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The Angels of the Seven Planets,

Reading the Star of Bethlehem.

BY LONGFELLOW.

THE ANGELS.

The Angels of the planets Seven,
Across the shining fields of Heaven
The natal star we bring!
Dropping our seven-fold virtues down,
As priceless jewels in the crown
Of Christ, our new-born King.

RAPHAEL.

I am the Angel of the Sun.
Whose flaming wheels began to run
When God's almighty breath
Said to the darkness and the night,
Let there be light and there was light!
I bring the gift of Faith.

GABRIEL.

I am the Angel of the Moon.
Darkened, to be rekindled soon
Beneath the azure cope!
Nearest to earth, it is my ray
That best illumes the midnight way,
I bring the gift of Hope!

ANGEL.

The Angel of the Star of Love,
The Evening Star, that shines above
The place where lovers be,
Above all happy hearts and homes,
On roofs of thatch or golden domes,
I give him Charity.

ZOBIACHEL.

The Planet Jupiter is mine!
The mightiest star of all that shine,
Except the Sun alone!
He is the High Priest of the Dove,
And sends from his great throne above,
Justice, the Shield Stone!

MICHAEL.

The Planet Mercury, whose place
Is nearest to the Sun in space,
In my allotted sphere!
And with celestial ardor swift
I bear upon my hands the gift
Of heavenly Prudence here!

PAUL.

I am the Minister of Mars,
The strongest star among the stars!
My songs of power prelude
The march and battle of man's life,
And for the suffering and the strife,
I give him Fortitude!

ANATHIEL.

The Angel of the uttermost
Of all the shining, heavenly host,
From the far-off expanse
Of the Saturnian, endless space,
I bring the last, the crowning grace,
The gift of Temperance!

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

CHAMONIX, THE VILLAGE OF—THE MER DE GLACE—THE VALLEY OF THE ARVE—UNCLOUDED VIEW OF MOUNT BLANC—SWISS GUIDES.

CHAMONIX, Aug. 30, 1851.

MY DEAR M.: Chamonix is a little village at the base of Mt. Blanc. Here I arrived yesterday. The road from Geneva to this place was mostly in the valley of the Arve, a river that rises in a glacier of the Alps. The valley was from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile wide, smiling and lovely: we were in fact riding for fifty miles through an apple orchard, the trees frequently forming an arbor over the road. On each hand were terrific sides of mountains, with cascades foaming from as far up as you could see, down to the valley, and shining against the deep green of pines and larches as a thread of silver lace on green velvet. Sometimes a mountain slope, for half a mile up, would be covered with vines, grain, orchards and Swiss cottages; then, all would be impracticable to human cultivation, or even approach.

Early this morning I arose and looked out the window to see if there was prospect of fair weather. At forty degrees above me I saw a rock, the size and shape of a camel, up in the sky—impending, like a falling meteor; the whole mountain, above and below, excepting this mass, was enveloped in cloud.

My first and only Alpine excursion was to the *Mer de Glace*, one of the great, indeed the greatest, glaciers of the Alps. This glacier is not a broad, smooth, glistening mass of ice, as I had supposed; it is a river of ice ten or twelve miles long, a mile wide, and from 200 to 2000 feet in thickness. It fills, or rather chokes up a great gorge which lies between snow-capped mountains, and mores down one foot every day, descending at an angle of thirty degrees. As the mass melts at the lower end, where its drippings forms a swift river, the ice from above presses its way down; the motion cracks it transversely and opens ten thousand chasms, each of which is a blue, bottomless abyss. Its surface looks like mountain-blocks of marble split from the quarry, and standing on edge irregularly together. Boulders of granite, weighing five hundred tons, lie lightly on the glacier, like pebbles on an ice-pond, and are borne down by it to the valley. Imagine a mountain with a motion of one foot per day! Really the speed seems as great as that of the floods of Niagara.

After looking at this terrible momentum, the wonder comes how it could be stayed; whether it be not easier to say, even to the ocean, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." Walking out upon it you see death within a step, and feel yourself an atom. One visit is enough.

The sides of these high mountains are always shedding snow, ice and rocks, which all together form a glacier. There are many of them amongst the Alps. From these melt-ings the Arve, the Arveiron and other streams take their rise.

There is a class of men, or rather a race, who make it the business of life to understand the Alps, and to guide parties passing from one point to another. Without their coolness and experience to aid, travelers could do nothing in the way of exploring, or even visiting these savage solitudes. They are a sober, virtuous class, and win upon every one by their very noble qualities. From all that I hear, I doubt not they would die if necessary to the safety of those who put themselves under their guidance. These guides are ready even to ascend Mt. Blanc. Jaques Balmat, one of the most daring and experienced, was the man who first made the ascent when he was 70 years old. He started forth alone to explore some ice gorge far in amongst its almost inaccessible and unapproachable peaks. The old man was never heard of more. Whenever you read of any one's making the ascent of Mt. Blanc, you may set it down that the guides ascended it for him; that is, guides have been employed. They have gone before and behind him, told him where to put his pike or place his foot, tried for him every loose, dangerous stepping place, cut out steps for him on the very steep of the summit, and even carried him along, and lifted him up, and maybe brought him down, and thus secured to him the *eclat* and glory of having performed the hardy, perilous feat of ascending Mt. Blanc. All the guides get are the *not* being mentioned, and the stipulated sum. As twenty of them are usually employed, it costs about $500 to ascend the king of the Alps. All the travelers are waiting to see his hoary crown, for he seldom reveals his august head. The clouds rise and seem to be moving right off, and ready to lift their misty curtain, but when they are almost gone they let themselves down again, as if to screen him at his bidding. As we all watched anxiously their sublime hesitation, I understood what David has said of God, "Clouds and darkness are round about Him."

SEPTEMBER 31.

This morning I took a last look at Mount Blanc: the sun came out clearly, and there was not a cloud in the valley or upon the mountains; pure, lofty, uncompromising, enduring, unapproachable seemed this the highest of the Alps—like unto Him who made it; yet, as the sun lighted it up and fringed its top, was beautiful as a mountain of silver, and as if one might easily ascend and step off from it into Heaven. Every peak and dome and needle gleamed with white glory, and all the circle of mountains gave witness to the majesty of Jehovah.

"Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The Avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gather around these summits, as to show
How earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave
Vain man below."

K.

The Literary Attractions of the Bible.

BY REV. JAMES HAMILTON,

Minister of the Scotch Church, Regent Square, London. Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, Nov. 27, 1849.

[Continued.]

But instead of quoting illustrative passages from what may be called the pastoral and descriptive poetry of Scripture, I shall read one which, while a graphic description, like most kindred portions of holy writ, owes its sublimity to its moral power: and I quote it the rather because our own translation does not bring out its entire significance. It is the 28th chapter of Job, and the question is, Where is wisdom to be found? and, What is the abode or hiding-place of understanding? Is it in deposit hidden in the bowels of the earth—a treasure for which we must ransack the caverns underneath, or rummage in the rifted rock? Is it a secret for which we must bribe the graves or which death alone can whisper in the ear? And so it commences with a magnificent account of the miner's doings underground:

"Truly there is a mine for the silver,
And a place for the gold so fine:
Iron is dug up from the earth,
And the earth pours forth its copper.
Man digs into darkness,
And explores to the utmost bound
The stores of dimness and death shade;
He breaks up the veins from the matrice,
Which, unthought of, and underfoot,
Are drawn forth to gleam among mankind
The surface puts forth bread,
But the subterranean winds a fiery region.
Its stones are the sapphires' bed,
And it hides the dust of gold.
It is a path which the eagle knows not,
Nor has the eye of the vulture scanned.
The lion's whelp has not tracked it,
Nor the raveuing lion pounced on it.
The miner thrusts his hands on the sparry ore,
And overturns the mountains by their roots.
He cuts a channel through the rock,
And espies each precious gem.
He binds up the oozing waters,
And darts a radiance through the gloom.
But O, where shall Wisdom be found?
And where is the place of Understanding?
Man knows not its source,
For it is not to be found in the land of the living
The sea says, 'It is not in me;'
And 'Not in me,' echoes the abyss.
Solid gold cannot be given for it,
Nor silver be weighed for its purchase,
It cannot be bought for the ingot of Ophir,
For the precious onyx or the sapphire.
The burnished gold and crystal cannot equal it,
Nor golden trinkets match it.
Talk not of corals or pearls,
For the attractions of wisdom is beyond rubies.
The topaz of Ethiopia cannot rival it,
Nor the purest bullion barter it.
Whence, then, cometh Wisdom?
And where is the place of Understanding?
Hid from the eyes of all living,
And unseen by the fowls of the air.
Destruction and Death say,
'We have heard its fame with our ears,'
God understands its track;
He knows its dwelling-place;
For to the ends of the earth he sees,
And under all heaven surveys.
When he weighed out the air
And meted out the water;
When he fixed the course of the rain,
And the path of the hurricane,
Then did he eye it and proclaim it;
He prepared it and searched it out,
And unto man he said,
'Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is Wisdom,
And to depart from evil is Understanding.'"

It would consume all this evening were I reading from the prophets and the psalms those passages of grandeur which make the sacred text so awful and august; and of that class I shall read no more. But perhaps the sublime, though the highest order of literary effort, is not, after all, the most popular. Were we putting it to the world at large, we should probably find that the books they like best are those which are less exalted above the every-day level, and whose simple incidents, and cheerful glimpses, and human pathos, bring them home to every man's comprehension and feeling. In this sort of narrative that world's book, the Bible, abounds. Do you ask for tenderness? "And Ruth said to her mother-in-law, Entreat me not to leave thee, nor to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." Do you ask for pathos? "And Cushi said, Tidings, my lord the king; for the Lord hath avenged thee this day of all them that arose up against thee. And the king said unto Cushi, Is the young man Absalom, safe? And Cushi answered, The enemies of my lord the king, and all that rise up against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is. And the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept: and as he went thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son." Or do you ask for natural, simple and affecting narrative? "A certain man had two sons; and the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living. And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks which the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him. And when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's house have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants. And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him. And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. But the father said unto his servants, Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: and bring hither the fatted calf and kill it; and let us eat and be merry; for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found."

I could willingly extend these remarks to other species of composition, and would like to show particularly how many models of eloquent argument and engaging discourse are contained in the New Testament. But on the wide field of revelation, with its intellectual opulence, I forbear to enter. I can easily understand how the Bible was one of the four volumes which always lay on Byron's table: and it would be easy to fill a lecture with the testimonies, witting or unwitting, which painters, sculptors, orators and poets have rendered to the most thought-suggesting book in all the universe. It never aims at fine writing. It never steps aside for a moment for the sake of a felicitous expression or a good idea. It has only one end—to tell the world about God's great salvation: and yet the wonder is, that it has incidentally done more to supply the world with powerful and happy diction, and literature with noble thoughts and images, and the fine arts with memorable subjects, than perhaps all other books that have been written. The world's Maker is the Bible's Author, and the same profusion which furnished so lavishly the abode of man, has filled so richly and adorned so brilliantly the book of man.

And just as that Bible is the great storehouse and repertory of intellectual wealth, so I must add that its vital truth is the grand source of intellectual power. When Sir Samuel Romilly visited Paris, immediately after the first French revolution, he remarked, "Every thing I saw convinced me that, independently of our future happiness and our sublimest enjoyments in this life, religion is necessary to the comforts, the conveniences, and even the elegances and lesser pleasures of life. Not only did I never meet with a writer truly eloquent who did not at least affect to believe in religion, but I never met with one in whom religion was not the richest source of his eloquence." I am persuaded that in things intellectual the rule will hold, that piety is power. I am persuaded that no productions of genius will survive to the end of all things, in which there is not something of God; and I am further persuaded, that no book can exercise a lasting ascendency over mankind on which his blessing has not been implored, and in which his Spirit does not speak. Of all the powers and faculties of the human mind, the noblest is the one which God has created for himself; and if that reverential or adoring faculty do not exist, or be by suicidal hands extirpated, the world will soon cease to feel the man who had no fear of God. The stateliest compartment in this human soul is the one which, in creating it, Jehovah reserved for his own throne-room and presence-chamber; and however curiously decorated or gorgeously furnished the other compartments be, if this be empty and void, it will soon diffuse a blank and beggarly sensation over all the rest. And thus, while the Voltaires and Rousseaus, of atheist memory, are waxing old and vanishing from the firmament of letters, names of less renown, but more religion, brighten to a greater lustre. So true is it that no man can long keep a hold of his fellow men, unless he himself first has hold of God.

But if a sincere and strenuous Theism be thus important, such natural faith in God as buoyed the wing of Plato in his long and ethereal flights, or bulged the Saxon muscle of Shakspeare in his mightiest efforts, incomparably more prevalent is that intellectual prowess which a scriptural faith produces. He is no unknown God whom the believer in Jesus worships, and it is no ordinary inspiration which that God of light and love supplies to his servants. And were it not for fear of tediousness, I would rejoice to enumerate one genius after another which the Gospel kindled, if it did not create. That Gospel, beyond all controversy, was our own Milton's poetic might. This was the struggling energy which, after years of deep musing and wrapt devotion, after years of mysterious muttering and anxious omen, sent its pyramid of flame into old England's dingy hemisphere, and poured its molten wealth, its lava of gold and gems, fetched deep from classic and patriarchal times, adown the russet steep of Puritan theology. This was the fabled rod which struck from the sward of Cowper's mild and silent life a joyous Castalian fountain deep as Milton's fire, and like it tinctured with each learned and sacred thing it touched in rising, but soft and full as Siloah's fount, which flowed first by the oracle of God. And that Gospel was the torch which, on the hills of Renfrewshire, fired a young spirit, Pollok—himself both sacrifice and altar-pile—till Britain spied the light, and wondered at the brief but brilliant beacon. But why name the individual instances? What is modern learning, and the march of intellect, and the reading million, but one great monument of the Gospel's quickening power? Three hundred years ago the classics were revived; but three hundred years ago the Gospel was restored. Digging in the Pompeii of the middle age, Lorenzo and Leo found the lamps in which the old classic fires had burned; but there was no oil in the lamps, and they had long since gone out. For models of candelabra and burners, there could not be better than Livy and Horace and Plato and Pindar: but the faith which, once, filled them, the old Pagan fervor, was long since extinct, and the lamps were only lit for the shelf of the antiquary. But it was then that, in the crypt of the convent, Luther and Zwingle and Melancthon observed a line of supernatural light, and with lever and mattock lifted the grave-stone, and found the Gospel which the Papist had buried. There it had flamed. "a light shining in a dark place," through unsuspected ages, unquenchable in its own immortality, the long-lost lamp in the sepulchre. Jupiter was dead, and Minerva had melted into ether, and Apollo was grey with eld, and the most elegant idols of antiquity had gone to the moles and the bats. But there is One who cannot die, and does not change; and the Fountain of Scriptural learning is He who is also the Fountain of life, the Alpha and Omega, Jesus the Son of God. From his Gospel it was that the old classic lamps, when filled with fresh oil, were kindled again; and at that Gospel it was that Bacon and Locke and Milton and Newton and all the mighty spirits of modern Europe, caught the fire which made them blaze the meteors of our firmament, the marvels of our favored time.

And should any one now chance to hear me who is ambitious to be the lasting teacher or the extensive light of society—to paint or think or sing for a wider world than our railway readers, let him remember that nothing can immortalize the works of genius if there be no Gospel in them. The facts of that Gospel are the world's main stock of truth—the fire of that Gospel is the only Promethean spark which can ignite our dead truths into quenchless and world quickening powers.

For practical and devotional purposes, we could desire no better version of the Bible than our own, truthful and time-hallowed translation. But for those purposes to which we have this evening adverted—for the sake of its intelligent literary perusal, we have sometimes wished that, either in the originals or in English, some judicious editor would give us, each in a separate fasciculus, the several contributions of each sacred penman: As it is, with the sixty-six volumes of the Bible all compressed into a single tome, we are apt to regard them, not only as homogeneous inspiration, which they are, but as contemporary compositions, which they are not. We forget that, in point of time, there is the same interval between Moses and Matthew as there is between the close of the canon and the compilation of the Augsburg confession. And with each portion divided into those numbered paragraphs which we call verses, we are apt to lose sight of the characteristic style of the various compositions. An epistle looks like a poem, and a history reads like a collection of adages or apothegms. But allowing one book to contain the minor prophets, and another the general epistles, there would still remain upwards of twenty inspired penmen whose writings might, much to their mutual illustration, be bound up in separate volumes, and preserved in their individual identity. We should thus have in one volume all that Moses wrote, and in another, chronologically arranged, all the writings of Paul. One volume might contain all the psalms of David: another, those psalms, nearly as numerous, which were indited by Moses and Asaph and others. In one cover might be bound up the Gospel, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse of John; and in another that divine song, those confessions of a converted philosopher, and that ancient "wealth of nations," which were written down by Solomon. And under such an arrangement might we not hope that books, usually read in chapters or smaller morsels, might sometimes be read continuously, taken down from the shelf, as another attractive book would be taken, on a leisure evening, and read through at a single sitting? Might we not hope, in such a case, that while those who now read the Old and New Testaments would read them still, some who at present do not read the Bible might be tempted to read Paul, Moses and Isaiah? And is it too sanguine too expect that, as the searching of scriptures and sacred knowledge thus increased, some who first resorted to the book for literary entertainment might learn from it the lessons which make wise to life everlasting!

[To be continued.]

JEWS PREACHING THE GOSPEL.—Three hundred converted Jews are now engaged in various parts of the world, in preaching that Jesus Christ is "He that was to come."

The transition from joy to sorrow is easiest in pure minds; as the true diamond, when moistened by the breath, recovers its lustre sooner than false ones.

HOPE.—A bright and beautiful bird is hope; it comes to us mid darkness and storm, and sings sweetest when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone soul is weary and longs to pass away, it warbles its sweetest notes, and lightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been wearing away.

ON A WEDDING.

You are to be married Mary?
This hour as I silent lie
In the dreamy light of morning,
Your wedding hour draws nigh
Miles off you are rising dressing,
To stand amid the bridal throng
In the same old room we played in,
You and I—when we were young

Your bridesmaids—they were our playmates,
Those old rooms—every wall
Could speak of our childish frolics,
Love, jealousies grand and small
Do you mind how puzzles changed us,
And smiled on the word "forget"
'Twas a romance—yet some where
I've kept my fancy yet.

Do you mind our verses written
Together! our dreams of fame;
Of love—how we shared all secrets
When the sweet mystery came?
It is no mystery now, Mary,
It is unveiled year by year;
Till—this is your marriage morning,
And I am lying here.

I cannot picture your face, Mary,
The face of the bride to-day;
You have outgrown my knowledge
In years that have slipped away;
I see but the girlish likeness,
Brown eyes and brown falling hair
God knows, I did love you dearly,
And was pleased that you were fair

I am glad that you are happy, Mary!
These tears, did you see them fall,
Would show, though you have forgotten,
I have remembered all.
And though my cup is left empty,
And yours with its joys runs over,
God keep you its sweetness, Mary,
Brimming forever more!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Reduce the Price of the Books,"

Methodist looks, of course, as that is the thing we're going to talk about, as old father Axley said when he brought up Judge White "all standing," about chewing and spurting his tobacco over the house of God. Yes, this is the voice from the north, south, east and west of our beloved Methodism, "Reduce the price of our books." It did very well. I have no doubt, in the early days of Methodism, to sell our books for as much as we could get for them. But, Mr. Editor, you have been apprised, time and again, that we live in a progressive age; and hence it will not do for us to travel in Pennsylvania wagons, as the lamented Cookman would say, when we can traverse the globe by steam, and talk by electricity. We must keep pace with the times, or the times will leave us far in the rear. Aye, no, sir, it would not do for us to sit upon undressed slab-benches in the house of God: neither will it become us to sit promiscuously, as did our fathers, when we go to Church. Why, then, should we not ask progression—yes, that's the word *pro hâc vice*—I suppose, however, my Bro. F., of Eutaw, Ala., would call it "reform," in the price of our books? If we do not, it is quite evident to my mind we will, ere long, very sensibly feel it. Yea, do we not now already feel it? If not, why this voice from every point of the compass, "Reduce, reduce the price of our books!" The brethren stationed in the city full, do not know altogether how to appreciate such calls as are now being made in reference to this subject. The call is not made, I apprehend, because our people have not books at all; it is because they have not our books. And why, you may ask, have they not our books? Not because the preachers can not, or will not supply them, but because they can get others cheaper. For instance, they can get them from twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper from the American Tract Society than from us; and, sir, I presume you have no idea of the vast multitude of books this benevolent Society is scattering broadcast over the face of the land, and especially amongst our Methodist people; and all this, Mr. Editor, not because their books are better, but merely because they are cheaper than ours.

But, it may be inquired, how may this evil—for evil in one sense it is—be remedied? To my mind the remedy is easy. Just let us change our policy on this subject, as has already been suggested, time and again, and more recently by the Rev. P. P. Smith, in the N. O. C. Advocate of Nov. 15. The suggestions there thrown out by him contain more truth than poetry, and are entitled to our consideration, because they are practical, and this is what we want. What harm would there be in trying the progressive principle of cheapness, to this subject? If, as Brother Smith says, and I do not doubt his word, as I believe him to be a man of veracity, and as I have some experience myself in trying to sell our books, he could sell five copies to one of Clarke's Commentary, and ten to one of Wesley's Sermons, how much, we ask, would be gained by the operation? In the first place, five, instead of one family only, would be blessed with the Commentary, and ten instead of one with Wesley's Sermons. In the second place, suppose the Commentary now to be sold for eighteen dollars. This eighteen dollars, then, would be all the money realized by our present policy; but now change the policy, and sell them for ten dollars, and here you have the next progression, by reduction, of fifty dollars. So with Wesley's Sermons. One copy now is sold for three dollars. Three dollars is all, then, that is realized by our present policy. Change the policy and sell them for two dollars, and it brings up, as by magic, the sum total to twenty dollars.

This looks finely, Mr. Editor, on paper, does it not? Well, sir, I am fully convinced it would work admirably if we could only see it in operation. Reduce the price of them, then; instead of making an annual dividend, as is now our custom, to the several Annual Conferences, let the revenue arising from the sale of said books be applied as a bonus, upon which the price is to be annually reduced. For in the name of common sense what benefit do we, as Methodist preachers, expect to derive from the mere pittance that is annually dealt out to us from this source? It is but a drop in the bucket; and I am clearly of the opinion that this policy of our Book Concern has been more detrimental than otherwise to those who have always been its beneficiaries. For thousands of dollars, I have no doubt, have been hindered in our Conference collections, arising from this very fact or policy of an annual dividend. For it is the opinion of many of our people, that if they do not pay the preachers on their respective circuits their just dues, that it will be paid at Conference, out of the funds of this Book Concern. I speak the things that I know; hence many of them trouble not themselves about making provision to pay their preacher. Remove now, we say, this difficulty or objection, and you will, I doubt not, see a convalescent state, to some extent, in the support of our ministry; for they would then have no excuse for not purchasing our books, and then the old hackneied excuse for not paying quarterage will be out of the way, and every year's sale would enable the publishers to reduce them to the lowest possible price, so that all our people could be blest with our very best publications.

But let no one think that low prices will not bring in a large revenue to the Church. Many of our citizens thought that a reduction of postage would bring the treasury largely in debt. But what is the practical result? Why, so well does this new postal arrangement work, that there will be a still further reduction prayed for, I understand, at the approaching session of Congress. It works so admirably; and now is not somewhat of the same principle involved in this new postal system, involved, also, in the reduction of the price of our books?

JAMES A. CLEMENT.

Glennville, Ala., Nov. 24, 1851.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DR. OLIN.

MR. EDITOR: Since the death of Dr. Olin, much regret has been expressed that he left no more of the productions of his pen. Doubtless there is not so much cause for regret here as was at first thought. It is believed that from various sources, printed and unprinted, enough might be gathered together to make several volumes of works. Olin paid much attention to belles lettres while pursuing his collegiate course, and ever after was in the habit of writing when his health and strength would permit. He delighted in the exercises, and wrote with such care and accuracy, that his first draughts frequently, if not in most cases, went to the press; and that too with very little erasing or interlining. Such being the facts, it is probably the case that much left by him in manuscript is already fit for the press, and that more would need but little revising. It appears, from a communication in the last Advocate, that of late years the Doctor has written considerable that he left unpublished. The author of that communication speaks of Olin's thinking with his pen since he wrote his travels. This he was in the habit always of doing, though he may have cultivated that habit more of late years.

He employed his pen in religious composition in the early part of his ministry. Some years ago, the writer of this article was shown by Bishop Andrew, in a bound file of the Wesleyan Journal, several articles over the signature of Timothy, of singular richness and beauty, written by Olin. On his leaving Franklin college, Ga., for Randolph Macon, Va., several communications appeared in the Georgia papers relative to the supply of the professorship which he vacated. Judge Longstreet was brought forward by the Methodists; and it was thought that he was unjustly rejected to make way for a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, which denomination was considered as having more than its share of influence in the College, it being a State institution. Olin's name was so freely used that he felt compelled to enter the controversy. He chose for his organ a paper in Augusta, called, I think, the Constitutionalist, and gave to the public some communications of much grace and dignity, and decidedly effectual in vindicating the positions taken by himself and his friends.

Papers of superior excellence, written by him on the state of the Church, its usages and various enterprises, appeared in the Advocate in 1834 and 1835. They won unbounded approbation at the time, and were united not simply to the condition of things then existing, but might now be republished with, perhaps, the same good effects that attended them then. His inaugural address on entering upon his duties at Randolph Macon College was published in pamphlet form, and was no doubt one of the best expositions and vindications of classical learning ever given to the world. There is his controversy with Dr. Robinson relative to archæological discoveries at Jerusalem; and various other miscellaneous articles written from time to time—all of which, or well-nigh all, might (and ought they not?) be gathered up and embodied in his works.

His memoirs will doubtless be published; and will not somebody be employed to collect and publish his writings both printed and unprinted?—and cannot that one, who may be thus employed, be placed in such circumstances as to be able to devote his whole time and undivided attention to the business, till he has brought forth his works, not partially, but wholly completed?

Frequent mention has been made of Olin's connection with Tuberuncle Academy, in South Carolina. The circumstances that conducted him thither seem plainly providential, as though God designed to bring him there, for the purpose of turning him away from the meshes and gloom of scepticism, from the vain aspirations of worldly glory, and of directing him to the cross and service of the Redeemer. Dr. Olin's own words, in once relating these circumstances, were nearly as follows; the relation being given in Augusta, Ga.:—"On leaving College I came to this State with the view of teaching, and expected to be employed in Putnam county, but was disappointed in obtaining a situation there. I was stopping, without any employment, at a public-house in this city; and, on taking up a paper, my eye lit upon an advertisement for a teacher in Tabernacle Academy, in Abbeville district, South Carolina, which lies up the river from this place. Guided by the light of that advertisement, I made my way up the river, and arrived at the place of the location of the Academy; a place which I found, to my astonishment, to be almost bare of houses, it being more country place. I inquired for some suitable one to whom I might make known my business, and was directed to the frame of a new building partly covered, where I should find one of the trustees of the Academy. I there found a man at work on the building, with his coat off, and shirt sleeves rolled up, whom I found to be the trustee to whom I was directed—a Rev. Mr. Gleun, whom I afterwards found, whatever may have been my first impressions, to be a strong and excellent man." The Doctor gave quite an amusing account of this his first interview with Mr. Gleun, and of the soldier-like dinner taken at this half-covered building. Learning that this gentleman was a Gospel minister, it was with some surprise that he heard him express himself thus: "We cannot do much this week; to-day is Friday, to-morrow is Saturday, and we will go and drive,"—that is, hunt deer. "I cared nothing about driving," said Olin, "but concluded that I would accept of the invitation. I took my station as they directed, for I knew nothing of the business myself; and there I stood and guarded my part of the woods; while others scoured the forest, but in the whole day did n't even see a deer."

The account of his engagement and commencement in teaching there was as follows: "On inquiring where the Academy was, I was pointed to a log cabin as being the building; but, said Mr. Gleun, 'our new Academy,' meaning the building then in process of erection, will be finished this fall. You will teach in that till the new one is finished.' I engaged for $700 per year. I began in the log cabin. The door was hung on a couple of sticks, and the windows were miserable. I drew my table to the wall; where I was supplied with light that came in between two logs. In a few weeks the school was removed to the new building. I had a large number of scholars, and continued in that Academy three years."

It may be proper to remark, in reference to Mr. Gleun's connection with driving deer, that ministers in the South are not given to idle amusements. Indeed, driving is not always entered upon as a mere matter of amusement, but sometimes as a means of obtaining a useful article of food. In this instance it may have been proposed for the purpose of affording a pleasing and diverting amusement suited to the age and condition of a stranger.

I wish to make a remark respecting Dr. Olin's mental habits. From some things written, it would seem that some have imbibed the impression that such were his extraordinary mental powers, that he had only to rise before an audience, and, without any previous meditation, deliver a powerful, well-arranged discourse. There never was a greater mistake. Dr. Olin was a laborious, continuous thinker. His masterly pulpit efforts were preceded by the most thorough preparation. His surpassing mental powers were qualified for such preparation, by severe, thorough, systematic education.

AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Nov. 25th, 1851.

The Newspaper.

In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well-conducted newspaper. To live in a village was, once, to be shut up and contracted. But now a man may be a hermit, and yet a cosmopolite. He may live in the forests, walking miles to a post-office, having a mail but once a week, and he shall be found as familiar with the living world as the busiest actor in it! For the newspaper is a spy-glass by which he brings near the most distant things—a microscope, by which he leisurely examines the most minute—an ear-trumpet, by which he collects and brings within his hearing all that is said and done all over the earth—a museum, full of curiosities—a picture gallery, full of living pictures from real life, drawn not on canvas, but with printer's ink on paper. The effect, in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young, of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any who will ponder it. Once, a liberal education could be completed only by foreign travel. The sons of the wealthy only could indulge in this costly benefit. But now the poor man's son can learn as much at home, as a hundred years ago, a gentleman could learn by journeying the world over! For, while there are some advantages in going out into the world, it is the poor man's privilege to have the world come and see him! The newspaper is a great collector, a great traveler, a great lecturer. It is the common people's encyclopædia, the lyceum, the college. [Rev. H. W. Beecher.

SABBATH LETTER-WRITING.—"Strange," said a postmaster, not long since, on Monday morning, as he emptied a huge mass of letters from his box, "that people will not attend church on the Sabbath instead of staying at home to write letters." The ordinary number of packages made up on other days was stated to be about 40; on Mondays they sometimes amounted to 125, and usually are double the number of those on other days of the week. How many of these letters are consistent with the command to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

St. James does not contradict St. Paul, but they both very well agree. One tells us of the principle, and the other of the practice; and both refer to the same thing, and the distribution of the same blessing, that wherever grace reigns, it will reign through righteousness.

Every thing has its snare—and even things lawful may be enjoyed in an unlawful and unwarrantable manner.

The actor is allowed to represent *imaginary* things as though they were *real*; while the minister of the truths of God is often stigmatised as a madman, unless he represents *real* things as though they were *imaginary*.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 3.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THIBODAUX, La., Dec. 31, 1851.

MY DEAR PRO TEM.: There is great room for improvement in traveling facilities in Louisiana, as our journey to this place proves. I trust that the Convention appointed in your city, for next Friday, on Railroads, will not end in resolutions.

Taking the steamboat Dr. Batey at 5 P. M., on Monday, we awoke at Donaldsonville. At this point the Mississippi spills out, through a breach in its west bank, a streamlet of water—the bayou Lafourche. A Frenchman last night told me that this name, meaning a "fork," was given it because of its shape. After running about seventy miles the bayou prongs, and in about twenty miles more empties into the Gulf of Mexico. I found it much smaller than I expected—too shallow, just now, at its river end, for our steamer to pass in. Its channel is uniformly narrow, and the banks even and sloping. One is constantly struck with the canal appearance of the bayou. This illusion is strengthened by the canal arrangements in actual use, at such a season of low water as this. On each side is a tow-path and crafts of various dimensions, from heavy flatboats to gondolas, are going up and down, *cordelled* or drawn by long ropes attached to horses on shore.

Our journey from Donaldsonville to this place, 35 miles, was a novel and lively chapter of incidents. The Bishop and his party were moving off in the only land carriages the village afforded, as our party came ashore on Tuesday morning. Your humble servant proposed we should buy a well-trimmed Lady of the Lake looking skiff, and row ourselves, taking it by turns. But when the strongest and largest one of the party, Bro. E. R. P., of whom the most was expected in the way of propelling, objected to the proposition, it was withdrawn. The end of all projects for getting to the seat of Conference in time for its opening, was the acceptance of terms made by Henry, a negro boy, speaking now French, now English, to take us, twelve in all, in his scow, at $2 a head, on the cordelling plan. Passengers and carpet-bags were soon stowed away in a float that seemed at no point ever to have felt the carpenter's plane; withal, it was thoroughly soaked. A line was put out, and on the farther shore appeared our locomotive—a leaf, uncurried grey mare, bestrode by a Creole lad, rejoicing in the name of Jean Baptiste.

Time and space would fail me to tell of the disasters that befel us. Notwithstanding our Englishman was at the *dim*, as he called it, and G——n before the mast, we got on badly. The grey mare was slow, and the path heavy, the cordelle hitched over stumps and stakes times more than I can tell, and the rain came down in drenching torrents. We were forced to seek shelter, and disembarked in a gusty storm. The disembarkation scene—hats blown off, cloaks flying, umbrellas turned inside out, and slipping travelers climbing slippery slopes and mounting over the levee—would have been a subject for Cruikshank. The transfer from Arkansas, Th—t, was along, and was sadly disconcerted at this initiation into Louisiana Conference itinerancy. M. Litorey, a sugar planter, received us and showed us no small kindness. Being warmed by his hospitable fire, and invigorated by a basket of loaves and other things which the thoughtful F—z—e had provided, we were again under way. Night overtook us at Napoleonville—just half way. This morning at 11½ we reached this place, and made our way to the Methodist Church, arriving just as the annual sermon, by Dr. Rivers, was concluded.

CONFERENCE—MONDAY.

Conference was opened by Bishop Paine at 9 A. M., with religious exercises. The Conference elected P. M. Goodwyn Secretary, and after appointing Committees, and attending to some other preliminary business, the examination of character was entered upon. Complaints were made of an elder, as holding and preaching heterodox views on the subject of Baptism. A special committee was appointed on the case.

As yet I hear of but few additions to the traveling connection on probation. The brethren hail with high satisfaction the transfers that have been made to their ranks. One member of the Conference has died during the year—B. Benton. His obituary appeared in the "Advocate" a month or two ago.

I have just returned from an interesting meeting to-night. At the close of services, the end of the year having been alluded to, this hymn was delightfully sung—

"Come, let us anew our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year," etc.

And so it is: the sun will never rise more on 1851. Its history is written—in heaven. In many respects it has been an eventful year. What are its net results to the Church of Christ?

H. N. McTYEIRE.

Mississippi Conference.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.—*First Year*, O. L. Nash, H. M. Booth, G. W. Morris.

Second Year.—G. C. Light, J. L. Forsythe, W. H. Seat.

Third Year.—A. T. M. Fly, H. Williamson, L. Wiley.

Fourth Year.—P. Cooper, L. D. Ercanbrack, John C. Miller.

Visiters to Centenary College.—G. C. Light, J. L. Forsythe, W. H. Seat.

Sharon Female College.—L. Pearce, P. Cooper, O. L. Nash.

South-Western Bible Society,
OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

This Society held its second anniversary on the 31st, in the First Presbyterian Church, of this city. The President, J. A. Maybin, Esq., presiding, called the meeting to order by introducing the Rev. Charles Goodrich, of the Episcopal Church, who opened the exercises by reading a select portion of Scripture and an appropriate and fervent address to the throne of grace.

An appropriate hymn was sung by the choir and congregation, after which the annual report was presented and read by W. H. Foster, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary.

The report contains many points of interest and exhibits the society in a prosperous condition; but as the report will be published we defer further remarks thereon, till we have a copy before us.

A motion to adopt the report was made by James Saul, Esq., and seconded by Wm. M. Randolph, Esq., who supported the resolution and report at some length, in a truly eloquent, forcible and effective address.

The power and influence of Bible truth were beautifully and forcibly illustrated by example, and the importance of the diffusion of that truth, enforced with zeal and ability.

Mr. R. was followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church, who addressed the audience in support of the report in his usual, happy and feeling manner.

Dr. S. commenced by reading two articles, selected from our city journals, exhibiting the commercial advantages which the geographical position of New Orleans gives to it, and the importance of cultivating and improving those advantages, and, from these as a text, the preacher argued, still greater importance of improving the advantages the position New Orleans gives it in a moral and religious sense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and years of labor were being expended in the erection of a Customhouse in this city. He was no friend of Customhouses and *passports*; he much preferred the Bible House. A Bible House erected in New Orleans would do more good than all the Customhouses from St. Petersburgh to Cape Horn. Dr. S. forcibly illustrated the power and influence of the Bible upon national progression and national happiness by comparison of Mexico and New England, of Scotland and Italy.

Differences existed between these nations which difference of race could not account for: origin of blood could not do it: he believed much more in the Bible than in Saxon blood.

The Bible was the foundation of our liberties, the origination of our charities, and of all the kindly and benevolent feelings of society, and with zeal and eloquence he exhorted the audience to give their aid and co-operation to the object of the society.

The report was then unanimously adopted. The meeting was one of decided interest and we regret that the inclemency of the evening prevented a more general attendance.

We publish this week a very interesting communication from our beloved Dr. Boring, the indefatigable missionary in California. We shall have something to say on this subject in our next.

A RIGHT SPIRIT.

The true and plain theory of development of the kingdom of God is from *within*. Upon this the Saviour acted in establishing his Church: to this many of his discourses are directed. "Make the tree good" was his prescription for securing good fruit. Men are slow to learn, but it is even so, that a corrupt tree *can not* bring forth good fruit. It may be stuck on, but it did not grow there. Many things will make it evident, even to a casual observer, that it is an assumption and not a production. Such fruit will be out of season and out of character; tasteless; something worn rather than borne. All outward manifestations of piety, disconnected from an inward, living experience, are liable to an irregularity and unnaturalness, not to say awkwardness, that detects them. Who has not heard a *shout* in a religious assembly that was dry, harsh and grating even upon ears used to glad sounds and not fastidious! A louder noise, that seems to come from the heart and not the throat only, gives no offence.

Notwithstanding a few set phrases, "the fullness of the heart" will supply the mouth with those very words, and enough of them, too, that give character to speech. This fountain, ever seeking vent, will find it somehow, somewhere, at some time: no human vigilance, ingenuity or power can repress it. When the lips are opened and the tongue is set agoing, the genuine issues will find their way out. The unguarded moment comes, the unlooked for event is sprung upon him who is acting a part, and all unconsciously the revelations of the inward man are made.

The "wise man" regulated the issues of life by regulating the heart. It is the easiest way, the shortest way, the surest way, the only way of controlling them. Can one always pick his words and measure them so as to speak kindly of others when his heart is full of bitterness toward them? Can he treat them courteously, affectionately, when his spirit is surcharged with envy, pride or hatred? Let him love them; let him have charity; let him seek humility, esteeming others better than himself; let him get an answer to David's prayer: "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me;" then shall the gall not be found on his lips; then shall his rebukes be pointed, but not poisoned.

In a certain state of the heart no amount of watchfulness will avail for avoiding sin: washing cannot be superceded by watching. The volcanic eruption must take place at some point on the surface of that mountain whose inward fires are unquenced. There are more exposed points in life than the most wary can guard when the spirit is not right. Any occasion will be enough for "bringing forth sin," where murders, thefts, adulteries and evil thoughts abound in the heart, ready to proceed forth.

That is spiritual empiricism which stops short of this seat of disease. The rules of holy living which do not begin at a clean heart, a right spirit, will be found defective in practice because they are so in principle. He that follows them faithfully will have a weary go-round of it, and be taken up in exchanging one form of sin for another—but all the while it is sin, sin. On the contrary, the outgoings of life that take their start from a "right spirit," will be likely to take their direction from it, too. The fountain that is sweet can not send forth bitter waters.

The Bible on the Pacific.

Who will not rejoice at the early and systematic diffusion of the Word of God that has obtained already in California! We gather from the C. C. Advocate the following statistics of the San Francisco Bible Society, which were presented at its late anniversary. Rev. D. O. Shattuck is President of the Society:

Number of volumes sold at Depository and by Colporteurs	714
Number in English	268
" Foreign languages	446
Total	714
Number of volumes distributed by donation	327
Number of volumes in Chinese, mostly copies of Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles	515
Number of ships supplied with Scriptures	25
Amount of sales during the year by Colporteurs, and at the Dep'y	$943 95
Amount of sales reported by Rev. Mr. Douglas	100 40
" " " Rev. Mr. Willey	97 50
" " San Jose Bible Society	90 00
	$1231 85
Total sales of the Bibles and Testaments of Am. Bible Society	1130 85
Amount received from donation and subscriptions	$730 10
Amount of books received from Am. Bible Society, as per invoices	$1991 74
Amount repaid A. B. S.	938 18
Amount still due A. B. Society	$1053 56
Amount of books on hand at Dep'y	632 93
Amount of books at different local depositories, viz.: Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sonoma, Napa, Sonora, Benicia, Jamestown, Maquolumne Hill, Nevada, Marysville	$292 83
	$925 76

From the foregoing statistics, it will be seen that nearly one thousand copies of the Bible, and portions of the Word of God, have been circulated the past year among foreign population, including the Chinese, in addition to those in English. To many it has come as an unknown book; others have received it as a treasure long desired. Some, after gratifying an idle curiosity, will lay it by and perhaps forget it. Others, and may God grant the number may be many, will read with interest; and precious results may attend this circulation of the truth, followed by the Spirit of God, and the sympathies and prayers of the Christian church.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The triennial catalogue of the Princeton College gives the following summary of all the officers and graduates of that institution, from its foundation in 1748 to the last commencement: Graduates 3184; admitted to honorary degrees, 530; graduates clergymen, 588; graduates in public offices, 200; graduates deceased, 1282; graduates surviving, 1952. Since its formation, the college has had 9 presidents, 132 trustees, (of whom only 26 are living,) 37 professors, and 128 tutors, and has had 21 governers of the province and State, as ex-officio president of the board of trustees.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Alexandor von Humboldt publishes, in the Gazette de Spener, some particulars of his interesting discovery, at Athens, of the council-chamber where the five hundred hold their deliberations. At a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, etc., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

From the New York Observer.

KOSSUTH AND METHODIST CLERGY.

On Wednesday of last week, a deputation of about 100 clergymen, representing the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and vicinity, was received by Gov. Kossuth. Rev. Dr. Bangs spoke in behalf of the delegation. He said, he and his associates were present as ministers of that religion which has its seat in the heart, and congratulated Kossuth on the noble stand taken by him when he rejected the proffer of freedom from the Turkish government, on condition of the abjuration of his religion. Other instances were called to mind, in which he had stood out as an exponent of the principles of the Christian religion. Dr. Bangs expressed the pleasure with which they had beheld his acknowledgment of the God of all grace, and his invocation of His aid in behalf of himself, his fellow exiles, and suffering countrymen. There are plain indications said the reverend speaker, that God will, some time or other, pour out His blessing upon Hungary, and release its people from the thraldom in which tyrants have bound her. He concluded by invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon Kossuth and his people.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

The sentiments which I have just heard I would reply to, but I have already addressed several large assemblies, and my body is so weak and my chest so very much oppressed that it is entirely impossible to speak. Should I go on speaking, I could not be heard. Scarcely could I speak worse in my life. The organs of inspiration are suffering weakness already, and my strength is weakened very much. I raise blood if I speak too much, so I beg leave that you will allow me to give a written answer to your address. If you give me a copy, so that I may know the sentiments in which you are pleased to address me.

In relation to the circumstance that happened at Kutahia,—there is no need to speak of it. There is no merit in it. Every honest man must be obedient to his religion, and—

Rev. Mr. Bangs (interposing.) But begging your pardon for interrupting you, will you please tell us whether that is a fact or not? We heard of such an offer being made.

M. Kossuth: It is a fact. I take no merit for what I did. Every honest man would do the same—that is not worthy of being mentioned. If a man be not truly faithful to his God, and to his religion, would he be faithful to his country! [Applause.] I have always acknowledged, and will ever acknowledge my unspeakable confidence in God, as the richest source of consolation, and the most solemn of all my hopes for the future. I am so entirely convinced of the justice of my cause, that it seems not possible but that the blessings of the Almighty God must fall upon it. [Murmurs of approbation.]

Every act of Divine Providence takes a course which apparently cannot be understood by weak men's minds. But by-and-by circumstances break forth, which, even in our misfortunes, make us realize the Christian's trust, and show us that God blesses the world. All our misfortunes are only the means to come to that end which God in his divine providence has marked for us. And now I have full confidence for my country's future. I have very strong reasons to convince me of that. These reasons form the motives of my hope, and trust, and confidence, and nothing gives me such consolation as that there is a God in heaven who is a just and good God, and who will not allow a just cause to die, to become annihilated. It is out of the soul that I draw all my force and strength, which enables me to go on in all duty and honor for my country's cause; a duty sanctified by religion; a duty prescribed by our religion to every member of mankind—prescribed by the great injunction which is the foundation of Brotherhood on earth—"Thou shalt love one another."

This is my principle, and this is the principle which gave me the hope that when I came to the United States, I would find here the great people of this country acting on this principle, which is not only theoretical but practical—[applause]—which requires us to love our neighbor by deed as well as by word. This is my hope even now. So, therefore, I confidently hoped that the more of religious sentiments I would find in the United States, the more I would find those hopes realized toward my nation, and toward every other nation in Europe, in such a manner that though, be the policy of your country whatever it may, yet moved by this Christian principle, which never can be denied, they would see to the development of this great truth.

M. Kossuth, who spoke all through in a very weak voice, evidently the result of the great labors which he went through yesterday, concluded by shaking hands with Rev. Dr. Bangs, and thanking him.

Rev. Mr. Bangs—May the Lord bless you, and preserve you for the great work you are about to perform. We are here a hundred ministers, from this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, who sympathize with you, and pray most earnestly for the salvation of you and the liberty of your country.

The assembly then retired.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

From the R. C. Advocate, we gather the following information. Ten were admitted on trial in traveling connection; two located. Increase in white membership 433; a decrease of colored of 356. Collected for missions upwards of $4 000. The dividend for the superannuated preachers, widows, etc., was less than 40 per cent.

Appointments of Preachers.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—H. G. Leigh, P. E.
Raleigh—P. Doub, B. T. Blake, sup'y.
Raleigh City Mission—D. Culbreth.
Raleigh Circuit—J. W. Floyd.
Henderson—T. B. Reek.
Granville—To be supplied.
Person—Ira T. Wyche.
Clarkesville—Wm. A Brame.
Hillsboro' Station—To be supplied.
Hillsboro' Circuit—Wm. H. Barnes, A. H. Johnson.
Chapel Hill—S. M. Frost.
South Lowell Academy—J. A. Dean.

GREENSBORO' DIST.—Wm. Burringer, P. E.
Greensboro'—J. Jamieson, S. D. Bumpass, supernumerary.
Guilford—Charles H. Phillips.
Randolph—Thos. W. Postell.
Montgomery—T. B. James.
Haw River—T. C. Moses.
Pittsboro' Station—W. W. Allen.
Franklinsville—J. D. Lumsden.
Rockingham—E. E. Freeman.
Wentworth—D. W. Doub.
Deep River—J. W. Finnin.
G. F. College—C. F. Deems.
Normal College—A. S. Andrews, Professor.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.—Wm. Carter, P. E.
Salisbury—J. P. Simpson.
Rowan—Geo. W. Farabee.
Mocksville—Lemon Shell.
Iredell—A. C. Allen.
Taylorsville—Wm. W. Neshitt.
Wilkes—To be supplied.
Jonesville—A. J. Tomlin.
Surry—J. M. Gunn.
Stokes—J. M. Westbrook.
Forsythe—To be supplied.
Davidson—John Tillett.
Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—T. S. Campbell, P. E.
Pittsylvania—A. Norman, S. S. Byrant, sup'y.
Caswell—Wm. M. Jordan.
Halifax—Robert P. Bibb.
Banister—J. H. Jefferson.
Meadsville—J. Goodman.
Staunton—Z. Rush.
Franklin—J. W. Lewis.
Alleghany Mission—To be supplied.
Patrick—Joshua Bethel.
Henry—L. L. Hendren.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Wm. Closs, P. E.
Washington—H. H. Hudson.
Roanoke—J. B. Martin, R. O. Burton, sup'y.
Plymouth—L. S. Birckhead.
Tarboro'—R. J. Carson, F. H. Baring.
Columbia—Alexander Gattis.
Mattamuskeet—Henry Gray.
Bath Mission—Wm. M. Walsh.
Portsmouth—J. M. Shurpe.
Neuse—M. N. Taylor, J. J. Hines.
Currituck—T. W. Guthrie.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—D. H. Nicholson, P. E.
Newbern, Centenury—N. H. D. Wilson
Newbern, Andrew Chapel Mission—T. P. Ricaud
Snow Hill—P. J. Carraway, N. Anderson.
Smithfield—L. W. Martin, G. A. Gowin.
Duplin—John D. Montague.
Onslow—R. R. Dunkley.
Trent—H. H. Gibbons.
Beaufort—A Weaver.
Straits and Cape Look Out Mission—John Jones.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—J. Ried, P. E.
Wilmington—R. T. Heflin, W. H. Bobbitt.
Topsail—W. S. Chaffin.
Sampson—Jeremiah Johnson.
Fayetteville Station—J. H. Wheeler.
Fayetteville Circuit—C. P. Jones.
Bladen—J. T. St. Clair.
Cape Fear Mission—J. L. Fisher.
Smithville—Wm. J. Langdon.
Smithville Academy—J. H. Brent.
Whitesville—J. W. Tucker.

James M. Fulton, Missionary to California.
Addison Lea, transferred to Memphis Conference.

John H. Robinson, David D. Byars, James T. Munds and Abner Ervin, transferred to South Carolina Conference. [R. C. Advocate.

MISSIONARY MONEY.—Rev. S. S. Bryant, Treasurer of the North Carolina Conference Missionary Society, reports:

"The result of the year shows a great increase of interest in our Conference on the subject of missions. Last year's report was less than $2 000; this year over $4 000; being more than double not only the amount of last year, but our collections for several years past. This increase does not arise from the territory acquired at the last General Conference: for while that district made a good report, about $800, there is still an increase from our old field of operations of about $1 500. This is cheering, and shows that love for missions is increasing among our preachers and people.

"This is well, but we feel convinced that we can do better; and therefore it was 'resolved' to raise for missions in 1852 the sum of $5 000. With energy and faith it can easily be done."

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1851.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE:

MY DEAR BRETHREN.—It has long been my purpose to avail myself of your kind offer to present the claims of the California mission to our people in the regions of the circulation of your valuable Church paper, through its columns. Like many other good purposes, however, it has been deferred from time to time, in the hope of finding a more leisure hour, until you have perhaps given me over to hardness of heart. It is due you and your readers to say, that such are my engagements, having both a pastoral and general charge, to which must be added the cares of a large family, in a country the very nature of which renders all these duties difficult, that I have found it thus far impossible to keep pace with the demands upon me. I can safely say that I have not known the pleasure of a relaxed, easy state of mind, for a single day since my arrival in California. I sometimes sigh for some secluded place and quiet days, that I might sit down and relax the tension of mind and feeling under which I have so long been hurried onward, but am satisfied that this cannot be granted me yet, perhaps never, until the work of life is done. But it was not my intention, in this communication, to refer to any thing pertaining to myself or labors. My object was, and is, to furnish your numerous readers such facts and information as may be conducive to their happiness and the interests of their mission.

Permit me, then, first of all to say, that by far the most of the Southern people have been deceived, and still labor under great misapprehensions, as to the real character of California. It may not be best here to inquire how and why, and by whom they have been thus deceived. This is a question partly for others, and partly for the future (and *that* future most likely not very distant) and I shall not, therefore, now attempt its solution. But of the fact, I conceive it a duty to apprise all concerned.

This has most *disingenuously* been represented as a most sterile region of mountains and rocks, having nothing to invite the husbandmen, or others, except such as adventurers for a few years in quest of gold. It has been proclaimed in *high places*, that in an agricultural view California was utterly worthless. Now whatever may have been the design of these representations, one thing is certain as to the effect, and that is, the prevention of the agriculturist, particularly of the Southern States, from coming; and yet it is doubtful if an equal can be found in the United States for diversity and salubrity of climate, or fertility of soil. Instead of a few very limited sections of arable land, as has generally been said, and by many believed, we have a vast amount of the most productive we have seen or read of, and land which more certainly, easily and richly remunerates the farmer than any now known to the world. The vast stores of California products now to be seen in every city and town of the country attest the correctness of these statements. In few words, we have all the resources and facilities which can be desired to render a country great and happy. The mineral deposits, too, although much has been said of them, and much that is extravagant, are far greater, as to extent and durability, than has been believed; the developments of almost every day go to demonstrate the fact that "the half has not been told," and that centuries will find here the hungry miser and industrious laborer in quest of gold. Think of five millions of gold dust being shipped from a single port, per month, to say nothing of the vast sums carried away by private persons returning home, and the amount left for all business purposes in the country.

With such a soil and climate, such mineral resources and commercial and maritime advantages, the "wayfaring man, though a fool," can safely predict the high destiny of the country, unless it shall be smitten by an Almighty power. What, then, is the question naturally arising from these facts? I put it to the philanthropist, to the Christian, and above all the Christian minister. Here are opened up and being opened fountains for good or evil which must affect the world. Shall they go out as the turbid, bitter waters of death, to poison the nations of the earth and multiply the citizenship of hell? Or, will the Church avail itself of the occasion, and by making pure those mighty resources, send out east, west, north and south, the streams of life and salvation? These are at this moment fiercely contested questions, and questions of stupendous magnitude, upon the solution of which swelling multitudes of deathless spirits are now trembling between the extreme destinies of an eternal world. We stand *here* upon a dizzy point of elevation, whence the world is surveyed, and see gathering around us, in sublime array, the battling hosts of light and darkness, of heaven and hell, preparing each for the world's conquest, and feel as if every moment lost, every opportunity neglected, partakes of the *eternal* and *infinite* in consequences to follow.

But we forbear pursuing further this train of thought, lest we should seem enthusiastic, or perhaps weary our friends, or both. We have appealed to the Church for help, and greatly rejoice to find, by recent tidings, that our appeal is heartily entertained. We thank you, my brother, for your warm and pointed editorial on this subject. God reward you tenfold in your own soul. But we want at least one more man from Louisiana; two if you can well spare them. What say you? can we have them? Answer soon.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that the missionaries and families are all well, and the good work in a prosperous state. The missionaries recently sent out are all at their posts, and doing well—Brother Gober in Sacramento City, Brother Malone in Sonora, and Brother Blythe in Nevada.

We look with great solicitude to the coming of a strong re-enforcement this winter, and the organization of our Conference in the spring.

And now, my brother, we want an editor and preacher, etc.; yes, we want an editor, for we intend having a "San Francisco Christian Advocate" by March or April next. (See prospectus in the Southern Christian Advocate.) What say you to this? Can we have him? and can we find him in your city?

"And now if ye (you) will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me; and if not, tell me; that I may turn to the right hand or to the left." Yours, in Christ,

J. BORING.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Perils of River Navigation.

MR. EDITOR: The burning of the steamboat Montgomery, one of our best managed packet boats, a few weeks since, and the sinking of the Clermont, lately, reminds me that the time is approaching when we may expect to have many disasters on the river Mississippi, and none more fatal to the lives of passengers than that of the burning or snagging of the steamboat, which is generally accompanied by the drowning of sometimes a large number. The loss of life by drowning from boats, within a year past on the Mississippi, has not been less than one hundred; all, or nearly all of which, might have been saved, had the boats been supplied with proper life-boats, placed on deck, or life-preservers hung up in the state-rooms or the cabin. I believe, Mr. Editor, if some of our fine packet boats would expend one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars for life-preservers of some kind about the boat, where passengers could conveniently get them, such boats would have a preference by persons leaving home, over boats that were not furnished with them, and in a few trips would be fully remunerated for their extra outlay by the increased number of passengers.

Something should be done to protect the lives of persons from the hazard of drowning, either by laws of the United States, by the State laws, or by the public.

If the Congress of the United States was petitioned by the citizens affected so much by the loss of life from steamboat disasters, as the people living on and near the Mississippi river are, they certainly would pass laws compelling steamboats to have life-preservers at least: and if Congress will not pass laws for the preservation of lives on board of steamboats, the different State governments should pass such laws as will make the owners or captains of boats liable for damages in a civil suit in law to the widows, children or creditors of persons drowned from on board steamboats that are burned or snagged within the jurisdiction of the State.

There was an act passed through the House of Representatives of the last Congress, if it had passed the Senate and become a law, so far as relates to life-preservers, would have saved many lives within the last year.

Dec. 24. PASSENGER.

Interesting Statistics.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the report of Rev. Dr. Baird, delivered before the Evangelical Alliance Society. They present the numerical strength, condition and prospects of the different denominations in this country:

The last 36 years, according to Doctor B., have constituted the most prosperous era of our religious history. In this period the last ligament which united the Church and the State was sundered—in Connecticut in 1816, in Massachusetts in 1833. The area of the country has been made to reach an extent of about 3¼ millions of square miles, and the population an aggregate of more than 23 millions. At the rate of increase thus far, the population, fifty years hence, will be far more than one hundred millions. These statements were made to show the greatness of the church's responsibility in this country. After going at considerable length into a history of our national advancement in material and educational interests, Dr. B. proceeds to give the results of his investigations into the progress and present state of religion in the United States.

The oldest branch of the Protestant Church in this country is the Protestant Episcopal. Its history begins in 1607 with the colonizing of Virginia. It continued to labor under very serious embarrassments until after the Revolution. In 1800 it had 320 churches, 260 ministers, and 16,000 communicants; in 1850, 1,550 churches, 28 bishops, 3 missionary bishops, 1,504 ministers, and 73,000 communicants. In the first half of this century, therefore, it has about quintupled its churches, more than quintupled its ministers, and nearly so its members.

The Congregational branch of the one true church of Christ comes next. In 1850, it had 1971 churches, most of them in the Northwestern States, 1,687 ministers, and 197,196 communicants.

The Baptist branch of the church of Christ is third in order of time. Due reference is made to the opposition and persecution this church suffered in consequence of the intolerance of the civil governments of Massachusetts and Virginia. They never experienced this in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. In 1791, there were 1,150 churches, 891 ministers, and 65,345 members; in 1850, the regular Baptists are put down at 10,441 churches, 6049 ordained ministers, and 754,652 members. Add to these the Seventh Day, Free-Will, Six Principle and Campbellite, Baptists, and Dr. B. reaches an aggregate of 13,455 churches, 8,018 ministers, and 948,867 members. One hundred years ago, there were only 58 Baptist Churches in the whole of what is now the United States. In the last sixty years, exclaims Dr. Baird with astonishment, the Baptists have increased their Churches ten-fold, their members more than thirteen-fold, and their ministers nine-fold.

The Presbyterians come next. The first ministers came from Scotland and the north of Ireland. A presbytery was formed in 1705, consisting of seven ministers, and in 1800, there were 500 churches, 300 ministers, 40,000 communicants. The division took place in 1838. The Old School branch has 23 synods, 134 presbyteries, 2,9[illegible] ters, 618 licentiates and students churches, and 210,306 members; the School branch, 21 synods, 104 pres[illegible] 1,489 ministers, 204 students in the seminaries and licentiates, 1,579 and 140,060 members. Together, the ber 44 synods, 238 presbyteries, 3,[illegible] ters, 822 licentiates and student churches, and 350,366 communicant increase has been increased in its nearly twelve-fold, churches eight and and nearly nine-fold in its members the smaller branches, none of which to much in 1800, and the presbyteria of churches, all but the Dutch speaking the language, and having origin, will rise to 4 general synods, 360 presbyteries, 4,578 1,014 students and licentiates, 5,652 and 490,259 communicants.

The last, in order of time, of the religious bodies that arose, was the Episcopal Church. It was organized and in 1800 had 40,000 members. quent increase has been immense. spreads all over the country, and, its conferences, districts and circuits the whole land. The division took 1844. In 1850, the northern branch the "Methodist Episcopal Church" ministers, and 666,310 members; dist Episcopal Church, South, 1642 and 504,520 members; making a 5,546 ministers, and 1,170,830 members adding smaller bodies, there will be at least 6,000 regular preachers than 8,000 local preachers, and upwards million and a quarter of members. reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the bership of this communion has more than six times as fast as the of the country has done since 1781.

In addition to the above large denominations, which speak the English there is a group of churches which, exceptions, use the German language are ten in number, and consist of the branches of the Protestant Church rica, almost all of them offshoots of bodies in Europe. They have about regular ministers, 550 local preachers congregations, and 333,000 members these, not before computed, must be 500 congregations or "meetings" of ety of Friends, of whom 300 are supposed be Orthodox, and 200 Hicksite. The body does not increase perceptibly.

The result of Dr. B's. investigations that there were last year in the United in the several branches of the Protestant Church, that may be termed evangelical less than 53,614 ministers, (besides 9,000 Methodist local preachers) 53,[illegible] gregations, and 3,292,222 communicants.

The non-evangelical churches are as man Catholics, with 4 archbishops, 30 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a tion of 1,500,000; the Unitarians with 300 churches, 250 ministers, and 30,000 bers; the Christians, with 1,500 churches as many ministers, and 150,000 members; the Universalists, with 540 preaching churches, and 375 societies. The Swedenborgians, with about 40 small churches, 40 ministers, and 10,000 members, and the Lutheran churches that are Societies. portions of the Friends. Of all the evangelical bodies, says Dr. B., the Catholic and Unitarians are alone account. "The former have their perfect gauization and consummate tact; the their cultivated intellect, minds, and

I will hazard the assertion that no or ever will become truly eloquent, being a constant reader of the Bible, admirer of the purity and sublimity language. [Fisher Ames.

OBSERVING ANSWERS TO PRAYER.—We fail to observe answers to prayer, make them occasions of praise, may expect that God will, as a matter of and chastisement, send answers to prayer abundant, less marked! Our Lord with the wicked for not considering erations of His hands: how much cause for anger He has, when his own children not recognizing in His with them, tokens of His love and ness as the hearer of prayer! "We seek," said a brother to me lately in "we should seek to meet God in circumstance." In every circumstance may add, by way of applying the tion, seek to meet God as the prayer. Praying without ceasing, ing without ceasing, the believer out ceasing, walk with God. [Herald

MY CHILDREN STILL.—A young recently called upon an eminent in the course of conversation, asked many children he had? "Four," the reply. At the supper table perceived two beautiful children the side of the mother. Turning vine, he said, "I thought you had dren, sir; where are the other raising his eyes, the holy man of upwards, while a sweet smile countenance, "They are in heaven," peated slowly and calmly, "yet not still; not dead, but gone before."

CONSTANT FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD.—think that God is only to be worshipped their knees in the closet, around hearth, and in the place of public but if we think like them, we shall godly lives in Christ Jesus. We worship God whenever He is present that is *always, at all times*. We ship Him wherever he is present, *everywhere, in all places*. Whenever company, we ought to keep company with God than with *them*. What to others, we ought to say it more to *them*. It is our privilege and as Christians to strive by all means up constant fellowship with God, in the light of His countenance; when, like the Psalmist, we can say have set the Lord always before me.

My life is full of misery, and few days to live: happy miseries joy: happy joys that have end, that ends in eternity.

EMIGRATION.—The Red river papers [illegible] of the rapid emigration into Texas. roads have been crowded with emigrants Gazette says that they are passing through thousands, pouring a tide of population unprecedented numbers. Most of them [illegible] bers of slaves and other evidences of wealth.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—By Rev. C. H. Oliver, on 24 December, near Auburn, Mr. RICHARD DAVIS, to Miss MARTHA PADGETT.

By the same, in Auburn, on 14th, Mr. JOS. FLETCHER, to Mrs. COTTERO.

By the same, on 23d, in Auburn, Mr. WESLEY HARPER, to Miss MARTHA HARVEY.

By the same, on 25th, near Auburn, Mr. H. STEPHENS, to Miss CAROLINE POULEDGE.

Obituary Notice.

WILBUR FISKE, eldest son of the Rev. J. A. and Sarah James, and at his father's house, near Waterproof, La., on the 7th of Nov., 1851, aged 12 years 4 months and 7 days.

Six lovely children have been borne from the bosom of this family in that world of blessedness which is the inheritance of the "pure in heart." Three of these sleep in one grave—called almost in the self-same hour from a world too imperfect and stained for their love." The writer of this notice was for a length of time an inmate of the house of Rev. J. A. James and had the happiness to know little Wilbur long and well. He was dedicated to God in infancy, and from infancy was taught his obligations and his duty to God. He was all that pious parents could wish a child. To his natural sweetness of disposition, were added all the charms which religion throws around its votaries. He was a hard student, and though so young in years, his literary attainments were varied and extensive. His reading was all of that kind that tends to elevate, ennoble and dignify. Wilbur is in heaven!

An angel band his home above
His sinless spirit to its starry home;
That blissful home where all is love.
Where cares and anguish never come
The tears we shed above thy grave
Are not the tears of hopeless grief;
The God who took thee is the God who gave;
His gracious promises give sweet relief.

HENRY T. LEWIS.

Princeton, Miss., Nov., 1851.

General Intelligence.

Railroad Convention.

The NewOrleans and Opelousas Railroad Convention met in the Lyceum Hall yesterday morning, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—MARSHEL WHITE.

Vice Presidents—J. H. Overton, of St. Landry; General Declouet, of St. Martin; Governor Mouton, of Lafayette; H. Conrey, of St. Mary; J. M. Tucker, of Lafourche; Sandridge, of Assumption; W. J. Minor, of Terrebonne; Duncan F. Kenner, of Ascension; Landeau, of St. Charles; Wright Crossman, of First Municipality; J. Matthews, of Second Municipality; Emile Lasere, of Third Municipality; A. Buyster, of Gretna; A. B. Seger, of Algiers; H. E. Lawrence, of Lafayette City; G. Leroy, of Jefferson; Dr. J. L. Satterfield, of Avoyelles; Charles H. Flower, of Rapides; Gen T. G. Williamson, Desoto; Gen. Henry Phillips, of Saline.

Secretaries—John E. King, of St. Landry; D. Hawkins, of St. Mary; B. F. Flanders, of NewOrleans; W. A. Gordon, of NewOrleans; John M. Burns, of NewOrleans; Robert Taylor, of Lafayette; and F. Gates, of Lafayette.

The President, owing to hoarseness, desired Mr. King to read an address which he had prepared for delivery to the Convention. It was as follows:

Gentlemen—I must greet and welcome you here. The objects of this Convention you are fully acquainted with. The reports of the different committees, the surveys, estimates, and charts of the several routes, so far as they have been able to obtain them, will be laid before you. It is not my intention to offer you any outline, as you will receive all necessary information from the documents themselves. The gentlemen charged with the "preliminary business have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties, as you will presently perceive. I beg leave, respectfully, to commend to you unity of action a firm, persevering energy in the prosecution of whatever, after due deliberation, you may determine upon.

I believe we are most of us practical men, who have come here with a definite purpose in view—the result of which may hereafter tell upon the fortunes and prosperity of millions, should we be successful in carrying out our great designs, in obtaining the charter and adequate means for the completion of this great road, which is one day or other to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific in bonds of iron, we must set; act and let our acts live when we shall be no more. I will add but a word or two. Choose no man for your servant from favor or affection, or hope of reward; but the duties he may be called to perform, so that our great enterprise may prosper in the go ahead spirit of our country. I have from years patriotic and liberal mind an earnest God speed.

At the conclusion of the address, the President said that the first business in order would be the report of the Executive Committee.

M. M. Cohen, Chairman of the Committee, reported verbally, its proceedings since the date of its appointment. He was followed by Col. B. H. Payne, who addressed the Convention at some length, respecting his recent visit to Texas, made by direction of the Convention in June last.

Mr. Blanchard presented his report of the survey of the route of the road.

Judge Overton offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a committee of five members of the Convention to draft an address for publication, setting forth the advantages and prospects of the Opelousas Road, and of its extension through Texas, and also to prepare a memorial to Congress and one to the Legislature of Louisiana, for grants of land and other assistance.

Mr. Cohen offered a resolution increasing the Permanent Committee to twelve from each parish, instead of two, as at present constituted. The resolution led to considerable debate, and the Convention adjourned without final action on the subject.

Before adjournment, the President stated that Randell Hunt, Esq., would address the Convention this (Saturday) morning.

CONDITION OF LAFAYETTE.—Thomas Tucker, Esq., Comptroller, of Lafayette, has furnished the following statement, showing the condition of the finances of that city.

Actual Debt.		
Bonds	$423,000	
Interest	21,000	
Warrants	20,000	
Open Accounts	5,000	
Bills	5,000	
Pay Roll	11,000	$482,000
Prospective.		
Market	25,000	
Plank Roads	13,000	33,000
		515,000
Revenue.		
Actual Revenue	123,500	
School Fund	10,000	
Incidental	4,500	138,000
Expenses		127,000
Past Due.		
Bonds	63,000	
Interest	21,000	
Warrants	20,000	
Accounts	5,000	
Bills, etc	5,000	
Pay Roll, etc	11,000	125,000

VIOLENT STORMS.—The Natchez Courier of the 30th ult. says:

We learn, through a friend, that early in the afternoon of Saturday last a heavy rain and storm, came sweeping from the west, over the plantations on both sides of the Mississippi river, in a range of some miles and a distance of from ten to fifteen miles above Fort Adams. The rain continued to thicken as it fell, and the wind to blow more fiercely until about 5 P. M., when the elements wound up their wrath, *pro tem.* in all the fury of an adult tornado.

On the Mississippi side of the river, the two plantations of D. D. Withers, Esq., a few miles above Fort Adams suffered severely, while five miles above the storm was still more furious. The plantation of Major Feltus, on Old River, and other places in its neighborhood, bear sad record of its violent visitation.

Tall and strong timber was dashed to the ground in great profusion; fences uprooted and scattered, and in fact with the winds, strong sheds were demolished by a breath of the tornado, and blacksmith's shops and outhouses went down wherever they came within its course.

On the upper plantation of Mr. Withers, and on some plantations on Old River, a large amount of cotton was blown out. On the Louisiana side, nearly all the outbuildings of F. Q. Richards, Esq., were blown down.

This information is received from planters and overseers of some of the places injured. They agree that a storm so furious and destructive has not visited that latitude for many years.

FROM TEXAS—*Indian Depredations.*—The Delta of last evening contains a letter, from its correspondent at Eagle Pass, Texas, which states that the Indians in that vicinity are committing the most flagrant outrages, with impunity. Since the 1st of December, hostile bands have been constantly prowling about within a few miles of Fort Duncan, in the sheep and cattle ranges, making sad havoc among the herds, scarcely taking pains to veil their plans and movements even in broad day. The garrison at Fort Duncan consists of infantry, and they are utterly powerless against the well mounted savages. They are well mounted, from the fact that they steal all the fine horses in the vicinity. The letter, which is dated December 10, says that a few days previous, the Indians killed ten or twelve the cattle belonging to Don Juan Fernandez, of Eagle Pass, and boldly encamped in the midst of their slaughter. The commandant of the post is unable to do any thing effectual, for the reason that they have no facilities. The inhabitants say that their interests are daily being sacrificed and their lives placed in jeopardy by the inaction of the Government.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, the 29th ult., and resolutions adopted denouncing the petition from that city, presented in the United States Senate a few days ago by Mr Strodhead, asking for a revival of the practice of flogging in the navy. The resolutions also speak in high terms of the remarks of Com. Stockton in opposition to the prayer of the petitioners. A committee was appointed to transmit copies of the resolutions to Senators Stockton, Strodhead, Cooper, Shields, Douglass, Cass and Houston.

Later from the Rio Grande.

We received yesterday, through the mail, a copy of the Rio Bravo, of the 16th ult., which contains some further accounts of the insurrectionary movement in Mexico. Present appearances indicate that Carvajal's chances of success are very slight, if, indeed, the affair is not already ended. The result of the recent fight at Cerralvo appears to have been disastrous to the revolutionists. The Rio Bravo publishes a letter from a correspondent, who is apparently attached to Carvajal's force, from which we make some extracts, giving the particulars of the Cerralvo fight:

On the 12th inst. an express arrived at New Camargo, informing Gen. Carvajal that Gen. Jaregui, with 300 men and two pieces of artillery, had occupied the town of Mier. An immediate move was made against that place, but Jaregui, thinking discretion the better part of valor, beat a precipitate retreat towards Monterey, marching from Mier to Cerralvo, a distance of fifty miles, in a single day. Carvajal continued in hard pursuit, and on the night of the 24th, by a forced march, he placed himself between the enemy and his strong hold at Monterey. Having taken a position, he waited a day, expecting an attack; but, awaiting in vain, he resolved to advance upon the enemy, who had taken up a strong position in Cerralvo, occupying the plaza with a part of his force and a twelve-pound howitzer, and a large heavy stone building, known as the Curena, just outside of town, with the remainder of his forces protected by a nine-pounder.

After two days of hard fighting the enemy was driven from the plaza to the Curena, with the loss of his baggage wagons, all the bombs of his howitzer, 87 horses and equipages, and 110 men killed and wounded, among the latter a colonel and captain of artillery, who were shot at their piece and taken prisoners, and from whom the heavy loss of the enemy was ascertained.

A general assault was planned against the strong-hold of the enemy, but, in the mean time, a courier arrived, with the information that Urega was advancing with a thousand men, when a retrograde movement towards Guerrero was deemed advisable. It was effected in good order and the spoils taken from Jaregui carried safely off. The Indian and negro auxiliaries of Jaregui suffered severely, more than half their number, including the chief of the Seminoles (not Wild Cat—he reasoned), being killed. The same letter from which we have quoted above says:

The liberators suffered severely among their officers: Capt. Chilon, Lieut. Graham and Lieut. M'Curdy, were killed while gallantly leading their men in the assault. A private of Walker's company, and six Mexicans of McLean's and Garcia's companies, were also killed. Col. Wheat and Capt. Howell both slightly wounded, besides seven privates. Mexican and auxiliary, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and it would be invidious to mention names, where all did their duty with such chivalry and courage.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Urega at Camargo, he seized two Americans who happened to be there, and although one of them produced incontestible evidence of his business, they were inhumanly ordered to be shot, without the like formality or trial, and but for the timely interference in their behalf of Gen. Harney, who fortunately arrived at Ringgold Barracks a few days since, the order would have been carried into effect. A file of muskets were drawn up, and the priest had been sent to confess the poor fellows, when the appearance of Gen. Harney's aid saved them from death. What would have been their fate had Capt. Phelps been in command? A saying Germanism, named Mendel, was found in Mier on some commercial business, and again, but for the presence of the gallant Harney, he would have been shot. The young man is known to be opposed to the revolution, yet he had the crime of wearing a white face, and but for an American officer (for Harney is American all over—heart and soul), he would have suffered death, under an old revived decree of the butcher of Goliad, the *Sacrificio* Santa Anna.

Urrega has published a *bando* declaring that he will indiscriminately shoot every foreigner who may be caught on the Mexican frontier without a passport from our military authorities, or a letter of security of his own Government. It is well known that since the war the laws in relation to passports have fallen into disuse, and none, or but very few, of the many foreign merchants and traders in Mexico have provided themselves with passports or letters of security. Is it possible that the civilized nations of the world will stand calmly by and permit their resident citizens to be shot like dogs by this Mexican Dayman? What would Mr. Consul Chilcoy say were an English man executed? For no distinction is made—all men with white faces being subject to his butchering laudo. Verily the crack of a foreign rifle must have a terrific sound to a *macho* general's ear.

Carvajal, when he took Camargo, released all the officers and men on parole, and gave them money to bear their expenses to Monterey. The parole was most shamelessly violated, the commander of that post, Major Camacho, with all his men and officers paroled, being in the battle of Cerralvo. The two officers taken at Cerralvo were badly wounded, and Carvajal was unwilling to put them to the pain which they would have entailed by a removal, and therefore freely released them, refusing their parole of honor not to serve against them. Urga and his compadre Avalos have ruthlessly butchered every man of the liberators who has fallen into their power, and boasts them all as pirates, beyond the pale of law. Who acts the pirate, Carvajal or Avalos and Urga?

Carvajal is near Guerrero, organizing his forces, preparatory to offensive operations against Urga.

The general orders of Carvajal, for the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of November, and for the 1st and 2d of December, are published in the Rio Bravo.

The excellent correspondent of the Picayune states that Gen. Harney had established himself at Roma, where he would remain until the troubles on the other side were brought to a close. In a letter, dated at Rio Grande City, the 11th ult., he says that nothing certain had been heard from Carvajal, but he was supposed that he was still on this side of the river. His men were to be found at nearly all the little towns and ranchos along the river, between Guerrero and Rio Grande City, apparently without organization, but each squad accompanied by an officer. He says it is evident that but little time would be required to concentrate his scattered forces at any given point. All appear to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from the interior of Texas. Col. Ford is said to be rapidly recruiting men.

Gen Urga is stationed at Meir with 600 men and four pieces of artillery. There are also 300 men at Camargo, and guards at Guerrero and Reynosa. Canales is at the former place, where report says he is in correspondence with Carvajal, proposing to join him with the National Guard of the State of Tamaulipas, on certain conditions, which conditions are variously stated. One of the letters to which we refer, states that United States troops are posted at all the crossings and ferries between Guerrero and Brownsville, but that this would be no impediment to armed parties wishing to cross, as there are plenty of places where the river can be forded. Rumor says that Matamoras has been declared no longer in a state of siege. The proclamation of Urga, prohibiting the crossing of foreigners, with or without passports, except at certain designated places, remains, however, in force.

Since the above was in type, we have received by the schooner Alderman, Capt. Smith, the Rio Bravo of the 24th ult., but it does not contain any news of importance, relative to Carvajal's operations, in addition to what we have given. The Rio Bravo publishes the report of Gen. Carvajal to the Ayuntamientos of the several towns of the North engaged in the revolutionary movement. It contains a full account of the operations in and about Cerralvo and expresses much confidence that Rio (Carvajal) will soon be able to resume the offensive. It denounces Canales as a traitor. The document, altogether, is able and eloquent. Carvajal states that he had but 225 men, rank and file, at Cerralvo.

W. W. Dunlap has been elected Mayor of Brownsville.

The Rio Bravo states that great necessity exits for an immediate session of the Federal District Court of that place. It says:

The revenue officers have made many seizures, some of which have brought them and the State officers into immediate collision, and nothing but a high degree of forbearance and prudence has prevented bloodshed. These questions, in a great degree, belong to the Federal Court, and some of them, from the authorities assumed here to belong to the Revenue officers, are of such high importance as to seriously endanger the peace of society. Should the judge delay much longer organizing his court, the people will be constrained to apply to Congress for relief.

BANK ISSUES ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—The winding up of the James Bank, in the State of New York, recently, has demonstrated the fact that, the security afforded by mortgages on real estate is not by any means as good as it has ever been supposed to be, and that as a basis for bank issues, they are entirely inadequate. The real estate mortgaged by the James Bank to the Comptroller of the State for $50,536, when brought to the hammer, sold for $20,475, leaving a balance of $21,061 of the issue of the bank unprovided for, and throwing this amount of loss on the bill holders. In the affairs of the Bank of New Rochelle the same result has been experienced. The real estate under mortgage to the Comptroller was $60,043, which, when sold, only realized $37,400, leaving a loss of $22,643 to be borne by the bill holders of this institution.

WRECKS.—The ship British Queen, from Dublin, for New York, went ashore off Nantucket on the night of the 20th, and, at last accounts, was likely to become a total wreck. Steam tugs, which were sent down to her, took off her crew and passengers—170 in number.

MARSHAL SOULT.—This gallant and distinguished officer, the last survivor of Napoleon's Marshals, died at Paris on the 26th of November, in the 82d year of his age.

STATE DEPARTMENT.—A Washington letter to the Baltimore Patriot says: "The growing intercourse of this country with nations all over the earth is making the State Department of the highest importance; and there is scarcely a week in which the American Secretary of State is not called upon to act upon matters of the very greatest moment, not only to his own country, but to the whole human race, in all parts of the world. Mr. Webster now has negotiations or movements going on, the magnitude of which can be scarcely appreciated by casual lookers-on."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The tobacco factory of Messrs. Mc. Clure & Browder, at Clarksville, Tennessee, with 90000 lbds of tobacco, was recently destroyed by fire, also the pork house, outbuildings etc., of Mr. Chamberlin, containing a large number of hogs, lard, etc. The total loss is about $50,000, partly insured.

The Baltimore Sun denies that Mr Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate.

The Marchioness of Santa Cruz, a distinguished lady of the Court of Isabella Segunda, died recently at Madrid.

Telegraphic Items.

One Week Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa—Cotton Declined—Markets Heavy—Cuban Prisoners Released—France Quiet.

NEW YORK, Friday, January 2, 1852.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 20th December. The following is a summary of her commercial intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20, 1851.

The Cotton market has presented a heavy appearance since the departure of the Canada, and the demand has been very moderate. The sales of the week are limited to 28,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for export and 6000 on speculation. Prices have declined 1-8d @ 1-4d, and the quotations as fixed last evening by the Official Board, are as follows: Fair Orleans 6d., Middling 4¾, Middling Uplands 4 3-4d @ 4 7-8d per lb.

Flour is now quoted at 19 shillings for Western Canal, and 20 and 6d. for Ohio brands. White Corn, 28 and 6d. per quarter. Lard has met with only a moderate demand, and prices are in favor of buyers, though there is no quotable decline. Sugar has declined 3d. per cwt., with a moderate demand.

Money and Trade.

The Money market has been rather heavy, and Consols are quoted at 96¾.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has remained without change since the departure of the Canada.

France—Havre Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Havre is less active, but there has been no material change in prices.

Political affairs are without much change, and the country is peaceful.

Spain—Webster's Letter—American Prisoners Released.

The Spanish Government expresses great satisfaction with Mr. Webster's letter, and has pardoned all the citizens of the United States taken prisoners in the Cuba expedition. Senor Laborde is about leaving Madrid for Washington, to resume his functions as Spanish Consul.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The Cotton market is dull and depressed, and the sales to-day reach barely 800 bales. Prices have declined ½c since the arrival of the Canada. Middling Orleans is now quoted at 8¾c, and middling upland 8⅝ @ 8¾c per lb. Flour has been in fair request with sales of 10000 bbls at $4 43 @ $4 50 per bbl. Mess Pork is selling at $15 12½ per bbl. Lard be perlb. Freights are without material change at 5-8 @ 5-32d for Cotton to Liverpool.

News from California and Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The United States sloop of war Vandalia arrived at —— bringing dates from Honolulu to the 25th. Accounts from the southern mines represent an immense yield from newly discovered placers in Bear Valley. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject. It is reported that the Indians are again committing depredations, and were about to make an attack on Los Angeles. The citizens were making preparations to give them a warm reception.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

SENATE.—A communication was to-day received from the Navy Department, enclosing the naval estimates for the next year, and also an answer to the call for the proceedings of the Court Martial. Mr. Shields, from the Kossuth Reception Committee, made a report, recommending that the same proceedings be observed in receiving Kossuth as were observed in the case of Lafayette's visit to Congress.

The Senate then adjourned over to Wednesday.

Further from California—Loss of the Brig Lawrence—Earthquake.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The U. S. revenue cutter Lawrence was driven ashore in a gale near San Francisco, and was totally lost.

The mate of the clipper ship Challenge has been examined and committed to prison on a charge of murder. A shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco.

Five bodies have been recovered from the late fire.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

Barnum's Museum, of this city, was burned last night, and other property, valued altogether at $200,000. The building belonged to Mr. Spooner, who recently purchased it for $50,000, and the rest is his. Henderson & Co. booksellers, lost $50,000. Much property was removed from the museum stores and saved. The buildings adjoining the museum, which were destroyed, were all insured.

Kossuth in Washington—Interview with the President—Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Kossuth arrived in Baltimore yesterday and reached Washington this morning. Soon after his arrival he visited President Fillmore, to whom he was introduced by Mr Webster. The interview was private and was of considerable length.

The House to-day has been engaged in the discussion relative to the appointment of a Committee to wait on Kossuth. The Senate did not sit to-day.

Further from California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Captain Waterman of the ship Challenge, has given himself up to the United States authorities, at San Francisco, for trial. At the last accounts the Boundary Commissioners were proceeding to Utila.

Jenny Lind going to Europe.

Jenny Lind returns to Europe in the next steamer, on account of the death of her mother.

Steamers Movements.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool, on the morning of the 13th December. The Cunard steamer Europa, sailed for Liverpool, at noon to-day. She carries out $850,000 in specie.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The cotton market is active to-day, and the sales reach 7000 bales at 8¾@8¾c. for middling Orleans. Flour has been selling at $4 37½@4 50 ₱ bbl. Corn, 65@65c. for mixed western. Coffee firmer. Rice 3¾c. ₱ lb.

Further by the Africa—French News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, and the City of Manchester at Glasgow on the 18th ult.

FRANCE.—The advices from Paris continue of a peaceful character. The President has distributed a large number of crosses, and large sums of money have been decreed to soldiers disabled. General Cavaignac has been released unconditionally, and leaves the country. Others have been liberated on condition that they will voluntarily exile themselves. (?) The indications now are that Louis Napoleon will have as many votes in his favor as he had in 1848.

A majority of Guizot and the students of Paris have voted against him. The President takes an active part in drafting the new Constitution. The Duke of Deguelch (?) has been appointed Minister to Hesse Cassel.

The latest accounts state that Cavaignac has refused to accept his liberty, unless all his fellow-prisoners be released.

Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1851.

The river here has risen four feet, and is still rising rapidly, with heavy rains during the last twenty-four hours. Boats will leave for the South to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, January 2, 1852.

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana with dates from that city and Key West to the 30th ult. She left in port the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur. The steamers Philadelphia, from New York, and Ohio from Chagres, and the Empire City from NewOrleans, all arrived within an hour of each other. No Spanish papers received, and no news of importance.

From Mexico.

The extraordinary session of Congress adjourned on the 14th ult. Just previous to adjournment, President Arista read an address to the Congress, in which he dwelt at some length on the condition of the country, but confined himself mainly to general terms, in some instances, indeed, descending to the mysterious.

After congratulating the representatives upon the realization of the "great and happy reforms which had been carried out during the session," the President proceeds to say:

"All administrative and social questions being subordinate to financial questions, the Chambers have met these questions with wisdom and decision, and if the difficulty had not been definitely resolved, the materials were so disposed as to allow their successors to terminate it."

He then refers to the composition of the Republic, and the working of reciprocal interests of the Central and State Governments, and praises the army for the services it was found capable of rendering on the "invaded frontier."

He then proceeds:

"Our foreign relations, thanks to the noble sentiments of the representatives of friendly nations, continue in the best condition, and if the nature of certain circumstances would permit it the Government would have the pleasure to tranquillize the patriotism of those who, on more than one occasion, have seen the national independence endangered.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the preceding results are supported by facts, our actual condition is far from presenting a flattering aspect. The financial crisis yet exists, and is still more urgent and menacing than ever. We must surmount it, not by sterile recriminations, nor by dangerous questions of ethnetic law by acts of absolutism, but of noble and sincere patriotism.

"The Executive, for his part, submits his conduct to the impartial judgment of the nation. He has respected her institutions, he has saved the national honor, compromised without by delicate combinations relative to the privileged debt, and within by an irruption of adventurers who have armed themselves on the other side of the Rio Bravo, and who have procured for his inviolable Magistracy a triumph as splendid as glorious.

"Happily, the great need of the country is administrative. The instinct of self-preservation will unite and render us strong and the people who could triumph for their independence in 1810 and 1821 will know how in the future to vindicate their name, in opposing the difficulties thrown in their way by capricious fortune.

"Worthy Representatives of the nation the people, who have witnessed your labors will render to you the justice which is your due.

"You have opened open to the light questions the most vital to the country, and it is a great progress in political science, to know the cause of evils, and the true state of things."

Upon this speech, *Le Trait d'Union* remarks as follows:

The Texan Indepe question must be one of the affairs, the character of which is yet involved in secrecy, but of which the actual situation is of a nature to tranquillize the patriotism of those who have seen the national independence in peril."

Details by the Europa.

The Baltimore papers of the 24th ult. contain additional items of news brought by the steamers Europa and Baltic.

The new cabinet formed by Louis Napoleon, and announced in his proclamation of the new order of things, is composed of the following persons:

Mons. M. De Morny, Minister of the Interior
Mons. Fuhs, Minister of Finance.
Mons. Bonher, Minister of Justice
Mons. Magne, Minister of Public Works
Mons. Theodore Dhcos, Minister of Marine
Mons. Durnfe, Minister of Commerce.
Mons St. Arnaud, Minister of War
Mons. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction
Mons. Fargel, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The High Court of Justice has been dissolved by order of the President.

M. Barochs, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, Admiral Cecile, M. Montelambert, Lucien Murat, and seventy-five other distinguished members of the National Assembly, form "the New Council of State."

Gen. Oudinot, late commander of the army in Paris, (a among the members of the Assembly arrested.

Certain Mole had not been arrested, but had written a letter expressing his regret that he had not been.

NAPOLEON'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.—The following is the concluding appeal of Louis Napoleon to the people of France:

Persuaded that the instability of power—that the preponderance of a single assembly, is one of the permanent causes of trouble and disregard—I submit to your suffrages the fundamental basis of a Constitution, which the assemblies will develop hereafter. 1. A responsible chief named for ten years. 2. The minister dependent on the executive alone. 3. A council of state, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion in face the Legislative corps. 4. A true representation, discussing and voting the laws named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election. 5. A second assembly, formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation. A preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

This system, created by the first Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them now. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake of it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1830, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I will consider the assembly dissolved, and lay down before it the mission I have received from you.

But if you believe that the cause, of which my name is the symbol—that is, France, regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor, is still yours, proclaim it to be so, by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared—for all will respect in the will of the people the decree of Providence.

Palace of the Elysee, this second day of December.

[Signed] LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

In an address to the army, Bonaparte entreats them to the proof of their mission; as to them he looks to save the country. He says vote freely as citizens, but as soldiers do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the tie vertueux is the rigorous duty of the army, from the General down to the soldier. Be ready to suppress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Among those arrested are Generals Changarnier, Lavalgnac, Bedeau, Lamoriciere, Colonel Lello, Charras, L. Blanc, Thiers, Brun and others. It is said that Lamoriciere effected escaped.

Eight journals had been suspended, among them the Evenement.

M. Thiers has been liberated by the President, in consequence of his ill health, on his agreeing to leave the country.

Tranquility in Paris was well restored on Friday evening of Friday, the 5th inst. All the following day upturn pavements and the shattered walls of houses were all that remained of the insurrection, in and about Paris.

The Departments of Saone, and Loire, and Alliers, had been placed in a state of siege, but the disturbances which caused the act were long quelled, and the troops had been successful.

A telegraphic dispatch from London to Liverpool, received just before the Baltic sailed, states that the Prince de Joinville and the Due d'Aumale had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military usurpation of President Napoleon.

Fresh arrests continue to be daily made among the republican leaders.

Changarnier and the generals were confined at Ham, to be tried by a Court Martial, on the charge of attempting to seduce the soldiers of the army from their duty.

M Thiers will leave immediately for Italy.

Napoleon will undoubtedly have an immense majority at the election for President, which was to take place on the 20th ultimo.

ENGLAND.—The affairs of France continue to excite great attention in England.

The question of Customs Reform was being warmly agitated, the disgraceful conduct of the Board of Customs in the late disputes with the Dock Company being the immediate incentive.

Sir Robert Peel had been squabbling with the farmers of Tamworth. They have forbidden him to pass over their lands, and he has advertised his whole stud for sale.

The English press are beginning a crusade against the Times, for its dishonesty and its abuse of its cotemporaries.

In some of the large provincial towns associations are forming not to read, purchase, or advertise in the Times.

Sir John Gladstone, one of the patriarchs of Liverpool Commerce, died on the 7th instant, at his residence, in Scotland, aged 87 years. Sir John was the father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Colonial Secretary under Sir Robert Peel's administration, and a Mr. Robertson Gladstone, of Liverpool, President of the Finance Reform Association.

Continued rumors of a serious misunderstanding between Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston were afloat.

The Lord Primate of Ireland has been elected Primate of the Dublin University.

The opposition to the Queen's Pelisse was becoming more violent and effective.

The U. S. steamer Saranac had arrived at Liverpool on the 5th from Philadelphia.

SPAIN.—We learn that the Queen's accouchement was expected between the 8th and 11th December.

The Duke of Narvaez has been recalled by the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had dined with the British Minister.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna Ministerial organs declare for Napoleon, and praise his policy.

The news from Paris has caused great consternation at Berlin, but after considering all the eventualities, the Ministry decided not to place a single corps of the Russian army on the war footing.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news from the Cape of Good Hope continues to excite great anxiety in England. The position of the British forces, and even of the local Government itself, seemed to become daily more critical. Treachery on all hands, and depredations even under the very bayonets of the troops were constantly occurring, and the frontiers were entirely beyond the power of the troops to protect.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin to the 24 ult. state that the news had been received from Paris, by telegraph, and had occasioned intense excitement. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the ministers withdrew to hold a cabinet meeting.

SICILY.—The latest accounts from Palermo furnish a statement of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, headed by Baron Ouzo, and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo had declared in favor of the project. The thirteenth regiment had fraternized with the people, but, by the prompt action of the authorities, the movement was checked. Several, including officers of the thirteenth regiment, had been arrested.

MOROCCO.—By way of Gibraltar, the steamer of the 10th ult. brings later advices from Smyrna and Malta. The French fleet had bombarded Rabbat and Sallee, for eight hours, causing great destruction of life. The French suffered but slight injury from the return fire of the Castle at Rabbat.

At Rabbat, it was also reported that the fleet had proceeded to Tangier for the purpose of bombarding that place. The British ship James had been dispatched to Tangier to protect the interests of British subjects.

INDIA.—The overland mail reached London on Wednesday.

The relations between the British and Northwest tribes continued very unsatisfactory.

A serious Mussulman riot had occurred at Bombay, which was caused by some obnoxious publications. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police, but not without serious injury to a number of persons. Many shops were plundered, women violated, and other outrages committed.

Other accounts state that the property destroyed was valued at £15,000.

COMMODORE JONES.—Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, who was accidentally very severely wounded at a barricade during the recent conflicts in Paris, commanded the American flotilla on Lake Borgne, in December, 1814, and caused the British fleet to suffer severely in the sea fight which occurred. He was then a lieutenant. He was wounded and taken prisoner, and he has never since drawn a pension from the Government.

GAS IN MEMPHIS.—A company is being organized in Memphis for the purpose of lighting the streets with gas. No city more urgently needs such an improvement.

CHEROKEE NATION.—The Cherokee Advocate contains the following touching paragraph:

"We hear of another murder committed in Illing Snake District. Such instances have been so frequent for the past year or two, in our country, that we have become perfectly tired noticing them, and our friends abroad might think that we were all a set of cut-throats; but this is not the case, and we are happy to say that we have the sober, sedate citizen among us, who would disdain to do an act involving the civilized and Christian name. And could we but induce the white men, citizens of the States, to desist from selling liquor to our people, we are satisfied that not half the murder and rioting would be committed by them that there now is; for almost every instance that now occurs may be traced to intemperance."

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood presented a petition setting forth that the amount of the State bonds of Texas was twelve millions, and that the Treasury Department refused to pay the holders more than their proportionate shares of the five millions, released for that purpose, and asking that Congress would make some suitable provision for the payment of the bonds in full.

Mr. Borden presented the memorial of Robert Mills, asking an investigation by some committee of the Senate, of the cause of his removal from the office of Architect of the Patent Office.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the lady Ann, formerly the British brig Josephine and the bill was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Foote introduced a bill granting land to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract with Messrs Donaldson and Armstrong for printing the returns of the census, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definitive settlement of the slavery question, was taken up.

Mr Badger moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu of the last part of it the following: A settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and ought to be adhered to by Congress until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. And the amendment was adopted.

Mr Foote addressed the Senate in defence of himself and his resolution from the speeches of Messrs Butler and Hunter. Without concluding he gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, reporting that $5913 remains unexpended of the $10,000 appropriated for the reception of the Agent of the Sublime Porte, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McCorkle, of California, introduced a bill for establishing a Branch Mint at the Gold Mines in California, which was read a first and second time.

A communication from the War Department was received and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker then called upon members for petitions from States and Territories, which were chiefly of a local nature.

A resolution was introduced, which lays over under the rule, for establishing a steam communication with Liberia.

Mr Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from harbor-masters, pilots, and other persons, praying that piers and harbors may be established in Delaware Bay.

Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, called the attention of the House to the exposed situation of members, occupying seats on the rear benches, and concerning, as he said, the comfort and convenience of members to be the chief object of the laws of the land, he submitted two resolutions—one authorizing the Speaker to provide for that of the members, and the other that it were found necessary, the Committee on Accounts be authorized. The first of these were carried and the other withdrawn.

The petitions having been gone through with, the Speaker called for reports of Committees.

Mr Olds, of Ohio, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, submitted a report embracing a joint resolution, legalizing same mail contracts that were entered into in California before the passage of the law, but had not passed, authorizing the measure, and directing the Postmaster General to fulfil the same, which was agreed to.

The Chairman of the Committee on Printing reported a joint resolution providing for one hundred additional copies of the journals and public documents, to be distributed by the Secretary of State according to law.

It was then resolved that when the House adjourn, it shall stand adjourned till Monday.

A motion was then made to adjourn and negatived—yeas 73, nays 81.

It was then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of ta

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HEARING TO THEE.... By William B. Glasier.

I care, years have fled, since, hushed in thy last slumber,
They laid thee down beneath the old elm tree;
Still with a patient heart each day I number,
Because it brings me nearer still to thee.

The twilight comes, and robes in softened splendor
All that is beautiful on land or sea,
And o'er my spirit flings an influence tender,
For in that hour I nearer seem to thee.

The night is gone; and as the mists of morning
Before the day-god's burning presence flee,
Then in my heart a welcome light is dawning,
That cheers me as I nearer press to thee.

I sometimes think thy spirit kindly watches
Over the heart that loved so tenderly;
For there are rapturous moments when it catches,
As if in dreams, a blessed glimpse of thee.

In those sweet seasons thou dost come before me,
With loveliness that Earth may never see;
I feel thy presence like a blessing o'er me,
And then I know I nearer am to thee.

When fresh these dreams I tearfully awaken,
Colder than ever seems the earth to me;
But yet all hopes have not my heart forsaken,
Am I not drawing nearer, nearer thee?

Then wert Life's Angel, how I loved, adored thee,
Ere Death had set thy gentle spirit free;
And now thou knowest how oft I have implored thee
To bring me nearer, nearer still to thee.

Nearer to thee! to night the stars are burning
In skies that must thy blessed dwelling be;
Those cannot but leave them, until earth returning,
But I am passing nearer still to thee.

Nearer to thee! how long, how long encumbered
With mortal fetters must my spirit be?
With but one wish, one hope, through life I've slumbered,
That wish, the hope, to be yet nearer thee.

Nearer to thee! I know my prayer is granted,
I know thy spirit now is close to me;
Not, not in vain this lonely heart hath haunted—
Each pulse-beat brings me nearer, nearer thee!

[Knickerbocker.

A Beautiful and Touching Incident.—Yesterday, (Sabbath morning) at the ringing of the first bells in this city, the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Davis, or Frecwill Baptist, met around the water where the different denominations usually baptise. The weather was quite cold, it was snowing quite fast—the ice had been cut out and lay in thick cakes; every thing looked cold and forbidding. After singing and a short but fervent prayer by the pastor, "for the spirit of God to rest on all present," he rose from his knees and led a young man into the water and immersed him. Next followed a young lady. As they came towards the centre of the pond, amid the snow falling thick and fast, there came a beautiful dove hovering over the congregation, and actually lit down on the ice, and walked around but a little distance from the administrator and the candidate. At the same moment the minister remarked, "And the spirit rested on him in the shape of a dove." It was one of the most beautiful and touching incidents we ever witnessed in the administration of a religious rite; indeed, it seemed to call up to the minds of Christians the time when the adorable Redeemer came up out of Jordan, and God sent a seal to this sacred rite. [Manchester (N.H.) Mirror.

The Discovery of Glaciers in New Zealand.—The following account of the discovery of glaciers at an elevation of 2000 feet, at Milford Haven, west coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand, is from a letter from Dr. Lyall, surgeon of H. M. steam vessel Acheron, Capt. Stokes, employed surveying the coaste in that locality. The writer is known to many of our readers as a zealous naturalist, who accompanied Sir James Clarke Ross during his three adventurous south polar expeditions.

"Milford Haven, New Zealand, March 13, 1851.

"Since my last date we have been in two or three sounds, where the water was so deep that we had to let go the anchor close to the shore, and then make fast to the trees by hawsers. In one place we had three anchors down, and a cable fast to the trees from each quarter. We spent about a fortnight in the celebrated Dusky Bay, of Cook. The harbor we are now in is one of the most remarkable I have ever seen. It is about nine or ten miles deep, and not above a mile or two across in the widest part. The entrance is narrow, and immediately on entering you have immense precipices of 3000 feet towering right over head, on both sides. As we went in, the engineers could see the mountains on both sides at once, from the stoke-hole of the steamer. I wish you were here to take some sketches of the scenery: The hills surrounding the harbor vary in height from upwards of 4000 to near 7000 feet, and on many of them unbroken streams of water are seen originating at a height of 4000 to 5000 feet. There is one large waterfall on the side of the sound, 1200 feet, and a fine one close to where the ship le, between 400 and 500 feet. There are glaciers in the cleft, near the tops of some of the mountains. I succeeded yesterday in getting to the lowest of them, which I calculated to be about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. I had a tremendous scramble at one place, having to surmount an almost perpendicular precipice of about 1200 feet. I was amply rewarded for my trouble, however, by the number of new plants I found beside the glacier."

It may be remembered that Mr. Darwin noticed the curious phenomenon of glaciers descending to the level of the sea in the Gulf of Penas, on the similarly mountainous and stormy west coast of Patagonia (lat. 48 deg. S.), and no one can compare the opposite east and west coasts of Scotland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, South America and Tasmania, respectively, with those of the New Zealand Islands, without being struck with the similarity of their prominent features. The eastern side, in all these cases, is generally continuous in outline—flatter, drier and more sunny; while the western, which is the windward, is, on the contrary, indented by lingering fiords, running deep into the heart of the country, which is mountainous, perennially humid, foggy, rugged and boisterous, more uniform in temperature, and rarely visited by the sun's rays.

Stone Cutting Machine.—The novel and ingenious machine with which the tunnel of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad is to be perforated through the Hoosac Mountain, is thus described:

"The machine when finished will weigh about 65 tons. It will be worked by a steam engine of 75 horse-power, and will cost about $15,000. It will cut the entire size of the tunnel for a double track—in other words, a circular hole of the diameter of 24 feet. It will probably enter from 6 to 15 linear feet per day. These data are taken from its actual cutting in granite. The rock in the Hoosac tunnel is pure mica slate, highly stratified, and the line of the tunnel enters the rock at right angles with its stratification. The machine is called 'Wilson's patent stone-dressing machine,' and has the capacity of cutting pure quartz rock (silex or flint) with great rapidity. The machine is described as a truly wonderful invention. The cutters are circular plates of cast steel, of 14 inches diameter, half of an inch thick and ground, with a bevel on each side, to an edge. They are placed on the rock, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and roll over the surface with great rapidity. The edge is pressed into the rock with great force and acts as a wedge, prying up and throwing off the rock in a surprising manner. A block of granite, ten feet long and four feet wide, was placed on a carriage and submitted to a single cutter, gauged to cut two inches from its surface. It passed over the entire stone in 22 minutes, and cut off 1,000 lbs. of rock, leaving the same as smooth as any hammer dressed stone. Its owner offers to prove that he can make six revolutions per minute."

Ancient Syracuse.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of ancient Syracuse, says:

"In the zenith of her glory, she maintained in constant pay an army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, besides a fleet of 400 sail. She did not shrink from contending against all the power of Carthage and Rome, and is said to have repulsed fleets of 2000 sail, and armies of 200,000 men. Of all this power and magnitude and pomp, any trace remains. The monuments and temples of the city are in ruins, and nothing but desolation salutes the eye. The spot is still shown where the house of Archimedes stood, and a corner from which he is said to have set fire to the Roman gallies with his burning glasses; now it is the famous fountain of Arethusa; also a remarkable cavern cut in the rock, called the "Ear of Dionysius," fashioned in the form of a human ear, 27 feet in width, 72 in height and 219 in depth. In this cavern the tyrant Dionysius confined his prisoners, and stationed at its mouth a sentinel, who could hear even the whispers of the prisoners, and whose duty it was to report them to his master. The echoes of this cavern are very loud; even the tearing of a piece of paper occasions a great noise. According to a Sicilian author, an eminent musician composed a canto for two voices which, when sung within the cavern, appeared to be performed by four.

"The sun is said never to have been obscured one whole day at Syracuse.

A Dangerous Adventure.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in his letter of the 6th November, tells the following story:

One of the most singular and dangerous adventures took place at Brussels a few days ago. Alphonse Thevelin, a gymnast, well known for his astonishing feats on the spring board, attached to Godard's balloon, had advertised to give at Brussels one of his aeronautical exhibitions. The people had gethered in immense crowds on the town square, the spring board had been attached and all preparations made, and the balloon started majestically into the air, rising high above the houses.

Thevelin was about turning somerset when he received a severe blow on the back. This was surprising, in the particular locality, but our gymnast did not hesitate to turn quickly and grapple with his aerial antegonist. Balloon, spring board and all, went off and left him in mid-heaven, locked in a close embrace with St. Michael, not in *propria persona*, but in the form of an immense gilt statue, with which the Belgians have ornemented the tip-top of the steeple of their Hotel de Ville, or Townhouse. Thevelin looked after the balloon; it was a quarter of a mile off; he looked down to the ground, three hundred and fifty feet below; he concluded to try and reach the latter.

The perilous descent was accomplished in the presence of an affrighted crowd. A single false step, the trembling of a muscle, the giving way of a projection, must have sent him a lifeless and crushed mass to the pavement below. The rigor of the weather and his light costume forbade him to remain where he was. He come down safely on the outside of the spire.

He deserves richly to have his salary doubled by the Emperor of Russia, who has engaged him to go to St. Petersburg to take charge of a gymnasium. Louis Napoleon hes just such a descent to make from the airy pinnacle where he is now, and the people are looking on to see how he will make it. I hope he will succeed as well as Thévelin."

Pitcairn's Island.—The following is extracted from the notes of a visit by the Commander of the Cockatrice, British man-of-war, to this Island, now inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the British ship Bounty:

Some of the women accompanied us, and entertained me very much by their lively and cheerful conversation. I learned from it that they do the most laborious work, such as preparing the ground for planting, digging potatoes and yams, which they have to carry some distance to their houses by rough and precipitous paths. They also thatch the roofs, cook, wash, and attend to other domestic duties, while the men are employed building houses, and in other mechanical work, as well as fishing, and hunting goats. The children have not much attention paid to them, after they are able to run about; when they are seven years old they are sent to school, and attend regularly until fourteen. Consequently there is not a soul on the island that cannot read and write; most of them are exceedingly intelligent and well-informed, indeed much more so than it is possible to conceive from their isolation and little intercourse with the world.

But what must strike strangers more than any thing else, is the happy manner in which they live together; there does not appear to be a jealousy or bad thought existing mueng them; the women in particular are very fond of each other; such a thing as a querrel between them never occurs; and nothing can happen to any one on the island without its being a source of grief to all, they are so knit together by friendship and love.

A magistrate is eppointed yearly by e majority of votes; all, *both male and female, above eighteen years of age, are voters.* He has the management of the affairs of the island, and settles disputes, with the assistance of a jury if necessary. Should any decision be deemed unsatisfactory, they do not quarrel over it, but let the subject drop, and refer it by mutuel consent to the captain of the first man-of-war that visits them, with the express understanding that his decision is final. The magistrate takes cherge of any spirituous liqners that may be given them by ships visiting the island, and issues a small portion to any one who wishes it on holidays, of which they have but two in the year—one to celebrate the errival of the Bounty, in January, the other the Queen's birth-day—by this means drunkenness is entirely nvoided. However, they are not niddicted to it. I was told by Arthur Quintal, that such a crime had not taken place for thirteen years.

Woman's Rights.—The woman mentioned in the following peragraph from the Bangor Whig, puts to the blush the advocates of women's righte. She has not only asserted, but at the same time maintained her right to engage in the rougher oeilings of man, and to leave her husband et home to take care of the responsibilities.

We mentioned, a few days since, some interesting particulars concerning the town of Eddington, and have since heard of a bit of enterprise of a family in that town worth relating. The family have six children, the mother of them robust, healthy and active, but the futher of quite a different cherecter. So it has been arranged the wife should go to California and make her "pile," while the husband should remelu nt home and take cero of the children. This errangement was mutuelly setisfactory, and the woman obtained her outfit for the voyage to the land of gold. On arriving at New York, she found an opportunity to cook during the passage out, and she immediately sent back to her family fifty dollers of her funds, and has gone on her way rejoicing, and with the determinetion to get her share of the gold in California. The women in that town are all first rete, but this case furms an exception, and not the ruie, of their takling the lead of their husbands in business enterprises.

Private Fortunes of Great Personages.—Croesus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say, that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army, or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca, had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death left £23,624,000, which Caligula spent in less then twelve months. Vaapesian, ou ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Mlio emounted to £600,000. Cesar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,935,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curie, for £500,000, and that of Lucius Peulus fur £800,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cesar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £800,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it was paid before the kalande of April; he squendered £147,000,000 of the public treasures. Appius squandered in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of the state of his affairs, he had no more than £80,000, he poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Servie, the mother of Brutus, e pearl of the value of £40,000. Cleopatra at an entertalnment, gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar, a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it. Claudius, the son of Esopus, the comedian, swullowed one worth £8,000. One single dish cost Esopus £80,000. Caligula spent for one supper £80,000, and Heligabalus £200,000. The usual cost of a repast for Lucullus was £20,000; the fish from his fish-ponds was sold for £85,000.

A Faithful and Courageous Slave.—The La Grange Monument relates the following reminiscence of the Texas revolutionary struggle, on the authority of Col. Chauncy Johnson, of Bastrop:

"[illegible] the brave Maveric was taken prisoner at that [illegible] city, the lady, then in La Grange, hearing of the capture of her husband, put a purse of gold into the hands of a faithful negro, with directions for him, at all hazards, to deliver it safely to his master, then in captivity. While on the road endeavoring to fulfil this important trust, he fell in with and joined the company of the lamented Dawson, when within ten or twelve miles of San Antonio. As is well known, this party was met by a portion of the Mexican army, and all killed but sixteen; forty being already slain, the balance surrendered, (except the negro,) deeming it unavailing to contend longer with such unequal odds. This noble fellow continued to fight with such desperation and effect, that it attracted the attention and admiration of Col. Carasco, of the Mexican cavalry, who rushed forward, determined to save his life. He ordered his men to disarm, but not kill him. They succeeded in getting his rifle, but the negro seized a piece of mosquite timber, and with it knocked three of the Mexican lancers from their horses. Carasco had to order him to be shot in self-defence."

The number of houses upon the island of Sicily is estimated at 256,120, and the population at 1,787,771. The mass of the people are poor, and without education. It is subject to the King of Naples, who governs it by a Viceroy. The Government is very exacting and oppressive, and affords scarcely any encouragement to agriculture, manufacture or commerce.

Later from Mexico.

The brig Union, Captain Roderick, arrived from Vera Cruz on Saturday, bringing dates from that place to the 17th, and from the city of Mexico to the 11th inst.

It appears that the reports of the defeat of Carvajal, published in the Diario de la Tarde, and received here a few days ago, were perfectly correct. The official report of Gen. Jauregui is published, and shows that Carvajal's forces were completely routed. He writes from Cerralvo, under date of December 1. He relates that, after the raising of the siege of Matamoros, he received information that Carvajal was at Torrecillas, and was ordered to fall back to Cadereyta, to prevent being surprised.

Then expecting to effect a junction with Avalos, Jauregui again advanced as far as Mier, which place he entered on the 21st of October without opposition. Not meeting Avalos, he retired a second time to Cerralvo. He was followed up closely by Carvajal, both parties marching through the chaparral. On the 27th the attack on Cerralvo was commenced. Jauregui complains much of the temper of the people; the National Guard was dissolved, and he received no assistance from the inhabitants. The attack was very brisk, but Jauregui says, did not force him from his position, till at last he found it necessary to concentrate all his forces on one point, in order to prolong the combat. On the morning of the 1st inst. the besiegers ceased the attack and took to flight.

A detachment of eighty cavalry was sent out to pursue them. They took the road from Agualegua to Linerre. Carvajal's loss was a colonel, four officers, and more than forty privates killed, the greater number Americans, and more than seventy wounded. Jauregui confesses to one officer slightly wounded, two non-commissioned officers and fourteen privates wounded, and six privates killed.

Several British residents have sent a communication to the Government, complaining of the inequality in the payment of duties caused by the tariff enforced at Matamoros by Gen. Avalos.

Joaquin de Munoz y Munos has been elected First Alcaldo of Vera Cruz.

The Legislature of Tamaulipas has passed a vote of thanks to the "Heroic defenders of Matamoros." The banners of the National Guard, which participated in the defence, are to be inscribed with the words: "*Valientes defensores de la integridad del territorio Mexicano;*" valiant defenders of the integrity of the Mexican territory.

A mob in Acajutla, on the 27th ult., assaulted and stoned the American Hotel, causing some damage.

The American adventurers who had stationed themselves at Bassal, in Sohora, believing they heard that a military force was marching against them.

The forces of Sonora have lately been gaining some advantages over the Indians.

On the 15th ult. a hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, left Tampico for Matamoros.

The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 10th of this month.

The *Universal*, of the 7th inst., says that on the day before the Chamber of Deputies had received from the Senate its dissent to the law authorizing the raising of the prohibitions.

An arrangement has been made with the English creditors, by which for five years they are to receive 3 per cent. annual interest and 5 of *amortization*, and afterwards 4 per cent. interest and 6 *amortization*. The Spanish debt has been arranged in the same way.

The amount of $151,000 has been subscribed in Mazatlan for the benefit of the defenders of Cuba.

The cholera has completely subsided in Mazatlan.

A duel has been fought in Chihuahua between the well known D. Angel Trias and an American, who had spoken slightingly of the Mexicans. Trias was wounded and the American killed.

Liberation of Mr. Wilson.

The annexed correspondence, in relation to the liberation of James M. Wilson, a member of the ill-fated Lopez expedition, was handed to the True Delta for publication, by the lady to whom it was addressed:

Department of State,
Washington, December 17, 1851.

Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, New Orleans, La.:

Madam—It gives me sincere pleasure to be enabled to inform you that Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, to whose Minister in this city a copy of your letter to the President, of the 25th September last, had been communicated, with the request to intercede with Her Government in behalf of your unfortunate son, James M. Wilson, not only has graciously pardoned him, but has furnished him also, from her own private purse, the means to return speedily to his home.

I transmit, enclosed, a copy of the note of the Minister for foreign relations of Spain, to Mr. Calderon, on this subject, and of his note to me.

I am, madam, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant. Daniel Webster.

(Translation.) Washington, 16th December, 1851.

A letter which Mrs. Ophelia Talbot has written to the most Excellent President, and which by the order of His Excellency had been remitted through the Department of State to me, having come to the hands of the Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty, I have received from the Marquis of Miraflores an answer, of which I have the honor to enclose to the Hon. Daniel Webster an exact translation, as a proof of the magnanimous sentiments of Her Majesty, the Queen. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to the Hon. Daniel Webster the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A. Calderon de la Barca.

Hon. Dan. Webster, Secretary of State of the U. S.

Spanish Minister for Foreign Affaires to Hon. A. Calderon de la Barca.
(Translation.)

Sir—To the Secretary of the Interior I write under this date as follows:

"Amongst the various recommendations which Her Majesty has received from the Government of the United States, in behalf of several of the prisoners belonging to the last unfortunate expedition of Bahia Honda, the attention of our sovereign, the Queen, has been more particularly attracted by a letter written to the President of the United States by Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, entreating his meditation in behalf of her young son, induced by inexperience to take part in this criminal enterprise. The simple and touching terms in which the letter describes the despair of this mother deprived of her only son, have not failed to affect the benevolent heart of Her Majesty, ever ready to stretch forth the hand of mercy to the unfortunate—whilst the religious resignation of the writer still more strengthens Her Majesty's desire to confirm her in her pious confidence. Therefore, setting aside, in this case, every other consideration but that of restoring happiness to an unfortunate mother by restoring to her the son, it has pleased the Queen to make use of the prerogative conceded to Her by the laws, and to pardon the prisoner, James M. Wilson, aged nineteen, a native of Indiana, and son of David Wilson and Ophelia P. Talbot. And Her Majesty wishing that no delay may occur in the execution of her kind design, has given orders that the expenses of the voyage of the prisoner Wilson to New Orleans shall be paid out of Her own private purse, so that the inexperienced and erring young man may return as soon as possible to the arms of his disconsolate mother. To this end the competent Spanish authority will agree with the American Consul as to the amount of the expenses, and the immediate embarkation of the young man. Wilden by order of Her Majesty I make known to your Excellency, that through your department suitable orders may be issued without delay for the punctual fulfilment of Her Majesty's desire, and the bill of the expenses of the young man's voyage be forwarded to me."

Which I copy to your Excellency for your information.

Madrid, Nov. 13, 1851.

(Signed) Marquis de Miraflores.

Further Details by the Baltic.

The Charleston Courier, of the 25th, contains the following additional intelligence brought by the Baltic, and telegraphed to that paper from New York:

France.—The loss in the army during the collision was, 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, 15 soldiers killed and 116 wounded. Fresh arrests of the republican leaders were daily made. Louis Napoleon, it is said, will be elected by an immense majority. Changarnier and other generals were confined at Havre, waiting their traiton the charge of exciting the soldiers to revolt. Com. Thos. ap Catesby Jones, U. S. N., who was near the barricades as a spectator, had his leg broken and one of his fingers cut off. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale have gone to the frontiers of Belgium and raised the standard of revolt against Louis Napoleon. Paris was perfectly tranquil by the 6th inst., and no signs were left of the commotion except the barricades. Louis Napoleon had issued an address calling on the people to go to the polls and vote freely, pledging himself to submit to their decision. The news from other parts of Europe is uninteresting.

Latest accounts from Paris state that a bloody conflict had taken place between the people and the troops, in which the latter were victorious.

New outbreaks were, however, continually occurring in all parts of the city, and the troops were fired upon from the housetops of the citizens.

Accounts were generally favorable to the President; but several generals have declared against him; and Gen. Nieuwerker was marching on Paris with four regiments to oppose the President and the army. The most intense excitement prevailed, and there was no telling to what extremity of bloodshed the conflicts between the people and the usurper's forces might be carried.

Prepeard Enhustrisl Convention at New Orleans.

According to previous notice, a highly intelligent and respectable meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held on the evening of the 23d inst., in the State-house at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of co-operating with Louisiana and the other Southern States in an effort to establish a great Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition in May, 1853, in the city of New Orleans.

Hon. Price Williams, of Mobile, was called to the Chair, and James H. Gladney of Pickens, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman the Hon. H. W. Hilliard made an address, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we respond with sincere satisfaction to the appeal made to the State of Alabama by the Governor of Louisiana, and other eminent gentlemen of that State, to co-operate in an effort to establish "a great Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition and Fair of all Human Industry, upon a large and magnificent scale," to take place in the beginning of May, 1853, in the city of New Orleans, to be followed by annual fairs in the cities of Mobile, Natchez, and such other points as may favor such an enterprise.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be requested to appoint a delegation, consisting of sixty gentlemen, chosen from different parts of Alabama, to represent the State in the "Industrial Convention" to be held in New Orleans in April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint fifteen gentlemen to act as a Central Committee, who shall hold their meetings in this city, and whose duty it shall be to correspond with persons throughout the State interested in the success of industrial pursuits, with the view of preparing for a full participation by the citizens of Alabama in the proposed fairs at New Orleans and elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Lipscombe was then called for, and addressed the meeting. Hon. James E. Deloy, by invitation followed with a short address. Dr. Plough, Agent from the State of Louisiana to advance the interests of the Exhibition, then addressed the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Davis, of Limestone, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting has listened with great pleasure to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Lipscombe, and that he be requested to furnish a written copy of them for publication. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Price Williams, Chairman.
J. B. Gladney, Secretary.

A bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature granting charter for a railroad from Maysville to Newport.

Later from Rio Janeiro and the Plata.—An arrival on Saturday brought the Rio Janeiro Journal de Commercio, the following translation from which we find in yesterday's Picayune:

"This paper contains some particulars of the recent events on the Plata which terminated with the capitulation of Oribe. The Journal denies that there was any convention between Oribe and Urquiza. It says that certain terms were conceded to the former, not extorted from fear of the victor, but conceded by his lenity. Urquiza issued a proclamation, from which we learn that, after having waited some time for the Conde de Caxias, he was compelled by the general insurrection of the inhabitants in his favor—to use his own account—to continue his march to the Rio Negro. At last he arrived before Oribe's position with 8000 men; but rather than risk a multitude of lives on the issue of a battle, he conceded the terms above alluded to. By these terms it was acknowledged that the resistance to the Anglo-French intervention was made in the belief that thereby the independence of the Republic was being defended; no distinction is to be made between citizens of the Banda holding different opinions."

Terrible Gale—Snow Storm—Disasters on Lake Erie—*Buffalo, Dec. 17.*—A tremendous gale of wind has been prevailing here since early yesterday morning. The snow which had previously fallen to the depth of two feet has been driven into immense drifts by the violence of the wind, completely blocking up the roads and rendering them impassable. The mails from various directions have been delayed on account of the storm. The steamer May Flower, which left on Monday evening to go up the lake, was driven ashore near Girard, Pennsylvania, and lies a perfect wreck. Her crew and passengers, fortunately, were saved. The propeller Oneida has also been driven ashore at Fairport.

Proposed New Line of Steamships.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives a memorial from James B. Moore, Josiah Lawrence, and Henry H. Goodman, of Ohio, and John H. Dreihl, of Pennsylvania, and their associates, in relation to a line of steamers from California or Oregon to China, with a branch to the Sandwich Islands:

The consideration which the projectors are to receive is: first, a sum equal to the postage received by the Government for mail matter. Second, a sum equal to half the revenue collectable on goods; the amounts so paid not to exceed $50,000 per ship per annum; and they are to have the privilege of purchasing thirty-six thousand neres of Government land from any unlocated lands in the Territory of Oregon at the rate of ten cents per acre.

The steamers constituting the line between California or Oregon and Shanghai, in China, shall not be less than four thousand tons burthen each, and on the line between Oregon and California, and the Sandwich Islands not less than fifteen hundred tons burthen each. The propositions are more liberal to the Government than any that have been made, and they will doubtless receive the favorable consideration of the Committee to which they have been referred.

The Weather.—The New York Commercial of the 18th says the weather continues cold, although it has moderated a little.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, a colored man named Bunce, was frozen to death in an outhouse near the Wallabout; and in this city. (N. Y.,) Samuel Tilmer, also colored, was found yesterday morning between two piles of lumber in West street, having perished from the cold during the night.

At Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 3, and this morning at seven, of 4 degrees above zero. The lowest depression last Winter was 6, and the Winter before, 7 degrees above zero.

The clipper ship Hurricane, while getting under way yesterday, had four of her crew badly frost bitten. They were brought up to the city in the steamer Herculean.

At New Haven yesterday, at 6 A. M., the mercury was at zero. At Boston, at 7 A. M., it was 4 degrees above zero.

Incendiarism and Supposed Murder in Baltimore County.—We learned last evening, says the Baltimore Clipper of the 19th inst., the particulars of a horrid affair that occurred in Baltimore county on Friday night last. The scene of the dreadful occurrence was about eight miles from the city, on the Belair road. The victims were a Mrs. Sickes and daughter. It seems that the husband of Mrs. Sickes had got into some difficulty, and had left home on the morning of the occurrence to avoid the officers of the law, who were in pursuit of him, leaving his wife and daughter in the house. Late that evening, two men were observed by some of the neighbors to leave the house hastily and disappear. Shortly after, the house was discovered to be in flames. The neighbors gathered at the scene of the burning building, but were unable to stop the progress of the flames, and the house was burnt to the ground. As soon as they were permitted to by the fire, they commenced an examination of the smouldering ruins, when, horrible to relate, the charred remains of the unfortunate mother and daughter were found in the smoky mass. From the circumstance of the two men having been seen to leave the premises so shortly before the breaking out of the fire, the suspicion is strong that the unfortunate victims had been first murdered, and the house then fired. For the sake of justice, it is most sincerely to be hoped that the atrocious miscreants may be arrested, and the perpetrators of this foul deed suffer the utmost penalty of the law.

Naval.—The following is an extract of a letter received from an officer on board the U. S. sloop Marion, dated 24th September, 1851, at Typa, off Macao:

"The Marion is waiting the arrival of the United States steamer Susquehanna, when it is expected that we shall leave this station for the United States, to arrive in April or May at the port of Boston. The officers and crew are in a good state of health."

Arkansas River.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 12th instant says: "There was a heavy rain on Tuesday night. The river continues low, without much prospect of a rise. Weather cool and cloudy."

Fire Annihilator.—Phillips's Fire Annihilator was to be publicly tested in New York on the 18th. It is stated that a private experiment a few days previous had proved highly satisfactory.

Illinois River.—The loss arising from the present atmost unnavigable condition of the Illinois river are estimated at $716,500, during the past year. A courention recently held at Peoria, adopted resolutions strongly urging Congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of this river.

Dead.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 23d says: "We learn with regret that the Hon. Cornelius Carmack, of Tishemingo, the President of the late State Convention, died to Jackson, on Friday, the 19th. He was an estimable citizen, and his death will be deeply deplored throughout the State."

Exterminating the Liquor Traffic.—The citizens of Massachusetts talk of having the chief feature of the Maine liquor law adopted in that State, and petitions to that effect are unmerously circulated. It goes immediately to the total destruction of the liquor. The very existence of the article is regarded as conclusive evidence against itself; and it may be lynched at once without recourse to trial or hazard of the law's delay. The law does not authorize the seizure of liquor in private houses, or wherever it may be found; but only where it has been, or obviously is intended to be, sold.

Red River.—The Alexandria Republican, of December 27, says: "The river has risen nearly three feet in the last few days, and the navigation is now good, both above and below the falls. These make a much smaller showing than they did a few days ago, and will entirely disappear should we have much more of a rise.

Later from Mexico.—The Picayune of last evening learned that private letters were received here by the brig Olebe, from Vera Cruz, stating that a violent popular outbreak had taken place in the city of Mexico on the 10th, occasioned by the passage of the law reducing the tariff. The anger of the people, it is said, was directed entirely against foreigners, the stores of many of whom were attacked and destroyed. It is reported that several lives were lost during the affray.

The Globe reports the loss of the brig Susan Spofford, of Rockland, Maine, on the morning of the 18th inst., in the harbor of Vera Cruz, having gone ashore in a norther, and would be condemned. The brig had just arrived from Mobile, and landed in safety a cargo of cotton before the gale.

The Globe came to P. Camerdon, and brought $845 in specie.

Mercantile Agencies.—The evil tendency of these associations is made apparent by the recent judgment rendered against the head agency in New York:

Large Verdict.—In the case of Beardsley *et al. vs.* Lewis Tappan, which had been pending for two weeks in the United States Circuit Court, New York, the jury, on the morning of the 18th inst., rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages at *ten thousand dollars*. The action was brought for a libel, alleged to have been published by the defendant, affecting the credit of the plaintiffs, who are merchants in the State of Ohio.

Vessels Built in the United States.—From the tables accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, we learn that in 1851 there were built in the United States 211 ships, 65 brigs, 532 schooners, 321 sloops and canal boats, with a total of 208,202 tonnage. Pennsylvania owns tonnage amounting to 254,373, being an increase of 25,000 over the previous year. New York has 1,941,013, being an increase of 95,000. Maryland has 304,444, which is an increase of 11,357. Delaware has 11,880, being a decrease of 4,839. North Carolina has 43,722, being a decrease of 31,466. Virginia has 60,769, being a decrease of 4,407; and the District of Columbia has 22,903, which is an increase of 5,893. The steam tonnage in the United States has increased during the year, 57,760 tons, and now amounts to 583,607 tons.

Naval Engineers.—The examining board of Chief Naval Engineers, which was convened at Philadelphia on the 1st instant, by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, have closed their proceedings, and the following are the names of those who passed the board, and are pronounced qualified for promotion: To be commissioned as Chief Engineers in the United States Navy—No. 1. Wm. H. Everett; No. 2. James W. King. To be First Assistant Engineers—No. 1. Henry Mason; No. 2. James G Young; No. 3. Robert Danby. To be Second Assistant Engineers—No. 1. George T W Logan; No. 2. Montgomery Fletcher; No. 3. Wm. H. King; No. 4. H. C. Pitts; No. 5. James M. Adams; No. 6. S. B. Knox; No. 7. D. T. Mapes; No. 8. A. Warner.

The Savannah News announces the death of Col. Abram B. Fannin, at that city, on the 18th inst. During his life time he held several appointments under the General Government. He served in the Quartermaster's Department in the war of 1812, and for a number of years held the office of Collector of the port of Savannah.

Singular Discovery.—The Editor of the Sunday Varieties publishes a lottor which he has received from Captain D'Auberville, of the bark Chieftain, of Boston, dated Gibraltar, September 7, giving an account of a most singular discovery of a wonderfully preserved and valuable relic of the discovery of this Western World. The editor says he has known Captain D'Auberville for sixteen years, and places full reliance on the truth of this strange marveilous story:

It appears by the letter, that the Captain put into Gibraltar on the 27th of August last to repair some damage his vessel has sustained, and while waiting, himself and two of his passengers crossed the straits of Mt. Abylus, on the African coast, to shoot and pick up geological specimens. Before returning, the breeze had freshened so much as to render it necessary to put more ballast in the boat, and one of the crew lifted what he supposed to be a rock, but from its extreme lightness and singular shape, was induced to call the attention of the Captain to it, who at first took it for a piece of pumice stone, but it was so completely covered with barnacles and other marine animalculæ, as to deny that supposition. On further examination, he found it to be a cedar keg. On opening it, he found a cocoa nut enveloped in a kind of gum or resinous substance; this he also opened and found a parchment covered with Gothic characters nearly illegible, and which no nor any one on board was able to decipher. He, however, found on shore an Armenian book merchant, who was said to be the most learned man in Spain, to whom he took it, who, after learning the circumstances of its discovery, offered $300 for it, which offer Capt. D'Auberville declined. "He then," says the letter, "read word for word, and translated it into French as he read each sentence, a short, but concise account of the discovery of 'Cartha,' or 'farther India,' addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella, of Castile and Arragon, saying the ship could not possibly survive the tempest another day; but they then were between the Western Isles and Spain; that two narratives were written and thrown into the sea, in case the 'Caravel' would go to the bottom, that some mariner would pick up one or the other of them. The strange document was signed Christopher Columbus, in a bold, dashing hand." It also bore the date 1493, and consequently has been floating over the Atlantic for three hundred and eighty-five years.

The letter closes with an assurance from the writer that he would guard his treasure safe until his return to the United States, which would be in April or May next.

Gone to the Alms-house.—The last remaining relative of Benedict Arnold (who honored Norwich by being born here) was carried to the Poor-house three or four days ago by one of our Selectmen. She was cousin to the Traitor, and remembers him well—and spoke with seeming resentment and indignation of his having been "driven out of the country." She is ninety-two years old, and when taken from the miserable hovel, where she and a sister of hers, who died three or four years ago, had lived, shunned, solitary, and in abject poverty for many years, the poor old creature was sitting without a spark of fire to warm herself by, although the day was one of the coldest of the season.

We have never been able to learn the there was any reason, except in the leprosy which clung to the Traitor whom it was their misfortune to be allied to, why this women and her sister, neither of whom was ever married, should heve gone through life exolnded from sociel life and Intercourse by the inexorable ben of society. Yet such is the fect; and it furnishes a striking commentary upon the depth and strength of the feeling of loething and exocration with which the name of Benedict Arnold is linked, now and forever, in the popular mind. [Norwich (Ct.) Courier.

Mr. Ralph Steele, of Newcastle, England, has invented a saw capable of sawing timber into any shape for ship's use, either ship knees or ship timber of any description. The saw, at the same time that it is capable of cutting timber to any given shape, can also be applied to cutting straight.

The only daughter of Louis the Sixteenth, so well known for her trials and misfortunes and courage, Maria Theresa Charlotte de Bourbon, departed this life at Frohsdorf, in Austria, on the 19th of October, in the 73d year of her age. There are none left now of the elder branch of the Bourbons except the Count de Chambord, Henry V., as the legitimists regard him to be *de jure*, and his sister, the Duchess of Parma, and her children.

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant in an action of law to two men duckling their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain the longest under water.

The most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed and loved.

There are rumors at Washington of another secret Cuban Expedition being arranged, and it is said that a million of dollars have already been contributed. The chief agents and actors are said to be now in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, working silently and subterranoonly.

Of the famous band of patriots who

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference. { J. C. KEENER, W. E. LOFFY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME I. NUMBER 49. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. OFFICE, 56 GRAVIER ST.

The Mother presenting her Son with a Bible.

Remember, lad, who gave thee this.
When other days shall come,
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in the silent tomb.
Remember, 'twas a mother's love
The gift to one she'd die to save.

The mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her son.
And from the gifts of God above
She took this holy one?
She chose for our beloved boy
This source of light, and life, and joy;

And bade him keep the gift—that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again
In an eternal home.
She said his faith in that would be
A sweet increase to her memory.

And should the scoffer, in his pride,
Laugh the fond faith to scorn
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne;
She bade him pause, and ask his breast
If he or she had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son
Does with Omnipotence
The heart that would retain the one
Must to the other cling.
Remember! 'Tis no idle toy:
A mother's gift. Remember, boy.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The present seems to be a favorable moment for reopening my suspended correspondence. Both Methodism and the European world are just now in a position of peculiar interest.

It was with good reason that on the 18th ult. you felicitated yourself and your readers upon the good qualities of your home correspondents. Although in ignorance of the local circumstances, and destitute of the local attachments and interests, which must give to such communications a great part of their value and power of impression, yet even I find these communications to be well worth perusal. Many of these are very racy and telling, and some display quite superior ability. One of the most able and excellent which I have seen is that on the "Signs of the Times." (No. III.,) in the number to which I have referred. In nearly every word of that article I heartily concur. I have no sympathy with "stand-stillers," with the advocates of sand and blind immobility, whether in America or England. It has a little surprised me that in America such beings were to be found. The general impression in this country is that your only danger, in matters of general policy and organization, secular or religious, is from too great "go-aheadativeness," to use a very novel and expressive word which I learnt a short time ago from an American. And I can assure you my countrymen, generally would be vastly surprised if they knew that in the matter of pews, missions, salary to ministers, and a few other matters you Statesmen had gone ahead so slowly. Still we feel that we have no right to dictate to you on these matters. And only with great diffidence would we even venture to advise.

We feel that in reference to such matters of detail as these you are far better judges of your own circumstances and needs than we can possibly be; and that as to the whether, the how, and the whereof, all matters of internal arrangement and progress, you ought to be left to the free guidance of your own wisdom and conscience.

But your able correspondent has fallen into a very serious misrepresentation of British Methodism in one sentence of his article, "Look" he says, "at the Wesleyan Church in England." Old usage is so idolized by the great majority that they will not treat with common decency any suggestion implying a departure therefrom. And if we may judge from present indications, trouble is brewing there which will shake its foundations."

Now, that old usage is too much idolized by many amongst us, perhaps even by the majority, I sadly fear. Still let the actual changes in our polity during the last fifty or sixty years be looked at, and it will be found, I think, that, considering we belong to the Old Country, and come of a Tory stock, we have actually advanced a good way more than might have been expected. You will judge whether or not we have advanced as rapidly as yourselves. It will be easy to show, also, that our present attitude is by no means one of obstinate resistance to all improvement or progress. Say nothing of pewed chapels (free sittings were also liberally provided in most,) ministers' salaries, missions, and provision for worn out ministers and ministers' widows; look at the concessions which since the settlement and concessions of 1797 have been made to the people.

Since that period "every change in Methodism, affecting the position and functions of the laity has been a concession to popular influence. The committee system especially has introduced a new element into Methodism, by means of which the advantages, without the jars or evils of a 'lower house' are secured. These afford a fair, virtual representation of the lay intelligence and influence of Methodism, which is thus brought into advantageous and happy combination with the ministerial executive. And the Conference is, by this plan, relieved as to mixed and financial matters of all functions, except those of a court of review.

"The introduction of lay-men, also, into the District meetings, to take the principal share in the discussion and determination of all matters not purely spiritual and ministerial, is another most important concession of modern Methodism.

"In addition to which must be specially mentioned the legislation of 1835, by which further checks were placed around the authority of the ministerial executive, and a constitutional way of access to the Conference, in reference to any change deemed desirable in the laws of the connexion, opened and secured, as it had not previously been, to the circuits of Methodism.

* * * * * * *

"That all in Methodism is perfect, we are far from supposing. *On the contrary, we are convinced that some matters of importance require to be readjusted, and some doubtful points to be defined. Some things now only intimated, need to be made explicit. And the system of lay co-operation must, as time advances, become more completely articulated, and be more fully carried out.*"

Does Hunt now, look like "out-and-out stand-stillism," or "straight-outism"! Yet the above is quoted from a little work which has received the unqualified recommendation of the Wesleyan Magazine, which has been spoken of in the highest terms by all the leading men in Methodism, and the substance of which was originally published in the London Watchman, the semi-official organ of the Wesleyan Executive. And the writer of that work himself suggested, modestly, it is true, yet with sufficient distinctness, at the last Conference, the desirableness of some most important alterations in the present economy of Methodism, the tendency of which would be to bring the influence of the people to bear directly and fully upon the Conference; and, what is even more to the purpose, his suggestions were listened to with the kindest attention, and his name immediately added to the committee appointed for the consideration, during the year, of the circuit and private memorials.

Yes, MEMORIALS—for hundreds of these have been received, carefully analyzed, classified, and patiently considered, at the two last Conferences—and most "respectful" replies to them will be found in the published Minutes for 1850 and 1851. And yet some of the "suggestions" contained in these memorials were of the most novel and startling character.

The writer of this letter was himself a witness, at the last Conference of the skill and care with which these numerous memorials were investigated and epitomized by an esteemed and able brother in preparation for the committee, to whom they were in the first instance submitted by the Conference, in order to be reported upon, prior to their general discussion in full Conference. He was also present at that discussion and can testify to the conciliatory and respectful spirit in which it was conducted.

The character of the committee, indeed, appointed at the last Conference (50 in number) to meet upon this subject in the course of the year, is a proof how erroneous is your correspondent's estimate of the temper of the British Conference. Dr. Beaumont is, indeed, excluded. But this no intelligent and sound hearted Wesleyan, however liberal, will wonder at or regret. Be assured it is not Dr. B.'s professions of liberalism, which withdrew from him the esteem and confidence of his brethren. Dr. Dixon, a man much beloved and honored in this country, even by most of those who think his judgment very fallible, is on that committee. So is Geo. Steward, who, with all his vagueness of thought and magniloquence of phrase, is really a man of a magnificent and gorgeous intellect, as well as of a lovely spirit. Both these are reported liberals, and are really large hearted men, though possibly not a whit more really liberal than others, of more practical minds, and more accustomed to real every-day Methodist work, than themselves. Then there is kind-hearted George B. Macdonald, another reputed liberal, besides W. Lord, J. P. Haswell, Thomas Harris and many more of a similar character—all men of eminently conciliatory temper, and avowedly in favor of some changes in certain parts of our system. John Scott, too, a host in himself has declared himself on the same side. Dr. Beecham, though very cautious in the expression of his own views, is known to be a moderate "Reformer," using the word in its true sense. Dr. Bunting, though in his case ago has added timidity to caution is yet very anxious for a full consideration of the subject and that all should be conceded and done that can be honestly and safely. And among these men there are not to be found more resolute reformers than the eloquent William Arthur, and the able and energetic James H. Rigg, the author of the work from which I have quoted. Nor do I believe that there are more than two men of the fifty really opposed to any change.

This committee is summoned to meet on February 3, and I hope to be able to give you some general account of its proceedings, being myself of the number.

As to "our foundations" there is, notwithstanding our sad loss, no fear of these. On the contrary, there can be no doubt, that these are all the firmer for the late agitations. The luminous expositions, and unanswerable vindications of the general principles and plans of Wesleyan Methodism—several of them from the pens of intelligent and liberal laymen—admirably supply what was previously a felt want in Methodism, and scarcely leave anything further in this respect to be desired. As a further proof, that our foundations are still firm, look at our missionary work, at our educational efforts—greater just now and more promising of success than ever—at the united testimonial to Drs. Bunting and Newton. As to our missions, this present year bids fair to outdo in liberality, all that have gone before. At the Leeds District Anniversary Meeting, a month ago, within about four days, by collections in the various chapels in that town, and the proceeds of an Annual Bazaar, (£100) there were raised for the cause of missions, (£1610), an unparralleled sum. So at a noble Missionary Meeting at Wolverhampton, the other day, a person, by no means wealthy, though through a recent invention, money is beginning to flow in to him, in handing up 100 guineas, as his subscription for the present year, announced himself as a subscriber for the coming years, of a guinea a day, that is 365 guineas for the year. I observed, too, advertised in last week's *Watchman*, a second donation for 1851, from T. E. E.—some anonymous priacely giver—of £882. What was the amount of his first donation, I do not remember. The news, as to our Missionary Fund, is from most parts of the country, exceedingly encouraging. Everywhere, we hear of increased collections; so that, though some withdraw supplies, others increase them, and God's blessing still attends us. In other respects, too, the intelligence alike from London and from the provinces is, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The spirit of agitation seems to be generally subsiding, and the people to be giving heed to the things which make for their peace.

Political news here, we have none. The spirit of party seems to be extinct. Protestants, however, are gathering themselves up for a mighty united assault, the coming session on Maynooth endowment. Meanwhile, the Irish resistance and the operations of the Catholic Defence Association, seem likely to end, as they began in vapouring threats and hot words. It is found impossible to get up an effective agitation on the subject, even in Ireland. Indeed, Ireland is in the way speedily to become more Protestant than Popish. Emigration, on the one hand, and, on the other, the rapid and almost simultaneous conversion of tens of thousands from Popery to Protestantism, have already about equalized the numbers adhering to the opposing faiths.

Kossuth left us a week ago, to visit the great Republic. As (now) an avowed Republican, at least in his desires for Hungary—he will probably excite more *universal* sympathy in America, than he has done in Britain. The masses here, indeed, have worshipped in Kossuth, the impersonation of liberty and heroism, as opposed to the abhorred despotism of Austria—knowing, meanwhile, for the most part, next to nothing of the real character and actual deeds of Kossuth, or of the history and case of Hungary—the republican portion of these masses, not very numerous, but influential on the inertia of others by their restless energy, and stern determination,—have welcomed him enthusiastically, as the representative of their own political views—but almost the whole of the upper classes and the great majority of the middle, have stood altogether aloof from the exile, in disgust of his principles, doubt of his personal character, and apprehension of his influence upon the public mind. Kossuth has displayed the most extraordinary genius—has proved himself, even in unaccustomed English, to be an orator of the most exalted style, and of prodigious power to seize and wield the popular feelings—and has shown a marvellous skill all through, in adapting himself and his demonstrations to the persons and circumstances amongst which he found himself.

Besides which, he has a person and a part, such as at once win admiration by their beauty, and by their nobility, command profound regard. But it is impossible to deny that he has displayed more ingenuity than ingenuousness, and more power of accomodation than consistency of profession or conduct. At Marseilles a Red Republican, he became at Southampton a constitutional monarchist. Emboldened by almost universal popular applause, and perceiving that the community, and not the middle and upper classes, were his admirers, he made bold at Birmingham, and at Manchester, to declare himself Republican. At London again, he gave in private to a deputation communist, headed by the notorious Louis Blanc, kind words embodying statements of the same tenor, as the Red Republican address issued from before Marseilles,—whilst at Manchester, he found it necessary distinctly to disavow and denounce in public, those very socialist or communist principles, of which that same Louis Blanc is one of the best known representatives.

He leaves England—his person, talents, and heroism admired by all—his opinions and principles applauded and adopted by loco radicals and republicans—but disliked or distrusted by the representatives of the capital, and of the solid intelligence of the country. This is the simple fact. You as republican, and I as a constitutional monarchist, will look with different eyes upon this fact. The feeling of abhorrence against Austrian principles and tactics is, however, universal in this country.

Nov. 27, 1851. X. Y. Z.

Report of the Missionary Society of the Louisiana Conference.

In 1733, the Moravians commenced their first mission in Surinam. Now they have sixty-eight missionary stations, employing 281 missionaries, embracing 66,557 converts.

The great missionary movement of the Protestant Episcopal and Calvinistic Churches of England, and America, began in 1792 at the Baptist Association at Kettering England. The first collection amounted to £12 13s. 6d. A sermon was preached before them by the immortal Carey, then a poor schoolmaster and preacher. The celebrated Sidney Smith found a fine subject for his wit, in the trouble which this Baptist schoolmaster gave himself, and every body else, about 600 millions of Pagans. Carey sailed to India in 1792, and lived until from the press in Serampore, which he had established, there had issued 212,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures in 40 different languages, the vernacular tongues of 330 millions of human beings, and expended upon that object $457,500.

The missionary movement of the Methodists sprung immediately from neither of these two. It was in 1769, that John Wesley held his first missionary meeting among his preachers in the town of Leeds, up in the front gallery of the meeting house. He stated the great work that had opened to him, and called for volunteers to go to America. The company was small, but of that number, two offered themselves: Joseph Pilmoor and Richard Boardman. Mr. Wesley allowed them $50 each, for their expenses, and bade them God speed. That $50 has swelled to the annual sum of $558,443,60 in the English Wesleyan body alone, and in place of the two Gospel adventurers, the same lusty sends forth 374 laborers into foreign fields.

The aggregate results of the last half century's labors of all the Evangelical Churches, in the cause of missions, have been summed up as follows:

Foreign missionaries in all parts of the world	2,945
Assistant lay preachers, teachers	11,807
Members in the mission Churches	333,604
Hearers	1,415,774
Institutions for instruction of native ministry	31
Printing establishments	40
Scholars in day schools and boarding schools	224,989
Income of all evangelical societies in dollars	3,201,419

All this must be looked at as a *foundation* work. Missionaries have been employed, in reducing to form unwritten language, translating the Scriptures, preparing and printing books, educating the people, and in training native preachers. This being preparatory, the work must presently go on with accelerated movement, and will demand a corresponding increase of zeal in the Churches.

Increasing facilities of intercourse between Asia and America, promise to bring into rapid development all the elements for good, which the giver of all good has provided, both in China and India. The dictionary of Morrison, the Normal Seconds of Gutzlaff, the translations and preaching places, the access to large cities, the eager reception of knowledge by the people, the interest awakened in the history, the customs, the science, the arts, and the religion of Christendom, all are germs of a harvest.

But a new means of access to China has presented itself. Dr. Boring, says, in a recent letter, "A vessel has arrived from Shanghai, China, from which I am in receipt of a letter from the Rev. B. Jenkins, of the 10th April, dated in that place, by which I am informed that he has sent to my care, fifty copies each, of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, for distribution among the Chinese of California." Light for the first time has flashed upon us from the west. Bibles which were translated, printed, and bound in China, are sent for the spread of the Gospel amongst the citizens of America. In another letter the doctor states, that the Chinese in San Francisco, are waiting upon his ministry, and one or two are inquiring the way of life. How wonderful that Providence, which has brought the Heathen to our doors, to be fed by our own hands, to learn our language, to be eye-witnesses of the highest exhibition on earth of a pure faith and happiness, our well-being social and political, that they may go back to their own land preachers of the Gospel! Surely God is about to do a great work in China.

California is a hand holding a lamp thrust far out into the night of Paganism.

The demand of Dr. Boring for twenty missionaries including those already sent, has been responded to promptly by many of the Conferences—men have been selected, money raised, and missionaries sent.

The Louisiana Conference has a treble share in this field: three of the preachers of this Conference are there, W. R. Gober and Cyprian Gridley and D. D. Shattuck. The proposition is to send the men, and $1000 a piece with them: to constitute an Annual Conference on the Pacific coast.

We have within our own bounds a mission field scarcely second to any. Thousand of immigrants from Germany have been for years past, arriving upon our shores, and filling up mainly, our seaport towns and large cities. The city of New Orleans alone, is estimated to have a population of 40,000 Germans. We have had operating there for seven or eight years past, missionaries to the German people—men who were native Germans, converted in this country through the instrumentality of our own church. These missions have been struggling, until now they have in the city, three Societies, and three small churches. But what are they among so many? With efforts commensurate to so great an enterprise, this German mission within our own bounds, shall become as powerful an arm of the Church, South, as those in Cincinnati are of the Church, North.

Of all the districts open to us in the United States, for carrying the Gospel to the slave, none are more accessible, none riper, or larger, or more pressing in their call, no, not excepting the fields of Carolina, than are those upon our own river-coast and fertile Bayous. It is not extravagant to say, that these missions could be doubled in number in one year, if the men were forthcoming to supply them.

How far is the church keeping pace with these facilities? The great missionary light of this continent is the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Its receipts have gone as high as $300,000 per annum; for the last year it was only $239,907. The mission income of the M. E. Church, North, after years of but little increase, has lately run up from $90,000 to $138,789, the sum of last year.

Our own church is feeling a new impulse, the result of its own action; and the Annual Conferences have been swelling the amount of the missionary collections. The last mail brings accounts of the South Carolina Conference. It reports $17,713 76 as the annual missionary collection within its bounds. In 1830 it reported only $261 33.

A new element has been introduced in the missionary operations of a neighboring Conference—missionary two days meetings. Due notice is given—suitable sermons are preached on the cause of missions—prayers are made for missionaries and the heathen, and the people present their offerings—and not unfrequently a Missionary baptism of the Holy Ghost descends and flames forth in a revival. A single circuit where these meetings have been held and where formerly not more than $50 had been contributed, sends up this year $1000 for missions, and another circuit promises, as the result of the same policy, $3000. The Board recommend to the members of this Conference and the people to try this plan so very apostolic, for advancing the kingdom of Christ.

The missions in the State of Louisiana are:

LAFOURCHE COLORED MISSION.—This has been served this year by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, and includes eleven plantations with a membership of 429, and 263 children under catechetical instruction, and a population of 1500. The missionary reports the work to be in good condition.

PRESTON'S COLORED MISSION.—This has been served during the past year by the Rev. Z. Thompson, and includes three plantations, with a membership of 300, and 50 children under catechetical instruction and a population of 1400. The work of the missionary has been blessed during the year; a number have been added to the church. The missionary reports the work to be healthy and prosperous.

ALEXANDRIA COLORED MISSION.—Including fifteen plantations, 253 members, with a population of 2400 slaves, was left without a missionary for want of men. The mission is there, all pressing in its call for help, but there is no response.

ST. LANDRY COLORED MISSION.—Three plantations, population 1000; not supplied.

CADDO COLORED MISSION.—Embraces twenty-three plantations and 258 members, and was served by Rev. D. S. Watkins, who reports that it is very prosperous.

MONROE COLORED MISSION.—Includes twenty-three plantations, 193 members, population 600, supplied by the P. in Charge of Monroe circuit.

BOUEF COLORED MISSION.—Embraces twenty plantations and 123 members; Supplied by the P. in Charge of Bouef P. Circuit.

RICHMOND AND MADISON COLORED MISSION.—Including six plantations, 103 members; 7 plantations were left out, including 214 members, 120 children catechumens. T. J. Lacey the missionary, has suffered from severe illness.

CONCORDIA COLORED MISSION.—Including five plantations, 400 members. Supplied by Rev. W. Van Campen. The mission is represented to be in good condition.

TEXAS COLORED MISSION.—Including twenty plantations; a promising field, but not supplied for want of a preacher.

BATON ROUGE COLORED MISSION.—Embracing several plantations in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge; not supplied last year.

It is to be devoutly implored of God that he would vouchsafe to these poor Africans a living ministry and the preached word.

Many other missions could be enumerated which have had an existence, but have been abandoned because of the scarcity of preachers in the Louisiana Conference. There are, at least twelve missionary stations this very hour, within this Conference, that could be occupied, which offer large congregations and abundant reward and ample support to the laborer, if men could be had to fill them.

German Missions in NewOrleans.

THE FIRST GERMAN MISSION is in the upper part of the city, and has been served the past year by the Rev. J. M. Hofer, who is also preacher in charge of the whole German work. Its membership numbers 55.

THE SECOND GERMAN MISSION is in the lower part of the city, and embraces 40 members; it has been blessed greatly during the year, and it has been served during the year by the Rev. J. Paulo.

THE THIRD GERMAN MISSION is in Lafayette and Carrolton and increasing in membership and interest. This has been served half of the year by Rev. P. Moelling, now in Galveston, and subsequently by Rev. Mathias Maas.

K.

The Sabbath and Young Men.

The value of the Sabbath to young men cannot be estimated. As a means of intellectual culture, it is invaluable. The stirring themes of pulpit discussion wake up thought, and excite the mind to investigation. The appetite thus created is fed in the Bible class and the Sabbath school, and in private reading. The Sabbaths of a year are equivalent to two months' schooling; and no scene can furnish better mental aliment than religious truth. The intellectual advancement made under its influence is healthful and symmetrical. But all this is lost to the young man, who disregards the claims of the Holy Sabbath, and spends its sacred hours in seeking his own pleasure. While the Sabbath keeping young man takes fifty-two steps forward in intellectual improvement, the Sabbath breaker takes fifty-two strides backward towards mental debasement. The associations of Sabbath breaking are debasing. Nothing elevating and ennobling will be found in the social intercourse of Sabbath breakers. It all tends downward.

But the *intellectual* are nothing in comparison with the *social* and *moral* advantages of the Sabbath to a young man. Let us suppose the case of a young man, who comes from the country to the city, to acquire a knowledge of business. Let him conscientiously regard the Holy Sabbath. His regard for the Sabbath will lead him to the house of God. Here, all the associations which clustered around the home of his childhood, will be called up by the similarity of the scene. The same truths fall upon his ear. The same atmosphere surrounds him. He is drawn into the Sabbath school or Bible class. There he meets with associates, who surround him with a genial influence. At length he is introduced into religious families, as a visiter; thus a network of sacred and salutary influences surround him, to secure him against the snares and temptations of city life.

But, on the other hand, let him disregard the Sabbath. The moment he sets his foot on God's Holy Day, his moral principle is gone; his self-respect is diminished; and one great barrier in the way of his downward course to ruin is removed. He must find some occupation on this, his only leisure day. He sallies forth in search of amusement. He meets with others, in pursuit of the same object, who, to secure it, have made similar havoc of conscience and principle; and among them are not wanting adepts in wickedness. Having broken over one restraint, others readily give way before him, and he falls an easy prey to the destroyer. It would be the next thing to a miracle if he should be restored from ruin.

But this process is not confined to the city. Show us the young man anywhere, who disregards the Holy Sabbath, and we will show you the young man that is on the high road to ruin. All the good influences, in any community, cluster around the Sabbath; and all the evil influences concentrate among Sabbath breakers.

Pause, then, young man, before you presume to trample on God's Holy Day: for, in so doing, you tread under foot Heaven's richest blessings, and invite all the enemies of the human soul to combine for your destruction. Turn away the foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on God's Holy Day. [New York Observer.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY MISS ALICE CARY.

'Tis Christmas eve: and by the hearthlight dim
His blue eyes hidden by his falling hair
My little brother—mirth is mad for him—
Whispers how poor we are:

Come, dear one, rest upon my knee your head.
And push away the curls of golden glow.
And I will tell a Christmas tale I read,
A long, long time ago.

'Tis of a little orphan boy like you,
Who had on earth no friend his feet to guide
Into the path of virtue, straight and true,
And so he turned aside.

The parlor hearths, with genial warmth aglow,
Threw over him their waves of mocking light.
Once as he lily wandered to and fro,
In the unfriendly night.

This while, a thousand little girls and boys,
With look of pride or half-averted eye,
Their hands and eyes scoffful of Christmas toys,
Passed and repassed him by.

Chilled into dumb forgetfulness of wrong,
And goaded by the ever-joyous time,
And jostled roughly by the hurrying throng,
Trembling, he talked with crime.

And when the tempter once had found the way,
And thought's still threshold half-forbidden, crossed
His steps went darkly downward day by day,
Till he at last was lost.

Once as he woke from a delirious dream,
When consciousness began its sad to stir,
Around him fell the morning's checkered beam—
He was a prisoner.

Then wailed he in the frenzy of wild pain,
Then wept he till his eyes with tears were dim;
But who would kindly answer back again
A prisoner boy like him?

And so his cheek grew thin, and paled away,
But not a loving hand was stretched to save;
And the snow covered, the next Christmas day,
His lonesome little grave.

Nay, little brother, do not weep I pray;
You have no one like his to be forgiven.
And, kneeling down together, we can say,
"Father, who art in heaven."

So shall the blessed presence of content
Brighten our home of toil and poverty,
And the dear consciousness of time well spent
Our Christmas portion be.

The Literary Attractions of the Bible.

BY REV. JAMES HAMILTON,

Minister of the Scotch Church, Regent Square, London. Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, Nov. 27, 1849.

[Concluded.]

At all events, theology has not yet turned to sufficient account the Bible's marvellous diversity. You know how opposite are the turns, and how various the temperaments of different people, and how unequal their capacities. One has a logician's intellect, and delights in dialectic subtility. Another has a prompt intuition, and deprecates as so much bamboozlement every ingenious or protracted argument. Some have the ideal faculty so strong, that they never understand a proposition rightly till it sparkles as a sentiment; poet-wise, their eyes are in their apex: they cannot descry matters of fact and homely truths, which creep along the ground or travel on all-fours: but in order to arrest a vision so sublime as theirs, thoughts must spread the wings of metaphor, and soar into the zenith: while others are so prosaic, that they are offended at all imagery, and grudge the time it takes to translate a trope or figure. Some minds are concrete, and cannot understand a general statement till they see a particular example. Others are so abstract, that an illustration is an interruption, and an example a waste of time. Most men love history, and nearly all men live much in the future. Some minds are pensive, some are cheerful; some are ardent, and some are singularly phlegmatic. And had an angel penned the Bible, even though he could have condescended to the capacity of the lowliest reader, he could not have foreseen the turn and fitted the taste of every child of Adam. And had a mortal penman been employed, however versatile his talent, however many-faced his mind, he could not have made himself all things to his brethren, nor produced styles enough to mirror the mental features of all mankind. In his wisdom and goodness, the Most High has judged far better for our world: and using the agency of forty authors—transfusing through the peculiar tastes and temperaments of so many individuals, and these "men of like passions with ourselves," the self-same truths, the Spirit of God has secured for the Bible universal adaptation. For the pensive, there is the dirge of Jeremiah, and the cloud-shadowed drama of Job. For the sanguine and hopeful, there sounds the blithe voice and there beats the warm pulse of old Galilean Peter. And for the calm, the contemplative, the peacefully-loving, there spreads like a molten melody, or an abysmal joy, the page—sunny, ecstatic, boundless—of John the divine. The most homely may find the matter of fact, the unvarnished wisdom and plain sense, which is the chosen aliment of their sturdy understandings, in James' blunt reasonings: and the most heroic can ask no higher standard, no loftier feats, no consecration more intense, no spirituality more ethereal, than they will find in the Pauline epistles. Those who love the sparkling aphorism and the sagacious paradox are provided with food convenient in the Proverbs; and for those whose poetic fancy craves a banquet more sublime, there is the dew of Hermon and Bozrah's red wine—the tender freshness of pastoral hymns, and the purple tumult of triumphal psalms. And while the historian is borne back to ages so remote that grey tradition cannot recollect them, and athwart oblivious centuries, in nooks of brightness and in oases of light sees the patriarch groups, clear, vivid, and familiar as the household scenes of yesterday; there is also a picture sketched for the explorers of the future. For while the apocalyptic curtain slowly rises, while the seven thunders shake its darkness palpable, and streaks of glory issue through its fringe of fire, the new Jerusalem comes down from heaven; and gazing on the pearly gates and peaceful streets and bowers of sanctity, our planet can scarce believe that she is gazing on herself, that this is old mother earth grown young again, that this vision of holiness and bliss is nothing more than paradise restored—that "new" but ancient "earth in which dwelleth righteousness."

But in order rightly to appreciate this literary diversity of the Bible's several books, it is essential to remember the plenary inspiration of the Bible collective. Imagine the case of an accomplished evangelist. Suppose there were a missionary endowed with the gift of tongues, and called to ply his labors in different places at successive periods. He goes to France, and addressing its vivacious inhabitants, he abandons the direct and sober style of his fatherland; every utterance is antithesis; every gem of thought is cut brilliant-wise: and the whole oration jigs on gay, elastic springs. He passes thence to Holland, and in order to conciliate its grave burghers, his steady thoughts move on in stiff procession, trim, concinnate, old-fashioned, orderly. Anon he finds himself amid a tribe of red Indians; and instantly his imagination spreads pinions of flame, and, familiar with thunder, torrents, and burning mountains, his talk is the tune of the tempest. And ending his days in Arabia or Persia, through the fantastic sermon skip shadowy antelopes or dromedary gazelles; while each interstice of thought is filled by a voluptuous mystery, like the voice of the darkling nightingale as it floats through air laden with jasmine or roses. And thus, "all things to all men," this gifted evangelist wins them all; whereas, had he spoken like an Oriental to the Indian, or like a Persian to the Hollander, he would have offended each, and would have been a barbarian to all. The teacher is one, the same evangelist everywhere. The truth, the theme is one, over and over again the same glorious gospel. Nay, the substance of each sermon is essentially one; for it is a new forth-pouring from the same fountain, another yearning from the same full heart. But to suit successive hearers the rhythm alters, the tune is changed.

Such is the principle on which the Great Evangelist has acted. In inditing sermons for the world, such is the principle on which the divine Spirit has proceeded. Speaking to men, he has used the words of men. When on the two tables God wrote the ten commandments, he did not write them in the speech unutterable of the third heavens, he wrote them in Hebrew letters, Hebrew words, and Hebrew idiom; and had it so pleased him, he might have given all the Scriptures in the self-same way. Employing no mortal pen whatever, from the top of Sinai he might have handed down the one Testament, and from the top of Olivet the other—the whole, from Genesis to Revelation, completed without human intervention, and on amaranthine leaves engraven in Heaven's own holograph. And in such a case there would have been no dispute as to the extent of inspiration; there would have been no need that, like the electricians of the meteorologist, theologians should invent tests of its intensity, nicely graduated from the zero of superintendence up to the fulness of suggestion. But Infinite Wisdom preferred another way. Inspiration he made the counterpart of the incarnation; and as in the incarnate mystery we have, without mutual encroachment and without confusion, very God and very man, so in the opinoustic Scripture we have a book, every sentence of which is truly human, and yet every sentence of which is truly divine. Holy men spoke it, but holy men spoke and wrote it as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. And just as when God sent his Son into the world, he sent him not in the fashion of an angel, nor even in the fashion of a glorified and celestial man, but in all points like his brethren; so when he sent into the world his written word, it came not ready-written with an angel's plume, but with reeds from the Jordan it was consigned to paper from the Nile, every word of it Hellenistic, or Hebrew, and yet every word none the less heavenly. And though the unlettered disciple, who in the indentity of the ultimate Author forgets the diversity of the intermediate scribes, loses less than the dry critic who only recognises the mortal penman, that student alone will get the full good of his Bible who recognises these parallel facts—its perfect and all-pervasive divinity, its perfect and all investing humanity. Or, to sum it up in the vivid words of Gaussen, "As a skilful musician, called to execute upon some masterpiece, puts his lips by turns to the mournful flute, the shepherd's reed, the mirthful pipe, and the war-trumpet; so the Almighty God, to sound in our ears his eternal word, has selected from of old the instruments best suited to receive successively the breath of his Spirit." Thus we have in God's great anthem of revelation the sublime simplicity of John; the argumentative, elliptical, soul-stirring energy of Paul; the fervor and solemnity of Peter; the poetic grandeur of Isaiah; the lyric moods of David; the ingenuous and majestic narrative of Moses; the sententious and royal wisdom of Solomon. Yes, it was all this—it was Peter, Isaiah, Matthew, John, or Moses; but it was God."

"And such ought to be the word of Jehovah, like Emmanuel full of grace and truth, at once in the bosom of God and in the heart of man, powerful and sympathizing, celestial and human, exalted yet humble, imposing and familiar, God and man."

But here, gentlemen, a thought comes over me compunctiously. It seems as if we had this evening come, a large party [illegible] view a famous palace, and we have [illegible] the lawn in front, or looked up [illegible] quadrangle, and told its towers and marked its bulwarks, and sketched some of its ornaments; but however commanding the elevation, however graceful the details and various styles, after all, the glory is within. O my brethren, there is a loveliness even in its letter; but there is life for our souls in its divine significance. Be you not only Bible-visitors but Bible occupants. That book which God has made the monument of the great redemption; and where he has put his own perpetual Shekinah, do you choose it as the gymnasium where you may nourish a youth truly sublime; the castle where, in a world of impiety and an age of peril, you may find entrenchment

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for your faith and protection for your principles; the sanctuary at whose oracle you may find answers to your doubts and light upon your path; the Spirit's home, whither your affections shall every day return, and where your character shall progressively ennoble it into a conformity with such a royal residence.

Yes, my dear friends, as a supplement to this lecture, let me entreat you to peruse the Bible itself. With prayer, with expectation, with eyes alert and open, read it; in your most tranquil retirement read it: and when a few of you, who are friends like-minded, come together, read it: search it, sift it, talk about it, talk with it. And as he thus grows mighty in it, I promise each earnest Bible student two rewards—it will make him both a wiser and a holier man.

Wiser; for the sayings of God's word are solid. There is a substance, which you must have noticed, cast on the sea-shore, the medusa, or sea-nettle, as some sorts of it are called; an object rather beautiful as its dome of amber quivers in the sun. And a goodly size it often has, so large at times that you could scarcely lift it; but it is all a watery pulp, and if you were carrying it home or trying to preserve it, the whole mass would quickly trickle out of sight and leave you nothing but a few threads of substance. Now, most books are like the marine medusa: fresh stranded, newly published, as the expression is, they make a goodly show; but, when a few suns have shown on them, the crystal jelly melts, the glittering cupola has vanished, and a few meagre fibres in your memory are all the residue of the once popular authorship. If you ever tried it, you must have been struck with a few solid thoughts, the few suggestive ideas, which survive from the perusal of the most brilliant of human books. Few of them can stand three readings; and of the memorabilia which you had marked in your first perusal, on reverting to them you find that many of them are not so striking, or weighty, or original as you thought. But the word of God is solid; it will stand a thousand readings, and the man who has gone over it the most frequently and the most carefully, is the surest of finding new wonders there. And just as the pearls of Scripture retain their intrinsic worth; as, notwithstanding the frowsy headgear they have garnished, the dull disclosures they have adorned, they beam brighter than ever when the hand of a Vinet or Chalmers or Hall has arranged them anew into a coronet of sanctified taste and genius; so he among sages is the wealthiest man who has detected and appropriated and thoroughly possessed himself of the largest number of Bible sayings—the merchantman who, seeking goodly pearls, has sought them on this exhaustless strand.

And holier; for though we have this evening spoken by the Bible very much as if it were a human book, you cannot be long conversant with it till you find that it is something more. Like Tabor, it is a "mountain apart." Among the books of this world it is isolated, unique, peculiar; and the farther up you get, the more acquainted you become with human books, and the more alongside of them you study the book of God, the more amazed will you be at its outstanding elevation, its world-topping pre-eminence. And just as in scaling a high mountain, it need no chemistry to analyse the air and tell the pilgrim that it is free from miasma and impurities—as every breath which paints a purer crimson on his cheek and sends a tonic tide through all his frame would tell him its salubrity; so it needs no argument, no analysis, to persuade a spiritual mind that the air of heaven, the breath of God, is here. In his holier feelings as he reads, in the godly zeal and joyful strenuousness which requite each mounting footstep, with instinct sure his regenerate nature hails the congenial inspiration. And just as on Tabor's summit, when from heaven saints in snowy garments came down, and from Christ his own glory came through, it needed no refracting prism or condensing lens to assure them that it was a body of more than earthly brightness which they were gazing upon; so, my dear friends, when a text is transfigured, when the Holy Spirit in the world lets out his grace and glory, it will need no Paley nor Butler to prove that the wisdom and the power of God are there, but, radiant with emitted splendor, and dazzling your admiring eyes, in God's own light you will see it to be God's own word. Nor can I wish for you a better wish, than that thus you may be often surprised and overwhelmed. Yes, dear brethren, in the very midst of this noisy capital, and in the meridian of this man-wasting, money-making age, may you often find your Sabbath, and your place of prayer, and your Bible, "a mountain apart." In blissful bewilderment may you forget the fascinations of earth and the pleasures of sin, and only wake up to find yourself alone with the Master. And none shall less grieve than he who has this evening addressed you, if the literary attractions of the book be thus merged and superseded in charms more spiritual, in attractions which, if they draw you to the Bible, will also draw you at last to heaven.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—From the California Christian Advocate, December 3, we glean the following:

DEDICATION.—The Methodist E. Church, South, in Sonora, was dedicated on Sunday, November, 23. It is the first Protestant Church in the place. Rev. Mr. Malone, Pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, late pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, has resigned his charge of that church. His resignation has been accepted, and Mr. W. is organizing a new congregation. At present, he preaches in the court room in the California Exchange.

The Rev. Mr. Williams' new church, (Presbyterian,) on Stockton street, is now fully completed, and presents a very neat appearance in the inside.

We regret to learn that the Rev. C. Gridly, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, lies dangerously ill in Stockton.

The Pacific newspaper gives the names of four ministers and two laymen, as in attendance at the recent meeting of the San Francisco Presbytery in Sacramento, besides visiting brethren. That paper seems to have been adopted as the organ of the Presbytery.

The comparison of the journey of life to a smooth across a desert is very felicitously expressed in the following lines by Charles Wesley:

How is the lady past,
Absent from Heaven I roam;
Yet slightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home!

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 10.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE, Jan. 6, 1852.

MY DEAR P. T: Since closing my last, I have had opportunity of seeing somewhat of this interesting country, lying on the bayou. Thibodaux is about ten miles south of New Orleans, and is reached by making quite an elbow of a journey. The contemplated railroad from your city, into the Opelousas regions, will pass through it and make the direct rail travel, of but a few hours, instead of a day and night. The village has an *oldish* look to me. The streets are laid out without precision, and the general appearance of the buildings is not elegant. There are some very neat private dwellings, however. The Romish Chapel is a new and handsome edifice. On what I suppose is considered the main street, stand the Chapels of the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal Churches. The former is of brick, with pillars in front, and has a schoolhouse with large grounds for a graveyard attached to it. The latter is just being completed, with a steeple that may be seen afar off in these level lands. Its exterior appearance is good, and it is fitted up with delightful, good taste and neatness. Our friends deserve much credit for this building. Heretofore, the Methodist preacher has occupied it, in connection with other appointments, fortnightly: our Presbyterian brethren—Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, pastor—occupying it, the vacant Sabbath. The Presbyterians have a church of their own nearly ready for use. So the Protestants have taken footing in a place, which a few year ago, was entirely in possession of the Papists.

The population of Thibodaux is between 1200 and 1500. It supports a weekly paper, one half English, the other French—out of your city I have not seen a more creditable sheet in the state.

Along this bayou for about sixty miles of its length, and two or three miles on each side, are lands remarkably fertile. When the river is high, the water of the bayou flows several feet above their level: but it is kept within artificial embankments, called levees. A *crevasse*, or breaking through the levee, calls out the strength of a neighborhood, and if not quickly arrested, works immense damage. From the aspect of this country, low and level, one would put it down as unhealthy. But, as usual, the residenters deny this. One planter told me, that with a negro quarter including 115 souls, his doctor's bills were not more than twenty-five or thirty dollars per annum. Not long since, two of the "oldest inhabitants" died—one seventy-eight and the other ninety-three years old.

This strong soil is suited to the culture of sugar-cane. All the planters are not yet done rolling or grinding. The sight of a sugar-field is beautiful, but I had long been desirous of witnessing the operations of a sugar-mill. On Friday evening, Mr. F. L. Meade of Thibodaux, kindly took me in his buggy to the plantation of Rev. L. Polk, Bishop of the diocese of Louisiana. It is but three miles up the bayou, and the mill was in full blast. The Bishop is a cousin of the deceased Ex-President. His dwelling house is large and comfortable looking, though by no means palace-like, and stands upon the right bank of the bayou—the sugar-house and fields, as in all cases, lying back towards the yet uncleared swamp. Several teams were hauling in the cane from points in the wide field where it had been deposited, when cut down, to save it from the frost. The wagons, which here and elsewhere I observed to be of one style, were a heavy cart, a strong mule being between the shafts and one each side. A company of half dozen slaves were piling the cane in order upon a revolving carrier which feeds the rollers, which were carried by a steam engine. Heavy, full, juicy stalks, quickly passed through these rollers, and came out flat and exhausted. The saccharine stream that runs from below into metallic troughs is not tempting. Besides being about 90 per cent water, it is discolored by the bruised rind of the cane, and alluvial mud which more or less cleaves to it. In these troughs it is boiled by a bed of pipes heated by the steam of the engine. An almost incredible quantity of scum is removed from the surface at this stage of the business. Thence, the hissing fluid clarified, is drawn off by common gutters into cisterns containing bone-black and decolored by filtration. Thence, it is drawn into two vacuum pans, holding 1500 gallons each, by air pumps, where it is boiled at about 130 degrees, and the water evaporated. From these pans it is conducted finally into coolers or vats where it crystalizes. These vats I would guess to be about two feet deep, eight long and five feet wide. A dozen or more of them are ranged in order, through a large and clean room. The bottoms are covered with perforated zinc, through which leaks into reservoirs below the finest article of sugar-house molasses.

The process which I have thus imperfectly described, but which I followed with pleasing interest ends in white or loaf sugar. Hardly, are the moulds and wrapping paper for making the delicious pyramidal lumps, tea-drinkers are so fond of. The Bishop does not make the brown sugar; or rather he does not stop at making it, but refines upon it. While this product sells higher, there is much additional expense and complication of machinery involved in the production. I believe the Bishop has not the credit, among his neighbors, of being a successful planter. They look upon him as given more to projects than the plain practice. And projects in this business are made at great expense. It takes very large capital to carry it on. I am told that 20,000 dollars for machinery alone, is a very common cost to large planters. To roll out a single crop of such, two or three thousand cords of wood are consumed. Day and night the work goes on during the rolling season: there is no time for projects. It takes not many arpents of this rich land, with improvements, to make up 100,000. Your 100,000 planters is only ordinary. At so great an outlay, and under such heavy expenses, and making no supplies, but buying every-thing out of the sugar-crop, the planter must make money fast and abundantly, or he sinks under it. I have heard it facetiously remarked, that a great deal of *sweetening* is necessary, before a sugar-crop is ready for market. Yet, when well managed, notwithstanding lands, teams, hands, machinery and *incidentals* cost so much, the sugar plantation in a few years enriches its owner. At ten hogsheads of sugar to each hand, and double the number of barrels of molasses, the calculation of profits now runs high.

Bishop Polk, as a very intelligent gentleman superintending the sugar house informed me, owns two hundred and eighty negroes—all told. This year he makes only six hundred hogsheads. In 1849 the cholera ravaged this locality. More than sixty of Bishop Polk's negroes died of it. A few years ago, he employed an Episcopal preacher to serve his slaves weekly. Now they are preached to occasionally by the rector of the Chapel in Thibodaux. As I said, the work in rolling season goes on night and day. The Bishop's costly and wide extended premises include an apparatus for making gas to light them up. At twelve o'clock, Saturday night, operations cease till twelve o'clock, Sunday night.

Adjoining, is the plantation of Mr. Darden—the mills in full blast, as might be seen by the clouds of smoke and steam. Mr. Darden is a North Carolinian, and says he prefers making sugar to cotton for the mere pleasure of it, to say nothing of profits. He operates on the old, plain money-making plan; no notions about him. There were the rolling engine, and the huge kettles for boiling, and the cooling vats and hogsheads of fine grained brown sugar, this is the arrangement; the next step in order, is a round sum of dollars and cents. After the hogshead is filled with sugar it is set on end, and the molasses distils into reservoirs below. About two barrels of molasses are thus obtained from it, leaving it still full. When a boy, in regions that would not grow a sugar-stick, I had often been told of "sights" in molasses—such as the skulls, scalps, thumbs and entire heads of the operatives who might be caught in the machinery and used up—and I have lost many a savory sop for this sickening imagination. I asked Mr. D. about it. He intimated, that negro-heads among the molasses was a common affair where they had been sent, but the owners of said heads never failed to bring them out again when their work was done. Upon the whole, my relish was increased by witnessing the manner of sugar making and the many securities for cleanliness.

I am sorry to say, that Mr. D's. Sunday practice is like that of the most of his neighbors—can't stop. Our missionaries who preach in these regions may as well, for the most part, close their work when the rolling season begins. Some of the planters are setting the example of Sunday rest, and those who do not likewise will, by-and-by, be convinced by interest if not convicted of conscience, that no man can work long to success who sets himself against God's great and holy working-law. Sugar planters cannot do without the Sabbath better than other planters. The plea of necessity will not do, in this world or in the next. My hope is, under the blessing of God, that as this capital and enterprise passes into the hands of Americans, which is fast becoming the case, the evil established by the French Papists will become obsolete: and Sabbath work is the worst of these evils.

The servile population of other States have a dread of coming to Louisiana. The old French planters were cruel masters and bad managers. Their policy gave character to the sugar cane fields. But their day is going-gone. I never saw negro operatives in better condition physically, than those I have seen here. They eat as much sugar-cane as they please, and look fat and happy. They are comfortably clad. In the last sugar house I visited, I saw several small barrels in a row, just filled with the crystalising syrup. What are these for? "Oh," said the planter, "those belong to the boys. I always allow them, besides their rations, to put up something for themselves and families."

On my way from Thibodaux to Donaldsonville, this fertile, beautiful country, all came before me. In going to Conference I was under the bank and saw little of it: but in returning the carriage track ran first along the bank. I call it beautiful, not that it is undulating, but beyond any thing I ever saw fruitful in what is good for man. The orange tree and the pecan and live-oak are as common as black jack on a sand ridge. The settlements are seldom above a quarter of a mile apart. The neat, white washed negro cabins look like a succession of villages. The only exception to the general prosperity is an occasional Creole settlement: reminding you of Solomon's description of the slothful man's vine-yard. These inhabitants have not yet been rooted out, before a superior civilization. They belong to the old stock—an effete race. Here they live poor and having poor ways, the ground lying fallow, and the fences down. Here they talk border French, play cards, work their oxen by the horns, ride their grass-fed mustangs and go to mass.

But these are the exceptions, and it is a manifest destiny that they and their priests must soon give way. I had the pleasure, in company with Bishop Paine and others, of passing the night after Conference adjourned, with Rev. Wm. Littlejohn and his interesting family. Bro. L. is a local preacher here, and does much good as well as makes sugar. He does not grind on Sunday either. As we drive along, we pass the mansions of the Messrs. Tucker, and Messrs. Pugh and Dr. Kitridge—all of whom open preaching places to the Methodist Missionary and contribute liberally to his support. The magnificent residence of one of the Messrs. P., over looking the bayou, would do credit to the "West End" of a city.

A vast missionary field here spreads out. The M. E. Church, South, so peculiarly pledged to this work, is endeavoring to occupy it. Within the sound of a horn, thousands of these poor may be gathered and have the gospel preached unto them. But why do I say horn: they use bells here. On each large plantation the passer-by sees a bell, large-toned enough for a village steeple. By this the movements of the plantation are timed and regulated. Only imagine every one of these, on a Sabbath morning, turned into church-going bells on each side of this bayou, for 60 miles up and down it! What a glorious glad chime it would make! The mingling notes swelling and rolling along, would die away to be succeeded by the voice of praise as congregations joined in worshipping God in spirit and in truth. May our dear brethren who labour in this field, see these things and hear these joyful sounds. I know of no ministerial work in the Louisiana Conference or any Conference that exceeds this, either in the opening prospects of large success, in intrinsic importance, or in moral sublimity. God bless the missionaries to the colored people. Amen.

H. N. McTYEIRE.

OUR DUTIES.—Our readers will see by the list of appointments in another column, that we continue to hold a pastoral relation in addition to the duties of the editorship. It may relieve them to know that arrangements have been made for a clerk about the office, that will take that labor and drudgery off of our hands, which has heretofore taxed us more than editorial functions, proper. Such is the scarcity of "laborers in the vineyard" in our young and growing Conference, that every one capable of a "pastor's care" is pressed into service. See how many places are left to be supplied! Our readers will not blame us for trying to supply one of them, under the circumstances. They know our principles in this matter. We are free to confess it, that were the need of pastors less urgent, we could not consent to be wholly spared from this appropriate work of ministers. As editor, we shall do the very best we can; no reasonable man would have us promise more. We only ask our friends to promise as much and as sincerely. Our facilities being improved and more time being at command for editorial duties, we shall try to improve upon the past. And now to all, GREETING.

Georgia Conference.

This body adjourned its session, in Griffin, Ga., on last Wednesday week—Bishop Andrew presiding. There were sixteen additions, by admissions and re-admissions, to the traveling connection. The California Mission spirit ran high. Five members of the Conference offered themselves for it. Out of this number two were selected by the Conference, recommended to the Bishop, and accepted, viz: John C. Simmons and Wm. A. Simmons—two brothers. Their father is a traveling minister, and assisted on the same morning in the ordination of the younger son. Robert W. Bingham was appointed Missionary to Panama.

For Missions, $15,330 were raised during the year within the bounds of the Conference. More than $1200 of this sum was raised at the anniversary meeting. Dr. Styles appeared before the Conference and made a stirring address in behalf of the A. Bible Society. G. J. Pearce, a member of Conference, was appointed Bible Agent for the State of Georgia. Rev. Thomas L. Hamner also addressed the Conference in behalf of the American Sunday School Union.

MISSIONARIES TO CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Morris Evans, of Louisville Confr., Rev. A. M. Bailey and family, of Kentucky Confr., and Rev. I. M. Fulton, of North Carolina Conference, went on board the steamship Philadelphia yesterday evening, and while we go to press they more off from the wharf opposite Place d'Armes, towards the Balize. The God of missions speed them! We should judge them, from our brief and pleasant acquaintance, to be just the men, physically, intellectually and morally, for helpers of our beloved brethren already in California.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications, receipts, etc., are unavoidably laid over. They will be attended to.

PREACHERS' SALARIES.—The recent minutes of the North Ohio Conference, published by request of Conference in pamphlet form, show that not one of all the preachers constituting this body received a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum. The average amount paid was less than three hundred dollars. The very highest sum paid was to the presiding elder of the Mt. Vernon district, who received his full allowance of $475. Who will continue to reiterate that Methodist preachers are well or overpaid! It is time this cry were hushed. [W. C. Ad.

It was a saying of the Jewish Rabbi, "that if the sea were ink, the tree pens, and the earth parchment, they would not be sufficient to write down all the the praises due to God for liberty."

If you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo? speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

A missionary, writing home from China, says that the Chinese use little fire, and measure cold by the thickness of jackets. Three jackets cold is moderately cool: six jackets cold is keen; and from ten to fifteen jackets cold is extremely severe.

LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The two first days of Conference were principally taken up in examination of character. Bishop Paine caused this to be done very thoroughly. Each P. Elder gave an account of the condition of the Church on his district, and the preachers in charge of circuits and stations were asked—Do you hold class meetings? Do you visit pastorally? Do the heads of families in your charge hold family prayer? and such like searching interrogations.

ADDITIONS TO ITINERANCY.

The P. Elder of New Orleans District presented the recommendation of Matthias Mauss, from the Quarterly Conference of German Missions, for admittance into traveling connection. He was represented as a man of gifts and grace, and proficient in his own language. He was admitted on trial, and adds another to the number of those among us preaching the Gospel to the Germans, in their own tongue. The P. Elder of Shreveport District presented the recommendation of Richard L. Childers, a young man promising much usefulness to the Church. He was admitted on trial. The certificate of location of Elias R. Porter was presented, and he was re-admitted into the traveling connection. Long may he continue there.

"Say to thy gifted servants, 'Speed!'
"Behold the world your field."

DISCONTINUANCES.

Samuel Bard's character was passed, and because he had quit his work during the year, he was on motion discontinued. The character of Jas. E. Scott passed, and he was discontinued at his own request.

LOCATIONS.

The characters of W. W. Jenkins, M. Pubosc, Moses Davis and J. L. Wright passed, and they were granted locations at their own request.

SUPERANNUATES.

The characters of Thomas Samford and Wm. Stevenson passed, and they were continued on the superannuated list. The Conference with entire unanimity of feeling delights in honoring and supporting these venerable and holy men, whose lives have been worn out in the cause of the Master.

ANNUAL SERMON.

The sermon of Dr. Rivers was requested for publication in the S. M. Pulpit. E. R. Porter was elected to preach the next annual sermon.

ELECTION TO ORDERS.

The P. Elder of Shreveport Dist. presented a recommendation of Mark McCutcheon, a local preacher of Caddo Circuit, and he was elected to deacon's orders.

EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education reported very favorably upon Centenary College. It has now five professorships—and each one filled—and a larger number of students than ever before. The preparatory department is also in good condition, and the Conference specially recommend it to patronage in view of its full and steady supplies of well prepared students to the College proper. The income of the College is meeting all its current expenses. The burnt building was reported as having been promptly replaced by one equally commodious and more substantial—leaving for this unlooked for outlay a debt of only $1,000 upon the College treasury. The movement endowing a professorship of Natural Science was entertained. This is no more than the Louisiana Conference ought to do, seeing that the Mississippi Conference, which is jointly interested in the College, is stirring to endow a Winans' professorship. Wm. E. Doty was requested to act as financial agent for College during the year, to secure this endowment.

A prospect was opened up, in a generous proposition to the Conference, from Mr. W. Drake, of Minden, La., for having a French College under its control in that interesting portion of the country. Mr. Drake offers, in view of the active patronage of the Conference, to give six acres of land, near Minden, for the site of a Conference Institution; to build premises at his own cost to the amount of $2000, by June next, sufficient for an Academy beginning; and his donations subsequently to be increased to several thousands more. The Conference is to appoint a President, and also trustees. The President is to nominate the teachers; his nominations to be confirmed by the trustees. The report of committee, stated that the Minden Female College had already been incorporated, under the above provisions. Mr. Drake is a wealthy and benevolent gentleman, a member of the Methodist Church, and without family. The service he proposes to do the Church and the country in the cause of education, entitles him to a large award of gratitude and honor. His proposition as reported by the committee, was most favorably entertained by the Conference.

The members and friends of the Church in Opelousas were encouraged by the Conference to proceed in a noble purpose, indicated from that quarter, in the establishment of a Female School of high grade.

The Baton Rouge Female Seminary, Mrs. M. W. Read principal, was highly commended by the Conference.

PERIODICALS.

Dr. Henkle, editor of the Ladies, Companion made some remarks upon its condition. The Doctor's remarks were earnest and interesting, and we hope will have the effect of stirring up the preachers in collecting and forwarding the money due upon it, that the Companion may be sustained. A large subscription account was announced by him as still due, within our bounds, to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, which it is just, right and honest should be paid; and it is to be hoped debtors will do themselves the credit of paying without more delay—if any credit be due them for doing what they ought to do.

The Sunday School Visiter was dealt with in unqualified terms of approbation. The present year will doubtless witness a large increase of its circulation in Louisiana. The Quarterly Review of the Church, South, met with a high and just tribute of merit. In reference to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, the Conference took action, heartily cheering. Expressions commendatory of its course were moved and passed, and it was

Resolved, That each preacher, in addition to procuring the renewal of all subscriptions, would exert himself to procure twenty new subscribers the present year—*on the cash principle.*

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

The Conference determined by deliberate and well considered action to maintain close and operative connection as Methodists with the American Bible Society. Special consideration was given to the South-western Bible Society in New Orleans, and the Bible house about to be built for it in the city. Agents were invited into all parts of the Conference, and promised aid and active co-operation.

PUBLICATION OF MINUTES.

It was Resolved, That the proceedings of the Louisiana Conference be published in pamphlet form, and furnished the preachers for distribution; said pamphlet to include statistics, reports and all matters and acts of this body, full and minute. P. M. Goodwyn, J. C. Keener and H. N. McTyeire were appointed the committee of publication. By this arrangement all important interests will be spread before the Church at large in a way more suitable for reference, and more detailed than can be done in a weekly journal of general circulation. Attention will be kept alive, and interest aroused, and action directed by a particular and distinct acquaintance with facts and figures, not otherwise to be known. The pamphlet will be issued in a few weeks.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Something worthy of the M. E. Church, South, is likely to be accomplished in this line of things—so this definite step taken by the Conference, would promise. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

"In view of the large number of German immigrants to New Orleans, and of the responsibility resting upon the M. E. Church, South, to preach the gospel to them in their own language—

"Resolved, That we urgently request the friends of the Church to aid at once in the erection of a church edifice there equal to their necessities.

"Resolved, That we will give our assistance to any agent appointed by the P. Elder of New Orleans Dist., to collect funds in our several charges to carry out the above object."

These were moved by Bro. Crenshaw, and Dr. Henkle, by request, made some impressive remarks upon them. If Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will unite in this work, it can be done easily, readily, and be well done. To the importance of this cause, this journal has borne a steady and, we trust, not ineffectual testimony. Our readers have seen the history of German missions in the M. E. Church, North and South: how much the former have done and how little the latter. The Missionary Secretary, Dr. Durbin, is making special and strenuous effort for building German churches in Cincinnati, and yet in this city there are 40,000 Germans and not a Methodist Chapel that can be seen two squares off, or capable of containing three hundred hearers! Every ship from the father land adds to this number here, in Galveston and in Mobile. Is it not time that something should be done?

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

This meeting was held on Saturday night; the President of the Society, W. H. Crenshaw, opening it with religious services. Bishop Paine spread before the crowded assembly full and profoundly interesting information as to the facts of our Missionary operations, at home and abroad. He was followed by J. M. Hofer, German Missionary. The last speaker made excellent headway against the disadvantage of thinking in one language and expressing himself in another. He won golden opinions, and created a strong impression in favor of Missions in general and German Missions in particular. The meeting was conducted with the utmost propriety, and adjourned, not for want of interest, at an early hour. The collection amounted to something over $300.

SABBATH DAY.

The Romish and Protestant Episcopal chapels were not tendered to the Preachers assembled: consequently their appointments were confined to one place. Bishop Paine preached at 11 A. M., and administered the Holy Communion. At half past 3, after sermon by J. C. Keener, the Bishop ordained the following Deacons: L. Parker, H. A. Morse and John Poale.

Statistics.

THIS YEAR.

Number of Members, (white.)	5,053
" " " (colored.)	4,213
" Local Preachers,	83
" Sunday Schools,	31
" S. S. Teachers,	244
" S. S. Pupils,	1,485

LAST YEAR.

Number of Members, (white,)	4,787
" " (colored.)	4,619
" Local Preachers,	78
" Sunday Schools,	29
" S. S. Teachers,	180
" S. S. Pupils,	1,251

THIS YEAR.

Amount collected for Missions,	$3,295 00
" " Sunday Schools,	784 00
" Bible Cause,	418 15

LAST YEAR.

Amount collected for Missions,	$2,631 36
" " Sunday Schools,	785 79
" Bible Cause,	46 50
Amount necessary to meet claims of Bishops, Superannuates, &c.,	$816 00
Amount collected for same,	475 95

VOTES OF THANKS

Were passed, to the citizens of Thibodaux, for their hospitable entertainment. The Conference would have been abundantly entertained even had their numbers been larger. The Directors of the Public Schools were tendered a grateful acknowledgment for the use of Union Academy for Conference sessions.

ADJOURNMENT.

Many citizens were assembled on Monday evening to witness the close of the Conference. The Conference joined in singing and prayer: the Bishop prefaced the reading of appointments with a few remarks, calculated to inspire the workmen and reconcile them to their work. They were read, and the Conference adjourned with benediction, about 10 P. M.

Appointments.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT..J. C. Keener, P. E.
McGhee Station..J. B. Walker.
Felicity Station..H. N. McTyeire.
Moreau Station..H. C. Thweatt.
New Orleans Circuit..To be supplied.
Wesley Chapel Colored Mission..To be supplied.
Soule " " " " "
Donaldsonville and Preston Col'd Mission..Thos. J. Lacy.
Plaquemine..A. E. Goodwyn.
Thibodaux..R. J. Harp.
Napoleon and Lafourche Colored Mission..Lewis A. Reed.
1st German Mission..J. M. Hofer.
2d " " J. Paule.
3d " " M. Mauss.
Houma and Bayou Black Miss..W. J. Ferguson.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT..W. E. Doty, P. E.
Baton Rouge..E. R. Porter.
Baton Rouge Colored Mission..W. H. Crenshaw
Point Coupee..S. Hawes.
St. Joseph's and Tensas Colored Mission..To be supplied.
Richmond and Madison..John Pipes.
Lake Providence..Z. Thompson.
Lake Concordia Mission..To be supplied.
Waterproof Colored Mission..S. W. Speer.
Concordia Circuit..To be supplied.
Monticello..H. R. Truly.

MONROE DIST..P. M. Goodwyn, P. E.
Monroe Circuit..R. M. Crowson.
" Col'd Mission..W. H. Rogers.
Bastrop..R. Trippett.
Bastrop Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Farmersville..To be supplied.
Homer Circuit..R. Randle.
Jackson..To be supplied.
Columbia..E. W. Yancey.
Bceuf Prairie..E. W. Griswold.
Bceuf Prairie Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Trinity Circuit..To be supplied.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT..Joel Saunders, P. E.
Shreveport..L. Parker.
Caddo Circuit and Colored Mission..D. S. Watkins and R. L. Childers.
Mansfield..H. Avery.
Natchitoches..W. A. Smyth.
Minden and South Bossier..S. J. Davies.
North Bossier..To be supplied.
Red River..S. J. Graves.

OPELOUSAS DIST..D. Kinnear, P. E.
Opelousas..To be supplied.
New Iberia..H. A. Morse.
Chicot..C. J. Hallberg.
Franklin and Pattersonville..R. H. Read.
Alexandria and Cotile..P. H. Dieffenworth.
Haw Creek..W. H. Turnley.
St. Landry Col'd Mission..C. A. Frazee.
Alexandria Col'd Mission..To be supplied.

R. H. Rivers appointed to Centenary College.
A. G. Miller transferred to Mississippi Conference, and appointed to Bayou Sara. J. N. Ha-mill transferred to East Texas Conference. P. S. Petway transferred to Tennessee Conference, and appointed P. Elder of McMinnville District. W. H. Gober Missionary to California. Next Conference to be held at Baton Rouge.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

BASTROP, Dec. 17, 1851.

The members of the Texas Annual Conference assembled in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance for their twelfth session. There being no Bishop present, C. Richardson, Secretary of the last Conference, called the brethren to order and opened the session by reading a portion of Scripture, singing and calling upon Bros. J. Haynie and R. Alexander to engage in prayer.

R. Alexander was elected President of the Conference. C. Richardson was re-elected Secretary.

A special committee was appointed, consisting of one from each P. Elder's District, to take into consideration the interests of the Texas Wesleyan Banner; Rev. J. W. Fields and Rev. J. Shook, of the East Texas Conference, were requested to confer with the Committee.

A communication was read from Bishop Capers, announcing that severe bodily afflictions rendered it impracticable for him to be with us. A resolution was passed expressing the deep regret of the Conference at the Bishop's Providential detention—their profound sympathy with him in his afflictions—and earnest prayers for his speedy recovery.

George S. Gatewood, who had located at the late session of the Kentucky Conference, presented his certificate of location, and was re-admitted as a traveling Elder in the Texas Conference.

DECEMBER 18.

A motion was made to have the minutes of our Conference, and all documents of general interest published in pamphlet form. After some discussion, the motion failed.

Under the first question the following brethren being duly recommended, were admitted on trial in the traveling connection: Peter Moelling, Edward A. Stocking, John Patton, Joshua H. Shepard, Marcus F. Smock, Lewis J. Wright and Thomas Lancaster.

William F. Hibert, Wm. G. Nelms and Edward Snyder, who had traveled two years, were examined before the Conference, received into full connection, and elected to deacon's orders.

The character of D. W. Wright was passed, and he discontinued at his own request.

George W. Rabb, of this class, had died during the year. At the request of the President, his late colleague, Bro. Kerr, gave an account of Bro. Rabb's peaceful and happy death.

The certificate of location of F. A. Mc-Shann, formerly of the Mississippi Conference, was presented, and he re-admitted as an elder into the traveling connection.

DECEMBER 19.

A communication from Bro. W. S. Hancock, Principal of the Bastrop Academy, was read, inviting the Conference in a body to visit the Academy. The Conference agreed to do so on Monday afternoon, and the President appointed J. W. Phillips to address the students, and C. Richardson to preach a sermon on education at the time.

R. Alexander, General Agent of the Conference, reported that he had received sufficient amount by donation to buy the types, etc., upon which the T. W. Banner is printed. A resolution was passed approving Bro. Alexander's course, and instructing the publishing committee of the Banner to take possession of the same as the property of the Conference.

The Conference stewards made their call from which it appeared that about three-fourths of our preachers had received the full disciplinary allowance.

David Coulson, formerly of the Tennessee Conference, was re-admitted as a traveling elder in the Texas Conference.

Ulysses Salis, discontinued at his own request.

Chas. F. Rottoustein had withdrawn from our Church.

Isaac G. John and Bryant F. Peel, deacons of two years' standing, were elected to elder's orders.

The recommendation of John Mack, (a colored man) was read, and a discussion arose as to the propriety of electing him to deacon's orders, as a local preacher. It was stated that he was an educated man, and had preached in our Church with great acceptability; that he literally *belonged* to the Church, as he was held by Trustees for the M. E. Church, South. He was recommended by a large and influential Quarterly Conference. After some discussion he was elected to deacon's orders by a large majority.

DECEMBER 20.

The Secretary announced the number of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

members in Societies as follows: Whites, 4448; increase, 779; colored, 1181; increase, 118. Total membership, 5629; net increase, 897.

The Committee on Sunday Schools made a report which was adopted. The report stated that there was a large increase in the number of our Sunday Schools, and that the interest on the subject was increasing in our Conference.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Conference, the Missionary Society held a meeting.

The Society elected a Board of Trustees to hold any property which might be donated to us for missionary purposes. The following brethren compose the Board:

J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrall, J. M. Follansbee, R. Alexander and C. Richardson.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20.

The eleventh Anniversary of the Texas Conference Missionary Society was held in the new, beautiful and commodious Methodist Church in Bastrop.

The Society was addressed by Bros. John and Alexander in a truly eloquent and effective manner. A collection followed.

For annual membership	$70 85
Twelve life memberships in P. S.	240 00
Public collections	15 88
Reported from circuits and stations.	1457 01
Making a total of	$1793 62
Increase this year over last	$351 25

The increase is really much larger than it appears, as but little is this year reported received upon missions to support their missionaries.

Sunday, the 21st, was an interesting day. At 9 Love Feast—preaching at 11 by R. Alexander—at 3 by Bro. J. W. Fields, of East Texas. At night Bro. J. M. Wesson preached the Conference Sermon, after which mourners were invited to the altar, and before the services closed several were happily converted.

DECEMBER 22.

The Publishing Committee of the T. W. Banner made a report, announcing the resignation of C. Richardson as editor, and recommending Gen. Rottenstein as his successor, who was duly elected.

Bro. Wesson was requested to furnish his Conference sermon to the S. M. Pulpit for publication.

The Conference Stewards made their report. The entire deficiency in the preachers claims amounts to only $273.70.

Samuel M. Kingston was re-admitted as an elder in the traveling connection.

R. Alexander was appointed to preach the next Conference sermon.

DECEMBER 23.

The vote by which Edward A. Stocking was admitted on trial was reconsidered at his request.

W. S. Hamilton read the pastoral address, which was adopted, and ordered to be published in the T. W. Banner.

C. W. Thomas was appointed to write the pastoral address for next year.

The President appointed the following examining Committees:

First Year—W. C. Lewis, C. W. Thomas.

Second Year—J. M. Wesson, C. Richardson.

Third Year—H. S. Thrall, Isaac G. Jolin.

Fourth Year—J. W. Whipple, G. Rottenstein.

Bastrop was selected as the place of our next session.

J. W. Phillips was requested to act as agent to collect funds for building a church in San Antonio.

At half past 11 o'clock Conference adjourned to the church.

H. S. Thrall was appointed a committee to correspond with the Parent Missionary Board on the subject of obtaining a supply of books for our German missions.

Resolutions were passed complimentary to the citizens of Bastrop, the President and the Secretary of the Conference.

The Holy Communion was then administered by the President, after which the appointments of the preachers were read, and the Conference adjourned, having held a peaceful and harmonious session.

JULIUS.

Appointments of the Preachers.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—C. Richardson, P. E.

Galveston Station—N. A. Cravens.

Galveston German Mission—Peter Moelling.

Houston Station—James M. Follansbee.

Hainsorda Station—A. B. F. Kerr.

Brazoria Circuit—Geo. S. Gutowood; one to be supplied.

Richmond Circuit—Jno. Patton, Wm. F. Hubert.

San Jacinto—To be supplied.

Geo. Rottensteia, Editor of the T. W. Banner.

Houston African Mission—To be supplied.

BUTERSVILLE DISTRICT—Jas. M. Wesson, P. E.

Butersville and LaGrange—David Coulson.

Fayetteville Circuit—John C. Kolb.

Chapel Hill and Brenham—R. Alexander.

Washington Circuit—Joseph M. Dorrhammer.

Anderson Circuit—James E. Ferguson and M. L. Smock.

Montgomery—James G. Johnson.

Mill Creek Mission—Joshua Shepard.

Huntsville Circuit—F. A. McShaun.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—Wm. C. Lewis, P. E.

Springfield Circuit—M. Yoll.

Nashville Circuit—Daniel Morse.

Waco Circuit—P. M. Yell.

Waxahatchie Circuit—James H. Addison.

Waeloek—Jmues W. Lloyd.

Lem Circuit—Lewis G. Wright.

Georgetown Circuit—George Tittle; one to be supplied.

Red Oak Mission—Wm. G. Nelms.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—J. W. Whipple, P. E.

Austin Station—S. B. Cameron.

Bastrop Station—J. G. John.

Austin and Bastrop Circuit—F. Wilson.

Seguin and San Marcos—J. Lancaster, S. M. Kingston.

San Antonio Station—Lewis B. Whipple.

San Antonio and Seguin German Mission—H. P. Young.

Fredericksburg German Mission—C. Grote.

Brownsville and Point Isabel—To be supplied.

Rio Grande Circuit—To be supplied.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—Daniel Carl, P. E.

Victoria and Port Lavaca—H. S. Thrall; one to be supplied.

Goliad Circuit—Thomas F. Cook.

Gonzales Circuit—Wm. A. Smith.

Texana Circuit—O. M. Aldison.

Columbus Circuit—E. W. Thomas.

Egypt—To be supplied.

Egypt African Mission—To be supplied.

Victoria German Mission—E. Sneider.

Corpus Christi—To be supplied.

John Haynie and Jesse Boyd, supernannuated.

J. W. Phillips and H. L. Peel left without an appointment, on account of ill health.

J. W. Devilbiss left without an appointment, on account of pecuniary embarrassment.

W. S. Hamilton, R. B. Wells and Reuben Long, located at their own request.

A. J. Crawford transferred to the Alabama Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Bastrop

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Reynolds Trippett, Mr. STEPHEN ROPPOLO to Miss MARIA FREENY, all of this city.

General Intelligence.

South-Western Railroad Convention.

FIRST DAY.

We designed giving the proceedings of the Railroad Convention recently held in this city in full, but find they will occupy too much space. We make room for the report of proceedings on the opening and concluding days.

A very large number of delegates met yesterday January 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Lyceum Hall.

The Convention was called to order by the President of the Opelousas Convention, Manuel White, Esq.

Mr. W. tendered a hearty welcome to the delegates and said that the design of the Convention viewed in a public light, would command an acknowledgement of its importance throughout the whole United States, and upon smaller considerations of individual interests must find favor.

On motion of Mr. John E. Caldwell, of New Orleans, Colonel C. S. Tarpley, of Jackson, Miss. and Mr. J. M. Burke, of Lafayette, were elected, the former as President, and the latter as Secretary *pro. tem.* of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Joshua Baldwin, a Committee of two from each State, selected by their respective delegations, were made a general committee for the nomination of permanent officers.

Mr. Cohen moved that the Permanent Committee make the necessary arrangements for the reception of ladies.

Mr. Baldwin of that committee informed the gentleman that his "female feelings" had already been consulted.

Mr. Cohen moved that the invitation to the ladies be published.

The motion, led on by a venerable bachelor member of the Legislature, alone voted nay, and of course was left in a very lucon-liverable minority.

A recess of half an hour was taken to allow delegates time to report themselves to the Secretary *pro tem.*

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met in the evening at six o'clock—Col. Tarpley in the Chair.

Mr. Robb, of the Committee of Organization, presented the following list of officers:

President—Gov. Alexander Mouton, of Louisiana.

Vice Presidents—C. S. Tarpley, of Mississippi; H. Cheatham of Missouri; J. Forsyth, of Florida; Gen. L. D. Polk, of Tennessee; J. N. Beadle, of Kentucky; W. N. Brunell, of Virginia; Hon. Jas Campbell, of Louisiana; Amos Morrell, of Texas; Col. Absolum, of Arkansas.

Secretaries—John Calhoun, of Louisiana; V. Wiltz, of Louisiana; R. C. Farmder, of Arkansas; and John Duncan, of Mississippi.

All of whom were accepted by acclamation.

Upon taking the chair, the President made a brief address, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and expressing his trust that its labors would be brought to a successful termination.

The President read a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis to Mayor Crossman, stating that many delegates from that quarter were lee-bound in the Mississippi.

Mr. Robb offered a resolution to appoint three committees, to consist of three members from each State—one on Routes, one on Ways and Means, and one on Resolutions; and moved that the names be published to-morrow morning.

Mr. Robb took the occasion to offer some very able remarks on the subjects to be deliberated upon in the Convention, and was followed by several speakers whose addresses were received with great applause.

At a little before nine o'clock the Convention adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at half-past eleven.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and unpebbled by inserting the name of J. H. Campbell, instead of W. S. Campbell, as Vice President.

The names of the following gentlemen were then read, as members of the Committees appointed by the President, under the motion of Mr. Robb, last evening:

Committee on Routes—Virginia, G. N. Burwell, Dr. James Mellowell, Wiudham Robertson; Mississippi, R. S. Chandney, E. L. Ace, J. W. Vick; Texas, J. T. Mills, T. G. Alexander, H. G. Runnels; Arkansas, Albert Pike, John Martin, A. Fowler; Missouri, H. Conteau, P. H. McCreary, Edward J. Hay; Kentucky, William Seory, J. N. Beadles; Alabama, P. J. Weaver, B. B. Goldsby, H. P. Blevins; Tennessee, J. H. Otey, L. D. Polk, J. A. Porter; Louisiana, (W. S.) Campbell, L. C. De Russey, R. H. Payne; Florida, W. J. Keyser, J. M. Lauderu, J. Forsyth.

Committee on Ways and Means—Virginia, same as routes; Texas, A. Morrill, J. P. Allen, T. G. Wright; Mississippi, Sheph'd Brown, Samuel White, R. H. G. Street; Arkansas, Luther Chase, C. B. Ferguson, R. H. Sutton; Missouri, W. C. Cannell, H. A. Barnes, R. J. Lockwood; Kentucky, William Seory, J. N. Beadles; Alabama, P. J. Weaver, J. W. Lapsley, J. P. Purham; Tennessee, L. S. Polk, J. A. Porter, A. Hehman; Louisiana, James Robb, H. Phillips, J. P. Benjamin; Florida, Joseph Forsyth, W. J. Keyser, J. M. Laudren.

Committee on Resolutions—Mississippi, J. S. Yager, H. H. Street, R. A. Johnson; Virginia, same as routes; Texas, J. T. Mills, T. G. Wright, H. H. Pallett; Arkansas, Albert Pike, John Martin, S. C. Faulkner; Missouri, William Wade, Franklin Chibes, D. J. Jannary; Kentucky, William Seory, J. N. Beadles; Alabama, J. W. Lapsley, W. T. Barre, J. R. Parham; Tennessee, George W. Polk, J. H. Otey, A. Hehman; Louisiana, M. M. Cohen, A. Deschamp, J. H. Overton; Florida, J. M. Laudren, W. J. Keyser, J. Forsyth.

Mr. Landrum, of Florida, made some rather ill-tempered remarks about the omission of delegates from Florida, in the composition of the committees, stating that if Florida State was thus intentionally slighted, her delegates would retire from the hall.

The President explained that the omission occurred entirely by oversight. He had sought an interview with Mr. Forsyth, but was not able to find him. He appointed the committee, and their names appear above.

Mr. Robb offered a resolution supplementary to his resolutions of last evening, authorizing the committees appointed under the second resolution to appoint substitutes.

Mr. Walter, of Mississippi, offered resolutions calling upon the Legislature of Mississippi for action with regard to certain railroads, and aid in their construction, and embracing the following:

Resolved, That the city of New Orleans, by her delegates in this Convention, hereby pledges herself for a very liberal aid in the construction of said several railroads.

Colonel Tarpley offered a substitute, calling for the appointment of a committee of two members from each delegation, to report to the Convention projects, plans of improvement, etc. for their respective States.

Mr. Payne moved to amend the substitute, by requesting the delegates to report plans, routes, etc., to the Committee on Routes.

After considerable debate, the resolutions were laid over to take up a resolution offered by Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, fixing the manner of voting in the Convention. Each State to have one vote on all questions coming up for deliberation. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Convention took a recess of ten minutes to enable the delegations to select a member respectively from each, to count the votes.

Upon re-assembling, the following names were handed in as voters for their respective delegations:

Windham Robertson, for Virginia; J. T. Miller, for Texas; R. C. Brinkley, for Tennessee; R. T. Bradley, for Mississippi; W. J. Keyser, for Florida; James Robb, for Louisiana.

Committees were granted leave to sit during the session of the Convention.

In pursuance of a previous motion, the President appointed Caspar Funck as Sergeant-at-Arms or Messenger for the Convention.

Mr. Walter offered, as a substitute for his original motion, that the committees of States report to the Convention all projects, plans of improvements, etc., and that upon discussion, etc., they be referred to appropriate general committees. Adopted.

Mr. Payne presented a dispatch, received from the President of the Mobile Railroad, appointing B. H. Payne, Peter Courny, Jr., and others, representatives in the Convention.

General H. S. Foote entered the room and was introduced to the Convention, and, on motion, was invited to take a seat on the stand beside the President.

The delegations were then called upon to present reports of projects, plans of improvements, etc.

Most of the States were unprepared to report, and the call proceeded.

Mr. Pike, of Arkansas, presented a report for the delegation of that State, embracing a series of resolutions respecting the duty and policy of the southwestern and southern States, and especially of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, offered a resolution, desiring the Committee on Routes to inquire into the expediency of action upon a railroad between New Orleans and Washington, by the shortest route.

The Convention adjourned to 6 r. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President at half-past 6 r. m.

Mr. Young, of Shreveport, presented a project and report, which he insisted upon having read at once, notwithstanding the anxiety that was manifested to hear Mr. Benjamin, who had been invited to address the Convention. The report was accordingly read. It proceeded at some length to show the benefits that would accrue from the construction of a Railroad from Shreveport, on the Red river, to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, and giving various statistics of those parts of Louisiana and Texas that are more directly interested in the project. The report was accompanied by a letter from Professor Forshay, which was read in parts and the papers were referred to the Committee on Routes.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin was then loudly called for, and answered the compliment by one of the most eloquent addresses that we ever heard. He said that notwithstanding the sneers which it had become fashionable to throw out against New Orleans, she has been working lustily, talking, and she continued to work to carry out her great destiny. She was deeply engaged in great enterprises, going quietly and surely along in her way to greatness. She had not addressed the citizens of our neighboring States for aid in the work of building railroads—they are invited here for far different reasons. The position and advantages of New Orleans are such that no human power—no combination of Yankees can seriously disturb them. She must be the great centre of commerce and business of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this, too, independently of railroads. With railroads or without them, she must be a great city. The citizens of other States were called upon to confer with our citizens as to the best measures of securing and connecting all our interests.

He proceeded to show that there was not that want of enterprise in New Orleans which had been charged to her, and instanced in proof of his statements, the success that he had met in his efforts, with regard to the Jackson Railroad, and the Tehuantepec projects. But we must not attempt impossibilities, and by grasping too much secure nothing. There were only three (or two) lines to which Northerners could now offer any support. Though his remarks might displease many present, it was his duty to say this. New Orleans could not help the local interests of other places. Her own interests required her efforts to be confined at present to the two projects, as far as our railroads are concerned, of the road to Jackson, Mississippi, and that to Opelousas.

We are far from being to the sad position that it has become common to assign as the pleasure people do say that we are going down, that we are fast losing all our advantages, that we are traveling backward, and it is the fashion to sneer at the want of enterprise and energy shown by our citizens. Nothing of this is true. As regards population we have advanced—as regards wealth we have advanced. Yet, it must be confessed, not so much as we ought to have done. The city would continue to advance, and sooner or later Empire must centre here, he repeated, whether we have railroads or not.

We have advantages that must always place us beyond the reach of competition. We have a level soil on which railroads may be constructed without any expense of cutting and raising—a country through which we can make roads in straight lines, and altogether at much less cost than is required in any other part of the world.

Our limits will not allow us to follow Mr. B. at any length, and we must refer very briefly to his remarks. He expressed a confident belief that Mexico would soon abandon the miserable policy of closing her ports to prohibit transit over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and showed that when communication should be fairly opened by that route, a traveler from London would find himself in the shores of the Pacific within eighteen days, after leaving that city.

He said he had been called too sanguine in his calculations on the enterprise of our citizens and especially in the matter of this Tehuantepec undertaking. Yet before a survey was commenced, and when no promises were held out that a dollar of the money would ever be returned, he had obtained subscriptions for stock to an amount exceeding half a million of dollars. And subsequently, when the amount collected from those subscribers was exhausted, and when the enterprise was short of funds, ten gentlemen of this city handed him, for its furtherance, five thousand dollars each. Then, with reference to the Jackson Railroad: The citizens came forward, put down their money, the route was surveyed, and we have the report of yesterday.

He said the citizens of New Orleans are always ready to assist in works of improvement, and it was only the absentees who refused to come forward. It is the object now to reach this class of men.

Mostly for our means of improvement, first upon individual subscriptions, second upon grants of land from Congress, which should be demanded as a right, and thirdly, upon the most important source—taxation. He thought, however, that the word taxation was improperly applied to the scheme which he explained at length for raising the means for these public works. It was giving every man an equivalent in stock for the money that he was required to contribute for the enterprise.

He referred to the existing laws respecting capital in this State, under which means fly from our city, and the poor are made the sufferers, the tax really falling upon them.

Mr. B. asked liberty to digress, and referred to the attempt to spread our institutions to foreign lands by means of the bayonet. He desired not to see the people of the United States interfere with the affairs of other nations, by other means than the peaceful arts. It is not by the bayonet, but by the peaceful operation of railroads, that we are to obtain an important influence on the European world. The intervention of peace, the intervention of Washington, was the foreign intervention in which we of the United State should be engaged.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at half-past eleven.

The minutes were read, and after slight amendment approved.

Mr. Burnell announced that Gen. D. C. Clay and Joseph R. Anderson, delegates from Virginia, had arrived, and offered a resolution that they be placed on the committees instead of Dr. McDowell, who has left the city—adopted.

Mr. Ace, of Mississippi, offers the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is alike the duty and interest of the South-western States to foster and build up the cities near or along the Atlantic sea-board; and that, in the opinion of this Convention, no policy is better calculated to effect this great object than a liberal and enlightened system of internal improvements, connecting every important section of the aforesaid States by leading railroad communications.

Resolved, That for the more certain promotion of this desirable object, it is respectfully recommended to the above mentioned States, to adopt a uniform system in the construction of their railroads, by which means all delays in the conveyance of produce, merchandise and passengers from one State to another will be avoided.

Resolved, That the policy of donating the public lands to private persons, as lately Argued in Congress, is unjust, not only to the old States but to many of the new, and is calculated not only to divert population from the Southwest, but to diminish still further the political power of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That even-handed justice requires that Congress should cede respectively to the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, at least six millions of acres of the public domain, for the construction of railroads within their limits, and that the Senators and Representatives from said States in Congress be and they are hereby requested to procure said donations as soon as practicable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bay, of Louisiana, offered a resolution as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Routes:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, representing the States represented in this Convention, be requested to use their exertions and influence to obtain from the United States a survey of the proposed railroad route from the Mississippi river via Shreveport, west, with a view to the relative advantage and practicability of this route as the eastern terminus of the contemplated Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That said Senators and Representatives be also requested to use their exertions and influence in obtaining the repeal of the duty on railroad iron imported into the United States."

Mr. Burnell, of the Committee on Routes, made a report on Mr. Walter's resolutions, referred yesterday to that Committee, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Fowler presented the charter of the "Arkansas Central Railroad Co.," with a memorial to Congress and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the line designated in the charter of the Arkansas Central Railroad Co., as an important link in the general railroad system of the Southwestern States and of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the several delegations in Congress from the States represented here, to lend their countenance and aid in furthering the objects of the accompanying memorial, and in consummating the grant of lands therein prayed for.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention it is not only proper, but necessary, in carrying out the primary objects of the Convention, and in advancing the prosperity of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, that said line of railroad, from some point east of Little Rock, be extended to St. Louis, and from its southern terminus by one line through the State of Texas and another to New Orleans.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

LYCEUM HALL, 10 o'clock.

The convention was called to order by Col. A. Fowler, of Arkansas.

The minutes were read and approved.

The following gentlemen, delegates from Kentucky appeared and took their seats, viz.: W. Thornsbury, H. M. McCarty, T. Davis, J. W. Jones, J. C. Campbell.

Major H. J. Rainey presented a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each of the States represented in Convention, be appointed by the President, for the purpose of recommending (after consultation with the managers and engineers of the various railroads already made and in operation or in progress towards completion), the most suitable and proper gauge or breadth between the rails, with a view to its adoption for all the railroads which may be constructed in the Southern and Western States.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Routes, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Routes regard the following system of internal improvements as not only indispensable to the developement of the agricultural, commercial and mineral wealth of the South-western States and cities, but also as essential to the equality and unity of the States of this confederacy; and they earnestly recommend the same to the patriotic consideration of the Legislature and citizens of the South-western States.

1. A National Road to the Pacific Ocean; with one terminus on the Mississippi river north and one south of the mouth of the Ohio river, so as to divide the advantages of such road as equally as possible among the different States of the Union.

2. The South-western National Railroad from Washington City, to New Orleans, passing through the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana, constituting the shortest practicable line of mail and travel transit and combining of the following southwestern sections now under consideration, to wit:

The Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad, the Virginia and Tennessee road, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, the Georgia and Alabama road, the Alabama and Tennessee river road, the Selma and Jackson road, the New Orleans and Jackson road.

3. For Kentucky—The Memphis and Louisville road the Louisville and Nashville road.

4. For Tennessee—The Memphis and Louisville road; the Memphis and Charleston road; the Louisville and Nashville road; the Nashville and South-Western road; and the roads embraced in the National route, above referred to.

5. For Alabama—The Mobile and Ohio road; and the roads embraced in the National route referred to.

6. For Georgia and Florida—The Gulf road, or a continuation of the South-Western road of Georgia to Pensacola bay; the Florida and Pensacola road.

7. For Mississippi—The Mobile and Ohio road, the New Orleans, Jackson and Nashville road; the New Orleans Holly Springs and Ohio road; the Vicksburg and Jackson road, extended by Brandon eastward towards Selma.

8. For Arkansas—The Arkansas and Mississippi river road, from Fort Smith or Van Van Buren to Little Rock, and thence to White River, and there diverging to Memphis and Selma; a road from North-Eastern Texas, to Little Rock, crossing Red River at or near Fulton.

9. For Louisiana—The New Orleans, Algiers, Texas and El Paso road, the Madisonville and Jackson road, the Vicksburg and Shreveport road, the New Orleans and Nashville road.

10. For Texas—The continuation of the New Orleans, Opelousas and El Paso road through Texas.

11. For Missouri—The road from St. Louis westward; the Chalked and St. Joseph road.

Mr. Campbell of Kentucky moved that the following routes be placed on the schedule of roads, to wit:

From Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee river, to the Tennessee State line, and from Louisville to Paducah, to intersect the road from New Orleans to Mobile. Adopted.

Mr. Burwell, in favor of the resolutions, spoke at great length. He was in favor of a great trunk Railroad from Washington City to New Orleans, through the States of Virginia, East Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He contended that this was the shortest mail route from New Orleans to the Atlantic cities; that it was the route pointed out by the savage and the buffalo, and that the population and productions contiguous thereto justified its construction. After an elaborate summing up the many peculiar advantages attending the construction of a road by this route, the speaker passed to the consideration of the great contemplated enterprises which are to connect New Orleans with the commercial marts of the West.

Memphis, he said, is the great centre of trade for the South-West, and that it can never be superseded by any other. In view of this fact, he would urge the immediate construction of Railroads to bring the products of the West to Memphis, whence, by the Mississippi river, transportation to New Orleans was always uninterrupted and of rapid accomplishment.

It had been shown, he said, that capital in New Orleans was not wanting. We had already abundance of capital, more in proportion to population than any city on the Continent. We wanted enterprise to open rapid communication between this and the Atlantic sea-board—that the imports of New Orleans were far inferior to her exports, and that when the means of rapid communication between this and the Atlantic was established, this city would be enabled to supply the traders of the Mississippi Valley by imports, and thus be enabled to retake the millions arising from our exports and which are now poured into other cities of easier access. Rapid communication with the cities of the North was the great desideratum. By this means we would avoid the expense and dangers of coast transportation, and that the millions of expense which the government is compelled to sustain for the erection of light-houses on the Southern coast would be avoided. We would avoid the damages of the sea and save time and money by the completion of these enterprises—that what the planter loses by delay in getting to market, would build all the railroads to Christendom.

He spoke of the enterprise of the North and said that the profits of their railroads arose not from the facilities of communication with their own territory, but from the trade which they drew off from us. We can excel the North. We have resources they have not, and can build roads cheaper than they can.

That there should be such a wonder as railroads—iron rivers, without discussion their banks, without overflows and without crevasses—was a revelation for the South! The Anglo-Americans were a master race and had harnessed that great engine of improvement to their service. It was a labor saving improvement and the men of our race, although condemned to eat their bread in the sweat of their brows, by its use had determined to eat as much bread and sweat as little as possible. He spoke of the cheapness of railroads at the South, and of the facility at hand to construct them. Improvements may be made with slave labor, for it is cheaper than free labor, and by constructing roads by means of the former, the cost of their construction is paid to our own citizens and remains to increase the active capital among ourselves. The difference of cost in Virginia between free and slave labor was as two to one in favor of the employment of slaves. There was no advantage, he said, to a community in the employment of foreign laborers to construct our public works. Such a system carried money out of the country—increased crime—and when foreign laborers went from among us they left nothing but their demoralising influence, a few empty whiskey barrels and the remembrance of their vicious courses. The warmth of this climate, he said, which would kill an Irishman, would only serve to bring to the surface a negroe's fragrance. Four degrees are equal to five Irishmen, and besides, are not quite so handy with their fists.

The Speaker continued: He would not remind the people of Louisiana that it was their duty to build railroads for it was their interest to do so, and that was a stronger motive than any moral suasion.

The speaker harangued at great length, and, from want of space, we are enabled to give scarce a synopsis of his entertaining and instructive discourse. He concluded with some remarks going to prove that there is no need of extension of territory on account of a surplus slave population; that hybridism will absorb them, and a great proportion would pass from the laboring to the menial condition, thereby becoming the slave aristocracy of the country. He finished by saying that abolition excitements must soon cease to annoy us, for that the North finds it to their interest to cultivate friendly relations with the South; that the time is coming when we can demand abolitionists as hostages, and have them locked up and mulled to order; and that the North, in exchanging the patronage and friendship of the South for the friendship of the abolitionists, would make a damned bad swap! The speech was received with decided demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Trivesant then arose and entertained the Convention with a very lively address, but as the substance of it is contained in his printed address we forbear to repeat it.

Mr. J. K. Anderson of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that a Railroad and Water communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is of national importance, and specially so to the whole Southwestern States. Adopted unanimously.

Then, Ace, of Mississippi, offered resolutions, the purport of which were, that the connection of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific oceans by railroad, was an event worthy of government favor and assistance; that high commercial considerations required the construction of this road, and that Congress cannot make a better disposal of the public domain lying in California than for this undertaking: that the best route is from San Diego, or San Francisco, through El Paso to Texas; and that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject, asking an appropriation of fifty millions of acres of land for building this road; and that a committee of three be appointed to present this memorial to Congress, etc. These resolutions, after a warm debate, were laid over to six o'clock this (yesterday) evening.

The following were offered by Col. Campbell of New Orleans:

Whereas, The city of New Orleans is the great commercial *entrepot* not only of Louisiana, but also of the States of the great valley drained by the Mississippi river; and whereas, the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and the others within said valley have as direct an interest as Louisiana, in the facilities offered to both the foreign and domestic commerce which naturally seeks New Orleans as an emporium for barter, distribution or export; and whereas, the maritime outlet of the products and importations of the South-west is within the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana, and as a consequence, all goods and commodities exported and imported through that channel are affected by her laws, which may encourage or impede the growth commercial prosperity, military strength and political power of the States of the valley of the Mississippi, thus rendering her morally responsible to them for the passage of such laws as will encourage, enlarge and strengthen the commercial and social interests of the vast section of the confederacy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the States interested, respectfully but earnestly request the Legislature of Louisiana to repeal and abolish all laws, either statutory or constitutional, they have enacted which may be in conflict with the spirit of the foregoing preamble, and that they will adopt such other laws as may be necessary to promote harmony of action and unity of effort on the part of the South-western States in constructing such a great system of Railroads as will facilitate their intercourse with their natural commercial emporium, and that the Legislature in such manner as their wisdom may designate, do promote the immediate construction of a great trunk Railroad, leading North and West from New Orleans, upon which the various branch Railroads of this and other States may be engrafted. The foregoing were laid over to the evening session.

The Convention then adjourned to six o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolutions of Colonel Campbell were called up. The motion to lay them on the table was withdrawn. The question being taken they were adopted unanimously.

Under the resolution of Major Rainey, approved during the Morning Session, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Major H. J. Rainey of La., John Martin of Ark., Philip J. Weaver of Ala., Messrs. Landrum of Fla., Campbell of Ky., Sheppard Brown of Miss., Cheuteau of Mo., Brinkley of Tenn., John F. Mitts of Texas and Burwell of Va.

Mr. Cheuteau of Mo. introduced the following

Resolved, That the obstruction of the navigation of the Upper Mississippi caused by the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids, are such as to require the immediate action of Congress.

Resolved, That the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio River at the Falls near Louisville, Ky. and the Canal around them need immediate improvement.

Resolved, That the enlargement of said Canal to meet the wants of commerce deserves the serious and prompt action of our National Legislature.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress, be and they are hereby requested to bring this subject to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Cheuteau offered the following in addition:

Resolved, That the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi river are a great obstruction to commerce, and that the same should be removed as soon as possible.

Mr. Hyams asked leave to offer the following, proposed by Dr. M. Eells:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Convention a liberal appropriation should be made by Congress for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Red river.

A motion was made to lay the above resolutions on the table. The vote was taken by States as follows. Ayes—Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, 5. Nays—Arkansas, Missouri, 2. Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana not voting.

The resolutions were received as a part of the proceedings.

A communication from Hon. Byram was received and spread upon the minutes.

The resolutions of General Ace, of Mississippi, were called up, and on motion laid on the table.

Resolutions of thanks were voted to Hunly, Burke, A. D. Crossman, J. D. R. Bellow, Lieutenant M. D. Maury of Washington, D. C., Col. Abert, Lieut. Edward Bates, Mr. Martin of Arkansas, and the reporters of the press for their services in this Convention and ordered to be published among the reports of this Convention.

A resolution was carried calling upon the Hon. Wm. Burwell for a copy of his address accompanying his report as chairman of the Committee on Routes, and that it be published with the accompanying documents.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Telegraphic Items.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

Further from Europe—Particulars by the Atlantic—Interesting from France and Germany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The following items of European news, are brought by the steamer Atlantic.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon's propositions have been received with more by a very large majority of the French people. The election generally passed off very quietly. In the arondissements, inhabited mainly by working people, there was a large majority for Louis Napoleon, while in those where the influence of the nobility predominated, the vote was neutralized. The total majority for Louis Napoleon is stated as high as seven millions (?). It is reported that several other Generals have been arrested. Victor Hugo has escaped to Belgium.

Notes, corresponding of the dangerous support given to political refugees in England, have been presented to the Foreign Office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, and other States of Germany. It is intimated that Englishmen will not be able to travel without inconvenience, in the Austrian territories, so long as past complaints are unheeded by the English Government.

Large sums of money are forwarded from London to Hungary, much of which has fallen into the hands of the Austrian Government.

The Arch Duke Albert has entered Buda and Pesth, and assumed the reins of Government.

Late advices from Morocco state that the Emperor refuses to sign the treaty with France, and that he is actually marching upon Tangier with 40,000 troops.

In Rome, the vote of the troops was largely in favor of Napoleon.

Liverpool Markets.

On Monday, the 22d, there was an increased demand in the Cotton market, and the sales reached 7500 bales at improving rates, the decline quoted two days previous being fully recovered. Breadstuffs were declining, and Flour was 6d. per barrel lower.

Prometheus Affair—Mr. Webster's Letter—Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1852.

There is every reason to believe that the Prometheus affair will lead to a better understanding, and that no British force will hereafter be stated at San Juan da Nicaragua. Mr. Webster's dispatch on the subject is highly spoken of. It shows a high spirit and bears a lofty tone.

Mr. Clay's health is improving, and he expects to-day on Mr. Clarke's resolution on the policy of the United States relative to intervention in the affairs of foreign governments.

Introduction of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, January 6th, 1852.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Crawford moved that the discussion of business be suspended for the reception of Governor Kossuth. Kossuth then entered the Senate chamber and was introduced by General Shields in the following words: "Mr. President we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." The President then invited him to a seat in the Senate, when the Senate adjourned. The members were then personally introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, January 7th, Noon.

There is a steady Cotton market this morning, but the demand is inactive. Corn has been quiet at 65c. per bushel, for mixed Western. Lard is held at 9½c. per lb 11th Coffee, 6¾c. per lb.

January 7th, Evening.

Cotton has been rather quiet during the day, and the sales are limited to 500 bales at 8¾c. for middling Orleans and 8½c. for middling Uplands. Flour has sold at steady prices. Pork, Beef and Lard are quiet. Freights are steady—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-32.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

The river here is now falling, and has receded 22 inches during the last 24 hours. The demand for Flour has been limited to-day at previous rates. Whiskey is dull at 14½ @ 14¾c. per gallon. Lard 7¾ @ 7¾c. per lb. for Prime. Mess Pork $12 50 per bbl.

Particulars by the Cambria—Success of Louis Napoleon.

The following items of European intelligence were brought by the Cambria:

The resignation of Lord Palmerston is attributed to difficulties in the Cabinet with regard to the policy of the British Government in the present condition of affairs on the continent of Europe.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a Princess on the 20th of December.

France—Louis Napoleon—New Press Law.

The election continues to engross a large portion of the public attention.

Louis Napoleon has been triumphant everywhere. Many of the impudsoned Deputies have been liberated.

The new law for the regulation of the press requires all publishers of journals to deposit a certain sum with the Government as security for good conduct.

The Count de Montelambert is spoken of as likely to become a member of the Cabinet.

England—Money—Failures.

The bullion in the Bank of England, according to the last statement, is over 17,000,000 pounds sterling.

Messrs. Barkley, Buchan & Sweet, an extensive iron house in Glasgow, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are about £70,000. Messrs. Quarles, Harum & Co. have also failed for about the same amount.

Liverpool Markets.

Flour has been in better request at steady prices. Pork scarce, but not in demand. Bacon steady. Lard is unchanged. Oils advancing. Sugar declined 6d. ₱ cwt. Trade in Manchester steady.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, January 8.

The steamboat Dunkirk sunk this morning forty miles below St. Louis. No lives were lost. She was bound for New Orleans.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, January 8—Evening.

The cotton market has been quiet, with sales of 1500 bales. Flour has been in moderate request, and 7000 barrels have sold at $4 02½@4 68 ₱ barrel. Corn—21,000 bushels at 65c. Mess Pork is in fair demand at full prices. Of the Coffee, 3500

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SLEEP SWEETLY, GENTLE CHILD.

The only child of the Countess Ossoli well known as Margaret Fuller, is buried in the Auburn Cemetery in Sherwin, N. H. There lie her husband, and all that is mortal of the gifted and unfortunate family. A marble slab with a rose and lily sculptured upon it bears the inscription: "In memory of Angelo Eugene Philip Ossoli who was born at Rieti the 5th of March, 1848, and perished by shipwreck off the Island with his father, mother, governess, Angelina and Margaret Fuller Ossoli, on the United early."

Sleep sweetly, gentle child, though the loved one Is not here to-day, nor with you now; And though the sea its treasures in its caverns hide, Yet angels guard the spot where sleeps the pearl of price.

The cold winds sweep the waves o'er the ocean's bed, And strange wild murmurs are there in the dark blue deep; Were the dead found that sail o'er the sea? And while the mourning sorrowful are there, Sad The hearts Had I not lost one dear as well and cold.

Sleep sweetly gentle child, though the loved one Is not here to-day nor with you now; That tender body which you had the pearl of price, That infinity from thy sweet spirit was torn That night the arms that closely folded the Were the wet weeds that floated in the sea

Sleep, sweetly, gentle child. The rain came over Hath pitted the sad sighs the wind whistles Amid from the wreck it brought to some gave To the fond watchers weeping on the shore Now the sweet tale shall guard its precious trust While mourning hearts weep with thy sweet dust

Sleep sweetly, gentle child, here's sent are shed Upon the garlands of Jan Northern flowers That fond hearts strew above thy lowly bed Through all our summer's glad and pleasant hours For thy sake and for her's who sleeps beneath the wave Kind hand-luting flowers to rise upon thy grave

Sleep sweetly, gentle child, the warm sunlight Amid the dark pines through the quiet dell And wakes the light flowers shady that lies Upon the white tinted thy sweet spirit's cell— The Valley flowers are bright—the turf is green— Sleep sweetly hush wept Eugene

Sleep sweetly gentle child, the peaceful rest Hath entry given thee from many a woe Safe from all sin and tears forever blest Thy song sweet praises of redeeming Joy The love that took thee to that world of the Ere thou hadst learned the griefs and sighs in the

Laurel Hill, N. H., Sept. 1851.

Further News by the Baltic.

Closing Scenes of the French Revolution—Desperate Fighting at the Barricades—Insurgents Shot—Success of Louis Napoleon—Assassinations—Probable rupture between France and Turkey.

A rumor that twenty-five millions francs had been taken from out of the Bank of France, had been contradicted by the Governor of the Bank.

The Belgium papers had been prohibited from entering France. English papers are admitted.

The Prefect of Police had ordered searches and made arrests on a large scale.

At the very latest moment, previous to the sailing of the Baltic, all was quiet in Paris.

Louis Blanc was arrested immediately on landing in France.

Two correspondents of English papers had been ordered to leave the country.

Sixty-five towns has sent in their address to the President.

Gen. Cavaignac is lodged in the same room of the Tuileries of Ham which Louis Napoleon formerly occupied himself.

THE BARRICADES.—The following details of the military operations on Thursday are given by Galignani's Messenger. Up to ten o'clock on Thursday morning the aspect of Paris was perfectly calm.

At about twelve o'clock it was generally reported that barricades had been erected at the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin rues Faubourg, Transnonain St. Merry and St. Martin. This rumor was subsequently found to be correct. The alarm now become so great that not only in the neighborhood of the disturbed district, but in other parts of the Boulevard, the rue Rivoli, the rue de la Paix, rue, and all that part of Paris, the tradesmen closed their shops.

It appears that during the night an attempt had been made to excite the people by a repetition of the proceeding which produced such serious results on February, 1848. About one hundred men, in blouse, commanded by several chiefs of sections, and preceded by two torches, paraded two corpses of which they had become possessed after the carrying of the barricades which had been erected in the Faubourg St. Antoine and the rue St. Marguerite, went through the rues Montreal Faubourg and Transnonain shouting "aux armes." A few determined sergents de ville attacked this party, and rescued it the dead bodies from Morgue. Speculating on this scene of horrors the rioters became more numerous, and proceeded to man four barricades, which they had formed in this quarter. They were attacked by some detachments of the division of Bruere Levasseur, and carried in a few moments.

Several insurgents were killed, and about fifty rebels of sections and men in blouses were arrested. Three other barricades were abandoned at midnight by the insurgents.

On Thursday morning, at an early hour, the prefect of police having been informed that 120 montegnard representatives had met during the night, and drawn a manifesto, took successful means to prevent its being posted up. The first barricades in the Rue Faubourg and Transnonain were carried at twelve o'clock. The troops after the victory showed great clemency towards the insurgents, instead of shooting them.

At one o'clock, the insurrection had evidently made much progress. The insurgents appeared to be entirely masters of the quarters St. Denis and St. Martin. The houses forming the angle of these two boulevards were taken possession of by a great number of men armed with [illegible] robbing the shops of armorers. In the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin several insurgents entered the houses, and threw out of the window articles of furniture to assist in forming barricades. There was great stir in the whole of the quarter until the arrival of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and some regiments of the line, which a few moments carried the barricades and gave no quarters to the insurgents. At half-past four the troops were masters of the whole of the ground which had been occupied by the insurgents, and the wounded were carried away to the hospitals.

The troops began to move down the Boulevards towards the Porte St. Denis, about one o'clock and the necessary measures being taken for an attack, the advance was made about two on the large barricade there erected. Most resistance was made than was expected, but at last the troops obtained possession of the first and greatest obstacle, and where in fact the insurgents had had concentrated their principal forces. The action here was an exceedingly sharp one, and it was even found necessary to battle down the barricade with cannon. The inside of the barricades when the troops entered was found covered with corpses and wounded men. The insurgents who escaped fell back on the barricades near the Porte St. Denis. Here, after the ground had been cleared away near the Porte St. Denis for the passage of troops another series of attacks took place by the troops, on the last barricade which had been erected across the Boulevards. The insurgents had been taken possession of several of the houses at each side, from which they prepared to fire on the troops. When the attack took place it was found necessary to send besieged engineers into these houses to dislodge the insurgents. The resistance here was not by any means a vigorous one and the troops successively and without much trouble took possession of the various barricades on the boulevards.

Friday.—All the barricades made during the night were carried rapidly. The armed insurgents were shot on the spot or were taken to the Ecole Militaire, to be tried by court martial. After then condemnation they were immediately taken into the Champ de Mars and shot. The number is said to be very great. Several of them were well known socialist chiefs. In many parts of Paris yesterday, where the insurgents were caught breaking into houses, they were made to kneel, their knees and were shot on the spot. At the shop of a silk dealer 1 were shot in this way. The irritation of the troops on the boulevards, when fired upon from three or four of the houses was very great. They returned the fire en masse and many persons in the crowd were killed.

There must have been at least twenty or thirty shot on the boulevards. At nine o'clock at night four dead bodies were still lying on the steps of the Theatre des Varieties. M. Alfred Dingee, a member of a committee of Resistance in Five, and directed the operations of the insurgents. At last day at La Chapelle, one of the lieutenants. There were eight barricades, and for several hours no troops, but at about nine o'clock they were all carried by five hundred troops of the line. Victor Hugo was not taken. A warrant for his arrest was out three days ago, but he has kept hiding about and could not be found. He, kingly, skulking—what a dangerous worked and foolish part he was playing was anxious for his arrest on Tuesday as the only means of saving him.

About ten thousand fresh troops arrived to-day, and altogether we have now it is said—about one hundred and twenty thousand men. All the Boulevards are occupied as are quiet, and the troops begin to exceedingly well as carriages are allowed to pass. The negotiations to-day have consisted chiefly in dispersing and arresting insurgents and carrying barricades. There was little resistance to any point, and at about four o'clock it was said that no danger was at an end.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writing on Saturday evening says: "There were a very large number taken on the evening of the night and they were abandoned this morning, and no attempt was made to make any additional one."

From another account we gather the following:

The persons who in the early part of Thursday entered the Cafe de Paris and lined upon the troops received in quarter, every man found in the house was killed.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the government it is calculated that at least a dozen of the departments are in a state of siege. The carriage of the courier of the British Embassy was stopped on Thursday evening in form a barricade. The courier was allowed to proceed to [illegible].

It was rumored that shots were fired from Tortoni coffee-house upon the troops and it was immediately attacked by the soldiers. The establishment is occupied by an invading M. Salamon de Cendras's company, which was resisted with cannon, and at least thirty of the workmen killed.

The large barrier at the Port St. Denis was not taken till after two hours hard fighting and the record 20 to 100 lives. At the Port St. Martin some hundreds of dead and wounded were found behind a barricade and among the number was Lieut. [illegible].

On the right hand towards the Porte St. Denis the houses and windows are completely smashed by cannon ball. Some of the houses in the town and are of modern construction with terraces in front these were occupied by the insurgents as early as twelve o'clock and from them a murderous fire was directed upon the troops. Three artillery men were shot, stood at their guns, and rendered furious by the loss of their comrades the guns were loaded with ball and case poured destructively down thunder to play upon them successfully for more than an hour. The walls were perforated through and through, and the windows on the opposite side completely destroyed owing to the direction. The doorway of principal was thick as ball and it is a wonder that not a man escaped.

Whenever a shot was fired from a house, artillery (loaded with grape) was brought to bear upon the devoted building, and the soldiers in their hurry and excitement did not always select the right house. In many instances the garrets were leveled from third and fifth within thirty yards of the house, and this augmented the fury of the execution.

One account gives the loss of the insurgents at between 800 and 1000, and that of the troops at about 200 but it is evidently impossible to arrive at any thing like certainty at present. Falloux said to-day—some friend—London and Switzerland have been arrested and it is said that the Government are in possession of documents of the greatest importance, placing beyond a doubt the existence of a formidable plot against the President which was to have broken out in the course of the week, and it was only on the receipt of this information that he resolved upon taking the initiative and dealing a mortal blow the Assembly.

[illegible] Paris, Saturday Night.

The insurrection is completely crushed. Not an [illegible] is now to be seen. The troops are in possession of all the barricades, and the [illegible] are in full force. The [illegible] are [illegible] and the [illegible] are [illegible] and the [illegible] are [illegible] and the

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DEATH IN YOUTH.

BY G. W. PARKER.

'Tis sad to leave the lovely world.
The blazoned banner of the sky,
And all of Earth's sublimity,
Are, day by day, in light unfurled.
In glory float before the eye.
The practiced ear and eye are clearer,
The heart is deeper, nature dearer,
From year to year: 'tis sad to die.

'Tis hard to leave the busy world—
To feel our courage mounting high
On thoughts that just begin to fly.
Then arrow-struck and swiftly hurled
Downward to dim obscurity.
Our life is always a beginning,
A hope of honor worth the winning;
We hope to do, and hoping, die.

'Tis hard to leave a stormy world,
When every watcher may descry
A happy Future drawing nigh,
And all the nations, onward whirled,
Behold the sunny shores that lie
Beyond that ever-heaving ocean—
The Present, with its wild commotion;
Alas, to see, to sink, to die!

And yet to leave a weary earth
For higher life, is well, we know.
Our being is a constant flow,
And death itself, is newer birth;
The seed decays that it may grow:
A world sublime awaits the dying
Who purely lived: Away with sighing;
The Past is passed; 'tis well to go.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference of the M. Episcopal Church, South.

In our annual report we have been accustomed to give a synoptical view of the condition of the world, as seen through a missionary perspective. This we consider important, as we can not estimate the position which we occupy and the labor we perform without viewing them in connection with those of others, and the amount of service necessary for the conversion of the world. It ought to be told, at least once in a year, that there are 600,000,000 of Pagans yet to be enlightened—150,000,000 Mohammedans and Jews yet to be brought to the cross—200,000,000 of pseudo Christians yet to be evangelized; and of the 50,000,000 that remain of the world's population, only a trace can be considered other than the objects of missionary zeal. For the case must be brought to this issue, that all, who are not in some sense missionaries themselves, ought to be brought under the benevolent action of those who are. Here is a work! here is a field! The harvest truly is plentoous, but the laborers are few. We do not, however, dwell on this occasion to look very intently on the gloomy side of the picture; but we must not lose sight of it, while we glance a moment at the other side.

Although the operations of the Church in the missionary field, are as yet but preliminary in their character, yet as such they are on a little encouraging. The time has gone when Popery, except with unblushing effrontery, might challenge us to establish our claims to apostolicity, by pointing to our progress among the heathen. It is true, we have not yet learned how to dragoon whole nations into the profession of Christianity, giving them a choice between baptism with water or with blood. We do not compass sea and land to make proselytes, by inducing them "to change their object," while they "keep their love" substituting one class of idolatry for another, thereby perpetrating a satirical burlesque on Christianity. Our object is to turn the heathen from idols of every name to the one living and true God. And this Protestant missionaries have been successful beyond the highest expectations of the men who originated these great undertakings which are the glory of the Church in the present age. Popery indeed has been displaying unwonted vigor—putting forth a mighty struggle to maintain the ascendancy. Her principal triumphs have been among the pseudo Protestants of Germany, Great Britain and America. In the heathen world she has done but little more than antagonize the operations of Protestant missionaries, as in Tahiti and Australia. But the increasing power of the various Protestant societies will make the good cause where it cannot be successfully assailed. It is worthy of note that the British Wesleyan Missionary Society alone has a revenue nearly equal to that of the Romish Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The last report of the latter which we have seen makes its total receipts £30,184, while that of the former is £104,-

Popish missionaries have not translated the Bible into any of the heathen tongues or dialects; Protestants have translated it into 150. The British and Foreign Bible Society alone has issued during the present century some twenty millions of Bibles, or portions of the Bible; and the American Bible Society are scattering the Word of Life all over the earth. The receipts of the American Bible Society last year were $276,852. Nearly all the Missionary Societies report an improved state of their finances. The American Board received $274,902, and expended $4850; the Northern Baptist Home Missionary Society $37,085; the Southern Baptist Foreign Missionary Society $25,970—domestic $13,925; the Baptist Indian Mission Association $20,245, and Free Mission $5000. Thus the American Baptists contributed last year $228,000, about the same as contributed by the British brethren. By the way, are comparatively few in number. The missionary income of the Northern Methodist Church was $131,633, being $21,891 more than that of the previous year. That of the Southern Methodist Church was $113,801, including $20,818 received from the United States Government for services rendered by the Society in educating the Indians. The revenue for the Board called the "Inner Mission" a project set on foot principally through the instrumentality of Dr. Wichern, a self-sacrificing hyman. In 1849, about 500 representatives convened at the same place. In 1850 some 2000 met at Stuttgardt, and gave an additional impulse to the "Inner Mission" operations. In 1851, the meeting was convened at Elberfeld, and from the reports, the most blessed fruits may be expected. The Central Committee have affiliated 50 or 70 Societies in 16 different States of Germany. 200 agents and correspondents are engaged in promoting the cause: orphan asylums, benevolent institutions and the like, have been founded, and it is contemplated to train 50 laborers for the Mission. Large outlays of money and labor attest the zeal of the Reformers, and the check given to infidelity, Sabbath breaking, and other crimes, evince their success. About a Fourth of the Protestant clergy take part in the enterprise, and the high Lutherans themselves have been stimulated to go and do likewise, though on a separate basis. We shall keep an eye to this Inner Mission of Germany; and expect from it the most beneficial results. The anti-Romanist spirit which is pervading all ranks in Ireland, and the multitudes of converts to Protestantism in that Island, is a remarkable and cheering fact to which, however, we can give but a passing notice. It is indeed, wonderful, if the computation be correct, that there are now, nearly or quite as many Protestants as Papists in the Emerald Isle.

It affords us sincere pleasure to record the fact that there has been a great revival of the Missionary spirit within the bounds of the Ala. Conference during the past year. Most princely contributions have been made to the cause by some of our churches, as appears by the Treasurer's Report. Some fears have been entertained that, in these circuits which have each contributed more during the year, than the entire Missionary Revenue of the Conference a few years since, there will be unfavorable reaction in coming years. But rather let us believe that none of our churches have contributed too much, that all of them are aware of the fact, that those who were most liberal the past year will labor hard to maintain the enviable position they have reached, and that every other charge in the Conference will be so stimulated by their example as to force them to increase their supplies that they may not be obliged to yield the standard to *others*. If this be the case, the gallant South Carolina Conference will have to surrender the banner to her younger sister, for the $18,000 of the former will bear but a lean proportion to the developed liberality of the latter. And as our Carolinia brethren have been *provoking* the entire connection, North and South, by their Missionary chivalry, let them consider this retaliating *provocation* a challenge which we invoke them to accept: we love thus to *provoke* and to be *provoked* by others. As Charles Wesley sings

> "Strive we in affection strive,
> Let the purer flame revive,
> Such as in the martyrs glowed,
> Dying champions for their God."

Rather let us be living champions; and let us not forget that it requires more heroism to live for religion than to die for it.

We note with great satisfaction the increasing demand upon our zeal by the enlightened extension of our Missionary work. Two Missionaries are about to depart to China to strengthen the hands of our excellent and devoted brethren in that distant field; and the call of the superintendent of our California Mission has been nobly responded to, and we hope the Pacific Conference will be organized by him in April next, with at least the score of Missionaries demanded by him. Our other Mission fields, for the most part, present encouraging aspects.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference, 20 missions were reorganized within its bounds. The following condensed reports of the missionaries will show their present condition:

ARCOLA COLORED MISSION.

This mission was served during the year by Wm. M. Sheckley; 247 members, (30 received during the year,) 250 children under catechetical instruction, 3 churches in the mission. Spiritual condition good.

BIG SWAMP TOLEDED MISSION.

Has been under care of Rev. Dan'l Herling; contains 112 members, 153 children catechetically instructed. General state of mission good.

DAYTON COLORED MISSION.

Served by Rev. H. J. Hunter; contains 125 members, 116 children under catechetical instruction. Spiritual condition good—patrons desire its continuance.

WARRIOR MISSION.

Served by Rev. James Terrant; 14 appointments; about 200 members. Represented in prosperous condition, and it is hoped that it will soon support itself.

SAND MOUNTAIN MISSION.

Faithfully and successfully served by Rev. Wm. Rhodes. The Church has been blessed with a gracious revival; 14 appointments and about 120 members.

WALKER MISSION.

Served by Rev. Samuel Jones; blessed with a revival of religion; 14 appointments and 273 members.

CHATTAHOOCHIE MISSION.

Rev. Wm. B. Adams served during last year; in healthy condition; 20 appointments, 7 chapels, 378 members, 344 children, etc.; admitted this year 100 members; patrons desire its continuance.

PLYMOUTH MISSION.

Served by Rev. L. J. Schooler; 16 appointments, 168 members, 70 added last year, 205 children, etc.

WHITE WATER MISSION.

Served by Rev. J. W. Broxson; increased 85 members; 2 churches; may be arranged so as to relieve the Board.

TCHEE MISSION.

Served by W. C. Robinson; contains 12 appointments, and applications to add 8 or 10 more; received into church 163, now numbering 422; has 200 children; etc. Will require 3 preachers to serve next year.

CHESTNUT CREEK MISSION.

Served by John Foust, 109 white, 18 colored members; added last year 41; thinks mission able to sustain itself, and the Board recommends it to be numbered among the regular appointments.

APALACHICOLA MISSION.

Served by Otis Saxton; 116 whites were blessed with revival, added 79 whites and 43 colored; prosperous Sunday school, 80 scholars; thought after this year the mission will sustain itself.

HILLABEE MISSION.

Served past year by Rev. Lewis Oslin; contains 362 whites and 32 colored members; added past year 211 members; several churches being built.

TRAHLE CREEK MISSION.

Rev. R. Rew served; about 1000 persons under catechetical instruction, etc.; 317 members; prosperous; patrons desire its continuance.

CATOMA MISSION.

Lewis Gholson's charge; 351 communicants; 120 children under catechetical instruction; 51 added past year; good condition.

COLUMBIA MISSION.

Served by Rev. J. W. McCann; contains 154 whites and 115 colored.

BUTLER MISSION.

Served by Rev. Thos. Killough; 350 members, 70 added past year, 4 regular Sunday schools, 2 churches been built, and 2 more to be, soon.

CIKEVILLE MISSION.

Rev. E. Sullivan served; revival last year; 12 appointments and 235 members; good condition.

PEE RIVER MISSION.

O. R. Franklin served; 68 whites and 66 colored; good condition.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

DECEMBER 18, 1851.

Little did I think, when penning the close of my last communication, that the prediction I ventured to utter in reference to affairs of France, was to be so soon, and suddenly, and lamentably realized. Despotism has struck the first blow, and by so doing, has not once laid bare, and almost paralysed its hundred armed foe communism. But it has not alone done this. Had the prevalence of communism really driven the executive to a desperate use of force, the recent *coup d'etat* in its principle and purpose, (though not even then in its means and details) might have been defended. But this is not the case; Louis Napoleon has sprung forth with desperate resolve as the antagonist of liberty, of constitutionalism, no less than of communism. Nay, like all despots, there can be no doubt, that he most of all hates and fears this constitutionalism, the only effectual foe of tyrants, the only cure of tyranny. Mere communism is impotent against a strong, willed, and red-handed despotism. Communism, in feeling and instinct at least, is the invariable accompaniment and correlative of an organized and pervasive despotism, the deadly undergrowth which always springs up beneath the full shade of tyranny. But constutional liberty is equally opposed to both despotism and communism. Of this there was little enough in France before the last crisis. Few, indeed, were those who rightly understood its laws or requirements, few that loved its principles intelligently and purely, or that were disposed to listen to its teachings. Yet some such there were, such men as De'Tocqueville, and Berryer, and DeBreglie, and may we not join with these too, the name of Cavaignac?—some few such there were among all the various parties in the state, except the Red Republicans and Communists themselves. These were the strength of society, the guard of freedom, and the hope of France. They were also, being such, of necessity the foes of despotism in whatever shape, popular or imperial. On these, therefore, Louis Napoleon has laid his hand. The chiefs he dragged ignominiously to prison, the others many of them also having been imprisoned for a time, are now "dumb with silence," while their "hearts are hot within them," or are exiles in neighboring lands. Everywhere, the secret terrors of irresponsible police or the fear of a red and desperate soldiery cow the crowd into nequiescence. Meantime, as was to be expected, in some of the provinces, especially of the South, an agrarian insurrection has broken out. The times of the *Jaguerie* war are threatened to be renewed. Of this Louis Napoleon's act has been the occasion, yet he makes it his excuse. He pretends to have discovered proofs of two conspiracies which were to have broken out. The first on the part of the leaders of the assembly; but of this the actual evidence is nothing, while all probability is against it. This was his first plea, the conspiracy, he said, was to have taken place but a few hours later than his own blow was struck. The other pretended conspiracy is the communist conspirney, which is said to have now prematurely exploded in the Loire provinces and the South East. This, too, on the eve of a new election is just as improbable as the other, especially as the people had every reason to expect something tantamount to universal suffrage. Partial conspiracies in embryo may *possibly* have existed, but no such general one as is now asserted. It is easy to see through such transparent and worthless pleas as these. What the actual condition is of France and the French, it is impossible to judge, the press being either put down or in irons. The President alone speaks through the very few papers still published, and all public news are at the despot's disposal. Never, even in the days of Napoleon, was the autocrat so entirely all and in all. And never, at any period, did the soldiery with cruelty so deliberate, disciplined, and unfaltering, pour death and ruin on an innocent capitol. To the few insurgents no quarter was shown, and peaceful inhabitants were volleyed down to terrify the city into universal abjectness.

It is significant that the High Church Popish party, in the person of the Count de Montalembert, and by its Jesuit organ, the *Univers*, has given in its cordial adhesion to the usurper. Louis Napoleon, though a notorious profligate, is yet a good son of the Church, with a well established reputation as a *devot*. Of his dutifulness, he has already given evidence in maintaining the Pope at Rome. And Rome in return, the Pope at least, has the oppressed citizens of his Holiness shows due gratitude by approving the deed of Napoleon, and continuing him, so far as Popish influence can do it, in his ill-gotten power.

Meantime, what are the usurper's prospects! Foreign powers either support him, as the Austrian and despotic section, or leave him to himself, as Britain. His army have gained him the victory, but he is not his uncle, to wield that army himself, and the men in command seem to be mere soldiers; or if not, if one there should be of commanding general abilities, as well as a military hero, why should not he, ere long, unseat Napoleon from his power! True, the latter has the prestige of a name, and this has done much for him; but this cannot do all, nor serve him for ever. Napoleon has the army; but the history of the Pretorian guards at Rome of old may teach us that he who rules by these alone, is no less ruled by them, even, though he be a general, which Louis Napoleon is not. Then in civil matters, what has the President to depend upon? Literally not one man of name or character. What will a government he from which all such men as Guizot, Berryer, De'Tocqueville, Lion Faucher, DeBreglie, Odillen Barrot, are excluded? He has not even that clever and popular scamp Thiers with him. Yet if Louis Napoleon should ever be seated in power, he must have a government. Ministers, Ambassadors, Debaters.

It is true, that Napoleon's government at present is acquiesced in by Paris and the greater part of France, partly, because to resist is, this moment, hopeless, partly, because the commercial and industrious classes in France would be thankful for any government, even the purest despotism, which would guarantee them tranquillity and the conditions of industrial prosperity. But how suelt a usurpation as this can work on for any length of time with positively no materials for forming an administration, and with no class in its favor, except the army and the *parti-pretre*, it is very difficult to conceive. I should have referred to the fact that the judicial authorities of France, ever the brave guardians of law, have solemnly pronounced against Louis Napoleon.

As to the general temper of France, irrespective of late events, let me mention two things. I have lately been a good deal in the company of respectable French-men, and have had through various channels, means of ascertaining the actual condition of the country. The two things then are: first, that in the central and southern provinces, so great and settled is the apathy as to political matters among the middle classes, produced by repeated revolutions and continual national disasters, that multitudes of the electors never care, whatever be the condition or urgency of parties, to give a vote at an election; they look upon all such matters as a mere farce, and care not who governs the country, or how it is governed, so long as they are not disturbed, whilst they utterly despair of practical amendments of legislation and administration whoever rules: and second, that in the same provinces, *all*, except land-owners and capitalists, however intelligent or well disposed are more or less infected with the utopian and to a nation suicidal principles of communism. I have found even Protestants and Christian Ministers, eloquent and pious men, to be so. The poor demand everywhere, and, as they think, most reasonably, that the State should, when ordinary means of employment fail, guarantee them full work and good pay for their labor at the national cost. They would feel inexpressibly affronted, if anything like a poor law provision for them were proposed. They demand, further, that the State shall compel capitalists to pay wages, whatever be the various conditions of these capitalists themselves, according to a certain tariff: they must do this, even though they should lose by it. And, moreover, they expect employment to be found for them where they are. My French friends, when I intimated that the operatives, if unable to obtain work in one place, might perhaps, by seeking for it, be enabled to find it in another, seemed quite stunned at so English an idea being offered them. *French* peasants, it seems, have as much right to stay by their homes as their betters. They won't be forced to leave their native place; their pride and *sentiment* would be outraged in so doing; work must be found them where they are. So do they feel in the fair provinces of the South, where the Jacquerie revelt is said to have been recently prevailing.

Oh! from how many of these old-country difficulties are you people of the States delivered! Whilst you have still so much room unoccupied, and whilst all of you are so accustomed to be on the move, there is no fear of communism doing much harm among you. The United Testimonial Fund, which (it must be remembered) is a strictly private movement, advances rapidly. At present nearly £6000 have been, without any pressing or begging, or any public meeting besides the first in London, quietly subscribed week after week. Surely our lay-friends, who have led and managed this matter entirely alone, have a right to show their love at the same time, to Drs. Bunting and Newton, and to Methodism, by giving of their own, if they think fit. You remember the total amount raised is to be divided between two Wesleyan Funds, and a moderate annuity only paid out of it to the beneficiaries during their life. Your President's message is on the whole highly thought of in this country. Only he is no Free Trader.

X. Y.

THE GOSPEL ADAPTED TO MAN.—When Dr. Duff read to the intelligent Hindoo youth for the first time the precept of the Saviour, "I say unto you, love your enemies; bless them that curse you," one of them could not restrain himself from speaking out his feelings: "O how beautiful!" For days and weeks he could not cease repeating, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you." How beautiful! Surely this must be the truth."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

An Evil that should be Remedied.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: There is an evil prevalent in our Church which, I think, should be adverted to in our papers until it is corrected, and as the Conference year is now about to close, there seems to be no more fit time to call the attention of the Church to it, both that of the ministry and membership.

It is generally conceded that our ministers are as poorly paid (when they receive the full allowance stipulated in the discipline) as those of any other denomination, and, yet, meager as is the support allowed them, many do not receive even that amount. Why is it? Are our people less able or less willing to pay their ministers than other denominations? I cannot believe this to be the cause. The error lies in this—our people do not properly comprehend their obligations.

Our Church originated in a missionary effort, when all contributions were purely voluntary; and it is still, to a great extent, a missionary enterprise designed to spread the Gospel over the earth, and especially to preach it to the poor. But in those parts of our land where it has grown up to strength and wealth and influence, it certainly never was the design of its founder, nor can it be the will of His Divine Head, that our people should be under no obligations to provide a comfortable support for the ministers who labor with them, nor indeed to provide a support for those who labor in more distant and less fruitful fields. Our poor and destitute circuits are still strictly missionary ground, and we should consider ourselves under obligations to aid them.

But I did not set out to urge our people on in their missionary efforts. I want to fix their attention on matters nearer home. "Our ministers should be men of one calling," is a maxim in our Church. To read, to study, to visit their flocks, to counsel and exhort them, to pray with and preach to them is their one great business, which should occupy all their time and talents. If we admit this, then have they a claim to a support, and a comfortable support, stronger than the legal enactments of men could give them. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." In the churches of most other denominations and in some of our churches in the North, the members and all regular attendants rent their pews. They pay an annual rent of from five to five hundred dollars. This pew rent is a legal claim recoverable in law; set apart for the support of the minister and to defray the current expenses of the Church. Do the members expect to be excused from paying their pew rents because they are in debt? or because they have large families of children to support and educate? Or do they hesitate to provide pews for themselves and families under such plans? Some may take lower priced pews, in less convenient or less comfortable locations in the church for these reasons, but do they expect to be exempt from paying their rents? Do the poor even expect to be exempt? Certainly they do not. Why, then, are our people so fertile in excuses? Does the fact that our seats are free to all, exonerate the regular attendants from contributing their proportion to the support of the minister, and defraying the ordinary expenses of the Church? The object, as I understand it, in having free seats with us, is that the poor and the stranger may come and worship with us without reluctance or embarrassment. It certainly never was intended that the regular members and attendants should feel themselves under less obligations to contribute their proportion to the support of the church and minister.

But the excuses offered generally for not contributing.—What are they? Expensive families, children to support, debts, poverty, etc. Let us examine them a moment. Does the Lord require us to serve him and worship him? Has He founded the Church, instituted the preaching of the Gospel, to aid us in doing so? Can we stand acquitted before the Judge of quick and dead, if we do not avail ourselves of this aid or means of grace? Will the plea of large families to support and educate, debts, or even poverty, be received in that great day to us for not having provided for ourselves and families this greatest of all God's blessings? But others provide this blessing and I partake. Others pay the preacher and I hear him. Can any man expect the blessing of God upon his devotions who enters His Holy temple in such circumstances? The great Head of the Church has placed the preaching of the Gospel within our reach, and it will be required of every man, who can, to secure it for himself and family.

I have been honored for several years by being appointed a steward, and for a week or two before the close of the Conference year a steward's duties are frequently exceedingly onerous. He has to call on the attendants, not only on the outsiders but on the members, and plead with them as if asking a great favor to get them to come up to this most obvious duty, the paying the preacher. He has to hear all their excuses and may try to do them away, but at last gets only their ill will and they keep all their money. He then has to call on the few liberal souls, who love their master and love his service, to increase their contributions. Blessed be the name of the Lord! there are some who can be relied on in all our circuits and stations, who come up willingly to his service,—who always honor his drafts.

But our ministers are not always faultless in this matter. Some of them seem to think with the people, that their support is a matter of favor, and that they are dependant on gratuities for living. The man who contributes to the support of the Gospel from a conscientious sense of duty, is not so well regarded as he who gives liberally to the preacher personally. The minister is flattered by these evidences of personal kindness, and special attentions are bestowed on those who show them. In some cases the minister shows by his conduct that he wishes and expects presents to be made him, and if they are withheld manifests idoll disappointment. This is a sad state of things. No minister can seek presents from the members without doing wrong. It lessens his character and influence, and greatly detracts from his sacred calling. He cannot rebuke sin as he ought to do. His particular friend may have some besetment, he may rarely or never attend class, rarely or never attend prayer meeting, may neglect family prayer etc., and the discipline of the Church is not enforced against him, consequently cannot be enforced against others. Thus the Church of God suffers.

All these evils grow from this one root, the want of a proper sense of their respective rights and obligations in ministers and people. I scarcely know which is most to be condemned, the minister who by his conduct seeks presents, or the man who will contribute nothing to the support of the Gospel.

In the diplomatic intercourse of our government with foreign nations, our ministers abroad are prohibited from receiving presents from foreign governments. Judges who receive presents from suitors are liable to impeachment. Jurors who receive presents from parties litigant are guilty of a high misdemeanor. So, also, of many other public functionaries. If sources of corruption in government, why not in the Church? Should ministers not be prohibited from receiving presents from members during the term of their labors among them? Or should they not return an account to the stewards of all presents received? May the Lord help us to act and think right in this matter!

Ala. Dec. 20, 1851. A. STEWARD

SORROW WORKING OUR GLORY.

The assertion of the Apostle Paul respecting the afflictions of the faithful, that they "work together for good to them that love God," [Rom. viii. 28,] is verified by constant experience. Besides the excellent fruit which the afflicted themselves received from them, sooner or later acknowledging, with the Psalmist, that it was good for them to have been afflicted, (Psalm cxix. 71,) they are also serviceable to the edification of others. For as roses, the fairest and sweetest of flowers, grew on a rough and thorny stock, so from the afflictions of the believer, rugged and piercing to the flesh, spring examples of their virtue and instances of their piety, the sweetest and most salutary of all productions. See what a rich store of benefits the trials of Job and of David have yielded us. To them we owe that admirable book of patience of the former, and a great part of the divine hymns of the latter. Had it not been for their afflictions, we should not now enjoy, after so many ages, those inestimable treasures of instruction and consolation.

What shall I say of the sufferings of St. Paul, which spread the gospel all abroad, and converted the world to the knowledge of the true God? His imprisonment at Rome alone, under the government of Nero, has done the Church more good than the peace and prosperity of all the rest of the faithful of that age. It gave reputation to the gospel, and made it gloriously enter into the stateliest court in the world. It inspired preachers of the truth with heroic courage. It awakened the curiosity of some and inflamed the love of others, and filled all that great city with the name and odor of Jesus Christ. Nor was it of use to the Romans only. It imparted its celestial fruit to the remotest regions and generations. For it was in this very confinement that this holy man wrote several of his divine Epistles, which we read with so much edification to this day; as those to Philemon, to Timothy, to the Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians. Paul's prison was a common reservoir, whence have issued those living springs which water and gladden the city of God, and will furnish it, even to the end of the world, with the streams it needs for its refreshment.

PROOF OF A DIVINE POWER.—We possess a genuine fragment which Cicero has preserved to us from a lost work of Aristotle. It runs thus: "If there were beings who lived in the depths of the earth, in dwellings adorned with statues and paintings, and if these beings could receive tidings of the power and might of the gods, and could then emerge from their hidden dwellings through the fissures of the earth, to the places which we inhabit; if they could suddenly behold the earth, and the sea, and the vault of heaven; could recognise the expanse of the cloudy firmament and the might of the winds of heaven, and admire the sun in its majesty, beauty, and radiant effulgence, and lastly, when night veiled the earth in darkness, they could behold the starry heavens, the changing moon and the stars rising and setting in the unvarying course ordained from eternity, they would surely exclaim, there are gods, and such great things must be the work of their hands."—[Herbolde's Cosmos.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and has long mercilessly persecuted those who prefer the "new religion." In the last outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly dogged with rods, besides 1,748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

A QUARRELSOME MAN.—Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said, "If he had two ideas in his head, they would fall out with each other."

THE TONGUE.—"Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles." [Proverbs 21:23.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 17.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 13, 1852.

MY DEAR PRO TEM.: I arrived here early on Saturday, and found the Alabama Conference in the midst of an interesting session. The mode of travel will hardly bear comparison with that of which you had on account on a previous occasion. The lake boats plying between New Orleans and Mobile are of the very best class for elegance and comfort. It is a luxury to travel on them. If you should ever take a berth on the "California," under her polite Captain Ensign, you will think as I do about it.

This Conference is one of the largest and strongest in the Connection, and I have some great good things about it to tell the readers of the Advocate, in another column. Among the oldest and most prominent of its members are Ebenezer Hearn, Greenbury Garrett, Elisha Callaway, Eugene LaVert, Wm. Murrah, Z. Dowling and Andrew Crawford. I could tell others whose names are cherished by the Church. The first of these came into South Alabama, as a missionary, in the spring of 1818. He was then pretty much alone. The next year five or six other itinerants joined him. The Indian trail was then followed from appointment to appointment where now the broad and beaten road leads along. These preachers made their returns, or reports of their labors, to the Tenaessee and South Carolina Conferences. In 1820 Father Hearn traveled as a missionary in the regions of Columbus and Cotton-Gin, in North Mississippi, and transferred to the Mississippi Conference, then spreading over the whole territory from Georgia to Texas, with about twenty preachers in it. For my own part, I have no greater pleasure than in honoring such men for their labors. It is doubtless due to their early and zealous occupancy of the country that Methodism holds in these scenes of their early toils so high a position, and exerts so wide an influence. They labored, and we of this generation are entered into their labors. And the first labors in such a field were hard and rugged, in an eminent sense. It is difficult for us to appreciate them. My first impulse in entering a Conference room, is to look around for the old men, the veterans of a day, a hard day that is gone by, and in my heart to say 'God bless them.'

And when I call to mind that these are the persons who, one by one, fall upon our superannuated list, and that the widows and orphans of others, their coevals in the work, who have "fallen on sleep," are with us and dependent upon the Church, I wonder that the Church does not more abundantly and cheerfully support them. This 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. and 60 per cent. paid upon the scanty allowance made such annuitants, is a shame unto us. But I must pass on from this subject, into which I have digressed—a subject I must confess that is gloomy enough to one who works without laying up any thing for the "rainy day," and who expects to live and wear out and die in the work. I trust that the collection usually called the CONFERENCE COLLECTION, by which these claimants upon the Church's charity are supported, will be well looked to hereafter in all our congregations. Let me direct attention to action of the Alabama Conference on this subject—similar action was taken by the Louisiana Conference a year ago.

Mobile is well supplied with churches and the churches well supplied with congregations. One can hardly realize it that such a church-going, Sabbath-keeping people are neighbors to New Orleans. The railroad has made things "look up," decidedly. Real estate has increased in value, I judge, far beyond the amount of any tax that may have been laid upon it for building the railroad: showing the equity of such a taxation for such a purpose.

Speaking of churches, reminds me of one I passed this evening, in a ride to Toulmanville, a small village just out of the city. It is a neat, lonesome, quiet chapel, which I shall call "Martha's Chapel," in honor of a zealous Christian lady living near, by whose efforts it was mainly built, and has ever since been sustained. It is a convenient blessing to the villagers, for a Sunday School is kept up, and there is preaching occasionally. There is one circumstance of strange and strong interest associated in my mind with this chapel; it is this: Here John Newland Maffit finished his extraordinary pulpit career. He whose fame filled this continent, and whom once listening multitudes flocked to hear, was gradually narrowed down in the sphere of his operations, until a village meeting house such as this, forty by twenty feet, afforded an ample theatre for acting out the final scene of a most eventful life. Here he preached his last sermon: here he had, under his preaching, what I have heard some call *a little revival*—the last of a series of religious meetings that have had marked influence in the history of the Church. A few souls professed conversion, and he I am told, though small the occasion in comparison with hundreds in which he had moved, bore himself through it like himself, to the last. Once the largest churches could not contain his audiences: seats and aisles were filled for an hour before the time for service, and the popular preacher entered the pulpit through windows, or over the heads of the throng. But here there was room enough: no rushing crowd blocked up the door, there was room enough. The world were gone away from him. His name summoned multitudes no longer. The charm was gone: the spell, somehow, was broken. He sunk under it, crushed. The heart that warmed and pulsated under so many noble strains of eloquence, and over which he was wont to press his hand with such oratorical effect, is now kept and exhibited here as curious thing in an apothecary's jar! Some negroes I am informed, went to look on it and one of them lifting up his hands exclaimed, "Well, I have heard before now that people could'nt die of broken heart; but this man had great troubles, and sure enough his heart broke."

It would be presumption in me to judge between Maffit and his accusers. God is judge himself. It is a case which cannot be fully summed up, till the day of eternity. But this I know, that all this man's ministerial work was not of the "wood, hay and stubble" order. Many are to be found in the Church this day, its pillars and ornaments, who were awakened and converted through his instrumentality, and many have gone before him to the grave with good hope. I have seen some of them, conversed with them and known their manner of life. Mysterious, eloquent, unfortunate man!

The Conference is proceeding thoroughly with its business, much of the time with closed doors. Bishop Andrew is accompanied by Mrs. Andrew. They will proceed together to the Florida Conference. Bishop Paine left yesterday, for his home in Aberdeen, after a period of anxious absence from his family. Both the Bishops appear to be in their usual health, and cheerful in the midst of their many and great labors. Several eminent visitors are in attendance.

The good citizens of Mobile, whom I have the happiness to know of old, are displaying their characteristic hospitality in entertaining prophets (I hope) in the name of prophets. May they have a prophet's reward, and all who do likewise.

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

THE TWO BANNERS.

Upon our mast are two banners, either of which a paper might rejoice to bear. We mean the Louisiana and Alabama Conferences. The former has heretofore been the BANNER Conference in the proportion of missionary contributions to the white membership: the latter now takes the BANNER position as to the aggregate contribution. No Conference, North or South, has ever yet come near this year's figure of Alabama. The great Ohio Conference, with its 350 traveling preachers, raised last year $15 000, the largest amount ever reached by a Northern Conference. The days of South Carolina's godly boasting are put an end to. At a stride, Alabama has overtaken and almost distanced her. Let us hear no more exultation and glorifying from her spirited organ at Charleston! Our friend the editor, we are informed, upon hearing the report of the treasurer at the Missionary Anniversary in Mobile, yielded up the banner with the best grace possible. We will receive it over this way, if he please, and bear it hereafter, until some other Conference shall nobly awake and demand it.

A new era has dawned upon the missionary treasury. The people are *beginning* to know their duty: the Church of Christ is *beginning* to feel her responsibility. They now begin to see what they can do; that they can do a part of their duty in giving of what God has given them, and still breathe and live on. Now, brethren, do as you did the abundant year that is gone by—*take an early start*. See to it, that these prophets of *reaction* turn out to be false prophets. The eyes of Methodism, of Protestantism, of Christendom, are upon you.

TEXAS CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.—The following resolution was reported to the late Texas Conference by a large and influential committee, and adopted by the Conference. We doubt not the matter can be satisfactorily arranged with our own Committees of Publication, and the brethren of East and West Texas.

Resolved, That we concur with the resolution of the E. Texas Conference, recommending that the Joint Publishing Committee [of the Banner] be instructed to ascertain whether the Banner and New Orleans Advocate can be merged into one paper, and be published at New Orleans.

MISSIONARY CERTIFICATES.—Dr. Sehon informs us that he has in hand in this city, deposited with John Bull, 56 Gravier street, five hundred certificates of life membership of the Missionary Society of the M. Episcopal Church, South. Those in need of them are advised to apply at once.

ERRATA.—Owing to our absence last week the proof sheets were not corrected with entire accuracy. The college about to be established at Minden, La., by the generosity of Mr. Drake, under the patronage of the Conference, was called by the types a French College, instead of a Female College. Dr. Henkle is said by the types to have spoken of a large outstanding debt to the New Orleans Ch. Advocate, instead of the Nashville and L. Ch. Advocate.

We ask particular attention to the Missionary Report, drawn up by Dr. Summers. It is an able and full argument on the whole subject.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Some of the members of the Conferences whose sessions have lately been held, may have changed their address without our knowledge. If they will notify us, the change shall be made in their address accordingly. Presiding Elders will please inform us of all preachers in their district not in regular receipt of the paper.

LETTER FROM DR. SEHON.

DEAR BRO MCTYEIRE: Through your paper I would report the gratifying intelligence of the increased zeal and liberality in favor of missions, in all the South and Southwest. The South Carolina Conference, as usual, has come up nobly to the work, and reports over eighteen thousand dollars. Georgia Conference has excelled herself, and reports fifteen thousand. But it has remained for Alabama to bear the palm in this glorious contest. The amount raised for missions, by this Conference, for the year past, is twenty-five thousand dollars. Truly may we say, Well done Alabama. We join in the hearty congratulations of our worthy editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, that these great accessions have been made at a time so apposite to the demands of our treasury.

The collections in the Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas Conferences will also show an increase above those of the year previous. We most sincerely hope that the aggregate in our next annual report may prove the point gained, at which we aimed in the commencement of the year.

Who does not rejoice at these indications, which go so clearly to prove that the God of missions is with us all, going to declare that with the increasing demands upon the Church increasing facilities are afforded us for carrying out the great designs of the missionary enterprise.

We confidently believe that the next year will witness still farther and increased effort in all the Conferences, and still increasing success in favor of missions. God grant such to be the fact. Our preachers, true to themselves, are every where going forth with an appeal to our people for the salvation of the world, and the response is being made in proportion to the demand and the great importance of the work.

THE GERMAN MISSIONS.

We were delighted to see the action of the Louisiana Conference in regard to this most important field of our missionary operations.

The great success which has crowned the labors of our brethren of the M. E. Church, North, should animate and encourage us to increasing efforts in behalf of this mission. As an individual, I look back with the deepest interest to the commencement of our missionary labors among the German population of our country. Small and feeble was the day, but God called to the work one every way qualified, and in the person of our beloved Nast, a faithful and successful pioneer was found to plant and foster this important mission. But a few years have passed, and lo! the scene, with hundreds and thousands in the membership of the Church, and with more than one hundred ministers in the field, the German work presents itself before us. In the Church, South, a wide field, in regard to German missions, opens before us for our occupancy and possession. Hence I rejoice at the resolutions of your Conference. I rejoice, and most sincerely hope that your own efforts, through the medium of your columns, and the untiring efforts of our beloved brother Keener, and the efficient and laborious German missionary in New Orleans, Bro. Hofer, may meet with prompt and full success.

The design to build a good and respectable church in New Orleans, for our German brethren, is a most noble one, and every way worthy the attention and confidence of our friends and brethren throughout the whole Southern Church. I am glad to see that the Alabama Conference so nobly responded to the call, in proffering a hearty welcome to Bro. Hofer to meet them in behalf of this important enterprise. This appeal should be indeed made to our whole Church, and all the friends of missions and of our country throughout the land. Here, in the great heart of this Western world, where so many from their Father-land are gathering to find a country and a home, it becomes the whole Protestant Church, every where, to unite in an effort to give them the Word of God and a suitable house for the worship of our common Heavenly Father.

The California mission is truly in the ascendant. The proposition of our worthy Br. Boring, and the appeal of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, is every where being met and answered in the proper spirit. The missionaries from the Kentucky, Louisville and North Carolina Conferences—Bros. Bailey, Evans and Fulton—sailed on the 10th inst. May God give them a safe and prosperous voyage.

Two from Georgia, with an additional one for Panama, two from S. Carolina, two from Alabama and one from Mississippi, are now in the midst of active preparations, and expect soon to be ready to leave. We shall, under the blessing of heaven, be ready fully for the formation of the Pacific Conference by the return of the anniversary of the landing of our first missionaries in California.

I would respectfully call, through your paper, upon all the officers of our different Conference Missionary Societies, to forward immediately the reports, which are required by Discipline, to us at Louisville.

After spending a few days in this city, we expect to visit portions of the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences, on our return to Louisville.

E. W. SEHON,
Miss'y Secretary.

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mobile Orphan Asylum.

MR. EDITOR: In company with some two or three others, I called, a short time since, at the Orphan Asylum in Mobile, where we found near fifty merry and happy children. It may be appropriate to call the attention of Mobile Protestants to the fact that we found the institution without a library and the advantages of a Sabbath School. We also ascertained that the institution had not been visited by one of the Protestant ministers of the city in six months. We hope our Mobile brethren will look a little more intently to the interest of this important charge.

New Orleans, Jan. 16. C.

☞ We cordially welcome into the editorial corps our old friend, Rev. Geo. Rottenstein, now of the T. W. Banner.

The following lines, written on the envelope of an unpaid letter which passed through the Portland post office the other day, may serve as a hint to correspondents to pay their postage on the score of economy:

The Post so extra gain has made
Because your lett'r was'nt prepaid;
The same is true with this reply—
You're but two cents, and so here I

ALABAMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This body met on the 7th inst. in the basement of the Franklin st. Church, Mobile. Bishop Andrew opened the Conference with religious exercises. Most of the preachers were present and in good health. The usual committees were appointed.

ADDITIONS TO TRAVELING CONNECTION.

James W. Towles, John H. Gibbs, George T. Ellis, John C. Ellerbee, Abijah Watson, Wm. E. Holliday, Wm. B. Tipton, Joseph J. Hutchinson, Daniel A. McCoy, John S. F. Freeman, Henry Urquhart and Geo. W. F. Price were admitted on trial. Leroy Massingale and L. W. Holston were re-admitted.

DISCONTINUANCES.

Humphrey S. Gilmore, J. K. Murray, Geo. W. Brown, J. W. Cottingham, T. W. Field, John Lockey and J. W. Baker.

ELECTED TO DEACON'S ORDERS.

The following were received into full connection and elected to deacon's orders. R. W. Spence, Wm. B. Adams, Benjamin S. Williams and T. W. Manning. Wm. M. Shockley was received, he being in deacon's orders; also, Wm. P. Miller, he being in elder's orders; also, L. P. Tholson, who being eligible was elected to elder's orders.

ELECTED TO ELDER'S ORDERS.

Otis Saxton, Charles S. Hurt, Elijah B. Lockhey, John C. Huckabee, Edward McMeans, A. M. Box, R. M. Saunders, S. O. Capers and Daniel Duncan.

LOCATIONS.

Thos. P. C. Shellman, George W. Carter and J. T. Talley.

SUPERANNUATED.

A. J. Crawford, W. R. Rounsevel, J. Boswell, Thos. Lynch, Wm. B. Barnett, T. H. P. Soules, N. P. Scales, S. F. Pilley and E. W. Story.

STATISTICS.

We shall not lay these fully before our readers this week. The secretary of Conference, Rev. T. W. Dorman, will present in a few weeks a complete statement of figures and facts, in "items" similar to those of much interest last year in the columns of the Advocate. We simply say, there has been a most gratifying increase in every department of the work, except in local preachers. The increase of members is over two thousand. The treasurer, Rev. T. J. Koger, will make a *full* report of the Missionary Collections. The largest amount of missionary money raised by any district in the Conference, was raised in the Montgomery district. Rev. O. R. Blue, P. Elder. $7,587. The next district is the Eufaula district, of which Rev. Samuel Armstrong is P. Elder. The highest circuits are the Tuskegee circuit, Rev. L. S. Hurt in Montgomery district and the Enon circuit, Rev. G. W. Carter, in Eufaula district, which raised each, the sum of $2020. The next highest is Dekalb circuit, Rev. A. M. Box, in Gainesville district, which raised $1475. The highest station is Auburn, Rev. C. D. Oliver in Montgomery district. $480 the next to this in amount, is Montgomery station, Rev. J. T. Heard, $471 50; and the next, Marion station, Rev. E. J. Hamill, $401. But we will not from our notes anticipate the more satisfactory reports of the secretary and treasurer. Enough to add, that over $25 000 were raised for missions the past year within the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

REPORT OF STEWARDS.

The joint Board of Finance struck a dividend to the claimants on the Conference funds at 55 per cent. It was a matter of universal regret that in this the quickened and enlarged liberality of the Church had not kept pace with the just demands upon it. The people will certainly give to this collection if it be brought before them. Perhaps some brethren overlooked it—neglected to take it up. In view of this the Conference passed the following stringent resolution, recommended by the Board:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elders to inquire of each preacher within his district, at the fourth quarterly meeting, whether he has taken up a Conference collection at each of the appointments; and if he has not done so, to inform him that his character will not pass the Conference without censure.

Resolved, That in every failure to take up said collection, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Joint Board of Finance to call upon such delinquents for their excuse in open Conference.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Your committee would suggest the necessity of greater diligence and system on the part of our preachers in collecting the numerous accounts due the several periodicals, and especially of making earnest efforts to collect long standing accounts, which are in danger of being entirely lost by neglect and delay, and of inducing the subscribers, in all practicable cases, to make payment in advance."

AS TO BOOKS.

"Your committee regret that so little has been done by the preachers of this Conference, during the past year, in the way of distributing our books, and believe the fact is attributable to the difficulty of obtaining books from the places where they are deposited, and therefore suggest the establishment of a Book Depository at New Orleans, or some contiguous port."

For our own part we here again, in behalf of many, express an earnest desire that this recommendation may be heeded and kindly attended to by those in authority.

"The Sunday School Visitor, "the best Sunday School paper in the world," as it has been pronounced by competent authority, has not met that encouragement which it deserves, and which is necessary to its ultimate and complete success. We exonerate its indefatigable, pious and very talented editor from any participation in the causes which have produced this result. Ours the sin, *be ours the shame*."

"The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review we regard as a valuable work in the high department of periodical literature, and entitled to the cordial support and patronage of our ministers and members."

"The Southern Ladies' Companion your committee can honestly recommend as fit to be put into the hands of our wives, daughters, and Christian ladies generally, and calculated to supersede, to the extent to which it is patronized, a class of light periodical literature dangerous to the morals of community, and we therefore recommend its more extensive circulation among our people."

SABBATH DAY.

Both the large Methodist Churches in the city were occupied during the day; also the Baptist and Second Presbyterian Churches. Bishop Andrew preached in Franklin street Church at 11 A. M., and ordained deacons. Bishop Paine preached at same hour in St. Francis street Church, and ordained elders. It was a day of much spiritual interest, and multitudes heard the word and received it with joy.

MISSIONARIES TO CALIFORNIA.

Bishop Paine called for two men to go. Conference appointed a committee, J. Hamilton, W. Murrah and A. H. Mitchell to nominate them.

The committee retired a few moments, and returned with the names of Dennis R. Leyne and Elijah B. Lockley. These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Conference. The brethren were asked if they were willing to go, and they consented with appropriate remarks. The whole Conference then joined fervently in prayer, led by Bishop Paine, for blessings of heaven upon these brethren, and those they go to join. It was a solemn and affecting occasion. These missionaries are both single men, between 25 and 30 years old. Bro. Leyne was a convert from Popery, some years ago, under the ministry of Dr. Boring. They will probably sail in the course of a month.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

A meeting was held in each of the churches on Monday night. The weather was inclement, and this prevented a large attendance at both appointments. We felt a strong desire on this occasion, as on the day before, to be present at both places at the same time—but this could not be: so we heard Bishop Andrew and Dr. Sehon, at the St. Francis street Church, make out a plain and strong and moving case for those at home and abroad destitute of the Word of Life. Rev. William Wier had previously performed appropriate religious services, and the Rev. H. Finley presided. We did not learn the exact amount of money raised in each: the aggregate sum was about $600.

Conference adjourned on Wednesday evening. Next Conference meets at Marion.

Appointments.

MOBILE DISTRICT—E. Hearn, P. E.
Mobile, Franklin street..J. J. Hutchinson.
" St. Francis street..J. Hamilton.
" Wesley Chapel..To be supplied.
" Germa Mission..To be supplied.
West Ward..S. O. Capers.
Toulminville..Wm. K. Norton.
New Wakefield..Wm. Peavy.
Suggsville..H. S. Dickinson.
Monroeville..To be supplied.
Milton..J. B. Rabb.
Pensacola..T. P. Crymes.
Navy Yard..J. G. Rush.
Mt. Pleasant..S. C. Ellerbee.
Pascagoula..To be supplied.
Dog River, Miss...Z. Dowling.
Mobile City Miss...Wm. Milburn.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT—I. T. Heard, P. E.
Demopolis..T. H. Foster.
Arcola, Colored Miss...A. McBride.
Marengo Circuit..D. Duncan, J. C. Huckabee.
Magnolia, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Dayton..J. A. Heard.
Dayton, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Union Town Station..John D. Fisher.
Union Town Circuit..W. W. Thomas, John H. Gibbs.
Cahaba and Orrville..Wm. M. Lovelady.
Lower Peach Tree..Thomas Burpo.
Buckatoonie..Thomas Killough.
Butler..T. J. Campbell.
Gaston Circuit..Wm. E. Linfield.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—E. Callaway, P. E.
Gainesville Circuit..T. Moody.
Belmont..W. J. Powers
Livingston..J. E. Newman.
Lauderdale..T. Y. Armstrong.
De Kalb..J. A. Clemont..To be supplied.
Macon Circuit..J. W. Laney.
Macon Station..R. S. Finley.
Prairie Hill..L. Massingale.
Warsaw..J. W. Ellis, Jr.
Agent for Macon Institute..Wm. Wier.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT—T. J. Koger, P. E.
Tuscaloosa..O. R. Blue.
Big Sandy..J. M. Wells.
New Lexington..E. McMeans.
Brush Creek..Wm. Vaughan.
New Prospect..C. N. McLeod.
Prairie Creek..Col'd Miss...Robert Y. Rew.
New Berne and Oak Grove..G. L. Patton
Greensboro'..A. H. Powell.
Marion..P. P. Neely.
Jones Valley..Wm. E. Holliday.
Centerville..Jas. W. Holston.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—Geo. Shaffer, P. E.
Columbus..T. W. Dorman.
Plymouth, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Columbus Circuit..D. McCutchen.
Buttahatchie..G. W. Tucker.
Athens..T. W. Manning.
Mt. Zion..M. M. Graham.
Pickensville and Carrollton..W. Murrah.
Carrollton..C. Strider.
Greene..R. W. Speuce.
Eutaw..V. L. Hopkins.
Forkland..B. S. Williams.
Pine Grove..E. V. LeVert.

BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—L. B. McDonald, P. E.
Blountsville, To be supplied.
Walker Miss...To be supplied.
Pikeville Miss...John B. Waren.
Warrior Miss...Abijah Watson.
Ashville Circuit..To be supplied.
Lehanon..Jno. D. Worrell.
Sand Mountain Miss...Wm. Rhodes.
Harpersville..A. J. Coleman.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT—W. H. McDaniel, P. E.
Talladega..E. J. Hamill.
Wewokaville..To be supplied.
Coosa..H. J. Hunter, James W. Towles.
Tallapoosa..Wm. Monk.
Dadeville..R. R. Dickinson
Randolph..E. Philips.
Hillabee..L. S. Oslin.
Jacksonville..J. T. Curry.
Center..Jno. W. McCann.
Cedar Bluff..Geo. F. Ellis.

SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT—F. G. Ferguson, P. E.
Selma..James L. Cotton.
Summerfield..C. C. Calloway..One to be sup'd.
Antauga..L. M. Wilson, Jesse Ellis.
Maplesville..John Foust.
Prattville..John A. Speuce.
Wetumpka..Josiah Barker.
Greenville..Asa Skinner.
Cedar Creek..Jno. W. Ellis, Sr., W. B. Tipton.
Pleasant Hill..James W. Shores.
Camden..R. M. Saunders.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—G. Garrett, P. E.
Montgomery..C. D. Oliver.
Catoma, Col'd Miss...Wm. M. Shockley.
Montgomery Circuit..J. W. Brown, C. S. Hurt.
Union Circuit..John T. Roper.
Hayneville..H. Sterns, H. Urquhart.
Big Swamp, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Tuskegee Station..C. C. Gillespie.
Tuskegee Circuit..Wm. P. Miller, J. S. F. Freeman.
Auburn Station..Jacob S. Hughes.
Crawford Circuit..Wm. B. Neal, D. A. McCoy.
Uchee, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Lafayette..John W. Starr..One to be supplied.

EUFAULA DISTRICT—Samuel Armstrong, P. E.
Eufaula..John L. Saunders
Glennville..John Williamson.
Chattahoochee Miss...To be supplied.
Enon and Treadwill Miss...To be supplied.
Enon Circuit..Jos. F. Roper..One to be sup'd.
Chunnanuggee, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Clayton..D. Carmichael.
Jackson..Wm. B. Adams.
Columbia..Nathanial Skipper.
Marianna..George W. Price.
Uchee, Col'd Miss...To be supplied.
Troy..L. P. Golson.
Whitewater Miss...John W. Broxson.
Apalachicola Miss...Otis Saxton.
Geneva..Robert S. Rabb.
Pea River Miss...Joff. Bond.
T. G. Gilmore, transferred to La. Conference, and appointed to Trinity.
A. M. Box, transferred to Texas Conference, and appointed to Bastrop.
A. H. Mitchell, President Centenary Institute.
T. N. Ramsey, Prof. do. do.
T. O. Summers, general Book Editor, Charleston, South Carolina.
D. R. Leyne and E. B. Lockley, Missionaries to California.

Report on the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in behalf of the Alabama Conference, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The first year of the paper will be concluded in three numbers more, and the committee feel warranted in re-affirming the statement of last spring, that its publication can be regarded no longer as an experiment.

Every day proves more clearly the desirableness of a paper in the far South, identified with the local interest of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, etc. This want is, in the opinion of the committee, fully met in the Advocate at New Orleans.

The opportunity which has been presented to our Conference for the publication of a paper without any of the usual attendant risks, and offering to them a good profit when it shall have been fairly established, should, your committee think, be diligently improved by the Conference.

The conduct of the paper meets with the approval of the committee, and all with whom they have conversed. Its tone has been such as to command the respect of other denominations as well as our own.

The improvement of the paper in its typography, in the amount of its matter, and in the employment of special foreign correspondents at Paris and London, deserves special commendation.

Resolved, That each member of this Conference will use his best efforts to obtain and forward twenty new subscribers during the coming year: *on the cash principle*.

J. HAMILTON,
T. W. DORMAN,
W. MURRAH.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Z. Harmon.

The following preamble and resolution, in relation to the life and death of Rev. Z. Harmon, were passed in the Louisiana Conference, at its late session in Thibodaux, January 5, 1852, and ordered to be published in the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Zebulon Harmon was elected and ordained a deacon in the M. E. Church, South, as a local preacher in January, 1851.

He had then been laboring as a local preacher about eight years, in various places, always appearing to have but one object in view, "to do good."

He was zealous as a missionary to the people of color, active and useful in Sunday Schools, a voluntary distributor of tracts, papers and books. He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost.

His labors among the poor in New Orleans, in the hospitals and prisons, and in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, will only be appreciated and rewarded when our blessed Master shall call all his laborers to bring their sheaves before him.

Bro. Harmon accepted the invitation to take charge as a missionary of the plantations of Wm. St. John Elliot, Esq., the last summer, where, amid strangers, he breathed his last, and was buried, unattended by his friends. He had one with him, Jesus, the friend of sinners.

Bro. Harmon was 68 years of age when he died, and never asked for admission as a traveling preacher: he only requested such work as no one else had done, or would ask to do.

As an affectionate remembrance of his services,

Resolved, That this be published as a tribute to his memory.

Report of Committee of Alabama Conference on Education.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of education, report as follows:

We are happy in being able to say to the Conference, that all our institutions are in a healthful condition, and evince a growing prosperity.

THE CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

According to the annual exhibit of the Board of Trustees, continues to hold its way in winning public confidence, and in doing good. It has a Faculty, which for profound scholarship, a happy manner of imparting instruction to the young, an exemplary and refined social deportment for the imitation of those committed to their guardianship, is second to none in the South. The grade of scholarship and general deportment of the pupils have been of the most creditable kind, during the past year, manifestive of an improvement encouraging both to teachers and patrons.

This Institution has, for several years, had to contend with the most formidable competition. Within twenty miles of it there are schools of high pretension, numbering one thousand or more scholars, while the smallness of the village in which it is situated has made it mainly dependent on foreign patronage for life. This difficulty is being removed by the rapid increase of population, so that there is now a brighter prospect for numbers than at any former period of its history.

We think it deserving the largest patronage, at home and from abroad, and most confidently commend it to the attention of all who are interested in the subject of education.

For her younger sister,

THE MACON FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Your committee feel a very deep solicitude, owing first to its intrinsic merits, and next to the fact that it has not as yet received that attention from the members of this Conference, and that support from the public, which we regard it as so greatly entitled to. Some of us were in attendance at its last Annual Commencement, and were both mortified and delighted: mortified, that so few of the trustees appointed by this body, to hold its rights in custody, were in attendance: delighted at the increased number of pupils and the extraordinarily thorough and satisfactory examination sustained by the ladies. An examination more complete to pupils and teachers we never witnessed.

The Board of Trustees have taken care of the entire fiscal department of this institution, and at it very considerable cost, have employed the most competent teachers, repaired the building, purchased musical instruments and made sundry repairs: all which has involved them to the amount of almost $5000, which creates a necessity for an agent, in the estimation of the Board of Trustees.

We rejoice at being able to say that Macon Female Institute is in the annual receipt of numbering more pupils, sharing more of public confidence, having a more efficient and thorough Faculty, and possessing more and musical instruments to a greater extent than at any previous period of its history, and most earnestly do we press its claims on the Conference, as worthy of an increased exertion on their part in its behalf, deserving a much larger patronage than it as yet been given.

In view, also, of its indebtedness, we recommend that the Bishop appoint an agent for

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

We rejoice that this institution is rapidly rising in a condition of increasing prosperity. This increase, as to pupils, has been very considerable, during the present term, and their application and deportment, have been of the most commendable character. The indebtedness of about $5000, still hangs on the institution, which, were it paid, would contribute no little to its healthful prosperity. The trustees have reported to us a need for repairs on the college building, which could be done at a cost of about $1000. We are deeply impressed with the importance, in relation, our Conference holds, to La Grange College as well as its educational position in the Southern Church; and would, if we were we prepared at this time, to recommend some efficient means, by which it could be entirely relieved of embarrassment. We do not however, that we can do more now than recommend it to all our people, as one of the best institutions, both as to its climate and the competency of its faculty, to which they could send their sons. As solicitations have been urged, on the ground of inaccessibleness to those living in Texas, we beg leave to say, that if access can be had, from all parts of South Alabama, to Columbus, Mississippi, there is a direct route from that place to Tuscumbia, ten miles from the college: and access from Memphis and Charleston railroad will be completed, as it will be in a few years, it will be an easy matter to reach La Grange from all points of the compass. We would also respectfully call the attention of our brethren who are to represent the interests of the college to the point just alluded to: and earnestly invoke a renewed zeal in behalf of this time honored nursery of learning.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This youngest daughter, of our colored family comes to us, in the annual report of her Board of Trustees, with health and prosperity, and above all a firmer devotion to sanctified education, bearing from her brow. Additions have been made to the college buildings, connected with the musical department, which have consumed the already subscribed. The trustees need more help, in the way of an agent to travel for the purpose of enlarging the philosophical and philosophical apparatus, which we recommend to be granted, if the funds and cabinet are of opinion that can be spared from the regular pastoral work.

We can commend the institution, as one worthy of science to the confidence of the public, and take this opportunity of asking for it a liberal share of their patronage.

Your committee recommend the appointment of visiting committees, to attend the examination of these schools, under our control, all which is respectfully solicited.

P. P. NEELY,
C. C. GILLESPIE,
V. L. HOPKINS,
R. S. FINLEY,
A. H. POWELL.

NEW YORK AS IT IS.—A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, after description of matters and things in New York and speaking particularly of a religious conference then in session, says:

It was in this interval that a Minister filled his pulpit, selected the most sublime description of the Judgement, and prepared the Judge of all the earth, with nations gathered at his feet, to the eye of an inferior European State and address three thousand people at Castle Garden.

We rejoice to perceive that the Ministers of all denominations in New York wisely abstained from mingling in this abolition. It is to the conservative spirit such men that we look confidently for emergencies. New York especially needs the healthful antidote which is found in the letter and admonitions of such men. The afflicted almost every year with pestilential convulsions which seem to demand lime or chloride of lime. They are blasting the Hellgate to plate the dangerous rocks there; but what power can remove the vortex of the it vortex which so often tosses and entraps, and threatens to subvert all order in the city itself? Further north and east people are not so often nor so easily thrown into extravagances. The reason perhaps is that prodigies appear first to our great emporium, and other cities have time to prepare. Or perhaps it is owing to the peculiar genius of the multitude assembled in that city. Or, in short, *the fact is so*. Each year becomes, for a while, a scene of social fermentation and fury, a sort of social Hell, a huge boiler stirred by some wizard or witch, &c. when it is all—

"Double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

It is just a year since the good people of Gotham were kissing Miss Lind, and vowing (while all Europe laughed through press and pulpit that she was a humbug. Now the fires of Peter the Hermit are out, and we are to despise the counsels of Washington, of patriotism, of common sense, of prudence in rest for a while against all princes, emperors, and nations who will not disarm. A year hence this frenzy will be passed away, but the cauldron will still boil. Some new fuel will be applied, and new bubbles arise. Still it will be—

"Double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

DEATH OF A DEAN.—The Rev. S. G. Brown, Greensboro', an eminent Minister of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently in Salisbury on the 11th ult., while on his way to attend the session of Conference.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—The Message has been published in England and the London journals comment on it in a very friendly manner. They think it a fair State document, but the free trade views do not much like its arguments on protection.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Died:

On Friday evening, January 17, at half past 7 o'clock, Josiah BALDWIN, aged 67.

General Intelligence.

The Loss of the George Washington.

By the arrival of the steamer J. S. Pendleton, arrived last night, we have received the following particulars of the explosion and burning of the George Washington. It is a singular fact that the explosion of the George Washington and the burning of the Martha Washington occurred within an hour of each other.

The steamer George Washington, Capt. James Irwin, from Cincinnati, with two barges in tow, having between East and 1800 tons of freight, exploded her boilers on Wednesday morning, at half past 12 o'clock, a short distance above Grand Gulf; immediately took fire, destroying the books and papers of the boat and entire cargo of hemp and two barges, also instantly killing Wm. Caswell the clerk, Wm Patterson carpenter; Phillip Simpson cook, five deck hands twelve firemen, seven deck passengers, two cabin passengers, from Shawneetown; some do from Queenspore, and severely scalding Capt Irwin, Wm Pearce, second clerk, Thomas Trabue, steamd engineer; Hole of Carroll, third do. The above last have since died on board the Richmarth, Daniel Clements, chief engineer dangerously scalded; Martin Burns, second mate, badly bruised and injured; Wm. Moore, watchman, leg broken; Jas. H. Mathews, pilot hand, severely scalded and Wheeler, second cook, slightly scalded. Capt. Irwin is in a fair way of recovering. The Pendleton came down at half past 7 o'clock and took on board the surviving officers, crew and passengers. The wounded were placed in charge of three physicians, who kindly gave them their attention during the trip.

Loss of the Martha Washington.—*Memphis, Jan. 15* The steamer Martha Washington, bound for New Orleans, was burned at Island 82, yesterday morning, at half past 4 o'clock. A man, his wife and two children in the ladies cabin, a man in the gentlemen's cabin, and one on deck were all burned to death.

The officers and crew were saved. The survivors were taken up by the James Millinger and Charles Hammond, the former bound up and the latter down the river. From a the time the boat caught, only a few minutes elapsed before she was entirely in flames and in full roll. The boat and barges, as well as books and papers are a total loss. The steamers Belle Key and James Millinger have passed up the running shore last night.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We have received the fifth annual report of the Board of Directors of the Male Orphan Asylum in Lafayette. The report contains a brief history of this excellent institution, which was founded by an association of benevolent citizens in 1824, and an account of the operations of the Board during the past year. The results of this whole charity have thus far been a source of just pride to our citizens and we trust that the liberality of those gentlemen will never allow the benevolent work of the Directors to become circumscribed. We make the following extracts from the report before us:

The Directors have the happiness to know, that there have been inmates from this Asylum who have reached the most honorable positions in society. We have one a respectable Minister of the Gospel; Two have become distinguished navigators—one being the Commander of one of the largest packets between this city and France; the other a younger, but bids equally fair to become an ornament in the profession and soon the second officer of a fine vessel. Another is a lawyer and lately, by the confidence of his fellow citizens, has been elected, by a very flattering vote, a member of the State Legislature, and has the happiness to be one of the present Directors of this Board. Others are respectable merchant's clerks; and many adorning, by their industry and sobriety, a variety of the mechanical trades in our city; while others have been placed in honored farms in the West, and from whom we have agreeable accounts."

There have been 57 admissions during the past year, and 29 orphans now remain in the Asylum.

The receipts from all sources, during the year, have been $12,152 21, and the disbursements $11,783 64.

Grand German Demonstration—Dr. Kinkel's Plan.

An immense mass meeting was held last evening, at Banks' Arcade, the hall of that building being densely crowded by the friends of Germany and Liberty. There was probably an equal number of native and adopted citizens, the latter being mostly Germans.

The meeting was called to order by Mr J. d. Liguindalli who nominated the following officers:

President—C. Roselius.

Vice Presidents—Genl. A. P. Plauche, A. D. Crossman, Joseph Genella, J. H. Caldwell, P. Seuzeneau, Alex. Barbes, Bernard Marigny, and upwards of forty others.

Secretaries—Jos. Walker and Tourquiest Louis Watts. Paul E. Theard and Daniel Scully.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Roselius made a few eloquent remarks, heralding the part that he had already taken in this movement, and expressing the pleasure that he felt in the opportunity of presenting to the meeting such an eloquent advocate of freedom as Doctor Kinkel. He then introduced the learned and able professor and took his seat amid great applause.

Doctor Kinkel came forward, and began his address with the expression of his gratification at finding such a multitude of the citizens of New Orleans and of Lafayette gathered to hear him on this occasion. He was especially glad to see so many native citizens, who had evidently been attracted thither by a love of the cause which it was his glory to advocate. The greatly regretted not having studied better purpose the English language but, however imperfect his knowledge of it might be, he could not forbear its employment for a few moments, before he should proceed with the address to his country men in his own language.

He had found that a calumny was spread out against him and his cause through the country, but who the enemies were that had done it he could not tell. His name had been connected with the reports of some demonstrations and resolutions—unfairly and unjustly connected—and he disavowed them most explicitly. Representing the views and the principles that he did, it could never be the determination or his wish to interfere with the internal politics of this country. America had always shown how fully she possesses the power to settle all such affairs for herself and she wants, and she would tolerate no such interference from any quarter.

But external politics were a very different matter. That was a topic upon which he might very properly engage. It was a great topic

We see the Kings of Europe ever ready to help each other when republicanism presents a threatening front, or whenever the cry of freedom makes one or the other of the tyrants tremble on his throne; and it is natural that they should do so. It is equally natural and it is more, over and a matter of duty to say nothing of safety, that a Republican Government should interfere in the affairs of liberty wherever it may present itself. Republicanism should ever be protected by republics against monarchism, and freedom against tyranny. This he considers to be the true doctrine of non-intervention.

The time will soon come in Europe when Americans must come to a pass. The decision as to the policy that they will adopt. A great struggle is about to take place, involving interests too immense for calculation, and which will involve all nations. No one nation can be a quiet spectator of the scene. And now is the time to prepare for this struggle, and, said the speaker, "I am here for this purpose."

The time has been, he continued he, and it has not been long since that you were engaged in a similar struggle. A struggle doubtful in its results, for a long time. You needed help, and you found it from Lafayette, from Kosciusko, and—I will not forget my own country man—from Baron Steuben, who gratify formed, and mainly instructed your young armies. To this struggle, also, you had aid from a Government—you had aid from France, and of the most effective kind—money. It was the nine millions of dollars sent to you from France that enabled you to prosecute the war that led to the glorious result of the establishment of your liberties.

I will now ask one question. Has ever forgotten that struggle? Have you forgotten the sun forget your rights? Will you forget from a friendly power, and would you [illegible] from history, in the approaching struggle in Europe, Republicanism against tyranny?"

The Professor was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of his immense audience, during his address. His language was good, though not elevated, and his manner and gestures quite pleasing.

He retired but a moment at the close of his English address, when he launched into the mysteries of the German tongue.

Vital Statistics.—During the year 1851, there were 2,707 marriages therein granted in Boston, an increase of one from 1850. The number of deaths during the year was 6,710, and during the previous years 3367

Geneva College (N. Y.) has been made free—there being no charge made to students for either tuition or room rent. This is the first case of the kind we believe, in the world. The endowment by the State was sufficient to pay the Professors, and the incidental expenses of the institution.

Mayor Jackson.—William H. Taylor, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Jackson, Miss.

Death of a Veteran.—Rev. J. Bennett, of the M. E. Church, aged nearly eighty-five years, died at Wilmington, N. C., recently. When a lad he followed the sea, and was engaged in two or three engagements during the war of the revolution. Hannah of Baltimore, during the revolutionary war. During the war of 1812 he acted as Chaplain of the troops at Smithville, N. C., and when twenty years of age joined the M. E. Church.

A Singular Fact Here Exists.—We see it stated in some foreign papers, that a ship glass has been exhibited in London of no greater diameter than a walnut, yet so powerful that the lieutenants of a person's face can be easily seen at the distance of a mile and a half. It weighs only one and a half ounces, and can easily be carried in the pocket of a gentleman's vest. We hope some of our ingenious will get to work and construct like telescopes so that we may have the pleasure of carrying such a handy instrument continually about our person.

Louisiana Interior.

Loss of the Steamer Rogers.—The Southern Advocate of the 8th says: The steamer Rogers, in ascending the Manchac, on the 31st ult., when near Champagnolle, struck a snag and immediately sank. She had on board considerable freight, which, with the boat, was a total loss. The boat, we understand, was insured for $6,500. Though she went down quickly, the crew and passengers saved themselves by clinging to the bushes.

Selling Liquor to Slaves.—The North Louisianian published at Bastrop, contains an article on the pernicious effects of selling liquor to slaves, which it says has been carried to a great extent in that section of the State, in defiance of the laws. It draws nearly all the evidence committed by negroes to the whisky bottle.

Appointment.—We learn from the Ouachita Register of the 30th ult. that the Hon. John G. A. Sharp has been appointed Judge of the 12th Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. George W. Copley.

New Road.—The Thibodaux Minerva says that a subscription is now on foot in that town for constructing a road from Thibodaux to Tigerville, on Bayou Black, in the parish of Terrebonne. The distance is fifteen miles, and the estimated cost is $4,000.

Ben Bruce.—The Red River Republican of the 9th inst. says: "Since our last the river has continued to fall steadily, and there is again a riffle on the falls—boats of any size cannot safely pass them. This deplorable state of things for the steamers above will we fear continue until we have some heavy rains."

We understand that the Osceola struck a snag and sunk near Pample a few days since, but that she was subsequently raised, with but slight damage to herself or cargo. The Jefferson, with a heavy freight passed on Saturday and was obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo to get along. The river above not having risen as much as was expected. The P. Balman made her first appearance here on Saturday last, and again on yesterday. She was hailed with delight by our citizens, who expressed the highest satisfaction at her model and finish throughout. A more comfortable boat to travel on, especially for ladies and families, we never saw in Red River, or any where else. The J. E. Kimball will be up on Monday, when she will receive the same attendance as he whose name she bears was wont to receive in days of old. After this she will make weekly trips to Grand Ecore in connection with the P. Balman, as soon as the water will permit."

Town Elections.—Messrs. H. Robertson, M. R. Arnold, C. Marsh, S. A. Smith and J. Ringgold have been elected trustees of Alexandria.

The Weather.—The Minden Herald of the 1st says: "The weather, during last and the first part of the present week has been warm and calm. Tuesday night it changed a way, and we now have cool, pleasant day with heavy frost in all night."

Masonic.—The Masons of Minden intend out strong on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. An address will be delivered, by Bro. James K. Dodds.

Public Road.—The Minden Herald states that the houses of several ladies residing in that village have been stoned on several occasions of late. The perpetrators of these outrages are denominated in strong terms.

Heavy Wind.—The Herald says: "We understand that in the northern portion of this parish some damage has been done by heavy wind during the recent rains. Whole forests of cypress in low, fences blown down, and in one or two instances, houses were upset and their contents carried away."

The Mormons.—It is stated that about one hundred Mormons will leave St. Louis early in the spring, for the Salt Lake country.

An appropriation of $25,000 has been made by the Tennessee Legislature for the completion of the new State House.

The Defaulting Teller.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th instant, contains some further particulars in relation to the absconding of Samuel W. Morgan formerly Teller of the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Petersburg. The deficit of $26,000 was discovered the day before Morgan left. He was an expert officer and has long enjoyed the full confidence of the institution.

This defalcation will fix upon the Teller a problem of having occasioned a deficiency of $15,000 in the accounts of the Cashier of the Bank, a few years since. The Cashier Mr. Durkin, was sick, and it was necessary to open the vaults of the Bank. The keys were sent for and the money necessary, taken out. When Mr D returned to his duties, he discovered a deficit of $15,000 which never could be accounted for. He was afterwards removed from office and suit commenced against his securities for the amount. It is thought that this matter will now be cleared up, and the memory of Mr. Durkin, the bright deeds relieved from the stain which in the minds of some, have rested on it.

Railroad Meeting.—The citizens of Talladega recently held a meeting to adopt measures for building a railroad from that place to somepoint on the Mississippi river. $22,000 was subscribed

Kerosene.—A gentleman in Williamsport, Md. recently made use of kerosene to cure the tooth ache. After putting it in the tooth, he rubbed some on his gums. The muscles of this face soon after began to contract and he is now disfigured for life.

A Model Despatch.—The steamer Africa reached New York a little past 11 o'clock, A. M. and early in the afternoon, the Boston Transcript published nearly three columns of her news, sent by Telegraph.

A number of gentlemen at Charleston have formed an association for carrying on an extensive wholesale and retail dry goods business. They intend to import more largely than has ever yet been attempted in the South.

Passed Midshipmen.—A petition from this grade of the naval service has been presented to Congress, asking for certain changes in the laws regulating the different grades, promotion, etc., which, in the opinion of many familiar with the subject, is but a reasonable request. Previous to the year 1819, promotions to the rank of Lieutenant were made indiscriminately from the merchant marine and from the class of midshipmen, and it was found that inefficient officers were often produced by this system. Out of necessity, a grade of the service denominated "Passed Midshipmen" has arisen. It is contended by this grade that the proper distinction of rank is confounded, and that officers pronounced on examination, competent to the rank of Lieutenant, are often kept in the service as inferior officers for seven, eight and ten years. It is contended that the duties of a Passed Midshipman are unlefined—that he is sometimes required to act in the capacity of a Lieutenant, and at other times, as an ordinary Midshipman, may if he chooses employ in the higher grade of service, those who have no just claim to such a distinction, over those who are of equal rank, longer service and more experience. It is contended that the law ought clearly, to define this matter, and leave nothing to the preference of the Captain, who may or may not be guided by naval merit, in his temporary promotions. The object of the petition is to have a law passed, commissioning Passed Midshipmen, under such designation as may be deemed proper, and give them such an increase of pay as may enable them to make a proper appearance as ward-room officers.

Department of State, Louisiana, December 1, 1851

To the Governor and State Authorities of the State of Alabama, and the Authorities of Mobile, and also of the States of Mississippi and Texas:

Gentlemen:—Dr. A. G. Plough visits your State and city with the view of seeking your co-operation in an effort to establish a Great Southern-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition and Fair of all Human Industry, upon a large and Magnificent Scale. To take place in the beginning of May, 1853, in the city of New Orleans, and to be followed, by annual Fairs in the cities of Mobile and Chicago, or such other points as may favor such an enterprise.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to appoint a delegation, consisting of sixty gentlemen chosen from different parts of Alabama, to represent the State in the "Industrial Convention," to be held in New Orleans in April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint three gentlemen in each Senatorial District of the State, who shall hold their meetings in Mobile on a day whose duty it shall be to report upon the best means through out the State interested in the success of industrial fairs, with the view of preparing for a full participation by the citizens of Alabama at the proposed Union at New Orleans, and elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Lapsley was then called and addressed the meeting, and the proceedings in relation thereto, followed by addresses from Messrs. Plough, Hall and other gentlemen, to advance the interests of the contemplated meeting.

Hon. Mr. Hall, of Limestone, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the meeth has listened, with great pleasure to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Lapsley, and that he be requested to furnish a written copy for publication Adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. Glassey, Secretary. Peter Williams, Chairman.

Fellow citizens—My appeal is made to the whole South in the progress of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts—more is an important one—it is to bring out the industry and the genius of the entire South—west.

This subject is interesting to people in almost every department of life. We call on the people to look to and prepare for the New Orleans Exhibition, and an important era will be dated in the South.

Yours, A. J. Pickens.

Montgomery, Jan. 6, 1852.

Indian Interview.—The final interview of the Prairie Indians in Washington, with the President, took place on the 6th. After first waiting upon Col. Lea, Indian Commissioner, the Indians left the Bureau for the President's House, where, after waiting a short time in the East room, they were conducted into the circular reception room, a considerable party of ladies and gentlemen being gathered to witness the interview. Amongst them we noticed Mrs. Fillmore, Madame Kossuth, who sat at Mrs. Fillmore's side, and the Countess Pulzsky; Mr. Secretary Stuart, Postmaster General Hall, Attorney General Crittenden, and W. W. Corcoran, Esq.

Col D. D. Mitchell, of St. Louis, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was present, and assisted in the business of the interview.

Mr. Secretary Lea apprised the President of the object of the Indians' call upon him. They were soon going home, and had called to pay their parting respects to him; and to the Indians he intimated that, had they any thing to say, the President would no doubt listen attentively to them.

After the introductions and speeches by the Indians, the President presented each of them with a valuable medal, bearing his likeness. The medals were placed on the neck of each of the Chiefs by Major Fitzpatrick. The President then pointed them to the American flag which was held up before them. "Addressing them, he said: "I shall present each of you a flag like this. When you raise it at your homes you must remember that you are one with us; that you are part of the same people, for one people have only one flag. This flag is only for the American people and their friends. If you ever listen to wicked advisers who would turn you against us, and you become our enemies, you must destroy this flag. Remember this. And now, my red children, I have done speaking to you. I have said all I wished to say. May the Great Spirit bless you all; and may you and your families and your people happy, and glad to see you on your return."

The President admonished them that though the medals were for each as an individual, the flags were given to each tribe or band. He had given them because of the confidence he reposed in them, and in their friendship and faithfulness to the people of the United States. "If you want any thing else, make known your wants to your friend Commissioner Lea, and he will take care to supply you with whatever is necessary."

A general shaking of hands then took place, during which Madame Kossuth and Countess Pulzsky showed particular interest in the squaws present, much to the satisfaction of the latter.

After the return of the Indians from the White House we had an opportunity of ascertaining the result of the day's proceedings on their minds. They were highly delighted, and represented the great relief they experienced in the lifting off of a weight that had been heretofore pressing heavily on their spirits. They said that as soon as they saw the President they knew he was a good man, and the knowledge of this completely relieved their anxiety.

We have reason to think that the remarks of the President on this interesting occasion will be of great service to the cause of peace on the Western Plains; they were conceived in the right spirit, and, in the judgment of the veteran agent in charge, must produce every way happy effects.

It is thought that the Delegation will leave Washington this week for their respective homes.

Later from Texas.

The Mails.—The Texas papers are filled with complaints against negligent and incompetent mail carriers and Postmasters. The Galveston News estimates the loss of newspaper proprietors in the State from these causes, at $25,000 per annum.

From the Capital.—The Journal of the above date says: "We have just received from our correspondent at Austin that the bill to be entitled an Act providing for the liquidation and payment of the debt of the late Republic of Texas," has passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 1 and is on its third reading in the House.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

Washington, January 6, 1852.

Senate.—At an early hour, the various passages and lobbies of the Capitol leading to the Senate chamber were occupied and crowded. At eleven o'clock the doors were opened and the galleries were soon filled.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, and the vast crowd were comparatively quiet during the prayer.

A large number of petitions were presented and several appeals on private claims were read.

On motion of Mr. Mangum the rules were suspended so as to admit ladies in the floor of the Senate; and accordingly Mr. Davis entered with Madame Kossuth, followed by Pulszky, and several ladies. Every available standing place in the Senate was at once occupied by ladies.

Several Senators gave notice of bills. Amongst them Mr. Rusk gave notice of a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for ships to be built to be placed on the Potomac.

The following bills were then in order, considered and ordered to be engrossed: An act for the relief of the heirs of Judith Worthen; an act for the relief of Sidney A. Norris; an act granting a pension to Sally J. Floyd; an act authorizing Victor Maire to exchange certain land reserved by him.

A bill to revive the act of 1840 granting pension to widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, in pursuance of the claims of their Revolutionary husbands, was then taken up, and after debate the bill was laid on the table.

The Senate then, on motion, took up the bill for the relief of William Darby and other same remark by Mr Bradbury in favor. It was laid on the table till after the reception of Kossuth.

A message was received from the House announcing that a quorum of the Committee of Ways and Means had not been present at the meeting held this morning, and that the House had therefore adjourned over to Monday next.

Mr. Mangum said that in order that all might have an opportunity of responding to the call of the roll, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Bradbury said that in order that all might have an opportunity of responding to the call of the roll, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Kossuth entered the Senate chamber, accompanied by Mr. Clay, and the latter conducted him to a seat on the left of the Secretary's desk.

Mr. Mangum said that in order that all might have an opportunity of responding to the call of the roll, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Bradbury said that in order that all might have an opportunity of responding to the call of the roll, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Dr. Kane's Lectures.

The second course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, was commenced by Dr. Kane, U. S. Navy, on the 20th ult., and consisted of three lectures. The subject was the Grinnell expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin, and embraced the discoveries of the season, and explanations of the natural phenomena of that region.

The second lecture was exceedingly interesting, and we give the following synopsis of it, which we find in the National Intelligencer:

The lecture opened with an explanatory reference to the geography of the Arctic regions, illustrated with well prepared diagrams. One of these was so arranged as to exhibit the views of Sir John Franklin, and upon it were drawn the lines of research of the American expedition.

The two commanders, Penny and his followers, agree that this region is a vast archipelago, whose main approach is by a large Sound, called Lancaster Sound, whose most prominent passage to the North is by a large estuary or inlet, named after the Duke of Wellington. This Inlet has been frequently observed free from ice.

Franklin was ordered by the British Admiralty to proceed through Lancaster Sound for some three hundred and fifty miles, to a Cape called Walker; thence he was to steer to the southward and westward, towards Behring's Straits. Failing to accomplish this, he was ordered to attempt a passage to the north by Wellington channel. Dr. Kane, by a series of precise arguments, which seem to me almost conclusive, shows that this was the passage which he adopted, and we see, although a few of the English officers differ with him in opinion, that the recent publications of the British press fully sustain this view. The position of Sir John Franklin's first winter quarters, at the very mouth of the channel, is conclusive as to the fact of his judicious commander having seen that no future navigation. It was the almost impossible to distinguish by his orders," and the lecturer explained many facts to show that it was a favorable alternative. Dr. Kane, in investigating the natural laws which regulate the ice-drift, showed that the eastern sides of this channel are earlier and more frequently open than the western; and the peculiar position of Sir John Franklin enabled him to see and take advantage of the very first of these early openings.

Add to this the singular and perplexing fact that Franklin left no written record of his intentions, and it really seems as if the men had determined to march to the north, and Sir John, during a temporary absence, had followed into the new route, without notice, his men, leaving a written record to that effect. Dr. Kane has shown that Franklin must have passed six years ago, reached the region north of this (to-wards) and has since been unable to

[illegible] directly overhead, nearly coincident with the magnetic meridian. They were then *north of the magnetic pole of our earth*, and the *south* polar direction was read to the compass as *north*. In other words, their magnetic variation was 180 deg.

PARHELIA.—With the daylight came the parhelia, or *mock suns*. These, like the paselinæ, or mock moons, were full of variety. The lecturer very properly observed that it was a sort of profanation to attempt to describe a sky traversed with rainbows and glittering with initiative suns.

REFRACTION.—Last of these most interesting displays came "refraction," that form of it so well known to us under the name of "mirage." The marvels of this wonderful illusion, although sustained by the united experience of all arctic voyagers, surpass the conceptions of the reality. Safeconic cities glittered in the "purple of the ice sunlight"; ocean steamers fumed in the vibrating distance. All these were described with poetic yet truthful force of detail.

But, leaving all this, Dr. Kane at last escaped from the great pack ice by Baffin's Bay. Once there the vessel dashed the free water from her bows. Here a sincere but expressive outburst of his commandor and messmates came naturally from Dr. Kane. Had Dellaven had determined to renew the search to the northward, and his officers, to a man, sustained him.

THE SECOND SEASON.—Once more, then, the battered little vessels turned their bows to the north, but their path was not a free one. Icebergs beamed them in, and soon they were fast bound by midsummer ice. Here, but for the exercise of unceasing watchfulness, they were upon the very verge of being mute prisoners for a second winter. But Providence had otherwise willed it, and by inexplicable exertions they escaped.

In the concluding sentences of his lecture, Dr. Kane reviewed their operations, stating that they had fallen upon the track of Franklin, and been imprisoned a winter at the north almost directly upon his track; but circumstances beyond their control called them from the seat of search. He alluded modestly, but in terms of unrestricted commendation, to the course of Henry Grinnell, in connection with the expedition which bears his name. It is not enough, said Dr. Kane, to have impressed that name upon the furthest land range that any polar navigators have yet returned to verify; its more substantial record is that universal recognition of purity of intention and honesty of purpose which is impressed upon the convictions of our entire community.

Dr. Kane then made an eloquent appeal in favor of a renewal of the search for the missing vessels and crews, which to be appreciated should have been listened to; and thus closed one of the most interesting courses of lectures ever delivered at the Institution.

Further by the Franklin.

The mails from Havre to the 21st and from England to the 22d ult. were brought by the Franklin.

The Consultative Commission was to meet on the 23d to examine the votes for President.

In the army, 248,868 voted for President, 16,884 voted against, and 316 abstained.

In the navy, 14,675 for Louis Napoleon; 4,830 against him, and 417 abstained.

The polling places in Paris were guarded by detachments of troops of the line and National Guards. In the arrondissements of which the National Guard is dissolved, the troops of the line alone were on duty.

The London Daily News, on the faith of its Parisian agent announces that the minister of finance is to raise a loan of eight millions sterling. The news is not confirmed by the other papers, although there is little doubt that the Government will soon be embarrassed for resources.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—A coolness has sprung up between the French and English Governments, arising out of the late despotic proceedings of Louis Napoleon. A Paris correspondent of the London Times says that soon after the *coup d'etat* of the 2d a communication was received from the English Cabinet, asking, without comment or irritating remarks, an explanation, as to whether it was contemplated to completely abandon the liberal constitutional policy, which had formed the bond of alliance between the two countries. The President was reminded of the fact that the liberal policies of the two Governments had placed them at the head of civilization in Europe, and that any retrograde movement on the part of France must necessarily prove distasteful to the people of England.

The reply to this letter is purported to have denied that the President had any intention of abandoning his liberal policy, or establishing despotic authority. It alleged the difficulties of his situation, and the dangers that had not only threatened France, but the whole European continent by the rapid and fearful progress of socialist ideas, and it repeated the arguments so often put forth in excuse of the act of the 2d December.

The answer, however, was not deemed satisfactory, and a second communication, of a non-official character, was sent; but the answer to this, although entering as it did into still greater details, was equally unsatisfactory. The British Cabinet wanted some data—some assurances of a positive kind, to present to Parliament when explanations were demanded.

It was finally decided to send a person to London to confer personally with Lord Palmerston. The person to whom this mission was offered declined, on the ground that he would not be able to give the full and satisfactory explanations which the British cabinet evidently desired to possess. The writer adds, "Such is the situation of affairs, as I am led to believe, up to the present time."

FRANCE AND THE DESPOTIC POWERS.—The relations between Louis Napoleon and the despotic powers of Europe appear to be far from satisfactory. They regard the acts of the President quite as conducive to his own interests as theirs. The suppression of the revolutionary party ought, (they are said to allege) to change their view in reference to a power which had its origin in a popular movement.

FRENCH REFUGEES IN BELGIUM.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Belgian Government that the Government of France cannot tolerate that the political refugees, who have either been sent away by the French police or have sought safety in voluntary exile should find a refuge within the Belgian territory. The whole of the French political refugees in Belgium have consequently been invited to "move on." Piedmont and Switzerland has also received hints on the subject, and it is said that, if they should not accede to the wishes of the French Government, some more active measures will be adopted next spring, with the consent of Austria, to force them thus to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Franklin could not, in consequence of her great draft of water, obtain egress from the Havre docks, owing to the low state of the tides on the french coast, on her appointed day of sailing, viz: Wednesday, the 17th December, and her departure had to be postponed for four days.

Hon. Robert J. Walker was about to embark for the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, given in the Kreuz Zeitung, states that "the sisters of Kossuth ill be shortly removed to Pesth."

A company is at last forming, and has applied for an act of incorporation, for establishing steam communication between the west coast of Ireland and the United States. The association is to be called the European and American Steam Packet Company, and is advertised in the Times of the 15th ult.

The Kreuz Zeitung states that there is a probability of the Emperor and Empress of Russia visiting Berlin during the ensuing spring.

The Austrian cabinet has announced to the German government that, though it regrets Prussia will not accept its invitation to send an envoy to the Commercial Congress, to be held at Vienna, the conference will be held as appointed.

Louis Napoleon is said to have given the Prussian Government and other great continental powers the most formal assurance of his intention to preserve peace, and devote all his forces to the suppression of the anarchical elements within the French confines.

The feral corps of twelve thousand men, to be stationed near Frankfort, is already marching to the quarters designated for it.

There little doubt that the treaty of Hanover with the Silversin will be affirmed. The Hanoverian Cambers are about to adjourn till January.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Un* says that M. Guizot applauds the acts of Louis Napoleon.

TURKEY.

A shock of an earthquake was felt, on the 12th of October, at Berat, in European Turkey. It threw down part of the fortress, and 400 soldiers perished in the ruins. About 800 houses, a Greek church and two mosques were greatly injured. Eight hundred persons were missing, but many of them were supposed to have taken to flight. The upper part of a mountain near the town became detached, and was cast a considerable distance; a crater then opened in the centre and vomited black smoke and blocks of stone; this was followed by a sulphurous lava in a boiling state which subsequently turned to powder. Fœtid exhalations arose, which corrupted the air. The villagers near Berat also suffered greatly from the earthquake.

ITALY.

The Roman correspondent of the Daily News says:

M. de Rayneval no sooner learned the tidings than he went with them to Gen. Gemeau. The General and the Embassador then went together to Cardinal Antonelli, and communicated the news to his Eminence, who seemed upon the whole to be gratified at the event, or rather the prospect of an imperial *regime* being established in France, even to the exclusion of legitimacy, and expressed his joy that, at any rate, the Republic had come to an end. You, who are in possession of occurrences almost as soon as they take place in Paris, will be better able to judge of the correctness of the Cardinal's surmises than we are in this *Ultima Thule* of civilization. The effect produced upon the mind of Pio Nono by the unlooked-for intelligence was directly contrary to that of the Secretary of State. His Holiness appeared dejected at the prospect of new political complications, and without jumping to conclusions, like his Minister, merely expressed his regret at hearing that the Embassador had received such an alarming communication. The prelacy and aristocracy in general seem to participate Cardinal Antonelli's sentiments; they admire the President's vigor and applaud his measures, as apparently tending to Imperial rule, whereby the cause of despotism, if not of legitimacy, may be strengthened in Europe, although proceeding from universal suffrage. Some timid exceptions are to be found among the members of the Sacred College, who see danger in every change, and are already in high preparation for a second flight, in order to avoid the frightful calamities foretold by the modern sybil, St. Catherine, of Sezza, which, they apprehend, it commenced in France, may be hastened in the Roman States.

CHINA.

The following is from The Overland Friend of China, dated Victoria, Oct. 30:

China presents a troubled aspect. In Pekin treason lurks around the throne; the Northern seaboard swarms with freebooters, who, not content with plundering every vessel that crosses their path, make continual ravages in the various towns where any thing of value is to be obtained—and in the Southern provinces rebellion rears it head, every report giving additional success on the side of the insurgents. With a knowledge that for months past there have been upward of a hundred thousand imperial troops in the field, who make no headway, the great masses of the people are now beginning to despise a government for which they have hitherto felt respectful terror. Two days prior to the date of our last monthly summary, the Government forces were severely worsted in an engagement in the Yung-gan district, in which the combatants brought forth the *elite* on both sides. Following this battle, about the 28th or 30th ult., the rebels laid siege to the chief city of the district, called by one of our correspondents Hunmoo, which they took and sacked, mutilating, in a shocking manner, the district magistrate and his family, who, with a number of the principal inhabitants, refused to give in allegiance to the great King Tieuteth. Of the inhabitants generally, great numbers were beheaded on refusal to forswear the Hienfung dynasty.

An extensive fire occurred at Canton on the 8th of October, which, it is said, destroyed some five hundred houses and a large quantity of property. The reports are very vague.

Further by the Atlantic.

The Baltimore Sun of the 5th contains more of the news brought by the steamer Atlantic. We have given, by telegraph, many of the items, but in order to keep our readers posted, in the present exciting state of Europe, we give a copious summary of every steamer's news.

FRANCE.

The balotting on the proposition for sustaining the President in his new form of government, closed on Sunday evening, the 21st ult. The result in twelve arrondissements of Paris stood: Yeas 132,217, to 80,161 in the negative.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the returns from the Departments, received at Paris, gave the following results: "Yeas," 1,770,000: "Nays," 207,000.

Numerous deputations representing the trade and manufactures of Paris, headed by Mons. Lomornaix, presented on Saturday an address to the President of the Republic, expressing their deep gratitude for the measures he had adopted.

At Amiens, the Bishop, clergy, and religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in the arrondissements of Paris, inhabited more particularly by the working classes, majorities in favor of the President have been polled, whilst in those quarters inhabited by the old noblesse, neutrality has been strongly manifested.

The working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a Socialist in the proper sense of the word, and that he is already contemplating and will soon execute decrees testifying his solicitude for them; and that he will apply those doctrines with which they sympathize, and those theories that will give them a material well-being and a cheap existence.

The bourgeoisie also believe that the advantages to them from the promulgation of the powers of Napoleon will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasburg has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, urging them to vote in the affirmative.

M. de Morney, the Minister of the Interior, has commended the attention of the printers of Paris, and has informed them of the intention of the government to prevent the publication, unless previously apprised of, of any pamphlet of less than ten sheets.

Victor Hugo has made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

Paris, Monday, 22d, P. M.—The result of the election as far as heard gives 2,000,000 votes for Napoleon, and 600,000 against him, being a definite majority of 2,000,000, which is expected in favor of the President.

General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Friday night; having been liberated on that afternoon.

As the election is now over, Napoleon thinks that the time has arrived when he can with safety set free the other Generals, and a report was current that they had been liberated on Tuesday.

At Sonre, the whole garrison of 10,000 men, with the exception of 800, signed in the affirmative, and the best discipline prevailed.

The Republican Clubs in Paris have decided that no Republican Government can be attempted now in France.

At Rouen the votes were "Yeas," 28,500; "Nays," 6,810. At Lille the "Yeas" were 50,272; "Nays," 9,152. At Angers, the "Yeas," 8,897; "Nays," 1,025.

Very Latest from Paris.—The President remains determined to propose an abolition of the octroi duties, and is also resolved on making some experiments in diminishing the protective system.

AUSTRIA.

Dates from Vienna, to December 17, state that notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented to the English foreign office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the Germna Confederation.

On the 12th a similar note was also handed to Lord Crowley, at Frankfort, asserting that Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which which will make it imminent or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States as long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the Continental States is carried on under the protection of the law. The note further adds that the English will have less cause of complaint, as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves.

A considerable sum of money which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London Democrats has fallen into the hands of the government. It is supposed to have been brought into Hungary by foreign emissaries. English travelers are, in consequence, closely watched.

The Archduke Albert has returned to Buda Pesth to take up the reins of government. He retains the title of civil and military governor.

MOROCCO.

Additional advices from Morocco state that the difference between the Emperor and the French is far from having terminated. A letter from Gibraltar, dated on the 30th, states that the Emperor refused to ratify the treaty, and is marching towards Tangiers with 40,000 men.

The only news from India is that old Dost Mahomed, who was reported to be dying, has recovered, and that all pecuniary difficulties between the company and the Nizam have been settled by the latter having paid the whole of the stipulated amount. The whole of India was quiet, with the exception of very important riots at Berar and Gwalior.

The Prussian financial statements for 1852 has been published. The expenses are calculated at £14,200,000, the estimates at £13,900,000, leaving a deficiency of £300,000.

The Prussian lines of Telegraph have been connected with the submarine communication between Great Britain and France, and despatches are now transmitted from Berlin to London.

The Silesian Gazette draws the attention of European Governments to the perils brewing for them in the United States of North America, "where the adherents of revolution have a fund of twelve millions of dollars, and will, when the time of action comes, be backed by the navy and military power of the Federal Government." It therefore urges the speedy establishment of a German fleet to guard the mouths of the Weser, Elbe, and Trave; the retention of the Prussian and Austrian troops in Holstein; the ejection of all suspicious Americans; and even the repudiation of all American consular agents in Germany.

THE MASSACRE IN PARIS.—A British military officer writes from Paris the following particulars of the massacres which followed the usurpation in Paris:

A more cruel, barbarous, and inhuman slaughter, I suppose, was never committed. I do not allude to the taking of the barricades, but to the massacre on the Boulevards, of which there is no mention in the Parisian papers. I had a fortunate escape myself. At about three o'clock I was in the Boulevard des Italiens, and saw an immense force—I should think between 10,000 and 15,000 men—passing up the Boulevards. I accompanied them as far as the Rue Vivienne, to see if I could find any American friend A., whom I think I mentioned in my last letter. I did not know at the time that the troops were advancing to attack a barricade at the Porte St. Denis. Not being able to find my friend, I returned up the Rue Vivienne, intending to go again on the Boulevards. When I got to the top of the street, I found a cordon of soldiers across it, who would not allow any one to come within fifty yards of them. Just about this time (half-past three o'clock) the firing recommenced in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonnière; and the sentries at the top of the Rue Vivienne fired deliberately down the street at us. The rush was tremendous; but I got clear round a corner, and departed for my hotel as soon as possible. I went out again afterward, and went to the bottom of the Boulevards near the Rue del Helder, to watch the firing. The regiments of the line fired at the windows of the Boulevards for several hours, but I saw no fire returned from the windows. I then went home to dinner. A. had not arrived; and we were hoping that nothing had happened to him, when a woman rushed in, pale and trembling, and asked for me. She had brought poor A.'s card; he was lying wounded in a porter's lodge in the Boulevard Montmartre. Of course I started immediately for the spot. I had much difficulty in getting there, as the streets were all occupied by soldiers, but the officers were generally civil. When I got to the place the boulevard was a ghastly sight. There were no wounded, but the dead were lying in dozens, most of them just as they fell, and the pavements were slippery with blood. They were almost all *bourgeois* and not *ouvriers*. Two or three women were arranging some of the corpses, and placing candles at their heads that their friends might recognize them. The soldiers were standing at ease in the centre of the street, very quiet, but perfectly unconcerned; there was not a living men to be seen except them. I found poor A. in good spirits, but badly wounded. He described the whole thing as a wanton massacre. He was walking along the boulevards in the same direction as the troops, and when he heard the firing commence in the Porte St. Denis he turned back, thinking it was no place for him. Almost at that instant the whole of the troops in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonnière fired at the windows and at the people walking in the streets, who were without arms and making no resistance. There were crowds of people at the windows, but few were hurt, as they had time to throw themselves back when they saw the muskets go up. But for the promenaders in the streets there was no escape. The first bullet struck A. on the left hand, knocking off the fore-finger; he then went down on one knee, and held up the other hand, hoping they would spare him. Another struck him in the centre of the shin, smashing the larger bone, and a dead man fell heavily across him. As he lay on the ground he saw one or two officers endeavoring to make the men fire at the windows, but some continued to fire at those on the ground. He managed to crawl into a porter's lodge, where the gate was open, and the women assisted him. He described it as a perfect storm of balls. Another bullet struck so close to him on the wall that it spattered and cut his face like small shot. As he lay in the lodge the women had to leave him and get to a safer place, as the bullets were coming in there. The firing was kept up almost without ceasing for two or three hours, although there was no resistance whatever. I never saw such wanton destruction; the fronts of the houses were perfectly riddled with shot.

GERMANY—*A Fearful Winter for the Poor.*—The following paragraphs threaten a fearful winter for the mass of people of Germany. Hunger and destitution and oppression will form a burden hard to be borne, and we should not be surprised any day to hear of violent efforts being made by the suffering population to better their condition; worse it can scarcely be. A Prussian paper says:

"From all that we have been able to learn, the failure in the grain crop throughout Germany will amount to full one-third of the average produce; besides which the potatoes have failed very extensively, or have been damaged by the early frosts, which found them still in the ground. Scarcity of food must produce a decrease in the revenue; and yet, instead of husbanding the increase which has taken place during the past twelve months, the Government must inconsiderately propose an increase of the expenditure. On one point it is gratifying to perceive that the Government has struck into the right path. M. de Mantueffel and his colleagues have refused to employ the machinery of Government to control the prices of food, and have set a laudable example, which might be followed with great advantage by the Cabinet of Vienna."

An Austrian paper says:

"It is much to be feared that this will prove a very disastrous winter, as the lower classes in most of the Provinces are in a sad state of destitution. Transylvania, Croatia, Styria, Carinthia, Carneola, and parts of Lombardy and the Tyrol, have suffered terribly by inundations, and, even at this early season, the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer has been as low as fourteen degrees below freezing point. The prices of corn, meat and fuel rise, while the value of paper currency falls. We have heart-rending accounts from Carinthia. The damage done by the water is estimated in that province alone at some millions of florins, and numbers of people are not only without a home, but are literally reduced to beggary, their crops having been carried away, and their fields spoilt for years to come by the sand and stones which the rivers brought with them when they quitted their beds. One of the Emperor's Adjutants is now traveling through the districts which have suffered most, and the imperial bounty has not been wanting; but much more must be done if the poor creatures are to be preserved from pestilence and famine. The snow has fallen in such masses that we are almost cut off from the rest of the world. The mails from the north have been waiting these two days, and things are not much better from the south. By advices from Agram we learn that that city is almost snowed in; at least the streets are impassible for carriages."

SIR HENRY BULWER.—It is stated that Sir Henry Bulwer will go to Italy for his health, probably in a diplomatic capacity, and that a new Minister will soon be appointed to the United States. In the mean time, special authority will be conferred on Mr. Crampton, now in Washington, to settle all pending questions.

[The following pretty ballad is from the German of Korner, the famous lyric poet of his country, a youth at once highly gifted as a poet, and greatly renowned as a gallant young soldier. He was slain in battle, his last verses, just before the engagement, being a noble lyrical apostrophe to his sword.]

THE FIVE OAKS OF DALLWITZ.

'Tis evening; in the silent west
The rosy hues of daylight fade;
And here I lay me down to rest
Beneath your venerable shade.
Bright records of another day,
Aged, but sacred from decay;
Still in your stately forms reside
Of ages past the grace and pride.

The brave hath died—the good hath sunk—
The beautiful hath passed away—
Yet green each bough and strong each trunk
Still smiles in evening's farewell ray.
Storms blew in vain, the leaves still spread
A bright crown on each aged head;
And yet, methinks the branches sigh
"Farewell, the great of earth must die!"

But ye have stood. Still bold and high,
And fresh, and strong, and undecayed;
When hath the pilgrim wandered by,
Nor rested in your quiet shade?
Ye mourn not when the sere leaves fall
At coming winter's icy call;
They perish in their parent earth.
They nurse the tree that gave them birth!

Emblems of ancient Saxon faith!
Our fathers, in our country's cause,
Thus died the patriots' holy death,
Died for her freedom and her laws;
In vain they died!—the storm hath passed
O'er Germany—her oaks stand fast,
Her people perished in the blast.]

New York Statistics for 1851.

The following statement shows the number of persons who have arrived at the port of New York during each month of the past year: January, 14,709; February, 7,170; March, 10,055; April, 27,770; May, 33,858; June, 34,402; July, 27,012; August, 30,251; September, 33,586; October, 21,497; November, 12,117. Total for the year, 289,601. Of this number 163,256 were from Ireland; 60,883 from Germany; 28,553 from England; 7,302 from Scotland; 4,064 from France; 4,409 from Switzerland; 2,189 from Wales; 2,172 from Norway; 3,798 from Holland; 618 from Italy; 575 from West Indies; 475 from Belgium; 422 from Potland; 275 from Spain; 229 from Denmark; 121 from South America; 98 from Sardinia; 81 from Nova Scotia; 50 from Canada; 42 from Mexico; 20 from Portugal; 23 from Russia; 11 from Sicily; 10 from East Indies; 9 from China; 4 from Turkey; and 1 from Greece. In comparison with the immigration of the year 1850, there is an increase of 76,895 arrivals during the past year, and with the year 1849, an increase of 68,208. The immigration of the year 1850, in comparison with the arrivals of the year 1849, shows a decrease of 8,567 during the year 1850.

The total number of persons sentenced to be executed during the year is 8, of whom 1 has been executed; the punishment of 2 has been commuted to imprisonment for life; in one case a new trial has been ordered. Writs of error are pending in two cases, and two are now under sentence to be executed on the 23d January, 1852. Sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison—one man. Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison—men, 182; women, 17—total, 199. Sentenced to the Penitentiary—men, 731; women, 153—total, 884. Sentenced to the City Prison—men, 315; women, 68—total, 386. Sent to the House of Refuge—boys, 92; girls, 10—total, 102.

The amount received for tavern licenses was $60,470. Licenses granted, 6,047.

The total number of fires was 342, and the amount of loss sustained was $1,152,263.

The whole number of stages running is 386.

The total number of deaths during the year was 17,226.

The receipts from the Croton water were $480,104, and the expenses $158,104.

The Common Council held 111 sessions, costing the city $12,645, exclusive of the expenses of the ten-room.

A WIZARD'S TRICK OF CHARITY.—The last eminent trick of Professor Anderson, the renowned wizard, was to give to the aged poor of New York city 1000 five-pound loaves of bread, and 1000 four-pound pieces of beef or mutton, to be distributed by the Aldermen of the several wards of that city. The blessings of the poor and needy will be upon him.

FOR LIBERIA.—The Liberia packet of the Maryland Colonization Society, was to sail from Baltimore on the 3d inst. She is expected to take out about 180 emigrants, of which 40 are from Maryland, and 100 from Georgia, who are to be taken on board at Savannah.

DANGEROUS—POOR LOW.—The Louisville Journal of the 6th says: "The steamer Childe Harold, from Cincinnati, with two barges in tow, heavily laden with provisions, sunk one of her barges Sunday night, near Warsaw. A large sugar or tree, lodged under the guard of the steamer, and the end of it caught in the side of the barge, and caused it to fill with water. The barge was laden with pork, and 300 barrels were thrown overboard to lighten it. The Childe Harold arrived at Jeffersonville yesterday, and Captain Scott entered a protest in this city. He has the hull of the McLean in tow, laden with 700 tons of pork. The Childe Harold is drawing 9 feet water, and will have to lighten, or go through the canal."

The same paper says: "We understand that an arrangement has just been consummated and will soon be carried into effect, that will give us a daily line of packets between this city and Memphis, and a tri-weekly line between this and Pittsburgh.

THE HOG TRADE.—The Louisville Democrat of the 6th says: "The hog killing season is over. The houses closed on Saturday last. About one hundred and ninety thousand have been slaughtered at the houses in the city."

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of four and a half per cent.

The Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of four and a half per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent.

WHEELING.—The City Council of Wheeling have passed an ordinance, providing for taking a vote of the people upon the question of subscribing $50,000 towards the construction of a railroad from Wheeling to Wellsville.

OUT OF COAL.—There is no coal in Nashville, and it is expected that the Gas Works will be compelled to suspend operations.

The City Council of Cincinnati has adopted a preamble and resolutions requesting their Senators in Congress and the member from that district to use their influence to have constructed a new canal around the falls on the Indian side, and also to purchase the present one.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from Stockholm, dated, the 30th November, states that in consequence of the late excessive cold, a number of dogs had gone mad, and several persons had been bitten.

The famous clipper yacht America, purchased by Lord Hauptetre for 4,000 guineas, is reported to have so much fallen off in his lordship's estimation, that he would not refuse an offer of 3,000 guineas for her. She is now en route to the Mediterranean with her owner.

FIRE IN VICKSBURG.—The large building on Washington street, near the railroad depot, known as the Martin House, Vicksburg, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

VICKSBURG RAILROAD.—It has been ascertained that 17,215 bales of cotton were transported over this road, between Brandon and Vicksburg, during the month of December. This is 4319 bales more than were ever carried over the road in any one month before.

FLORIDA LEMONS.—The Jacksonville News of the 3d instant, says: "We have received from our friend Mr. Hughey, residing on Lake Monroe, in Orange county, a specimen of the large and beautiful lemons produced on his grove in the vicinity of the Lake. It is of the 'Sicily' variety, and is the largest we have ever seen. It measures *thirteen inches* in circumference, and weighs fifteen ounces."

Seventy-three political journals have been suspended in France, since the commencement of the recent disturbances.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.—This splendid watering place is soon to be sold at public sale, by order of the Nicholas county, Ky., Circuit Court.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.—The Board of Directors of the American Art Union have commenced legal proceedings against the New York Herald for an alleged libel on the Directors of that institution, contained in an article of the 1st inst.

RESULTS OF LIFE INSURANCE.—M. Rutherford, formerly a broker in Louisville, but who failed some time since, died in that city on the 3d inst. He had an insurance of $5,000 on his life, for the benefit of his wife, and thus by this wise forethought, he has left her in comfortable circumstances.

RAPID ADVANCE OF PROPERTY.—A tract of land, near Hawesville, Ky., seven miles from the Ohio River, which not long since was bought for fifty cents an acre, and soon after sold for ten dollars an acre, to an Ohio coal speculator, was again sold a few days ago, to a New York company, for fifty dollars per acre. It is said to contain an extensive deposit of pure cannel coal.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—This case continues to drag its slow length along. At our last accounts, it had already been in progress fifteen days, and there was no prospect of it very speedy termination. On the 23d inst. Mr. Van Buran read the celebrated Consuelo letter, with which the public is already familiar. This interest excited by such a case should be a healthy one.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Louisville papers mention the appearance of a new counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Louisville.

THE FIRE-ALARM.—The experiments with the electric fire-alarm in Boston have proved highly satisfactory, and the system proves to be admirable.

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Atlas of Political Geography, Burke's Cyclopedia,
Penny Cyclopedia, 16 vols., Carter's Gothic Architecture,
Pictorial England, Dallas' Lectures, Hackett's Lectures,
Chillingworth's Religion, Pictures of Private Life,
Christina Evidences, Gibbons' Rome, Crabb's Works,
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Luther on Gallatians, Crinkstank's Home,
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Spectator, Ecclesiastical Polity, Walpole's Letters,
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Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, D'Israelli's Amenities,
Dow's Dictionary, Fielding and Smollet,
Pyramid's Gesta, Swift's Works, Foster's Essays,
Scott's Harmony, Froissart's Chronicles,
Spottswood's Miscellany, Goldsmith's Works,
Keith's Church and State, Hall's Works, Stern's Works,
Graves on Pentateuch, Thiers' Revolution,
Life of Huntington, Thiers' Consulate and Empire,
Hunt's London Architect, Walker's Analysis,
Parsonage Houses, Gate Lodges, &c.,
Valpy's Greek Testament, Westwood's Sacra Pictora,
Huntington's Works, Wood on Rail Roads,
Bacon's Works, Black's Universal Atlas, Burke's Works,
Popular Cyclopedia, Calmet's Dictionary,
Hewlett's Scripture History, Howe's Works,
Ellis' Tales, Johnson's Works, Josephus,
Scenes on the Hosphorus, Beautifully Illustrated,
Mantell's Wonders, Constantinople, Illustrated,
Mantell's Excursion, Castles and Abbeys, Illustrated,
Drawing-Room Table Book, Illustrated,
Maxwell's Wellington, Our Village, Belgium, Illustrated,
Montgomery's Cotton Manufactures, Ruins, Illustrated,
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Larghorne's Plutarch, The Eternal,
Roscoe's Leo and Lorenzo, Forty Days in the Desert,
Foxe's Book of Martyrs, History of the Waldenses,
Fuller's Works, Walks about Jerusalem,
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The Cottage Bible, 2 vols., Galloway on Steam Engine,
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Taylor's Christianity, Jones' Views in London,
Linyard's History of England, Views of Tauen-hire,
Neighbor's History of Rome Taylor's Life of Christ,
Heaspla, Bagster's edition, Newton's Works,
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, National Gallery,
Baxter's Complete Works, 4 vols. quart,
O'Meara's Napoleon, Tomlins' History of England,
Memoirs of O'Connell, Treasury Bible,
O'Halloran's Ireland, Pictures of London,
Chambers' Information for the People, 2
Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature,
Pilgrims Progress, Chambers' Papers for the People,
Ports and Harbors, Kalschmidt's German Dictionary,
Kalschmidt's French and German Dictionary,
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Populaire, 12 vols., Sites and Scenes,
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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

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My Mother's Bible.

This book is all that's left me now.
Tears will unbidden start
With faltering lip and throbbing brow
I press it to my heart.

For many generations past
Here is our family tree
My mother's hands this Bible clasped
She dying gave it me.

Ah! well do I remember those
Whose names these records bear
Who round the hearth stone used to close
After the evening prayer.

And speak of what these pages said
And feel my heart would thrill
And check the sweet words on my head
Were they are living still.

My father read this holy book
To sisters, brothers dear.
And calm was my poor mother's look
Who learned God's word to hear.

Methought from earth I see it yet
Each shadowed well known face
And thrilling memories come
Again that little group is met
Within the walls of home.

Of all the friends e'er knew
Through constancy I've tried.
Where all were false I found there true
My counsellor and guide.

The riches of earth no treasure give
Nor could this volume buy.
For nothing else the way to live.
And taught me how to die.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Alabama Conference on the Bible Cause.

The Committee, after the most careful attention to the subject committed to them, report that for two reasons they think a more detailed notice of the subject than this book usually had is now demanded.

The first reason is that three years have passed during which there has been no report of the agent of the A. B. S. in our field of labor in consequence of which no systematic efforts have been made in the Bible cause, and the interest formerly felt among the people has, to a great extent, passed away.

The second consideration is, the evil effects that *partial* of our postal laws which fix the postage on all pamphlets which the department defines to be "not periodicals" *unusually* high, and requires, in all cases, prepayment of postage upon them. The postage on the annual report of the A. B. S. is distance is 36 cents. (formerly 15) which parent Society do not feel warranted in paying to the multiplied thousands of Pastors, ministers and members for whose special benefit it is printed. To those who are interested this report is indispensable the law has effectually cut off its circulation and deprived the people of its valuable information.

Your committee, therefore, think it the dictate both of piety and of justice, that as far as practicable, this report should lay the subsequent facts connected with the subject before the Conference, and through them before our people, all of whom, equally with ourselves, feel the importance of the Bible. Of the Bible itself we feel that it is useless to say aught to this body of Christian ministers or to the thousands of intelligent Christian church members they represent. We receive and accredit the Bible as revealed in the Old and New Testaments, to be the written mind of Almighty God — In it are contained all things that pertain to life and godliness — By its exceeding great and precious promises it comforts the mourner, strengthens the weak and cheers the despondent. The Bible is the

"Sword of the spirit, buckler shield and armor
By these and refuge from the oppressor's power
In which the poor may find a mine of wealth,
The sick and languishing a spring of health,
The thirsty, streams of grace, the hungry food,
Options to their worshippers a God."

During the thirty-fifth year of its existence, the A. B. S. collected from donations and legacies $129,065 13; from sale of Bibles and Testaments, $156,817 10; in all, $285,882 23. Of this sum, $13,000 are the proceeds of legacies. The Southern States fall far behind the whole mass of benevolence from Georgia $1,000, Missouri $1100, Mississippi $1000, and Louisiana $200, making only $4100, from the whole galaxy of Southern States.

The number of Bibles printed during the year is 270,000, and the number of Testaments 402,000, making 672,000 copies. The issues of the same period were 572,432 copies in thirty-two languages and dialects — a still greater number issued since the formation of the Society, in 1816, is 7,502,967.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society during its last fiscal year, were £61,125 5d, and its issues of Bibles and Testaments 1,136,695 copies. There are more than twenty other Bible Societies scattered over the civilized world, of which we need not say they all seem to feel the importance of the great work in which they are engaged, and are zealously and successfully prosecuting their noble work. These light houses are blazing to and the world. From the dark dominions of the Northern bear to the burning sands of South Africa are Bible societies formed. Great is the multitude of them that publish the Word. Millions of the most part of their *varied* language to Bible and missionary enterprise. The direct donations made by the A. B. S. last year, were in Bibles and Testaments 38,437 copies, and in cash to China $5500, France $8500, the British Islands $1000, in all $8000. The cash thus given to which they could not resort, for want of means, were nearly $5000.

Millions of the race are now in a state of heathenism for the Bible and the Bible societies are rapidly waiting upon the Christian church and philanthropist, for the means to put the Bible in every family in the world, what calamity so great could befall man, than the suspension of the Bible Societies!

Who can depict the famine of the word of the Lord which would follow the stopping of all the Bible agents and presses throughout Christendom. The poor, the neglected, those in far distant mission fields, to whose languages but partial translations have yet been made, would die, and all, especially the shut up to the gloomy necessity of passing into eternity without the light of regeneration. How deeply ingrained in the permanency and success of this great cause into the Christian, and Christian Ministry!

While the past must be set down as a glorious year in the Bible enterprise it cannot be disputed that much more might have been accomplished, could the parent Society have commanded the services of a sufficient number of agents. Facts demonstrate that the Bible cause cannot be successfully carried on without suitable general and subordinate agents, self-sacrificing, laborious, prayerful men, who know the value of the scriptures, and feel the relation they sustain to religion; who shall visit, preach to exhort, and stimulate the people of not the wealthy cities and towns, and more pleasant and populous districts, but the more remote and lonely. Let the hills and valleys of our mountains, and plains they must go, not wait to call and gather to their homes and worship, but from which to extract the needful dollars, alone, but where the clergy and local preachers lacks have neither leisure nor taste for the shepherd. They must go there, and form societies, small and feeble though they be, as centres from which to scatter the Word of Life. Without agents devoted to this work, the Bible cause would be a total failure in a few years the sublime hopes built upon it, would die, as Autumn's sickly flowers.

The parent Society, in their last report, express the opinion and facts fully sustain them: That while the cause may for a time be sustained by the voluntary efforts of pastors and others, there can be but little doubt the services of an agent wholly devoted to the work, would before long, be found needful." Now behold the facts in the case. In the State of New York where the agency and colportage system obtain, they raised during last year, $21,662 77. In Virginia, where the Agency has lain dead on the middle, of the year $3,000 were raised. While in Alabama without a special agent regularly at the work but with the services of five of the most able agents ever in the South visiting all the towns in some portion in the State, only $1000 could be collected.

Who shall say that Alabama, with all her intelligence, piety, and wealth with her thousands of poor, are waiting in any great eagerness, for the Bible. The people with the services of suitable agents would spend that money for articles of fancy and remain destitute of the Word of Life.

We hold that as Christ commanded *his* disciples to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature; so should the friends of the Bible carry it through the whole country and offer it at the door of every cottage. As the husbandman overcasts his furrows with the precious seeds, so should the world be supplied with the Bible, and until we do undertake the work in good earnest our State will fall sadly behind in moral virtue, and in benevolent statistics.

Your committee are of opinion that every parent and guardian, would consider it one of above all price, upon their children and wards by bestowing on each of them as they get able to read a copy of the Bible. It would be a sacred keepsake, connected with which, nothing could be of such amount of solemn and deep importance to the Church and the whole country. It would be a cheap simple and effectual way of keeping the country, in coming years, supplied with the holy Scriptures. More than $1,000 in other years, when the rising dawns shall have joined the song of the redeemed, and when those children shall have become men and are scattered wide over the world they will turn to those sacred memorials, and while they read in their sainted parent's hand writing — My son this is the book of God

read its holy pages make it the guide of thy counsel it was thy parent's stay in the hour of grief. His heart will yield and fall down before God, that will seek salvation.

There never was a period when great efforts were so loudly called for as now, both at home and in foreign lands. Feeble efforts have been made to the gloomy necessity of passing into eternity without the light of regeneration. How deeply ingrained in the permanency and success of this great cause into the Christian, and Christian Ministry!

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REPORT

Of the Committee on Bible Cause of Louisiana Conference.

The Committee beg leave to report, that in conference with Rev. E. H. Thrasher agent of the A. B. Society, and examining specially the W. Bible Society, all May 1853, they were in possession of the following items in relation to the Bible cause.

The Southwestern Bible Society, located in New Orleans, and chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, is auxiliary to the Parent Society in New York. It has undertaken to build a Bible house in New Orleans, which have been subscribed for it $5500, have been expended for an eligible lot. It is thought that $20,000 will finish the building. When the building is complete the next purpose is to raise a fund sufficient to establish a select depository of the publications of the American Bible Society, and the auxiliaries at New York, price without cost of transportation included

5th. That as the American Bible Society desire the services of a member of this Conference as General Agent for Alabama we refer this matter to the Bishop.

J. T. S. Higgins,
H. N. McTyeire,
J. A. Collins,
J. W. Lanly,
W. W. Thomas.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Alabama Conference on Sunday Schools.

In summing up the statistics of Sunday Schools in the Alabama Conference, we have to report as follows: There are 173 schools, 1611 teachers, 7001 scholars, 22,571 volumes, 2150 visitors, $88 05 cents money collected for publishing fund. We have reason to believe that more has been done towards the building up of Sunday Schools within our bounds. Some of the circuits have made no report, others have made very slight ones, showing that in either case this interest has received little attention.

We feel impressed with the importance of giving more time and labor in rearing up and fostering this institution. Other religious and Church objects urge it. To sustain the Church we must have a healthful living ministry. They have to preach to the rising generation, and to be successful they must be acquainted with the wants of the rising generation. Many of the children of the Church are lost to it, and to the world, for want of proper attention in their early years. Many of the children of the Church are lost to it, and to the world, for want of proper attention in their early years.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. McTyeire,
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CIRCULAR.

To the Traveling Preachers of the South-western Conference.

Dear Brethren: As your Assistant Book Agent, I may be permitted to call upon you, and the public generally, that our stock of Methodist books and approved miscellaneous publications including Sabbath School books, in all their variety, is unusually large at this time. We now confidently believe that from the new stock this season at the western depot will be fully as large and complete as that of the Eastern depot. We therefore invite you to call and examine for yourselves, and we feel confident that we can sell you as low as you can buy elsewhere. We also invite your attention to our Sunday School Visitor, that we seek for it an extended circulation. I solicit your subscribers and calling the attention of our people to our terms. We have claimed for it a circulation of 10,000 copies, and hereby bid fair to become a standard publication. Let us all unite in the effort to make the Visitor a welcome visitor to every Sunday School in the South-west. The present year promises to be a year of great prosperity to our Sunday School interest. The present success of our ministers demands special attention to this department of our work. We hope you will engage with renewed energy and vigilance in this good work of spreading the glorious news of the Gospel of the kingdom over all the lands, by the means of the Sunday School. Visitor, that we seek for it an extended circulation. I solicit your subscribers and calling the attention of our people to our terms. We have claimed for it a circulation of 10,000 copies, and hereby bid fair to become a standard publication. Let us all unite in the effort to make the Visitor a welcome visitor to every Sunday School in the South-west. The present year promises to be a year of great prosperity to our Sunday School interest. The present success of our ministers demands special attention to this department of our work. We hope you will engage with renewed energy and vigilance in this good work of spreading the glorious news of the Gospel of the kingdom over all the lands, by the means of the Sunday School.

Yours truly,

E. Stevenson, Agent.

Our catalogue is speedily published in pamphlet form will be promptly forwarded by mail, free of charge, to such of our brethren as may desire it.

Louisville, Ky., December 2, 1853.

The Devil Keeping the Church.

An editorial in the Planters' Enterprise says:

"The devil is a powerful gentleman, and he has a powerful influence over the children of men. He has a powerful influence over the children of men. He has a powerful influence over the children of men.

"Again, referring to the Bible, they say: The Bible does not prohibit dancing. Does the Bible *directly* prohibit theatres, circuses, the making, the using, and the vending of the poison alcohol, going to the gambling saloons, and many other great moral evils that might be mentioned? Yet who will deny that the Gospel, in the spirit and in doctrine, in many ways unchristianly prohibit these evils? Is a gamester acceptable in the sight of heaven because the Bible contains not a command in these words: 'Thou shalt not gamble?' Then may the dancer expect to be prepared to enter heaven, when he goes from the ball room to the bar of God.

I would gladly see our Protestant brethren pursue that by means abrogatory to the majesty of the Christian religion never.

This battle was getting up with the knowledge and approbation of the pastor. The Franklinites love the dance, and there may have been other reasons than those of the religious kept them from the enjoyment of the festivities of the occasion, but as given some reasons given in the corner of the streets of Franklin. There was the incongruity between the means employed and the end in view. Mirth was as follows. Some young men were tickled with an invitation to bring along some of their lady friends to the ball. The ball was to be held in the house of the Secretary of State, to which the Governor, Auditor and members of the General Assembly would not be conducive to the public interests. By being held at an earlier period all must have observed the injurious consequences often met on the local and general elections being on the same day. I would further direct your attention to the absence of any provision in the Constitution for the Executive to remove for the same cause any officer in office. The same rule applies to the Judges. Does it not appear that the Legislature would be justified in removing from office the Secretary of State, Auditor and members of the General Assembly, who

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 24.

GERMAN MISSIONS.—This cause has had a happy impulse given to it by excellent resolutions in the Louisiana and Alabama Conferences, and by the presence and effective appeals of Dr. Sehon, the Missionary Secretary, in our city. Dr. Sehon preached in Felicity street Church on Sunday last, and lifted a collection of over $300 for this purpose. He will preach in the McGhee and Moreau street Churches to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., when, after the sermon, aid will be called for for building a German Church.

Next week Dr. Sehon will visit Baton Rouge, Woodville, Natchez, Vicksburg and other places, in the active prosecution of the important business he has in charge. We have no doubt that what is not accomplished by his efforts here, in building the German Church, will readily be done by the generous aid of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, when Brother Hofer calls on them.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—On yesterday four of the missionaries destined for California arrived in the city: Brothers Lockley and Leyne of Alabama, and the two Brothers Simmons, of Georgia. They leave on the Empire City. To-night a missionary meeting will be held at McGhee Church, corner Perdido and Baronne streets, at which these brethren will be present. Services to commence at 7 o'clock; conducted by Dr. Sehon. To this interesting occasion the Church and public are respectfully invited.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society would be prepared to submit his annual report this week, if pledges of the Anniversary Meeting at Thibodaux were closed. Will Bros. Ferguson or Reed please forward a statement.

☞ The Reports on First Page will amply repay a perusal—especially the first and elaborate one, on Bible Cause.

PARIS LETTER.—Our correspondent has been anticipated, by telegraph, as to French elections. We find in the following extract what strikes us as a very correct epitome of contemptraneous French history:

> BILL OF THE FRENCH PLAY.—Theatre Francais Elysee: Sole manager, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Every day, until a further coup d'etat, will be presented the laughable farce, entitled "The French Republic; or, Freedom in Fetters!" Principal characters by MM. Louis Napoleon, Bonaparte, Rother, Turgot, St. Arnaud, Ducos, etc., and Mlle. Fortune; together with a large corps of supernumeraries. In addition to whom, the performances will be supported by the entire strength of the French Army!! To give every facility for criticism, and the exercise of unbiased opinion, the free list, without the exception of the press, is entirely suspended!!!
>
> ☞ In preparation, and will be duly announced, a revival of the grand serio-comic, comic-melo-dramatic spectacle, "The Empire!!! Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! No money returned!"

STILL WITHOUT A BISHOP.—The Rev. Dr. Creighton, who was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of NewYork, has formally declined the office. The diocese must therefore remain a while longer in its "anomalous position."

Alabama Missionary Treasury.

We feel in need of exclamation points, capitals, etc., and other rejoicing material, in introducing the Alabama Conference figures below. The Lord make this church territory like a watered garden. Is the $30,000 mark too high for this year!

We clip this sentence of surprise and admiration from the Western Christian Advocate of the 7th instant:

"The South Carolina Conference closed its session at Georgetown, December 16. The returns for missionary money indicate a sum of over *eighteen thousand* dollars. No Annual Conference in America, in one year, has raised a sum so magnificent as this."

What will Doctor Simpson say to the statement below!

MOBILE, Jan. 20, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: The Treasurer of our Conference Missionary Society informs me that the amount of our collections the last year is as follows:

From Circuits	$16,332 35
" Stations	4,525 40
" Legacy and other sources	1,532 61
" Missions	3,441 25
Total	$25,831 61

His report in full will be forwarded in a few days.

Respectfully, J. HAMILTON.

A Specimen Letter.

Just before going to press, the following was received from an itinerant brother. A good specimen, we take it:

MY DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: I with others of our Conference pledged my best efforts for twenty new subscribers this year; and here is a beginning. Please send the Advocate to Br. C. C. H., A—— Postoffice, A—— county, Alabama, and charge the amount to me. When I get enough to make even change, I will remit forthwith. Yours in Christ,

***

SOUTHERN METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The January number—first of volume VI—has been received at this office. Contents:

1. English Infidelity—Rev. T. V. Moore, Virginia.
2. Ralph Waldo Emerson—J. C. Burly, Kentucky.
3. Egyptian Archæology—Rev. I. Denton, Sumter co., Ala.
4. Jewish Sacrifices—Rev. R. Abbey, Yazoo City, Miss.
5. Pulpit Homogeneities—L. M. Lee, D.D., Virginia.
6. Rule of Faith—Rev. J. C. Granbery, Lynchburg, Va.
7. Sketches of Recent Works—By the Editor.
8. Literary Intelligence—By the Editor.

Dr. Doggett has succeeded in organizing a corps of Review writers, in the South, whose ability the present number presents in a highly favorable light. For the service he is thus doing to Southern literature, the editor deserves not only the thanks but the patronage of the Southern public. In addition to this strong local reason, our own Quarterly has stronger claims to patronage in its intrinsic merits, which have, under the present editor, steadily advanced up to this point. We hope soon to see the subscription-lists that have lately passed the Annual Conferences in his favor.

THE LAY MOVEMENT—NORTH.

Some things of interest have been transpiring, of late, in the M. E. Church, North, ominous of troublesome agitation to our brethren there. On account of our absence, we have not been able to keep our readers advised of these matters as they arose. We now present them with a synopsis.

In obedience to the call of a Committee of Nine, (appointed at a former meeting) a meeting of the male members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city and county of Philadelphia, was held in the Union Church, Thursday evening, Dec. 11, 1851.

Several speakers addressed the meeting, after it was formally organized, by appointing a President, Secretaries, and twenty-three Vice Presidents. The design of the meeting was to promote such changes in the ecclesiastical system as might allow the introduction of lay influence into the counsels and administration of the Church.

Alexander Cummings, Esq., the chief speaker, presented, among the *urgent* reasons for the proposed changes, the statistics of the Philadelphia Conference and the Church, North, generally. The minutes of the Philadelphia Conference were said to show that for the last six or eight years it had been at a stand, if not retrograding; and in the Church, North, it was asserted and sustained by figures, that there had been, since 1844, a steady and rapid decline. [The speaker produced statistics, proving that in the seven years succeeding the division, the Church, North, had decreased 28,552, while the Church, South, had increased 75,368. But Dr. Peck has since made a rebutting statement, from authoritative documents, showing the gratifying fact that the Church, North, has had in the time specified a net increase of 65,162.]

The following, among other RESOLUTIONS, was, after discussion, adopted by a majority:

"*Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of twenty persons, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to act as an Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to adopt the necessary measures to call a General Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 3d day of March, 1852, to consist of delegates from the various stations and circuits within the bounds of our church, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the General Conference, to be held in Boston in May next, for such action in their body assembled, as will secure the introduction of lay-delegates into our Conferences, and such other modification in the government of our church, as the wisdom of the Convention may suggest or agree upon."

According to Zion's Herald the names of the officers indicate that the main strength of the Church in Philadelphia is in the movement.

Where or in what it will end we make no prophecy. Those foremost in it disavow anything "radical or revolutionary." The "Radicals of 25 years ago," they would stand aloof from. Great attachment is professed for the Episcopacy, the itineracy and the whole body of Ministry.

The official organ at NewYork gives the "cold shoulder" to the affair—refuses to publish the proceedings. The Boston editor is not so unfavorable. Nothing yet has appeared in the other Church papers.

We trust that wise counsels will prevail, that principles fairly settled in the past Radical controversy, at so much cost to the peace of the Church, may not be unsettled, and that any new issues that may be presented will be disposed of in best judgment and charity.

While we rejoice at the satisfacton that pervades the laity and ministry of Southern Methodism *with things as they are*, we confess to no great surprise at the present developements in the North. The great mass of conservative, intelligent laymen there have douhtless been sadly misrepresented in the tone and action of their ministry for the last seven years, and it is not to be wondered at that they feel like having a hand in things. Can *such* laymen have any sympathy with the fanaticism which pushed matters to the verge, despite all Constitutional barriers, in the General Conference of 1844, and forced a division of the Church? How mortified must have been this class of Methodist laymen in NewYork at that anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting, which gave all concerned in it such unenviable notoriety, even at home! As good citizens, as law abiding men, they must have felt themselves compromited before the whole country by the conduct of their pastors. How must the Methodists in Baltimore, Washington and Western Virginia, who are frank, consistent, straightforward men, regard the false position they are continually made to assume before the Church and world, by their preachers in Annual and General Conference?

And to make the matter short, how strong and general must be the sentiment of disapprobation, not to say indignation entertained by the fair-dealing covenant-keeping laity of the North, at the manner in which the PLAN OF SEPARATION has been kept and the PROPRIETY divided? Their preachers have not managed this thing to suit them we venture to say—far from it. This entering solemnly into contracts and then repudiating them; this refusing to do justice until forced by law; this holding the funds of widows and orphans until a judgment of the United States Court intervenes—all these things must be very embarrassing and mortifying to the large body of laity in the Church, North. And to complete the misery, an APPEAL is talked of! It is even possible their preachers may fight it out against the claims of delayed justice to the last ditch.

Now, our lay brethren in the North must be very uncomfortable under all this. They cannot consent to these things. This situation before fellow citizens, sister churches and the world, must be annoying. How can they answer all the questions put to them about justice to the South? They are for the most part *concrete* men; their preachers *abstract* men. Many of the best of them are conservative; many of their leading preachers ultra. Who can blame the laity, under this state of things, which seems not to be on the mend, for wishing to interfere? What can keep them from interfering, if their preachers go on, without check, as they have been going on since 1844? Verily, the Northern Methodist laity have exercised long patience.

California Missionaries.

We were sitting in the sanctum on Thursday, in "quiet conference" with the missionary Secretary, and had just read and thought over the last (private) letter of Dr. Boring, dwelling upon this sentence: "Let not only TWENTY but THIRTY strong, good men be here by April, and my word and reputation, nay, my ALL are pledged to find them work and bread. If the Lord spare us we will invest this whole country," etc. Just here two Californians came along *prospecting* for the office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. They were soon put at rest, with feet hoisted high on the stove, and announced themselves as fresh from the Methodist "diggings" about Nevada, and full of news from our missionaries there. At this the bland face of the Secretary lighted up, and he went through a set of interrogatories, of which the following are our notes in part.

Messrs. Hobby and Easely left Grass Valley, a beautiful valley about four miles from Nevada, 26th November. Rev. J. Blythe is represented by them as doing a fine work in those regions. He had lately finished a chapel in Nevada—in which there were, previously, chapels of the M. E. Church, North, and Presbyterians. In Grass Valley, Bro. B. had just opened another preaching place and built a chapel—the only one in the Valley. This is a good neighborhood, and promises to be a permanent settlement, for "the gold quartz leads about there." The chapel is not quite finished; has frame, roof, windows, floor, doors—the doors not swung when Mr. H. left. Religious service had been held once. Mr. H. knows the chapel to be well framed, for he had the job himself, and was paid for it.

Ques. How was the money raised, and how did they go about building a church there?

Ans. (by Mr. H.) "Mr. B—— came to me about the first November, while I was busy at work; but I had heard him preach at private houses about the place, and once out of doors. He said they must have a meeting house, and could I help him some. I am a Baptist. We went out on spare times, among the mines and into the quartz mills, the offices and grog-shops and private houses, and raised what we could in "dust" and subscriptions. Major N——, from Missouri, and Judge W., of Mobile, Mr. W——, a Northern man, and others, went about with the parson. Some of us were made into a building committee, and the building was contracted for, to be ready in three weeks."

Q. How did you buy a lot to build on?

Ans. (by both.) "We did n't buy at all. We just went and looked out a good site and settled down on it. The place had not yet been laid off into lots. The Methodists own that piece of ground now, and no body else: it is eighty feet square, and you may say it is on Mill street, though not exactly."

We take these two gentlemen—one from Kentucky and the other from Illinois—to be sound, sensible, plain, honest men, and their conversation has certainly been intensely interesting, so lately from the scenes in which our ministerial brethren are toiling. Our sympathies for them are greatly quickened. These join with others in representing the disposition of California to receive with open arms the messengers of the M. E. Church, South. Our section of Methodism and of Christianity had as well withdraw from Texas as from California. It would be injustice to ourselves and to the thousands of Southern men and Southern Methodists there even to falter in our course of steady reinforcement. The kindly insinuated offer to come over, from Dr. B., is assuming a pretty serious aspect in our conscience; and we answer the Doctor's letter, both the published and private one, right here, on that point, that we should like heartily to be with him at the formation of the Pacific Conference.

Messrs. H. and E. inform us that at Havana they met with our missionary brethren on their way, in good health and at their appropriate work. They spent a day on the Philadelphia, in changing steamers, and were made aware of preachers on board by religious services held morning and evening, in the cabin. They inquired who these men were, and made a brief acquaintance. "The large gentleman from Kentucky [Bailoy] read the Bible, sang and prayed in the morning, and the thin looking one [Fulton] did the same in the evening."

We regret that some letters sent to this office from the missionaries were lost on the way, with a portion of the baggage of one of these gentlemen.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The Rev. Moses Stuart, Professor of Andover Theological Seminary for the last forty years, is dead. He was 71 years of age. Rev. Walter Balfour, a distinguished Universalist preacher and writer, died recently at Charlestown, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

Capt. Joel Cook, a soldier of the Revolution, and the last survivor of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, died on the 19th ult., at his residence on Long Island, in the 91st year of his age.

DEATH OF MRS. POLK.—Mrs. Jane Polk, widow of Samil Polk, Esq., and mother of the late President Polk, died at her residence in Columbia, Tenn., on Sunday night, the 11th inst. Mrs. Polk was beloved by all who knew her, esteemed for her rare piety and many social virtues, and had been, through a long series of years, a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Our accounts, together with a communication, touching the conditions and prospects of this branch of the Southern Methodist Book Concern, were mailed, in due time, to Clinton, La., the seat of the late session of your Conference. But from a report, just to hand, per Rev. R. Abbey, we learn that these papers failed to reach the Conference, during its session. This is deeply regretted, as we are in much need of funds, and had fully expected to have realized a very considerable amount from the members of your body. Under these circumstances, our receipts have fallen far below our confident anticipations. It is, therefore, most earnestly desired, that all who are indebted to this concern will, at their earliest convenience, transmit to us, in whole, or in part at least, the amount of their several accounts. We make this request, in view of our pending necessities.

I will add, in conclusion, that our stock of Methodist and miscellaneous books, and Sabbath School publications, is, at this time, unusually large; and it is now the opinion of your agent that from henceforth this Concern will be fully able to meet the entire demand of the Church for theological literature, in all its different forms, throughout the whole South-western range of the connection. Your orders are, therefore, most respectfully invited.

Our catalogue, as recently issued from the press, will be promptly forwarded to all the members of your Conference, whose address you may be able to obtain.

E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1852.

Conference Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late session of the Alabama Conference:

Resolved, That the first Friday in May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that He may raise up and send forth more laborers into His vineyard.

Whereas suppers, fairs and concerts are becoming very common, in order to raise money for benevolent objects, and our people go to such places, and justify themselves because the objects are said to be benevolent, therefore

Resolved, That this Conference unqualifiedly disapprove of the practice, and will not countenance it among our people.

The Conference passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the citizens of Mobile, for their hospitality to its members during our session among them. Also, to the members and owners of those steamboats who have so generously, from year to year, conveyed the preachers to and from the seat of Conference, free of charge.

T. W. DORMAN, Sec'y.

Report on the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Committee reported the following, relative to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, at the late session of the Louisiana Conference, which was adopted:

"We feel confident that from its birth to the present time it has been steadily gaining the good will of our people, not only through ours, but several other Annual Conferences.

"Your Committee heartily approve of the selection of the present editor, by the Publishing Committee, and believe that much of the success of the paper has been the result of this judicious choice; for notwithstanding its infancy, it will compare with any of our older Church papers; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Louisiana Conference, will make our best efforts to extend the circulation of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, by obtaining *cash* subscribers, and the renewal of old subscriptions,"

C. A. FRAZEE,
A. E. GOONWYN.

☞ N. B. The Conference subsequently resolved, that each would endeavor to obtain twenty new subscribers during the year, on the *cash principle*.

Course of Study of the Ala. Conf. for 1852.

FIRST YEAR.

Bible as to Doctrines..Wm. Murrah.
Wesley's Sermons..Wm. H. Milburn.
Fletcher's Appeal..James L. Cotten.
English Grammar..Daniel Duncan.
Composition..By the whole Committee.

SECOND YEAR.

Bible as to Sacraments and Ordinances..T. O. Summers.
Watson's Life of Wosley..Jamee A. Heard.
Watson's Apology..Josiah Barker.
Fletcher's Christian Perfection..J. D. Fisher.
Ancient Geography..Thos. Y. Ramsey.
Discipline..O. R. Blue.
Composition..By the whole Committee.

THIRD YEAR.

Bible as to History and Chronology..J. Hamilton.
Ruter's Church History..C. D. Oliver.
Watson's Institutes..Parts I and II..P. P. Neely.
Rhetoric, Blair's University Edition..A. H. Powell.
Composition or Sermon..By the whole Committee.

FOURTH YEAR.

Bible Generally..Thos. W. Dorman.
Watson's Institutes..Parts III and IV..J. S. Hughes.
Powell on Succession..Thos. H. Foster.
Old Christianity vs. Papal Novelties, by G. Ousley..E. J. Hamill.
Logic..A. H. Mitchell.
Sermon..By the whole Committee.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

To Centenary Institute..J. S. Hughes, R. M. Saunders, Wm. Murrah, Josiah Barker and A. H. Powell.
To Lagrange..P. P. Neely, C. D. Oliver and T. W. Dorman.
To Oak Bowery..C. D. Oliver, O. R. Blue and J. S. Hughes.
To the Macon Female Institute..V. L. Hopkins, J. E. Newman and T. W. Dornan.

☞ NOTE.—Some of the nominations for the committees above were made by the names of the individuals, and others as the preachers in charge of certain places, which has resulted in a little confusion, putting the same person on more committees than one, thereby rendering it inexpedient, if not impossible, for such individuals to perform *all* the duties assigned them. Query: Would it not be better to leave this matter, hereafter, in the hands of the Bishop, the Conference requesting him to appoint such committees? T. W. D.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 18, 1851.

There is in Normandy an interesting missionary station, in the small town of Lizieux, near the residence of Guizot, one of the ministers of Louis Philippe. Begun four years ago, by the Rev. C. De Boinville, Wesleyan minister, amidst a population of bigoted Roman Catholics, it has slowly but steadily progressed, and now reckons about fifty converts to Protestanism. A very neat chapel, built in the Gothic style, was dedicated for divine worship on the 2d of August last. It can hold about one hundred and thirty persons, and is sometimes filled. Brother De Boinville being unwell, I was called, at the end of last month, to supply his place for the Sabbath. I had much pleasure in becoming acquainted with the simple and pious members of his flock, and to hear at a class meeting the Christian experience of some who were, a few months ago, superstitious papists.

I returned to Paris on the 2d of December, and arrived in town by rail in the evening. Every thing seemed to be as quiet as usual. However, on my way home, I noticed a large bill on white paper, (the reserved color for official acts of the Government,) and I stopped to read it. To my great astonishment, it was a proclamation from the President of the Republic to the people, and a decree declaring that the National Assembly was dissolved, as well as the Council of State, that Paris was put in a state of siege, (that is under martial law,) that universal suffrage was restored, and that the people would be called to vote in a few days on the re-election of the President for ten years.

This stirring news was at first well received, as a walk on the Boulevards an hour afterwards convinced me. Every one seemed to think that the National Assembly richly deserved its fate; the restoration of universal suffrage was considered to be a great boon; the boldness and suddenness of the President's *coup d'etat* won a general admiration, as well as the completeness and energy of the measures he had taken. But, on second thought, many began to say that he had violated the constitution, and had no right to act as he had done; that the National Assembly having issued out of universal suffrage, he had in fact destroyed what the people had done; and his *coup d'etat* was attributed merely to his tyrannical ambition, and not to his desire for the welfare of France. Some of the members of the dissolved Assembly encouraged these thoughts, and barricades were set up against the Government.

But it was useless to strive against Louis Napoleon. He had brought into Paris above 100,000 men, whose officers were devoted to him. What could be done against such an army! The barricades were soon taken, many of the insurgents killed, and after a fight of a day and a half, on the 4th and 5th, quiet was restored to Paris. It would now be impossible for a stranger to guess that our streets have lately been soiled with blood, and that the canon was roaring in the Boulevards only a fortnight ago.

Unhappily, matters have not been so quickly settled in the Provinces. In some departments, where the Socialist or Legitimist propaganda had been very active, or where there were but few troops, the insurgents have been the stronger, and have exercised, it is said, many cruelties by way of reprisals. We cannot, however, place an implicit confidence in the news now given, as the liberty of the press is for the present suspended, and we can receive in Paris no newspapers from the Provinces, but such as are favorable to the President's acts. The opposition papers have all been stopped, until they promised to say nothing unfavorable to the *coup d'etat*.

All the political parties that were fighting one against the other before the 2d of the month, the Napoleonians, the Orleanists, the Legitimists, the Moderate Republicans, the Red Republicans and the Socialists, have all disappeared. There are now but two parties in France, those who disapprove the *coup d'etat*, and those who are highly favorable to it.

The first are very violent against the President. He is, say they, guilty of high treason for having dissolved the National Assembly, in opposition to a formal declaration of the constitution. He has put Paris and nearly one half of France under martial law, when it was not necessary. He has destroyed the liberty of the press, so that the people, who will soon be called upon to vote, cannot be enlightened on their true interests, and only hear one-sided views of what ought to be done. He has not in reality re-established universal suffrage, since the people, being under a reign of terror, dare not vote freely. He has indeed shown that he cared very little for the people, for he gave orders that the persons at the barricades should be shot at once, together with all the persons passing by or looking on, whoever they might be. He has shown his weakness by his coercive and tyrannical measures, and his strength is only derived from the bayonets he has at command. In fact, he is a slave to ambition, who wished to remain in power, cost what it may, and who had nothing to lose by a *coup d'etat*, but every thing to gain, in case he should have the victory.

Others, in a much greater number, take a very different view of the matter. According to their opinion, the President has only acted for the welfare of France, even to the risk of his own life. He has violated the constitution, true, but he could not do otherwise. The Assembly were plotting against him, and if he had not sent to prison the leaders of the Assembly, he would have been sent there himself, which would have been the cause of much more fighting; of two evils he has therefore chosen the lesser. Besides, he has, by so doing, only hastened the crisis which was so much dreaded in 1852. By hastening it he has been enabled to destroy the subversive plans of the Socialists, who were making extensive preparations for the month of May, but, who, being taken by surprise, before they were ready, have been more easily conquered. The crisis is now past, trade and commerce can flourish in peace, no one being left in cruel suspense of what is to happen. As to the measure that have been taken against the liberty of the press, they are only for a time, and have been made imperious by the rules of martial law, and by the excitement which generally prevails. All the seemingly tyrannical measures taken by the President have been dictated by the same necessity. At the barricades he has not fought against the people, but against a few insurgents, who were hoping to pillage Paris, and to introduce anarchy. The excesses and cruelty the army are said to be guilty of, are not proven. As to voting, if a man dare not vote according to his conscience, because he is under martial law, that man is a coward, and does not deserve to have a vote. The President is not an ambitious despot; he has proved it by permitting the vote by ballot, although he had at first proposed another mode of voting. He now asks for a Lower House, elected by universal suffrage, a Senate, a Council of State, a Ministry named by the Chief Magistrate—and for that very reason held in check by the two Chambers, and through them by public opinion—a President, whose tenure of office is limited to ten years. Can this system of checks and counterchecks between the Executive and the Legislative be called pure despotism! No. Therefore Napoleon must be, once more, as in December, 1848, the man to whom all France will look for the resettlement of a government under which people may sleep without fear of having their throats cut, or being pillaged of their substance.

Whichever of these two conflicting opinions be the proper one, one thing is certain, viz.: that Bonaparte has for him the army, the Romish clergy, and many of the tradesmen and working classes.

1. As to the *army*, the very name of the President would suffice to excite most of the soldiers in his favor. Napoleon is for them the hero, who will bring honor and glory on the French army. A fortnight ago, I met a young soldier, who had fought that very morning on the barricades, and had seen some of his comrades fall around him. "That's the man for us," said he, speaking of the President, "I am ready to give my head for him, if it be necessary," and he passed his hand along his neck with a very significant gesture, adding: "there are many who would do the same. Vive Napoleon!" I have no doubt but this feeling is general amongst the soldiers. As citizens, they have a right to vote, and their votes have already been taken. The results are not yet known, but it is said that some of the regiments have been unanimous in favor of Louis Napoleon, whilst nineteen twentieths of the others have voted for him. Backed by the army, which numbers 400,000 men, he can do whatever he pleases.

2. The *Romish clergy*, who are always on the stronger side, have also from the first, approved of the coup d'etat. The *Univers*, published by the Jesuits, is scarcely surpassed in his eulogy of the President by the organs of the Government. M. de Montalembert has written a long letter in the papers, in order to secure his re-election as chief magistrate. The clergy, even, have deigned to enter into the political arena, and the Bishop of Chartres has sent a circular to all the curates of his diocese inviting them to vote for Napoleon, "who represents the party of order and peace." This attitude of the Romanists, in view of the approaching elections, clearly shows that the President is favorable to them. This tendency, which may lead him to persecute the Protestants, is also shown by a late decree of his, by which he has transformed the Pantheon into a Romish church, dedicated to St. Genevieve, the patroness saint of Paris.

3. The *tradesmen* wish him to be the master, because they hope that he will carry France quietly through 1852; and provided that they may sell their wares, they do not care much about religious liberty, or the liberty of the press.

4. Lastly, Napoleon has brought over to him many working men, by giving them work. To this effect, the Government has decided to enlarge some of the old streets in the city, and to pierce new ones, to make a railway round Paris, so as to unite the various termini of the Rouen, Northern, Strasbourg, Lyons and Orleans railways, to push on with greater activity than hereto the Lyons and Bordeaux lines, and to embellish some of sea ports, such as Nantes and Bordeaux.

It is, therefore, nearly certain that Napoleon will be elected. Yet there are many fears abroad, and commerce is rather slack, just at a time of the year when it generally is very brisk, on account of the festivities of the new year, and of the numerous presents then made and received. The elections are to take place on the 20th and 21st, and the result can scarcely be known before new year's day. There will therefore be but little buying and selling this year. Happy, if we would after this have liberty, rest and order in France for some time to come!

I am glad to receive the N. O. C. Advocate regularly. The Paris correspondent of the NewYork Christian Advocate has desired me not to sign my letters by a C. which is his initials in that paper. You will, therefore, have the kindness henceforth to sign my letters J. P. C.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Reading—To the Young.

"Give thyself to reading," said the great Apostle to the Gentiles, in his letter to his son in the Gospel, and this is said in some sense to every young man on earth. God is in the Bible, in history, and in all his works. And how many glories and wonders are there in these? How wide, how varied and attractive is the field of knowledge for the exercise of the intelligent and immortal mind of man! Cultivate, we beseech you, if you have not already done so, a taste for useful reading.

It may be asserted as a general and truthful proposition, that a young man who has no taste for reading, is doomed to ignorance and obscurity. Cultivate the habit of reading, and like every other habit, it will grow with your growth and strengthen with your strength, and become one of the richest and most unfailing sources of happiness. Resolve to know, and you *shall* know. Be not discouraged at difficulties, they will only strengthen you, and give robustness and vigor to the powers of the mind. Be not discouraged at the slowness of your progress; mountains are not ascended at a single bound, from base to summit, but by slow and toilsome steps, only, can their highest peake be gained. Proud palaces, the home of kings and the ornament of cities, are not reared in a day, but stone after stone and timber after timber are added until by gradual process the structure is completed. There is no royal road to knowledge; it must be acquired by labor, long continued and faithful labor. But it is a toil cheered by a thousand pleasures—pleasures that deepen and heighten with our progress.

Knowledge will give you a respectability and an influence in the community that can never be attained without it. Would you be respected? get knowledge. Would you be useful? get knowledge. Do you wish to leave some track upon the sands of time, to tell to on-coming times that once you passed that way? then seek after knowledge.

It is a want of taste for reading that leads so many of our young men, and especially in cities, to scenes of dissipation and excitement, to escape the dullness and monotony of their leisure hours; this often leads them to varied forms of vice, and ultimately to disgrace and ruin.

A habit of reading will so pleasantly occupy our leisure that we shall feel no need of exciting scenes, or gay and dissipated companions, but we shall have at home a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." And this will powerfully tend to keep you from "evil communications," that most dangerous rock on the coast of time, on which so many gallant barks have struck and gone down forever.

Nothing earthly can confer so much pleasure as a taste for reading useful books; it is a source of happiness even in youth and prosperity, but in age, loneliness and adversity, it is almost the only earthly resource for mental enjoyment.

Man is a social being—he must, he will have society of some sort; but it is not always in our power, and especially of the young, to gain access to the society of the educated, talented and traveled. But through the medium of books, we can hold familiar intercourse with the purest, the wisest and the greatest whose honored names have rolled down the tide of time. It is true they are physically dead; but their glorious thoughts are embalmed in their immortal works. Books are the only true levelers; they bring all classes together, and introduce us into daily and familiar intercourse with the noblest of our race.

But some will urge it, maybe, that they have neither the time to read, nor the money to buy books. Let us only improve the little odds and ends of time for one month, and see how many valuable ideas we shall have acquired, and then we shall see that mental improvement is possible for us; only let us not waste the hours and minutes; moments are more precious than dust of diamond.

There are few men who do not waste more time in useless visits and unprofitable talk, in the course of ten years, than would, if wisely improved, make them men of respectable information in several departments of knowledge. Books are so plenty and so cheap, that but a small degree of industry and economy is necessary to secure enough to make us quite well informed, and in time gather a respectable library. Every man, we affirm, can be generally informed who *wills* to be. Then let the voice of God, of patriotism and self-respect prompt you to the work with hearty good will. J. B. WALKER.

NewOrleans, January, 1852.

China and the Chinese.

As our rapidly increasing commercial marine, in the Pacific gradually draws us nearer to China, any information pertaining to the inhabitants of that country, its resources and products, becomes interesting. An intelligent correspondent of the Washington National Intelligencer, who is evidently well acquainted with the Chinese, their manners and habits, and with the country, as far as foreigners are permitted to explore, gives some interesting facts relative to this hitherto almost unknown people. The day is not far distant when the relations of the United States with China will be of such an intimate nature that a full knowledge of the fundamental organization of society in that distant land will be invaluable, and all information which may be gleaned from the experience of those who have made this subject a study, should become public property. We make the following extract from the letter of which we speak:

"The Chinese empire, as it now stands, is more remarkable for the numberless ages that it has held together, the vast swarms of human beings that are living and sustained within its limits, than for any active influence it exerts upon the destinies of other countries. The silks and teas, now the principal articles of exportation, administer to the comforts and luxuries of the wealthy and non-laboring classes of other countries, and to the very few who are employed to prepare them for use; but the large numbers of producers and laboring people in the United States and Europe are very little, if at all, benefited by the present state of trade with China. There are scarcely any foreign manufactures and products, consumed in China. The opium trade, and some few portions of raw cotton are the only counterbalancing sources of reimbursement for all the money left here for teas, silks, etc., and they are confined almost entirely to British India, and consequently redound to England's advantage."

The opium trade, which the Government has been compelled, at the mouth of the cannon, to tolerate, costs the nation $30,000,000 per annum, but as yet, none of the products or manufactures of the United States, of any consequence, have been made necessary to the wants of the Celestials. We pay vast sums of money each year for teas, silks, and other articles, most of which finds its way into the hands of the drug speculators of India, while but for this extensive monopoly we might, in China, soon have a good customer for cheap cotton fabrics, and even bread stuffs. The enormous profits which are now confined to the few, would then be legitimately distributed throughout the world, and the United States would come in for a large share. The rapid encroachments which our clippers have already made within the last few years in the carrying trade from China, is but an indication of what American enterprise is destined to accomplish in that quarter of the globe. With our steamships covering the most distant seas, an easy and rapid communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see, early in the future, an American influence in the eastern world, which will unlock its hidden treasures and turn to our shores almost the entire current of wealth which has so long been emptied into the coffers of our Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

We have the advantage of the world in establishing a lucrative trade with China, and it is in the nature of the progress we are constantly making as a nation, that these advantages should soon be improved to the utmost.

The Intelligencer's correspondent says:

"It is beginning to be the opinion here that in a few years Shanghai will be the chief trading port with foreigners, or the headquarters for foreign merchants. The reasons are obvious: The provinces lying adjacent to and in the interior from Shanghai are the ports of the country where the silks are principally made and teas cultivated. By shipping these commodities immediately from Shanghai, the expense and delay of the present land transportation may be saved, which will not only expedite business operations, but save something on the first cost of the articles to the merchants. The river Woosung, on which the city is built, is deep enough for any class of merchant vessels, and is at all times a good and safe anchorage. The climate, too, as the city is several degrees further north than Canton, is more pleasant and salubrious. The people of this more northern latitude are said to be a better class, and have none of the piratical propensities for which their brethren in Canton river are somewhat celebrated. By encouraging Chinese immigrants to California, and treating them kindly, much may be done to remove the prejudices that exist in China against us."

The Christian Missionaries in this benighted country have as yet been unable to make any great progress, as they have not only the language, but the prejudices of thousands of years to contend against. The missionary hospital at Canton has, however, done signal service to the cause of humanity, and the many operations and cures performed by the Rev. P. Parker, M. D., have done much to soften and enlighten the hearts of the barbarians.

The writer speaks with great pride of the appearance of the American shipping at Whampoa. In regard to our naval force, he thinks it bad

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

policy to employ large ships on that station. Two steamers of 800 or 1000 tons burthen, can be kept afloat there at an expense not exceeding that of one large vessel, and he made much more efficient in protecting our commercial interests.

The contemplated line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai is an enterprise which would confer immense benefits on the commerce of the United States, and no efforts should be spared to carry it into effect.

QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR 1852.

The January number of the 6th volume of the Quarterly Review has been sent off in due time, and some may have been sent out that should have been discontinued; in this we have done the best we could, with the lights before us. In their direction we may not have made all the changes desired; and especially in those sent to ministers whose residence we are not advised of; and we give this notice to request all who have changed their postoffice to advise us of the change, and request their former. Postmaster to forward the number to their present address. And last, but not least, to request all subscribers who have not paid in advance, to look at our terms on the cover, and send us the funds for the present volume, and all arrearages; and in all cases where funds are reported to have been paid, to tell to whom they were paid, that we may give the proper credits and make the necessary charges.

JOHN EARLY.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1852.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

On the Tuscaloosa District, Alabama Conference.

Greensboro'	Jan. 31 and Feb.
Marion	February 7 and 8
Arcola Quarterly Conference, at Oak Grove, at New Berne	February 14 and 15
New Prospect, at Wesley Chapel	February 21 and 22
Brush Creek, at Mount Hermon	February 28 and 29
Centerville, at Mahon's	March 6 and 7
Jones's Valley, at Jonesboro'	March 13 and 14
New Lexington, at New Lexington	March 20 and 21
Tuscahoma	March 27 and 28
Big Sandy, at Mount Pleasant or Wilkinson's	April 3 and 4

THOMAS J. KIRKER, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

On the Memphis District, Alabama Conference.

Demopolis	February 14 and 15
Alabama Colored Mission	February 21 and 22
Union Town and Orrville	February 28 and 29
Cahaba and Centreville, at	March 6 and 7
Talon Town Circuit, at	March 13 and 14
Lower Peach Tree, at Moseley	March 20 and 21
Marengo Colored Mission, at Linwilliver	March
Magnolia Colored Mission	March
Dayton	March 27 and 28
Dayton Colored Mission	March
Buckatunnie Circuit, at Mount Carmel	April 3 and 4
Butler Circuit, at Bear Creek	April 10 and 11
Gaston Circuit, at Coke's Chapel	April 17 and 18

JOSHUA T.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS, &c.

For the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference.

Montgomery Station	February 14
Montgomery Circuit, at Mount Meigs	February 21 and 22
Union, at Line Creek	February 28 and 29
Hayneville Circuit, at Hayneville	March 6 and 7
Tuskegee Circuit, at Asbury	March 13 and 14
Tuskegee Circuit, at Salem	April 10 and 11
Crawford Circuit, at Bethlehem	April 17 and 18
Lafayette, at Bethlehem	April

[illegible] that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, showing us the glory of God the Father in the face of Jesus Christ, then we see and feel, in part at least, our state, deplorable by nature. We see that God is angry with us every day for our wickedness—we read our condemnation in his law—which is holy, just and good. We see our own weakness and helplessness, involved in the *horrible* pit of sin, the miry clay of iniquity, dead in trespasses and in sin, so that there remineth no more spiritual strength in us. Until just now, we were asleep in this death and knew it not; but now the Holy Spirit has awakened us to a sense of our danger and duty. We see by that precious light that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." We see that Christ did make an atoning sacrifice for our sins and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the world. We see the condition upon which he offers pardon, life from the dead, peace and heaven, and that condition is repentance towards God and faith in Christ Jesus.

Again, we see that to comply with this condition we must exercise our will, judgment and affections. To obtain salvation, we must believe with the whole heart unto righteousness—a heart repentant, renouncing every sin; an undivided heart, giving up all for Christ, resigning all to his holy will: and finally, we see plainly these things we cannot do of ourselves, because in us there is no good thing, no strength. The faculties of the soul being so stupefied in moral death that they cannot act; hence we are led to cry for assistance from the blessed Spirit, and the promise is sure and stendfast: "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." In answer to prayer, we receive quickening power, which brings us to the

2. Second work of the Spirit—quickening power, or energy: "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and in sins." The second Adam was made a quickening spirit. Let the lame and helpless cry, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me;" and Christ shall send the Comforter in his name to arouse to action and enable us to take him by faith. Now we believe there is a God, and that "he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." We now have a will to seek him, truly desiring salvation. Our judgment now becomes active, and we decide to serve God. The heart begins to

"Fear but perish if I go.
I am resolved to try:
For if I stay away, I know
I shall forever die."

And our affections are somewhat strengthened, also, so that we would love the Lord because he first loved us.

Finally, we now begin to try to do something in the way of religion, but poor is the effort and many the blunders we make—[illegible] by the light that now shineth in

Religious Intelligencer.

An effort is being made at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to establish an Episcopal church. There is no priest on the islands, and a temporary provision has been made by which one of the citizens is to act as lay-reader. The service of the Church of England is to be read regularly every Sunday.

A writer for the Episcopal Recorder compiles from the church records-statistics showing the progress of the church in the United States from the year 1832 to the present time, a period of twenty years. In 1832 the number of clergy was 564; now it is 1095. In 1832 the number of communicants was about 32,181, or 57 to each clergyman; at this time the number is about 100,000, or 62 to each clergyman.

The Baptist Recorder has a table showing the population of each of the United States, according to the census of 1850, and the number of communicants in the Baptist churches. From this it appears that the whole number of the communicants is 715,787, or one in 32 of the whole population in the United States, which is 23,081,747. In Virginia, they are one to every 61 of the population; Indiana, one to every 44 of the population; Kentucky, one to every sixteen of the population. They are most numerous in proportion to the population in Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. They are more numerous in proportion to the population in the slave than in the free States.

General Intelligence.

THE MOBILE RAILROAD.—The good citizens of Mobile were highly delighted on Saturday last, by seeing a locomotive in motion on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. On Sunday, a locomotive with a tender attached was run over the road as far as Eight Mile Creek. The road will be finished to a point, thirteen miles from the city, in a few days. The papers think there will be but few opponents of the 2 per cent. tax in aid of the road. This subject will be voted on this week.

Sunday-work—a bad start.

Operations have been commenced on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Louisiana Legislative Committees.

On Elections—Tulman, Dorsey, McVea.

On Claims—Cole, Labauve and Richardson, of St. Tammany.

Unfinished Business—Provost, Martin, Dorsey.

Enrollments—Hartlere, Dufour, Sandidge.

Contingent Expenses—Burthe, Baker and Cole.

Public Education—Kenner, Dorsey, Benjamin, Burthe and Wickliff.

Internal Improvements—Robb, Baker, Clark, Gillis and Snyder.

Judiciary—Benjamin, Provost, Labauve, McVea and Mayo.

Agriculture, Commerce, etc.—Declouet, Watterston and Moore.

Federal Relations—Labauve, Kenner, and Richardson of Ouachita.

Penitentiary—Watterston and Burthe.

Militia—Martin, Baker and Lacoste.

Finance—Winchester, Robb, Gardere, Phillips and Griffin.

Charitable Institutions—Dufour, Tulman and Quirk.

Amendments to the Constitution—Dorsey, Watterston and McVea.

Parochial Affairs—Provost, Burthe, Clarke, Mayo, and Richardson, of Ouachita.

Levees—Clarke, Kenner, Gardere, Snyder and Quirk.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.—The following statistics relative to our State Penitentiary are interesting:

List of Convicts in the Louisiana Penitentiary for the year ending 31st December, 1851.

Remaining in confinement on 1st January, 1851	246
Received during the year	151
	400
Discharged by expiration of sentence	80
Pardoned by President of the United States	1
Died during the year	9
Escaped slaves	3
	102
Remaining 1st January, 1852	298
Colored males	284
Colored females	14
White females	3
White males	217
	298

OPPOSITION TO COLONIZATION.—Some of the colored persons in New York city, taking offence at the recommendations of Governor Hunt in his message, that an appropriation of State funds be set apart in aid of the colonization scheme, have issued a call for a State Convention at Albany, the 20th inst., to protest against so gross a violation of the Constitution and flagitious proposal to make appropriate State funds."

Lord Palmerston, the retired English Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is upwards of seventy of years. He has been connected with all the whig administrations of England for the last thirty years.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The packet ship Caroline Reed, which arrived at New York on the 5th, had on board 217 packages of goods, intended for the World's Fair in New York. They were from the London Exhibition.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It is just made public that the person to communicate with Sir John Franklin was Martin, of the British whaler Enterprise. It was with The Enterprise was alongside the Erebus in Melfair to [illegible] Sir John invited Captain Martin to dine with him the latter declined doing as the wind was to get [illegible] Sir John, while conversing with Captain told him that he had five years' provisions, which would make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several casks full already, and twelve men were out shooting more.

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—Colonel Crozet, engineer of the Blue Ridge Tunnel, contradicts the rumor that that important work had been discontinued on account of the hardness of the rock. It is about a year since the tunnel was begun, and the perforation has been extended nearly one thousand feet. Col. C. expects that the cars will be run through in a little over three years. The rock penetrated is mostly of a uniform hardness. But little trouble has been experienced from water, and there has been no necessity for ventilation. The perforation is 16 feet in width by 21 in height.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—It is stated in the New York Herald that this line of steamers is losing money, and that fears are entertained, unless the Government comes forward in aid of the company, the ships will be withdrawn from the line. The Herald states that the Emperor of Russia has signified a wish to purchase these magnificent vessels, to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. It would be a source of national regret to see these splendid specimens of our naval architecture fall into the hands of a foreign government.

SULPHUR SPRINGS NEAR NORFOLK.—A sulphur spring recently discovered on the farm of David Jordan, Esq., in Nansemond county, Va., fourteen miles from Norfolk, is said to have been pronounced by Professor Stewart, of Baltimore, to whom the test was confided, to be probably one of the most efficient and valuable medicinal waters in the world. It combines the properties of the Saratoga with that of the White Sulphur waters; and may be said to represent perfectly the water of the far-famed Harrowgate Springs.

THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.—The National Intelligencer says: "The great improvement effected in the lighting of the Rotunda of the Capitol is the subject of general and deserved remark. Has has been introduced, and is made to pass into one hundred and sixty burners, equally distributed into eight jets or brackets, which are ranged above the paintings. This arrangement produces a brilliant and beautiful, but very pleasant light below, and also lends to the paintings on the walls a spirited and lifelike appearance. We have never seen the Rotunda look so well as when lighted on the present arrangement."

SLAVES BROUGHT TO CUBA.—A letter dated Havana, December 31st, states that four cargoes of Africain slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.

BRONZE BRASS CASTING.—A brass propeller for the United States steamer Princeton, was cast at Baltimore, last week, which, when finished, will weigh 10,000 pounds. Nearly one tons of metal was melted and run into the mould.

The most liberal religious toleration has been established in Piedmont; the church of the Waldenses is now entirely free in worship and of emancipation doctrine.

DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.—The Washington Republic says: "The significant appeals lately addressed by the London Times to the people of the United States appear to be based on apprehensions which are by no means confined to that Journal. The Naval and Military Gazette—an unofficial organ of the officers of the army and navy of England—is engaged in discussing the threatening aspect of the affairs of Europe, especially of France; and, in anticipation of a war at no remote date, they are vehement in their calls upon the Government to prepare for the emergency."

CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.—Dr. Williams, Resident Physician of the Sacramento State Hospital, in his semi-annual report, recently published, gives the whole number of patients admitted at 460. Out of that number, the very large proportion of 20 were set down as insane, and 26 were under treatment for wounds of various kinds. Only 48 deaths occurred.

VALUE OF GROUND IN LONDON.—The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in one of his late letters from London, says:

"I was surprised to learn that lots in the vicinity of the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange were less valuable than in Wall street. Rents, except in the most fashionable quarters, are about the same as in New York.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—Señor Don Luis de la Rosa, for several years past Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States Government from Mexico, took his leave of the President on the 10th inst., preparatory to returning to Mexico. He made a brief but very laudatory address, which was responded to by the President. Señor de la Rosa retires from the position he has so long occupied, in consequence of ill health.

DEDICATION.—St. Michael's Church, a large and splendid Roman Catholic edifice, in Baltimore, was dedicated on the 11th inst.

STATE PRINTER.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of California, Eugene Casserly has been declared State Printer.

DIVORCE HUNTERS, ATTENTION!—Hide this head, the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch calls attention to the sitting of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Cruel Inclination.

SLAVES FREED.—Capt. Andrew Harris of St. Louis, has freed all his slaves, twenty-four in number, on condition that the Missouri Colonization Society built send them immediately to Liberia, which the society has undertaken to do.

DEATH.—Wm. Grimshaw, Esq., a gentleman widely known for his literary attainments, died near Philadelphia on the 6th, in the 70th year of his age.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON MR. WEBSTER.—The New York Courier and Enquirer contains a series of extracts from the Spanish press, commenting on the letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer. On the whole, the letter is viewed in a highly favorable light and its tranquillizing features are very much complimented. The following is rather rich, from the fact that the writers who permitted it has confounded the author of our boyish days' spelling-book with the profound Daniel:

The venerable author of the most complete Chronological Dictionary of the English language known in England and America, the noblest Presbyterian ever baptized, according to the tenets of Calvin, in the State of Massachusetts, the most serious and consistent of the Puritans who people the manufactories of the beautiful city of Boston, in the States of New England, in the present office of Secretary of State of the Uncle-American Republic, has answered the just claims of our Government for the excesses committed in New Orleans against the house of the Consul of Spain, and the property of certain individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, residing in that city.

The note of this Honorable Daniel Webster is couched in conveniently diplomatic terms; and in points which are not closely connected with International jurisprudence, Mr. Webster speaks to our plenipotentiary with as much gallantry and historical erudition as a courtier of the time of Louis 14th, of France. But which, confessing that the conduct of the mob in Louisiana admits of no justification, he endeavors to excuse their excesses against our consul, citizens, and flag, because the news from Cuba was calculated to create a popular excitement. He argues himself of this circumstance, not to exculpate the mob in any manner, but to give to the Spanish Government a short lecture on the manner of judging of all sorts of crimes; and alleges as very sensible the custom in his country of deliberately and unhurriedly investigating the deserts of a criminal, before his sentence is pronounced. In every great it may seem or enormous it may be * * *. It is remarkable that in the note of the Hon. Mr. Webster, not a single word is said that might tranquilize the Spanish Government concerning the arming or equipping of any future expeditions against the integrity of our territory and sovereignty in the Antilles.

Very opportunely they salute M. Laborde, and the Spanish flag etc., but this does not signify that the filibusters who abound in that Union, will be watched, etc. etc. *

Time will show very soon that we are not mistaken in our prophecy, that the nation cannot regard as satisfactory the solution given in the differences raised by events in Cuba and New Orleans, between Spain and the United States. ["La Nacion," the Journal of Progress.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—A calamity similar to that of the schoolhouse occurred on the evening of the 12th, in a large building back of Centre street, put up by the Commissioners of Emigration for the accommodation of newly arrived emigrants. It was five stories in height, and on the various floors no less than 480 persons were stowed. The alarm bell in the vicinity rang for fire, and a woman in the upper part crying out, led the occupants to believe that the building was in flames, and a wild struggle ensued upon the stairs. The crowd soon choking up, all only avenue of escape, quite a number leaped from the windows into the yard below. Six lives were lost, all of whom are children except one, an unknown young woman aged 20. Eight others were taken to the Hospital seriously injured, five of whom will probably die. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Dead—John W Bolton, 8 years; John Glennan, 8 years; Mary Murphy, 8 years; young woman, unknown, 20 years; unknown boy, about 9 years; unknown girl about 6 years.

The Injured in Hospital.—John Hawk, leg and arm broken; a woman, arm broken; Eliza Savage, shoulder dislocated; Lucy Cushing, injured internally; Bridget Horrington, injured internally; William Whiden, shoulder dislocated; John Eagan, body injured; Catharine Sweeny, body injured.

On the morning of the same day, two children, who had been locked up in a house in Eleventh street, by their mother, were burned to death by the room taking fire during her absence.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—We make the following extract from a Washington letter:

"The subject of Government expenditures has been brought up in the Senate, in the discussion of the resolution for printing the seventh census. Since the years 1825-'6, the expenditures on ordinary account have increased from twelve millions a year to forty millions. In the last year of General Jackson's administration, Mr. Woodbury estimated the necessary expenses of the General Government at twenty-one millions. They will hardly ever be again reduced below forty millions. The expenses attendant on the addition of territory, and increased foreign intercourse, and on additions to Army and Navy establishments, account for the rapid augmentation of expenditures. The question now is whether the expenditures on other account than those of national defence can be kept within forty millions. It is quite certain that they will not be. The various demands and projects now before Congress, some of which will be provided for, will augment the expenditures. Whether the revenue will continue to increase in a ratio with the expenditures, is a great problem.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE DESPOTIC POWERS.—A letter dated Vienna, December 17, and published in the London Times, says:

"I am unable to affirm that Louis Napoleon was assisted by the counsels of Austria before the late catastrophe, but I know that M. de Hubner was a person *gratu* at the Elysee. It is universally believed in diplomatic circles here, that the President is confidential friend, if not his ostensible counsellor, was M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister at Paris. As long as things were in suspense in France, the Northern Powers were unable to carry out their plans for bringing the Continental nations as completely under the yoke as they were before the Revolution of 1848, but now that the President has succeeded in establishing a military government, and all resistance appears impossible, the long-cherished plan will soon be brought to light. It is entirely to abolish so-called constitutional government on the Continent." I quote the following extract from a short article in the Lloyd of to-day will give you a foretaste of what England has to expect:—

"Notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented by the representatives of Russia, Austria, and the German Confederation at the British Foreign Office on the 12th. A similar note was also handed by the Nuncio to Lord Cowley at Frankfort. Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States, as long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between all the Continental States is carried on under the protection of the law. The English will have the less to complain, as the duration of the measure will depend upon themselves."

From what I hear, I am induced to believe that the Northern Powers will not rest until the Sardinian Government has followed their example, and the liberal party in Switzerland has been crushed.

THE PARCHED CORN.—In Mr. Banvard's new and interesting book, entitled "Plymouth and the Pilgrims," when speaking of the endurance of the early pilgrims, the author relates the following interesting incident:

"A simple, affecting, yet very appropriate memorial of their condition at that time (in the winter of 1623) was presented at the ceelennial celebration of their landing, December 22, 1820, at Plymouth. After an address from the Hon. Daniel Webster, a procession marched to the courthouse; and as they passed down the long rows of tables, rich laden with the luxuries of the sea and land, five kernels of parched corn were observed upon every plate. They attracted attention. Some smiled, as they passed along, at what they regarded as an empty parade. Others, who were better acquainted with the Yankee character and with their fondness for significant motions, knew that these silent symbols were eloquent with some hidden meaning. These five mysterious kernels of corn were memorials of that affecting incident, when, in 1623, the colony were reduced to a pint of corn, which, when divided among the settlers, gave to them each five grains. When this was understood at the table, it produced a thrilling emotion. These five grains on each plate were full of the *farina* of thought and feeling."

SINGULAR MONOMANIA.—The Greek Senate has just lost one of its members, M. Marcopolitis, who was one of the new batch created lately to strengthen the ministerial majority. He was a very old man, and his death was preceded by a singular aberration of his mental faculties. He imagined that he had fallen into disgrace with the king, and, declaring himself unworthy to live, he obstinately refused to take the slightest nourishment. The King having been told of this, sent a special message to assure him of his favor, and to persuade him to change his resolution, but this unfortunate victim of a somewhat unusual affection in the present day—a too great devotion to the monarchy—only declared himself still more guilty to have displeased so affable a Sovereign, and in spite of every effort on the part of his friends he actually starved himself to death.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—At the concert lately given to the children of Common Schools at New York, by Miss Hayes, a most affecting incident occurred near the close. Just when Miss Hayes had taken her place on the stage to sing "Sweet Home," a fine little girl stole over to her side unobserved, and presented her with a bouquet, without an accent a voice and look that, together with the nature of the song she was about to sing, it completely overpowered her with emotion. She tried twice to sing the ballad and failed, and then said something to Mr. Lavenu, the conductor, not heard by the audience, but which they supposed was a direction to him about the accompaniment. Her utterance was choked, and at length she was compelled to leave the stage by her feelings, and only returned after the long continued applause. Mr. Lavenu meantime announced the cause of the failure. She then sung "Home" with such exquisite feeling and beauty as it was never perhaps sung, even by herself, before.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The St. Augustine (Florida) Ancient City says that the Indian Chief, Billy Bowlegs, is becoming somewhat restless, and has recently visited Tampa, and called on the commanding officer there to send a force to take or drive in a number of "conflicts." He says they wholly refuse to obey his authority, and he expresses fears they will do mischief and involve his people in trouble.

The Ancient City thinks the said William Bowlegs is playing a trick of some sort. It places no confidence in his professions, and believes he is indisposed to emigrate to the West.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION.—A curious application has been made at the Pension-office in Washington for the bounty land granted by the act of September, 1850. The man who applies affirms that he volunteered in September, 1832, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, for an indefinite time, and served in the war of the United States against the nullifiers of South Carolina. Two witnesses testify that they saw him depart on this service and return

COMET OBSERVED.—On the night of the 12th, Encke's Comet was observed at the National Observatory in Washington, by Mr. Ferguson, through the large Equatorial. The Comet is described as a faint white nebula with brilliancy capable of bearing only the faintest illumination.

EX-GOV MINER.—It is rumored that two-thirds of the democratic delegates to the National Convention from New York, are in favor of ex-Gov. Marcy as a candidate for the Presidency.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Captain Lawless, arrived yesterday morning, bringing the mails, with Texas papers to the 16th inst.

A severe norther occurred on the night of the 12th, which blew the water out of the bay of Galveston, so that the Louisiana could not cross the bar. She was compelled to unship her mails and passengers, and also take her return mails and passengers outside. A large number of cattle had perished from the extreme cold weather in the vicinity of Indianola and Matagorda. During the thaw of the 12th several small vessels were driven ashore.

The Louisiana encountered the heaviest of the gale, which was one of the most severe ever experienced in the Gulf. She was somewhat damaged, but proved herself a splendid sea boat. The passengers on arriving at Galveston published a card complimenting Captain Lawless on his coolness and excellent conduct in the hour of danger.

Left at Pascagoula, schooner Wm. H. Howard, bound for New York, ready waiting for the tide to cross the bar.

Left at Galveston, ship Wm. H. Wilkerson, Gates, master, for New York, in three days.

Passed off the bar, bound for Galveston, bark Montauk, Brown, master, for New York.

There has been no steamer or mail from Houston, on account of low water.

SNOW.—A snow storm visited Galveston on the night of the 12th.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The newly designated military posts on the Concho and San Saba rivers are to be immediately occupied. The position on the north branch of the Concho will be near the crossing of the line of reconnoissance lately made by Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, Topographical Engineer, and will be called to be more specifically designated—that on the San Saba, will be at the head spring of that river, near the Pass road, and at the western extremity of Brownsland which closes the river bank.

The horses used for the mounted companies of the 8th Infantry, will be taken to Fort Martin Scott, where the commanding officer of the regiment will select for mounted service, at each of the new posts, a company, from the respective wings that have been heretofore instructed in that duty. The number of horses remaining, after mounting those companies, will be turned over to the Quarter-master's Department. The horses with the company at San Antonio, will be turned into the Department at once, preparatory to the movement from Fort Worth. Brevet Major Arnold will proceed to that post with his company from Fort Graham, and take command of the department of the Infantry. Brevet Col. Waite, whose promotion to the 5th Infantry may soon be expected, will remain temporarily at Fort Gates, retaining with him an officer and 14 men, as a guard to the public property until it can be removed.

Companies H and K, 1st Infantry, now at Fort Merrill. A and L of the same regiment, the former from Fort Duncan, the latter from Fort Lincoln, will be concentrated as soon as possible at Fort Martin Scott, via San Antonio, where they will march under Lieut. Col. Bainbridge, with the regimental head-quarters, to the head spring of the north branch of the Llano, and there establish a post.

In case none of the regiment of mounted riflemen shall have arrived at Fort Merrill at the time of the movement of the companies from that post, an officer and ten men will be left there to take charge of the public property until their arrival.

The selection of the exact position of the cantonments in the vicinity of the points indicated, will be at the discretion of the officers commanding, and the first buildings erected will be for the protection of the stores; secondly, the hospitals; thirdly, quarters for the men; and fourthly, quarters for the officers. This rule will in no instance be departed from, and each will be completed before the next in order is begun; the whole to be built in the most economical manner, by the troops, from materials to be found in the neighborhood, the only articles that can be furnished being nails and iron.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Indians are again committing depredations in Western Texas. Lieut. Burleson, John C. Yates, and four others, arrived at San Antonio on the 4th inst., from the Rio Grande. They left Davis's rancho on the 27th ult., with a drove of mules and horses, numbering in all 51, belonging to four of the party. On the 27th of the same month, (December,) about 12 o'clock m., they had encamped about 35 miles this side of the rancho, and while eating their dinner they were charged upon by about eighteen Indians, believed to be Camanches. The party fired only one gun, and killed one Indian; the other gun, there being two in the company, missed fire. The party, finding resistance to be of no avail, fled for the chaparral, and thence to Agua Nueva on the road leading to San Patricio. There were none of the Americans wounded or injured in their persons. They lost all their animals, except two saddle horses. Mr. Yates reports that he lost property in mules, horses and gold, in value not less than $3000, which the Indians took possession of. Mr. Thomas and two companions, members of the same party, lost properly to a much greater amount.

ROBBERIES.—Robberies are frequent along the Rio Grande. The San Antonio ledger mentions two large robberies recently.

STATE PRINTERS.—Messrs. Cushney & Hampton, of the Austin State Gazette, have been elected State Printers.

LOUISIANA.—The charter of [illegible] has been repealed, the entire delegation from that city advocating and voting for the measure.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill, confirming the action of the Auditor and Comptroller in scaling the public debt.

The great Internal Improvement bill is still before the House.

MATAGORDA.—P. C. Stewart, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Matagorda.

MOB OUT.—The schooner Elizabeth, reported ashore off Matagorda, has been got off.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville Flag, under the head of *Filibusters*, has the following article in regard to the revolutionary movement:

We have nothing reliable to give our readers as to the movements of the renowned band of knights-errant, but learn they are still encamped on the Rio Grande at the mouth of the Conchas. We have seen some three or four of their leaders about town for the few last days.

No doubt what force they have is not far from this city, and it is whispered around confidentially that they have 1800 men, and two pieces of artillery arrived with Capt Ford from Texas. We judge from all we can learn that some reinforcements have actually arrived at last, and that another attack upon Matamoras is seriously meditated, perhaps ere many days. Ben Arabe has under his command at least 2500 men, with guns and entrenchments; in fact, every material requisite for a successful defence of his position. If he cannot, so situated, take care of this little band of undisciplined men, why then Mexico may as well drop out of the family of nations. *News persons.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Senate of the persons employed in his office.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, communicating information in respect to certain military roads in Iowa.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Trenton, Newberry, recommending intervention by the United States in favor of the people of Hungary.

Mr. Shields presented the petition of Alfred W. Thompson, praying that a contract be made with him for carrying the U. S. mail in steam-ships between the United States and Ireland.

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill providing for a line of mail steamships to ply between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Soulé presented petitions praying the appointment of a new Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico.

Mr. Dawson reported back the House bill for the relief of the Virginia Wooden Company.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to purchase the stock owned by individuals in the Portland and Louisville Canal.

Mr. Bradbury introduced a joint resolution providing for the publication of an unpaid compendium of the various public documents, to be published in one volume.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution allowing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads a clerk; and a resolution was submitted by Mr. Gwin, allowing a clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution providing for a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong for printing the census of the seventh census, and after a long debate the subject was, on motion of Mr. Pearce, postponed for three weeks, to enable the Senate to receive and examine such report on the plan of the census as may by that time be communicated to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker called for reports of committees, and a number of bills, most of them of a private nature, were reported, and either laid on the Speaker's table, or referred to committees of the House, or on the state of the Union. Among these were bills regulating the carrying of passengers by vessels, and one extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the moneys thereon; and one determining the time at which the United States Court in the Western District of Virginia; and one in amendment of the act, at present in force in the District of Columbia, for punishing incendiaries, by extending the punishment to cases where the out-houses which are attempted to be burnt are not occupied.

A motion to insert the word "buildings" led to a discussion of a purely technical nature, it being contended that the term "out-house" would be construed strictly, and would not meet the difficulty which the bill is intended to rectify.

At length the "previous question" put an end to the discussion, and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, endeavored to have the bill taken up which was sent from the Senate, appropriating $1200 for gutting on two ranges for the purpose of the library, but the motion to suspend the rule was lost—yeas 95.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, declaring that all certificates of bounty land warrants be assignable by endorsement thereon, and by the same formality as when claims for land are valid in the State where such transfers are made.

Mr Dunham explained the different provisions of the bill, which embraces the allowance to the public officer to be paid by the person settling the land; what constitutes the [illegible] of service of an officer or soldier; denotes the class of persons embraced in the bill embracing those engaged in the suppression of Indian hostilities; making the certificates transferable to the widow or heirs of deceased officers and soldiers; and providing that any warrant may be located on lands subject to private location.

He moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of putting it on its passage, when a motion was substituted and carried to take up the business on the Speaker's table.

A message from the President, transmitting various reports of departments, was then submitted. Among others was one from the Secretary of the Interior, which it appears should have been made to the Committee on Ways and Means, and which Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved should not be received.

Mr Houston, of Alabama, thought the motion that had been taken of the irregularity would prevent its reception; and Mr Jones modified his motion, and it was laid on the table. He subsequently moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Bayly hoped the motion would not prevail. The House having acted under a mistake.

A motion was here carried to adjourn, and at the usual hour the House adjourned over till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Telegraphic Items.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arctic—Cotton Advancing—Breadstuffs Advanced—France Quiet.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Jan 21.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst. The following is a brief summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.

There has been a good demand for the Cotton market since the departure of the Asia and the sales of the three business days reach 25,000 bales, of which 5000 were taken for export. The quotations now are for Middling Orleans 5¼, and for Middling Uplands 4¾—for the prices having advanced about ¼d. since the Asia left.

Flour is about one shilling per barrel dearer. The market opened with a good demand, which however, has fallen off at the close.

The money market is without material change. Consols are quoted at 97¼. French five per cents are selling at 95.

France.

Paris and the country generally remain quiet and without any political changes of any moment.

Later from Key West.

CHARLESTON, January 18.

The Havana steam packet Isabel, has arrived here from Havana, via Key West, with dates from the latter port of the 15th inst.

Salvage had been awarded on the brig Mechanic of 15 per cent, and $5,000 the cargo, and $3,500 on the vessel. The Surveyors have reported her as worthy.

The schooner Ephraim Anderson sailed for New Orleans on the 13th, and the Eastern Queen, for the same port, on the 14th inst.

Particulars by the Arctic—Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, January 21.

Flour is quoted at 21@22s. 6d. ₱ barrel; Corn has advanced; Bacon is steady; the stock of Beef is exhausted; Lard is steady.

France.

The country is entirely quiet, and the public funds are rising.

Louis Napoleon's effigy is hereafter to be placed on the coin of the country.

Austria.

The Emperor has formally abrogated the Constitution. The Continental news generally is unimportant.

BOSTON, January 21.

The Cunard steamer sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool.

Political.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature passed by a vote of 83 to 34, the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the Government of the United States may exert an influence in the same case and proper manner against all such intervention as was practiced by Russia against Hungary, during the struggle of the latter with Austria.

MARYLAND.—Hon. Edward Lloyd was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 16th.

OHIO.—On the 16th, the Senate of Ohio passed a resolution declaring that the United States owe it to the cause of liberty, and ought to interfere, should Russia or any other power intermeddle with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom.

NEW YORK.—Delegates have been appointed by the democracy of New York city, to attend the National Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Another bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, prohibiting the use of jails for the detention of fugitive slaves. It will be recollected that a similar bill was passed at the last session, pocketed by the Governor towards the close of the session, and vetoed by him since the commencement of the present session.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to repeal the fourth and sixth sections of the law to prevent kidnapping.

THE COLORED IN CALIFORNIA.—Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., formerly of York, Pa., but now a resident of California, in a letter to the editor of the York Republican, speaking of a professional visit to the town of Jackson, in Calveras county, says:

"Two courts were in session, the County and the District Courts. My case was in the County Court, before Judge Smith, and was disposed of at, I believe, the very table on which Collyer, the county clerk, died, who was shot by the same Judge Smith, a few weeks previously.

"The counsel opposed to me, Gen. Anderson, is the buckling old gentleman, was armed with a huge Bowie knife, that hung like a broad sword, by his side, and I was perhaps the only unarmed man in the body. The Judge had his Colt revolvers buckled on—the spectators had theirs—the grand jury, etc., and, as I said, the sheriff and his assistants theirs. In fact, Colt's revolvers and gun fraudy are a part of every day's dress. The County Court was held in the clerk's office, as the District Court occupied the court-house. The latter was built of pine, and the lumber came since in 1849 or 1850. The former became a few inches higher than my head, one end of the house entirely open, and no floor but the earth, which was trampled into a deep dust; except four or five boards for the judge to sit on. The building was about 25 feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this shade building the most perfect order reigned. Every thing transpired with dignity and decorum, and the law looked as much, if not more majestic than in brick and mortar with granite pillars in front."

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR ROADS.—A Mr. J. K. Fisher has made sundry improvements in steam carriages for plank and Macadamized roads. To bring these improvements to bear upon public convenience, a company has been formed in New York, under the title of the American Steam Carriage Company, of which W. Serrell, Esq., is President, and Mr. Fisher, Secretary. The capital of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of a hundred dollars each,

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are faithfully executed, and he finds himself powerless for the want of Legislative enactment. For this there should be some remedy."

The commissioners appointed to superintend the public building at this place, found themselves on the eve of its completion without funds to effect that desirable object in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund appropriated for that purpose by the last Legislature. In this strait, from their great desire to complete the State House for the reception of the General Assembly, as well as from a spirit of economy, they were induced to negotiate a loan of $12,000 from the Louisiana State Bank upon their own responsibility. It must be obvious that had the progress of the building been arrested in this unexpected manner and the workmen discharged until after the adjournment of your body, the State would have suffered loss in building materials, to probably half the amount of the sum borrowed, besides the inconvenience of holding sessions in an unfinished building.

At their request I addressed a note to the President and Directory of the Bank, stating that I would recommend this loan to your favorable consideration, and that I believed the Legislature would not refuse to make the necessary provision for reimbursement.

In conformity to the provision of the act, to provide for the disposition of certain public property in the city of New Orleans, approved March 18, 1850," I caused the remainder of the old State House square, to be laid out, by the Surveyor General of the State, Louis Brengier, Esq., into lots of proper form, and sold at auction by Col. H. W. Palfrey, auctioneer, after the usual advertisements. The property being sold on credit and payable at such periods as would meet the bonds of the State issued for the purchase of said property, requiring a certain proportion of each purchase in cash to meet all necessary expenses of sale, and to enable the State to pay the first issues of the coupons of interest falling due immediately after the sale of such property. The sale is over and above the amount necessary to extinguish the debt and interest, it was thought proper to require in cash, proportioned to the different purchasers, which was placed in the treasury.

The lots having sold for a larger sum than the law contemplated, in obedience to the provisions of the second section of the aforesaid act, I proceeded, in due form of law, to transfer the lot or portion of ground designated to said second section to the New Orleans Mechanics' Society. That has been accepted, after deducting all expenses, was placed in the treasury, and the bonds, with coupons of interest amounting in the whole to $250,80 29, were delivered to the Auditor of Public Accounts."

I herewith transmit to you a letter from the Mayor of New Orleans, marked [E.] with accompanying documents, upon the subject of a naval depot and navy yard. It would seem from these to be an object highly worthy of the consideration of the General and State Governments and meriting at your hands such cooperation as you may be able to give."

Shortly after the close of the last session of the General Assembly, a number of our enterprising citizens became interested in an extensive grant, made by the Mexican Government with a view to establish a more expeditious communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and prepared to form a joint stock company for the construction of a railroad for that purpose. This work was one that promised to be of universal commercial importance and particularly advantageous to the commerce of New Orleans. In taking the preliminary steps, it was found our existing laws would not authorize the organization of a company, with power to employ so large a capital as would necessarily be required to carry on and complete a work of such magnitude. An application, supported by petitions numerously signed, was then made that I should exercise the extraordinary power vested in me by the Constitution of calling the Legislature together in extra session.

Resolutions were adopted at various public meetings urging upon me the propriety and absolute necessity of this measure.

It is at all times unpleasant for me to differ from my fellow-citizens who are possessed of greater facilities than myself for information upon subjects of general interest to the community, and who have equally the public good at heart; particularly was this the case in the present instance, as many of the principal applicants were citizens distinguished for their clearsightedness, energy and public enterprise. I could not, however, view the matter in the same light that they did, and as it has ever been my unalterable rule in the discharge of my public duties to do nothing that requires an augmentation of public expenditure, unless the necessity or advantage be apparent, I was constrained to refuse the application.

A portion of the five per cent. fund has been retained by the General Government to cover a balance for our payment of expenses during the war with Mexico. That is one that we may have payed for objects not strictly authorized by law, is not improbable, and such payment would be a fair, though not a liberal, charge against the State.

But it may well be questioned whether the accounting officers at Washington would be competent to divert this fund from its legitimate purpose. It is even doubtful if Congress for the Legislature could so raise that power.

Some legislation seems to be required relative to the inspection laws of the State. Under the voluntary system they have become a dead letter. It would, in my opinion, be as well to abolish them altogether, or to permit them to remain in their present condition.

The important duties performed by Notaries, would seem to demand some specific legislation. It has been suggested, that a license obtained after due examination before one or more of the District Judges, would give assurances of their proper qualification. A limitation of their term of office, and security for the faithful performance of the responsible trusts and duties confided to them, may be requisite.

Under the proceedings arising out of the will of the late John McDonogh, the Attorney General deemed it advisable to institute suit in behalf of the State, and to call to his aid, state counsel, for whose services I recommend suitable compensation be appropriated.

This subject, together with the proceedings in the case of the New Orleans Navigation Company, will be properly understood by reference to the letter of the Attorney General, marked [F.]

Immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Secretary of the Interior was informed that the necessary appropriation had been made by the State, to defray the expense of selecting the swamp and overflowed lands granted to Louisiana by act of Congress, approved March 24, 1849.

The principles to be observed in making the selections, were promptly determined upon by the appropriate officers of the General Government, and forwarded to the Surveyor General of Louisiana and myself, that the business might be immediately commenced. Their construction of the law was in a liberal spirit and calculated to facilitate the transfer of the lands to the State; but I conceive not more liberal than was fully justified by the spirit and liberal tenor of the law. I appointed A. D. Wooldridge, Esq., State Engineer, principal agent to represent the State under the law of the last session of the Legislature, approved March 21st, 1850. This gentleman, from his extensive acquaintance with the alluvial portions of the State, the connection of his office with kindred duties, and his prompt attention to business, appeared to me the person through whose agency the duties could have been attended to in the most beneficial manner, and with least expense to the State. The duties imposed upon him have been discharged in a way to meet my approbation, and I herewith submit his report, which contains the full history and result of his agency.

I am happy to inform the Legislature, that the serious difficulty mentioned in the report with regard to the refunding of money received by the United States for overflowed lands, since the passage of the law making the grant, and obtaining our patents for lands already selected, has been obviated, and we are assured by the proper authorities that the amount will be refunded, and the patents forthwith issued.

The suggestions of the agent are entitled to your respectful consideration, though some of his views may be of doubtful policy. The necessity of protecting the swamp lands from depredation is very apparent, and an active and faithful agent might, by uniting this with the other duties of his office, be very serviceable to the State.

Although large portions of the lands granted by Congress are evidently valuable for the timber, and are unsuited at present, for cultivation, and it might be advisable, in relation thereto, to adopt the views of the agent with regard to denying pre-emption to settlers, but as there are other portions which are now settled, which seem reasonable, whether these should not be disposed of by pre-emption when desired. The views of the agent show that the subject is not without its difficulties, but it seems to me that the usual policy of the State should not be hastily abandoned, and pre-emptions denied to actual settlers, although many of the lands selected are, doubtless, for the present, of little value; enough of the lighter, and now valuable, or will be easily made so, by the progressive improvements of the State, to show that the grant is one of great importance. Whether the lands should be at once disposed of, or withheld from sale by the State, until their value is augmented by our public improvements, a question upon which there is reason for difference of opinion, in the present state of our treasury, however, it would seem to be desirable to avail ourselves of some fund, for the prosecution of our internal improvements from this source, if practicable, and of its practicability I have no doubt. I am informed that many persons are already ready to enter and purchase portions of these lands, and that nothing to disgust or deter them, but only deprive ourselves of means we need, but, to some extent, interfer with the settlement and development of the country.

By exposing all our swamp lands to sale, we should only be able to dispose of those of greatest present value, and by using the means thus acquired in judicious improvements of our portions, which would not now sell, they would be brought into market. We only need enough ready means to begin, and this could soon be obtained, and afterwards we could go steadily forward in our work. If it be determined to sell the swamp lands, though therein, without doubt, great difference in their present values, as it is reasonable to suppose only the best will be selected, I am of opinion that the minimum price should not be fixed at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

As the protection of our alluvial lands from inundation is a matter of paramount importance and annually increasing in interest, and as the swamp lands were appropriated by Congress to aid in protecting and reclaiming these lands, I would respectfully suggest, for your consideration whether it would not be good policy, and an act of justice, to appropriate a portion of these lands or the proceeds realized from them, to aid the front proprietors in maintaining a more reliable system of levees in the entire alluvial portions of the Mississippi River within our State. A survey might be made of the whole river and the position and dimensions of the levees determined by the State Engineer, or some other State officer; and those each proprietor required to make the levee as directed, and for which he should receive payment, in part or whole, from the fund thus created, or by the lands set aside for the purpose for which it was designed, and would be of great benefit to all, as it would increase the quantity of arable land, render that now cultivated more secure, and, by increasing the aggregate taxable property of the State, diminish our present burthen.

As the law granting the swamp lands to the State, has been interpreted as taking effect from the date of its passage, a conflict of titles may arise between the State and those who, in the mean time, have entered in the United States Land Office, land which has been thus determined as already belonging to the State; and as these entries were made in good faith, I would recommend that the State should not interfere with their titles, but grant them a quit claim, on condition that they transfer to her their right to receive from the United States, the sums they received by her through error, which will, of course, be refunded.

In dismissing this subject, I would say to your honorable body, that from my own knowledge, as well as the information derived from the State agent, I am convinced great labor has been thrown upon the United States officers here, and at the seat of government, in transferring the swamp lands to the State, which has been performed by them with cheerfulness, and for which the State owes them a debt of sincere gratitude.

Portions of the State have suffered the calamities of overflow during the last two years, and the increasing danger of the recurrence of such disasters, calls loudly for the consideration of some effective measures of protection. The attention of the Legislature was directed at the last session to this important subject; but it is believed that tangible or valuable has grew out of the measure adopted. The great and rapid extension of the above, must necessarily place the lower portion of in such peril. How this impending danger may by a better and more effectual system of for the ... ded to the State by ... reduced tributary to ... the republican spirit of the day," the monarchical lifetenure office was repudiated by all classes; and the consideration that had perhaps the greatest weight with those who desired a change of government, was the absolutism of it took monopoly, a power in the despotic tendency of which was too well attested to submit to such an arbitrary division of public sentiment.

The assembling of a Convention was a consequence of this expressed will of the people through the ballot box; and the time selected for such meeting by the delegates of the great mass, seemed most propitious. In the absence of all fruitful instinctive issues, was before that representative body the courteous and feeling letter of the donor) who was himself a conspicuous actor in those stirring scenes that now belong to history.

In compliance with a request made by the Central Authority Committee at Washington, I appointed a committee of citizens, of which Manuel White, Esq., was chairman, to select such articles of agriculture or art as might be deemed worthy of exhibition at the great London Fair. No report of the success of the enterprise has come to my hand, which I deem necessary for your consideration.

The reports of the Directors of the Penitentiary, for the two years ending the 1st inst., will be found in accompanying documents, marked II.

The condition of the institution is as good as could be expected, and I have no hesitation in recommending that the present housing system should be continued, it being as experience has shown, more advantageous to the State and the cause for which we must in some way provide. From the Reports you will perceive there has unfortunately been a considerable increase in crimes since your predecessors assembled, and immediate action is urged by the directors for an enlargement of the present limits for the reception and safe-keeping of criminals. You will perceive there has been a considerable falling off, the present year, in the profits of the institution, but the State still receives some remuneration for the expense incurred, whereas under the old system, the institution was a draw upon the treasury.

There are at present eight deaf and dumb boys and girls, from this State at the Danville (Ky.) Institute.

I continue to receive flattering accounts of their health, morals and education; allow me to suggest that the appropriation of $1500 is barely sufficient to maintain and educate that number, and it is not increased, all other petitions for the charity under the law must be refused. I would suggest the amount for this laudable purpose be fixed at two thousand dollars, a sum not more than our future wants in this regard will require.

I would recommend a careful revision of the Militia Laws of the State, to render them more effective, and especially the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act, to amend an Act" entitled "An Act for the organization and discipline of the Militia for the State of Louisiana", approved 19th March, 1842, and approved March 21, 1850.

The object and purpose of the last named act has been defeated in consequence of the careless wording of the law. The intent of the framers of the Bill was no doubt praiseworthy, its chief aim being the encouragement of the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State, and as such companies are generally composed of poor young men—mechanics and laboring men who are not very able to spare their time from their monthly occupations, and incur the necessary expense of equipping themselves, it was no doubt thought by the Legislature that this very desirable object could be best attained by levying a commutation tax upon all persons required to do militia duty, and affording them the alternative of attending the regular musters now ordered by law, or of paying a small sum for exemption from this duty. The view of the subject was no doubt correct; my experience in such matters has brought my mind to the conviction that a proper organization of the local militia, under the present state of public feeling, is chimerical, and I unhesitatingly recommend the encouragement of the formation of volunteer companies, as a class of citizen soldiery whose services would be most prompt and lauded when demanded by any cause. But for the reason given, the want of perspicuity, and the general opposition to the law, your attention may be called to its revision or repeal, as wisdom may suggest."

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General will exhibit the quantity and state of arms now on hand. It is considered that we have quite sufficient of small arms to supply all calls for a long time, but there are frequent applications for cannon, from a number of companies now fully organized and equipped, with that exception. One company, the Baton Rouge Artillery, has received a new piece from the quota due by the United States, but this has exhausted that source. There are three or four brass pieces, which have been condemned. I would recommend an appropriation for recasting the same.

The custom prevails in other States of an interchange of statutes enacted, judicial reports, and indeed all papers and documents of a public character. We have no law making it the duty of any officer to reciprocate such kind and valuable offices, and I draw your attention to this omission on our part, in the confident hope that you will meet by law such a liberal spirit on the part of others. Provision has already been made by law for the distribution of the annual decisions of the Supreme Court, and the duty of doing this is entrusted to the Treasurer. The Secretary of State would undoubtedly be the most proper officer to perform this task, and I would respectfully suggest that in passing a law, having in view the interchange suggested, you will give that officer the control of the business.

In another place I have alluded to the sale of the public property in New Orleans. The sale fully realized the most sanguine expectations, yielding a sum more than necessary to pay the bonds of the State given for the whole square. In compliance with law, as before stated, I transferred a portion of it to the Mechanics' Society of that city; and I am gratified to inform you that this Association is now erecting a building upon it, which will be an ornament to the city."

The Register of the Landoffice will submit a report, showing the condition of that office, and the criminal action of the late Register, Richard Lourks, Esq., to which I would ask your special attention. Proper measures have been taken to bring this delinquent officer to a strict accountability, and I entertain hopes that they will be successful.

I feel highly gratified in announcing to you the receipt of a message from the Governor of New Hampshire, enclosing a resolution passed by that State favoring strongly the late Compromise measures passed by Congress, and another resolution favoring the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in the Department of the Interior at Washington. Whilst I am deeply impressed with a sense of the vital importance of agriculture, I compass that the functions of the Federal Government are already sufficiently multifarious and complex, and that this subject should be left to the fostering care of the State Governments, which must be fully alive to the necessity of promoting it in every legitimate manner.

The new Constitution introduces the system of biennial sessions of the Legislature, an exception being made in favor of the first session. Neither the attention of that body, nor of the former Executive, was attracted to the fact that the terms of a number of offices then existing terminated at that time, and that the incumbents necessarily held over, though the period fixed by law for their retaining office had expired. There is now no mode by which successors can be appointed. The clause in the Constitution applies to the cases of vacancies occurring during the continuance of a term, and does not authorize the Executive to appoint when the term expires, and when the appointment is to be made by and with the consent of the Senate. In such case he cannot act until the arrival of the term for holding the regular session of the Legislature, when joint action can be had. There have been a number of instances of this kind, in which incumbents have held over for many months. This is true as to the Bank presidents composing the Board of Liquidation of the Citizens' Bank, the Directors of the Penitentiary, the Administrators of the Charity Hospital, the State Engineer, etc. It would be proper to make provisions by law for such novel cases as these, providing that all terms of office shall expire at a period when appointments can be made in accordance with law.

An unfortunate riot in New Orleans during the highly excited state of public feeling in regard to the fearful fate of Lopez and his followers, has, as you are aware, been made a matter of grave national correspondence between our Government and the accredited Minister of Her Catholic Majesty. I take pleasure in assuring you that none of the officers of the State were derelict in the performance of their duty; and I deem it my especial duty, as it is my desire to inform you that the good people of the city took the most summary mode of putting an end to these riotous proceedings, and vindicating the majesty of the law. Mobs are almost unknown in New Orleans, the sense of horror by citizens being utterly opposed to such anarchical manifestations; and it would be manifestly unjust to hold them responsible for a slight effervescence of feeling, confined to a few misguided men, operated upon by the most inflammable appeals.

It becomes my duty to inform you that I received a communication from W. W. King, Esq., one of the legal gentlemen appointed by my predecessor, under the act of 20th December, 1849, to consolidate and revise the statutes and codes of this state, informing me that in consequence of some delay in the printing of the work, it could not be ready in time to present it to the Legislature, on the opening of the session, but that they will be enabled to do so, by the first of February next. Annexed is his letter upon this subject.

"Accompanying the Treasurer's Report, herewith submitted, you have a letter addressed by that officer to the Attorney General, with his answer in relation to the failure of the Second Municipality to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the State in her favor, and the difficulty which the accounting officer of the Treasury felt in paying it, as seems to have been contemplated by the act. In consequence of there being no appropriation, you will no doubt see the importance of relieving the State from this dilemma by immediate action, and of guarding her credit by distinct provisional appropriation against a similar occurrence from the same cause.

By the Treasurer's report you will perceive that the receipts and disbursements of that department for the last two years have been as follows:

Balance transferred to the present Treasurer on the 12th February, 1850	$265,705 50
Total receipts from the above date to 31st December, 1850	1,008,175 91
	$1,273,971 41
Total disbursements during same period	951,545 96
Leaving a balance on the 31st Dec., 1850, of	325,426 45
The receipts for the year 1851 amount to the sum of	836,247 44
	$1,161,673 91
Disbursements during same period	852,787 54
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1851	308,886 37
Composed as follows:	
General fund	$76,568 03
Mill tax fund	154,671 54
Poll tax fund	19,919 66
Internal improvement fund	54,132 20
Dead and lever fund	3,594 95
	$308,886 37

From this report and the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, you may be able to arrive at a correct understanding in regard to the financial condition of the State.

Within a brief period there has been some discussion as to the practicability of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for our State. This discussion, so far as my knowledge extends, has not been general in its nature, nor have I been put in possession of any proof warranting the presumption that the people of the State desire the abandonment of the present and the formation of a new organic law.

The present Constitution is the result of a compromise of long cherished opinions. I may say prejudices and different, perhaps more liberal views suggested by the progress of events in this as in other members of the confederacy. The lawgivers of an earlier period in our history reconciled doubtless, what then appeared sound policy keeping in view the feelings of those to be governed, and gave the State a fundamental law, that was, perhaps, as free from objection as any instrument made in this state, at a similar time, and under like circumstances, could have been held. But it was not to be supposed that the spirit of progress and enlightened innovation every where visible would fail to exert its influence in our State; and in due course of time a call that could not be resisted, coming as it did from the mass of the people of the State demanded a second Constitution, that should be to some extent a reflex of the spirit of the time, free from the restrictions in the first instrument, and other features deemed objectionable. A convention was called for by

of our State, and those you represent; and assure you it will be to me a source of pleasure to so cooperate with you in the furtherance of the ends for which you have assembled in an official capacity. JOSEPH WALKER

Later from California.

By the Empire City we have received dates from California to the 19th ult. The report which reached here by the way of New York, to the effect that the Indian troubles had been brought to an end, is fully confirmed. The hostility of the Indians did not proceed to such an extent as was anticipated, and they have all dispersed. They had fortified themselves in a deep mountain pass, about eighty miles from San Diego, and on the heights each side, had collected rocks to hurl down upon the Americans if they made an attack on them. The volunteers, who had turned out on the occasion, deemed it imprudent to attack this strong position, and after some skirmishing, they returned to San Diego.

Shortly after this, some friendly Indians succeeded in capturing a Californian named Juan Verdugo, an Indian, and the notorious Bill Marshall, all of whom were supposed to have been instrumental in exciting the Indians to revolt. They were taken to Old Town, near San Diego, and as martial law had been proclaimed, a court martial was at once formed to try them. The proceedings were very orderly and deliberate, and the prisoners were allowed the benefit of a jury. An extra of the San Diego Herald gives the particulars of the execution of Verdugo and Bill Marshall. It says:

"The graves were dug, and all the preparations made, during the forenoon, for carrying out the sentence of the court martial. At about two o'clock the volunteers were under arms, and the people began to gather in considerable numbers about the plaza and courthouse. A priest was with the prisoners most of the forenoon, and accompanied them to the gallows, where they received final absolution. They were then informed that a short time would be allowed them, if they wished to make any remarks. Marshall was the first to speak. He said that he was prepared to die, and he hoped that his friends, and the people around him, would forgive him; that he trusted in God's mercy, and hoped to be pardoned for his many transgressions. He still insisted that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to die. This was about the substance of his remarks, as near as we could learn from those who stood near the scaffold.

"Verdugo spoke in Spanish. He acknowledged his guilt and admitted the justness of the sentence passed upon him; said he was ready and willing to yield up his life as a forfeit for his crimes and wickedness. The ropes were then adjusted—the priest approached them for the last time—said some consoling words to them—repeated a final prayer—extended the crucifix which each kissed several times, when he descended from the wagon, which immediately moved on, leaving the poor unfortunate wretches suspended about five feet from the ground. The fall could not have been more than a foot, at the most, for their necks were not dislocated. Verdugo struggled considerably, but the Sonorian scarcely moved a muscle. Both of them were in their shirtsleeves, and neither of them hood-winked. Marshall was quite a small sized man, with regular and rather agreeable features, and a head indicating, phrenologically, great determination. The other was much stouter, with a frame apparently of great power. He was a shade darker than the average of Californians, and had a most loathsome countenance.

Marshall was a notorious, desperate character. He was once an English sailor, but ran away from his ship some four years since, and married an Indian woman. He is known to have been instrumental in the murder of several men, and was known to entertain a bitter hostility to the whites. Adding to this his great influence among the Indians, there is little doubt that the commencement of hostilities by them was mainly through his instigations.

A boy who formerly lived with Hon. J. J. Warner was convicted of giving false testimony in the case of Marshall, and was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back. He stood the flogging with great firmness and then remarked that it *did* hurt *some*, but that he was glad to get off so.

Marshall's father-in-law, who was arrested with him, was released, more on account of his age than a belief of his innocence. In fact, he confessed that he knew of four men being murdered, and knew it was to be done beforehand, but he alleged that he was too old to take any measures to prevent the murder.

A detachment of United States troops had arrived at San Diego and had started for Agua Calliente, which is near the rendezvous of Garra, a hostile Indian chief. Captain Fitzgerald, with a company of volunteers, has also gone towards the same place, but all danger was considered over.

From all accounts it appears that in many particulars the Indians are much abused and exasperated by the whites.

The California Courier, in an article on the causes of the Indian disturbances, says:

We have heard of frequent outrages committed by the whites upon inoffensive and peaceable Indians, and without the least provocation. In the towns on our frontiers they will always be found more or less Indians who have fled there for protection, or to avoid the danger of being shot by some ruffian who considered it a virtue to kill an Indian when it can be done with safety to himself. We have heard persons boast of killing Indians within our State, as they would about killing a grizzly. No wonder, then, that the Indians become exasperated and retaliate whenever an opportunity presents.

A communication signed by a large number of miners at Watson's Gulch, has been addressed to Dr. Wozencraft, United States Indian Commissioner, giving the particulars of the murder of two inoffensive Indians, by a party of white men from the vicinity of Clements's Store, near Wilson's Rancho. The letter states that these men, held a meeting and passed a resolution to kill all male grown Indians, because it was alleged that the Indians had killed and stolen some mules. After passing this resolution, they swore they would kill the first Indian they met with, and two Indians, one of them the Chief of a Rancho, known to nearly all the miners as Jim, or Ned, were the victims of this brutal determination. The letter also states that the same party had killed several Indians who bore an excellent character among the miners at Arbuckle's Gulch. Dr. Wozencraft replies, through the Courier, and states that he is totally unable to fulfil the promises he has himself made to the Indians, and cannot protect them from the whites.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Alta California gives the following general resume of news:

The most pleasing feature of intelligence by this steamer to our Atlantic friends, will be the cheering accounts which we have from the mining districts, north and south, in many parts of the interior considerable quantities of rain fell during one week, and sufficient has fallen everywhere in the mines to re-invigorate the prospects of the miners, and cause an energetic renewal of operations. Most of the rivers have begun slowly to rise, and the great scarcity of water which has been so long complained of, has been partially supplied. Hollows, holes, and trenches, natural and artificial, now afford water, where but a month since labor was nearly or entirely suspended for lack of it. Many who abandoned digging on account of the disheartening prospects which the prolonged absence of the winter rains produced, returned in the latter part of the month with alacrity when the showers commenced. Work is now being prosecuted steadily, successfully, and in a spirit of content. The accounts from Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, in the south, and the North and South Forks of the American, the Yuba, and Feather rivers, and Bear Creek in the north, are certainly encouraging. We have also favorable tidings from the Trinity or Shasta mining regions.

The effect of the showers has been to prepare the fortunes of the farmer. Next month and the succeeding one will be planting time in this State. A great many farms will be commenced this winter all over the country, and already the tillers of the soil are beginning to prepare their fields. Agricultural operations will be quite heavy this year.

The tributaries of the Sacramento have so risen from the rains as to open navigation to the upper towns along their banks. Steamers now ply between this city and Marysville, on Feather river.

A decided interest has been awakened in many parts of the State on the subject of fruit. It has been productive of much reflection, and in the Sacramento Valley considerable favor has been shown the project of a railroad to the mines. The survey of the San José Railroad is now complete. The estimated cost of the work will be $1,000,000.

The city of San Francisco has happily been preserved from fires, riots and excitements while the past fortnight, and with the completion of the war establishment, all is quiet. But one disaster of note has befallen us. This was the crash of the two stores of Russey, Bond & Hale, one of our most estimable business firms in this city. Their buildings fell owing to the weakness of the piles which supported them, and buried a vast quantity of goods in the water. No accurate idea of the loss sustained can yet be arrived at. The accident occurred on the morning of the 12th.

The Knickerbockers had a festival in this city on a day dedicated to their patron saint, the 6th inst.

A correspondent of the California Courier says: "A very great excitement prevails in Scott's Valley and Mount Shasta City, in respect to Humbug Diggings, eight miles from this place. Miners are averaging one ounce per day. This is no exaggeration but is truth indisputable, and you will hear greater news, ere long, of its richness. By my writing this, you need not think I have a store there, for I have located in Scott Valley, and intend to till the earth and raise vegetables for the miners and citizens of Mount Shasta City."

FROM SACRAMENTO AND VICINITY.—The Oregon Bar Company, consisting of twenty men have taken out $25,000 the present season. They have not suspended, but merely suspended operations until spring. Their dam is built so securely that they have sanguine hopes of its withstanding the floods of the present season.

The New York Deluning Company on the same stream, have relieved the river bed of about $30,000 since the 29th July last. The Company, which is composed of seven men, intend resuming operations in the spring as soon as the water permits. The frame work of their dam together with those of many others on the North Fork, are probably ere this gliding gracefully down the Rio American.

Other Rivers.—The Sacramento Union says: "We understand that there was purchased by a banking house in this city, within the last fifteen days, the sum of 12,000 ounces gold dust, which amounts to $204,000—and we presume there are several houses in this city that have bought full as much."

SNOW.—The Transcript says that snow has fallen to the depth of several feet in the vicinity of Georgetown and Grey Eagle City.

MARYSVILLE.—There are eleven quartz mining companies on Jamison's Creek. The quartz increases in richness, as they sink into it. Within the last four weeks, claims have risen from $1200 to $3000.

Mr. Wm. Ellis found a diamond in Quinn's garden, near Sonora, for which he was offered $350. He refused to sell.

A Mr. Otis dug up in Holden's garden last week, two pieces of gold weighing $501 and $80. Our informant states that he has five men employed, and averages a pound a day each.

The Los Angeles Star contains an account of the killing of Jack Hays and seven of his men by the Coahuilla Indians in May last. The account is given by George Evans, who is the only one who escaped the massacre. Irving was formerly a citizen of Erie, Pa.

TOMAS, FIGHT.—A correspondent of the Stockton Journal, writing from Fort Miller, on the San Joaquin, says: "I have just seen a gentleman who witnessed a fight yesterday evening, on the San Joaquin, between the San Joaquin Indians, Tom, Kit, Chief and King's River Indians, Pompil, chief. A number of each tribe had collected for the purpose of catching salmon, when a disturbance arose, occasioned by liquor. Two or three were killed and several wounded."

CONVICTED.—Mr. Lundy, a principal in the duel in which Mr. Dibble was killed, has been tried on a charge of murder and convicted.

POLITICAL.—Politicians are busy in preparations for a State Convention to select candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The whigs propose to hold a State Convention on the 21st of February.

From Oregon.

The steamship Columbus arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ult., bringing dates from Portland, Oregon City and Astoria.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States for Oregon Territory, Chief Justice Thomas Nelson, and Hon. Wm. Strong, Associate Justice, recently convened at Oregon City. On the opening of the business of the Court, one of the parties to a suit, through his attorney, objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that it must sit at the capital of the Territory, which it was contended was Salem, and not Oregon City. After hearing arguments on this point the court adjourned, and on the following day Chief Justice Nelson delivered a written opinion which occupies nearly five columns of the Oregonian. He overruled the alterations, and decided that Oregon City was the capital. Associate Justice Strong also delivered a written opinion, almost as lengthy as that of the Chief Justice, fully concurring in his views.

Judge Pratt, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court has withdrawn from the court, and gone to Salem, which he says is the capital. Much anxiety is manifested in regard to the opinion of the Legislative Assembly on this question.

GEN. LANE.—The Oregonian says that the impression that Gen. Lane was removed from office by President Taylor, is false. It says:

"General Lane resigned before he had any notice of his removal. We have in our possession, the original proceedings of a public meeting, held in Oregon City, in which resolutions were passed recommending the General to resign, and leave the office of Governor vacant.

Marriages have been astonishingly on the increase during the past month, in Oregon. The Oregonian contains a list of twenty-one marriages, which took place between the 13th and 30th of November. The bounty-land law of Oregon expired on the 30th ult., which we presume accounts for this sudden mania for connubial enjoyment.

Sandwich Islands.

The schooner Lyo Choo arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on the 14th ult., bringing dates to the 20th November. The Polynesian has the following items:

The clipper ship Flying Cloud passed Honolulu on the 6th of November, being seventeen days from San Francisco.

The United States Consul, Elisha H. Allen, Esq., had returned and resumed his official duties on the 4th of November.

The ship Fanny, Captain Holt, with a full cargo, sailed for the United States on the 23d of October, but owing to her having sprung a leak returned to port on the 4th ult.

Trade and business generally was dull on the Islands, the markets being overstocked with goods.

Crime was on the increase in the Islands, many larcenies having been committed.

The French frigate Algerie, Com. Fourichon, sailed from Honolulu for Hong-Kong on the 9th ult. She exchanged salutes with the United States ship Vandalia.

Monsieur Remy, a naturalist, from Paris, arrived by the French frigate Algerie. He comes to explore the botany, geology, etc., of the Islands, and expects to devote two years to these useful investigations. It is probable that he may make discoveries of great importance to the Islands, and it is desirable that he should be every where well received.

The expedition which sailed some time since from San Francisco had landed quietly at Honolulu, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any disturbance.

South America.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer New Oranada at Panama, on the 10th ult., dates to the 25th November were received from Valparaiso. The Mercantile Reporter, published at Valparaiso, says:

The revolution, which for nearly two months has distracted this prosperous Republic, is fast drawing to a close, though we may not, perhaps, be enabled to communicate its final termination by this steamer. The country is, happily for us, flourishing a condition; twenty years peace have developed its rich mineral and agricultural resources to such a degree that a revolt of short duration could only paralyze its movement, but not destroy its prosperity.

The revolution in the North is now reduced to the Plaza in Serena, where the insurgents are in possession—the other portions of the town being in the hands of the government troops. Col. Vedaure has generously allowed the citizens to retire from the contest, and has given sufficient time to avoid the destruction of property. He has 800 men under his command, and we expect a speedy conclusion of a revolution which is limited to a market place.

The greatest confidence reigns in Valparaiso among strangers, produced by the excellent measures taken by the Intendente in relation to protect their own and foreign interests. The greatest order and tranquility prevails in Santiago, Valparaiso and Copiapo, and a stranger would scarcely believe in the existence of a revolution, had it not contributed so much in paralyzing the trade and intercourse with the coast.

Her British Majesty's corvette Amphitrite had arrived at Valparaiso from Central American and Callao. She conveys the information that the blockade of Tigris has been given up by the British Government—all claims having been settled.

On the 15th November, the Qualification Act for voters for Deputies was read in the Plaza. The qualification has to be given from the 15th to the 29th December.

Mr. Campbell, the Engineer of the proposed Santiago Railway, has finished his maps of the line, which will presently be handed to the Government, along with a report on the same.

The sum expended by the Government in putting down the insurrection is calculated to amount to half a million dollars, including the purchase of the steamer Cazador for $60,000.

The French barque Aassatiac, of Havre do Grace, Captain Estebe, with a general cargo for Callao, ran on shore on East Falkland Island, near Salvador, August 26th, and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

The British barque Jane Strong, from Africa, bound for Newcastle, with a cargo of saltpetre, encountered heavy gales off the Talcahuano and was making water so fast that the crew consisting of nine men, were obliged to save themselves in a boat, and not being allowed to anter Talcahuano, on account of the blockade, they sailed for Valparaiso, where they arrived with the loss of four of the crew.

By a decree of the Supreme Government of the 10th November, Brazil and Nicaragua wood ten in future be imported free of duty.

Panama.

We have received files of Panama papers up to the 30th ultimo.

THE STEAMER REPUBLIC.—The Panama Star of the 30th says:

"That old hulk, the steamer Republic, left San Francisco, on the 1st December, with over four hundred passengers, and has safely reached here. Where is she? The vessel is under the command of an able and gentlemanly set of officers, and they have, no doubt done all they could, but possibly they may not have been able to keep the old thing afloat, after the many accidents which have happened to her within the past few months."

The same paper adds:

"The British war steamer Driver, Capt. Johnson, came into port on Sunday morning last, from the Gulf of Collingwood, having touched at Guaymas, Mazatlan, Acapulco, and Realjo. She is bound for 'Merrie England,' a new steamer being on the way out to take her place in the Pacific squadron.

We learn that Capt. Johnson reports the steamer Republic as having gone ashore in the neighborhood of San Blas, but having been got off again, had proceeded on her voyage in a crippled state. The river locked in at Acapulco, but learned no tidings of her."

ACCIDENT AT CHAGRES.—Five of the boats which were carrying off passengers to the steamer Ohio, on her last trip, were capsized by the heavy swell of the sea, and two of the returning Californians met with a watery grave. The remainder were rescued by great exertion and timely assistance from other boatmen.

LABORERS.—The Star of the 30th says: "The Ohio, on her last trip, brought out two hundred and sixty fresh emigrants, who had just landed in New York, to labor on the Panama Railroad."

The Star is out with a long article denouncing the agents, one and all, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at that place. It says:

Ever since the transfer of the agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the hands of Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., and the superintendence of Capt. Forbes, the management of its concerns seems to have been growing from bad to worse. From an open, fair, business-like way of transacting its affairs, as conducted by the gentlemanly and accommodating Mr. Nelson, a system that would disgrace an apple woman at a corner of the streets in one of the principal cities at home. Where before were combined commercial integrity and popularity that brought powerful influences to bear upon the public mind in building up the concern, is now a set of irresponsible persons, who seem to take delight in making themselves as unpopular as possible.

The Star charges the Company with favoritism in selling its tickets, taking freight, etc., and charges that the steamer Northerner was lately detained two days in that port, with the United States mails, waiting for freight from an express company. It reasons, however, that the mail contract is not yet secured for another term, and that as the company is not exceedingly rich, it may yet cringe and fawn at the feet of public opinion, with as much servility as it now shows haughtiness and scorn for friend and foe.

The Star learns that the Daniel Webster was recently fined $500 for entering the port of Havana after dark.

NAVAL.—The same paper says that by the last mail, Commodore Macauley, of the Pacific squadron, received instructions to keep some vessel of war constantly in the harbor of Panama.

STRANGE ESCAPE.—The Herald says: "A party of gentlemen of this city, on Friday evening last, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Randall, Jacquet and Mocatta, and an Israelite, were proceeding to Tahoga in a small boat. The boat capsized and commenced drifting to sea. It being dark, the position of the party assumed a decidedly grave aspect; but finally their cries were heard on board the ship Lady Gough, the captain of which immediately ordered a boat, very properly, to their relief, and rescuing the four persons from their perilous position, landed them at Taboga."

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GLENLY MOOR.... By ALICE CARY.

The summer's golden glow was fled,
In eve's dim arms the day lay dead,
And o'er the dreary woodland wild
The first pale star looked out, and smiled
On Glenly Moor.

Nor lonely call of lingering bird,
Nor insect's cheerful hum, was heard,
Nor traveler, at the close of day,
Singing along the grass-grown way
Of Glenly Moor.

No voice was in the sleepy rills,
No light shone down the village hills,
And, withered on their blackened stalks,
Hung the last flowers along the walks
Of Glenly Moor.

Within a thin, cold drift of light,
The wild rose berries still hung bright,
Where broken turf and new-set stone
Told of a pale one left alone
In Glenly Moor.

All the clear splendor of the skies
Was gathered from her love-lit eyes;
And therefore shadows, dark and cold,
Hung over valley, hill and wold,
In Glenly Moor.

And the winged morning, from the blue
Winnowing the crimson on the dew,
May never unlock the hands so white
That lie beneath that drift of light
In Glenly Moor.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Holy Spirit's Operations.

1. The first work of the Holy Spirit is to enlighten. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit; for the spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." Until we are enlightened we are blind. The Gospel is hid to them that are lost: but when the light cometh, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, showing us the glory of God the Father in the face of Jesus Christ, then we see and feel, in part at least, our state, deplorable by nature. We see that God is angry with us every day for our wickedness—we read our condemnation in his law—which is holy, just and good. We see our own weakness and helplessness, involved in the horrible pit of sin, the miry clay of iniquity, dead in trespasses and in sin, so that there remaineth no more spiritual strength in us. Until just now, we were asleep in this death and knew it not; but now the Holy Spirit has awakened us to a sense of our danger and duty. We see by that precious light that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." We see that Christ did make an atoning sacrifice for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the world. We see the condition upon which he offers pardon, life from the dead, peace and heaven, and that condition is repentance towards God and faith in Christ Jesus.

Again, we see that, to comply with this condition we must exercise our will, judgment and affections. To obtain salvation, we must believe with the whole heart unto righteousness—a heart repentant, renouncing every sin; an undivided heart, giving up all for Christ, resigning all to his holy will; and finally, we see plainly these things we cannot do of ourselves, because in us there is no good thing, no strength. The faculties of the soul being so stupefied in moral death that they cannot act; hence we are led to cry for assistance from the blessed Spirit, and the promise is sure and steadfast: "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." In answer to prayer, we receive quickening power, which brings us to the

2. Second work of the Spirit—quickening power, or energy: "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and in sins." The second Adam was made a quickening spirit. Let the lame and helpless cry, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me;" and Christ shall send the Comforter in his name to arouse to action and enable us to take hold on God by faith. Now we believe there is a God, and that "he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." We now have a will to seek him, truly desiring salvation. Our judgment now becomes active, and we decide to serve God. The heart begins to say—

I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try;
For if I stay away, I know
I shall forever die."

And our affections are somewhat strengthened, also, so that we would love the Lord, because he first loved us.

Finally, we now begin to try to do something in the way of religion, but poor is the effort and many the blunders we make. True, by the light that now shineth in our path and in our hearts, and the quickening grace applied to the soul, we are determined to go to heaven; but how to go, we know not yet as we ought. It is a difficult work for us, like the infant just beginning to stand alone, fearful to make one step without assistance.

3. But the Divine Spirit now comes near for his third work, which is to draw to Christ. Jesus said, "None can come to me except the Father draw him." "I have loved thee with an everlasting love, therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee." "I drew them with bands of love;" "The love of Christ constraineth us." The Father, through the Son, hath sent the Holy Spirit into the world to influence men, and to draw them by divine motions, and the sweet words of love, "reproving them of sin, righteousness and judgment." Scripture cords are used to draw us to our Saviour. He came to lead us into all truth; "this is the way, walk ye in it." None other name is given under heaven among men, whereby they can be saved—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased: hear ye him." He is able to save to the utmost all that come to God through him. He says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Let him that heareth say come: let him that is athirst, come: and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Christ is the way, the truth and the life. If any man liveth and believeth in Him, he shall never die: and if a man believeth Him, though he were dead yet he shall live. God out of Christ is a consuming fire. Sinai's thunders roar—lightnings glare around the sinner unsaved by grace; and the light he now has, and the quickened nerve of the soul, prepares him to see and feel these things in all their terror. And the pit of eternal ruin now is seen, with open mouth, near by—alarm, danger of death and hell brings many a sigh and prayer from the heart and tear from the eye: and hell affrights, and Christ invites: and as the last incentive to influence the soul, heaven opens its delights and joys close behind the cross, which fires the soul anew to press forward. But after the Spirit has brought all these things to draw to Christ, there is still a want of faith to claim the blessings promised. More light is wanting and must be had, or the chief secret will never be known, which is Christ in the pardon of all sin.

4. The next work of God's holy Spirit is to assist our faith; then by the heavenly conductor the soul is led in a way it has not known. For the Divine Spirit takes the things that are Christ's, and shows them to us, making them ours, and thus assists our faith by bringing the blessing near. When all human power, intellectual energy, determination of will, and going forth of affection have failed, then he pours out his Spirit on us, from on high, to help our infirmities.

The next thing he shows us, is the deficiency and inconsistency of our repentance. First, we have not lost all confidence in the flesh, but are still trying to grieve or weep, cry, pray or seek, by one or all these means, to get near the Cross; we are inconsistent, for we know that though these are fruits of repentance, they are not meritorious. He then shows us Christ in his love towards us; that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we, through his poverty might be rich. He was manifested, died, rose again from the dead, and now intercedeth for us in heaven. He is a propitiation for our sins, and not ours only, but for the sins of the whole world. Finally, he shows us the Cross, and on it the bleeding victim. It is sounded in our ears, and whispered to our hearts. "He died for you. Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world. Look and live: believe and be saved." When the soul perceives the still small voice, it cries out, "My Lord and my God, I can, I do believe. I see my Saviour on the Cross, and seeing, I am saved. Glory to God, in the highest."

5. The fifth work is to regenerate our nature. So soon as we believe with a heart unto righteousness, and make confession with the tongue unto salvation, we are justified freely before our Heavenly Father, and He forthwith sends down a reprieve, to be read to us by the Holy Spirit; and He makes the impression on our minds so lively, that we understand as plainly as if he had spoken with man's voice, "Son or daughter, thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven: go, and sin no more." And as in a moment, He thoroughly purges the floor and cleanses the heart by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, and begets a holy principle in the soul. Out of the rubbish, destroying, pulling down and burning up old things, in order that all things may become new. That first, the main body of sin may be destroyed, and afterwards every root and branch. He now setteth in the heart as a refiner's fire, and as fuller's soap. But regeneration is only the infantile state of the Christian; that is, where and when he is born again, born anew, born from above, born of God. He is now a child of grace, having every part of a Christian: but these parts are feeble, and require time for development. Such may have now all the fruits of the spirit—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; and while they walk in Christ, as they received him, there is no condemnation. They are now plants of heaven, trees planted by the rivers of water, bringing forth fruit in season. These developments are all, all to be perfected by the same heavenly agent.

6. Connected with this is the sixth work of the Spirit—The direct witness. "Know ye not your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" When he is come he will abide with you forever. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. Christ said, "I will send Him, and he shall make his abode with you." He is a divine witness, making a supernatural impression on our spirit, by which we cry, "Abba Father." He is the only witness to be depended on. If our spirit or judgment be alone, we may be deceived; but he is the faithful and true witness, and can but be correct: and, thank God, he shall continue with us until death, unless we grieve him until he depart, by sinning against light and knowledge.

7. He is the Comforter. He is our comforter, in all his operations which we have noticed—enlightening at first, and then making that light shine more and more, unto the perfect day; quickening the dead faculties of the soul, and strengthening more and more until we become strong in the Lord, and in his mighty power coming up to the full measure of the stature of Christ. Drawing to Christ at first, and then binding us to him with all the cords he drew us with; and more, also, until we are in Him and He in us. He is the true vine, we are the branches. Taking the things that are Christ's, and showing them to us, or strengthening our faith, and from day to day revealing the deep things of God to us, until we are able to comprehend, with all saints, what is the length and breadth and depth and height of the love of God in Christ Jesus; regenerating our nature, and continuing the refining process, until our whole nature is sanctified: witnessing at all times, by these influences, the greatest amount of comfort. We are comforted directly by the following considerations: Our future reward, rest and peace. Here we have no continuing city, no home. We are strangers, sojourners below; we are happy to know that these things will not always be so—

"Soon will the toilsome strife be o'er,
Of sublunary care,
And life's dull cavities no more
The anxious breast ensnare."

Finally, we are often comforted by the Divine influence in connection with the means of grace, by inspiring our prayers, warming our exhortations, by giving unction and force to our sermons, by making all our duties plain before our faces, and then assisting us in the performance of them; keeping off evil thoughts by inspiring good ones; by giving principle and feeling to our religion; keeping the fear of God before our eyes as a pillar of cloud by day, and the light of his countenance as a pillar of fire by night.

If we are faithful to the grace given, and follow on to know the Lord, He will never leave nor forsake us, but will guide us by his counsel, and afterwards receive us to glory. Therefore, "Quench not the spirit—Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, by which ye are sealed to the day of redemption."

WM. P. MILLER.

Auburn, Ala.

"Seed Long in Dust."

Some time ago, a man of a hundred years old, who lived near Boston, sat down one day alone, and meditated on the past. Like Noah's dove, memory

"Flew o'er the dark flood of his life
Nor found one sunny resting place,
Nor brought him back one branch of grace."

He saw little else but a waste of sin and guilt. But as he called to mind departed seasons, he thought of a solemn Sabbath he spent when a sailor, in one of the seaports of England, his native country. He recollected a sermon which he heard that day from the lips of the eloquent Flavel: and how the preacher paused as he was about to pronounce the benediction, and exclaimed, "How can I invoke God's blessing on many in this assembly, to whom my text applies, 'if any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha!'" He was reminded of the fact, that as the preacher uttered these words, an English nobleman present sunk to the floor, overcome with the convictions and alarms which wrought on his soul. As the aged man dwelt on the preaching and the scenes of that Sabbath, his heart was melted; he prayed for pardon, and cast himself into the arms of the Lord Jesus Christ, whom, to his peril, he had so long refused to love. Seventy-five years had fled since he heard that sermon: much of that period he had been careering over the ocean, amid all the thick temptations of a sailor's life, and the frosts of a century had settled upon his head. But now in a calm hour, memory brings back the eloquent, soul-piercing words of one, who, for many years, had been lying in the embraces of death. The aged man is converted, and God prolonged his life 16 years—one year more than he prolonged the life of Hezekiah!

A FATHER'S PRAYER.—The following is a touching incident: A pious young man told a clergyman that he had once disobeyed his father, on which the good man retired into his room and shut the door. Curiosity led the boy to look through the key-hole, and he saw his father on his knees at prayer. The boy listened and heard his father praying for him. This struck the youth to the heart; he went away and prayed for himself; his prayer, and the prayer of his parent, were heard; the young [illegible] through the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, and became a Christian indeed. Behold the happy effects of a pious father's prayer.

PRAYER ON A JOURNEY.—As the late Dr. John H. Livingston was journeying, he invited his fellow-travelers to unite with him in an address to the throne of grace. One of them, a lady, was much displeased at the invitation, and refused to attend the exercise. From an adjoining apartment, however, she heard the good man's prayer, which made such a deep and lasting impression upon her mind as ultimately induced the important inquiry, what must I do to be saved! Some time after the occurrence, this lady, in a splendid private carriage, called to see the doctor at his house in the city of New York. She had come on from the South, where she resided, for the purpose, it is presumed, of spending the summer in a more healthy climate. The doctor did not recognize her at first; but upon her relating, very minutely, the circumstances of her behavior at that accidental interview, he remembered her; and great was his joy now that he saw her a penitent sinner, and understood from her that the prayer which she had despised had been answered in her conversion.

ANECDOTE OF THE TWIN SISTERS.—We know of a farmer in Connecticut who has a pair of twin daughters, of whom a capital anecdote is told. They both attended the same school, and not long since one of them was called up by the master to recite a lesson in geography, which she had learned very imperfectly, and in fact could not go on at all. The teacher who was getting quite out of patience, was called to another part of the room, and just at that moment, the twin sister sprung on the floor unobserved, and pushing the delinquent scholar to her seat, took her place. The master proceeded with the questions which were answered with a degree of promptness and accuracy which at the close, drew forth from him a few words of commendation. The joke was not discovered by the teacher until some days after. Of course it was too good and successful an occasion any offence. [Connecticut paper.

DO THEY MISS ME?

Do they miss me at home? do they miss me
Twould be an assurance most dear,
To know at this moment some loved one
Was saying "I wish he was here!"
To feel that the group at the fireside
Were thinking of me as from!
Oh yes! 'twould be joy beyond measure,
To know that they missed me at home.

When twilight approaches, the season
That ever was sacred to song,
Does some one repeat my name over,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a cord in the music,
That's missed when my voice is away?
And a cord in each heart that maketh
Regret at my wearisome stay?

Do they place me a chair at the table,
When evening's home pleasures are nigh?
And lamps are lit in the parlor,
And stars in the calm azure sky?
And when the "Good Nights" are repeated,
And each lays them down to sleep,
Do they think of the absent, and wait me
A whispered "Good Night" o'er the deep.

Do they miss me at home? do they miss me
At morning, at noon, or at night?
And lingers one gloomy shade round them,
That only my presence can light?
Are joys less invitingly welcomed,
Are pleasures less hailed than before,
Because one is missed from the circle?
Because I am with them no more:

Oh yes! they do miss me! kind voices
Are calling me back as I roam,
And eyes are grown weary with weeping,
And watch bot to welcome me home,
Kind friends, ye shall wait me no longer,
I'll hurry me back from the seas;
For how can I tarry when followed
By watchings and prayers such as these.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Twenty Years of Itinerant Life.

MR. EDITOR: I have just closed my labors on the Bainbridge Circuit, Florida Conference, for the year, and now propose a few items in connection with that event, for the columns of the Advocate.

To me it was of no ordinary importance, not that great things had been accomplished during the year, but that another year's service in the ministry, had been performed. The number of miles traveled, sermons preached, families visited, letters written, classes met, persons baptized, sacraments administered, exhortations delivered, members received, and expelled with many other duties performed, constitute an era in the life of an Itinerant Methodist preacher. These things must and will tell upon the destiny of people and preachers in the future world. Upon the imperishable Record of Heaven, they are written. It may be that many of these duties have been performed in the presence of a mere handful of brethren, in the rude log cabin, in the wild forest; no sounding bell to call the people together; no giddy crowd to applaud the preacher's performance, nothing like show, or pomp, or parade in all that was done: but God and Angels were looking on, the interests of immortal souls were at stake, and Heaven recorded the proceedings, and all these must be met and answered too, in the great day of accounts. How important then, the closing hours of the year of an Itinerant preacher!

These circumstances did not constitute all that was of interest to me; I closed these duties precisely with the close of the *fortieth year of my life*. What have I done in that time for myself? what for the Church? what for the world of mankind? These are questions full of interest to me, and to all who have lived forty years, upon the bounty of, and under Heaven's protection.

Another circumstance, and not among the least in closing my annual work, is, it was precisely the close of my twentieth year, in the Itinerant Ministry. At this point in life, I can but pause and reflect. For a score of years I have held connection with the ministry, in the most important branch of the Christian Church, in the world. When but a youth, I left the parental roof, without wealth, and a very limited amount of education, to brook the hardships of an Itinerant's life among friends or foes, as I might chance to find them; a stranger to the world, truly. I went forth, and have roamed from the mountain's height, to the sea-shore. In all sorts of wind and weather; from hill to dale, from palace to cabin, from the city full, to the country sparse, from good to best, from bad to worst, I have found the fare: and as I have kept a sort of Journal, I may give you a few items of the labor I have tried to perform, during these twenty years.

I have traveled principally on horseback, 75,000 miles, preached 3,100 sermons, wrote 3,500 letters, baptized 1,600 persons, and visited 5,000 families, with a great variety of other duties connected with the work of an Itinerant Ministry. I am apprised, this is but little work compared with many in the Methodist Ministry, who have been much more abundant in labors and sufferings, than I have been. Yet these items, when put together, teaches me, that great is the work of a minister, great his responsibility, and great the influence he may have upon all around him.

My observation for 20 years, has taught me that many evils have crept into Methodism, and "poisoned our simplicity." I would they could be removed. The time has come, I have no doubt, when it is important that we change our policy in some of the *incidental* things that belong to the economy of Methodism. One thing I may name, and that is, that we devise some plan by which all our congregations may be supplied with the Gospel on the Sabbath, by the traveling preachers. One thing I know, we are doing almost nothing, with our week-day preaching. I want to see a remedy; the venerable Dr. L. Pierce, of Georgia Conference, has written some good articles on the subject.

My sheet is full.

P. P. SMITH.

Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 13, 1852.

☞ Idleness is the parent of poverty.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Missionary Sunday Schools.

MR. EDITOR: The subject has deeply engaged the attention and feelings of the Sunday School connected with the Franklin St. M. E. Church, Mobile, for many years past.

Much good has resulted through the efforts of a Missionary Society which has been organized in the Sunday School; and my object in this communication is to stimulate officers of similar institutions to establish them in their Sunday Schools.

To be a member of the school, and the payment of five cents per month, are the conditions of membership. Some of the larger scholars give from ten to twenty-five cents, the teachers from fifty cents to two dollars per month. Some who have indulged in the use of tobacco, have obtained their consent to "deny themselves," and contribute the amount they have heretofore consumed, to this cause.

We hold our meetings on the first Sabbath of each month: the same hour of meeting in the Sabbath School. This hour secures a full attendance of the scholars. In them we wish to instil the importance of the subject, as well as to do and get good ourselves.

Sir, if you had been present at our two last meetings, I know your heart would have swelled with gratitude to God in witnessing the interest manifested by some of the scholars. While some had written pieces on the subject, others arose, and with such ardor and zeal in the cause did they speak, that they were truly eloquent. Who knows but that some of these will proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ! but that some of these boys may be instrumental in christianizing the heathen! God only knows the incalculable amount of good that will accrue from the efforts of this society! Eternity will reveal it to us.

Much good has already resulted, as I before stated. An instance is in the education and conversion of Dixon W. Lewis, the Choctaw Indian missionary. While he was but an Indian boy in the savage state, he was taken by the hand and led into this missionary society, and there manifesting an interest in the "deep things of God," the members took an abiding interest in him, and immediately took steps to educate him for the ministry that he might preach to his people. You know with what effect he has been preaching to them. Many souls have been converted to God, through his instrumentality.

One who was quite young when it was organized, is now preaching Christ, and him crucified, while another is preparing to enter the ministry. If I mistake not, one or two others will soon commence making preparations for the work. The bread cast upon the waters is being gathered, and we intend, by the help of God, to continue casting.

To the officers and teachers of Sunday Schools, let me add, that while the field is open and the ground is in good order, let us work; while the heart is tender let us impress it with the importance of this subject. The world is to be converted through missionaries, and, by establishing societies in our Sunday Schools, they will become more numerous and better trained, and the end designed by the Gospel will sooner be accomplished. All will become more interested in the cause and be better Christians. If through our instrumentality much good be done, then will the stars in our crown shine the brighter in that eternal day.

Hundreds of millions of souls know nothing of God. As Christians we will try to extend the kingdom of Emanuel to the ends of the earth. The time will come when all shall know Him; and many there are now who do not, but who might, by extra exertion on our part, be brought to this saving knowledge. As Christians, can we but do our utmost for the salvation of souls?

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Alabama, Jan., 1852.

FICTION.—The constant familiarity with works of fiction, even with such as are not exceptionable in themselves, relaxes the mind, which needs hardening; dissolves the heart, which wants fortifying; stirs the imagination, which wants quieting; irritates the passions, which want calming; and above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues and for spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent mining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment, in which any open assault on the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy—it produces all the symptoms of decay; and the danger is not less for being more gradual, and therefore the less suspected. [Hannah More.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Plan for Enlarging our Missionary Collections.

Early in the year, say during the month of April or of May, after due notice, let a sermon or address be delivered, setting forth the claims of the missionary cause; let a first collection be taken up, to be followed by subscriptions on life membership in the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, to be paid before the ensuing session of the Annual Conference.

This plan lays no claim to originality. It has long been acted upon in our Anniversary Missionary meetings, and at some of our principal appointments. The suggestion is simply to carry out the same plan at all our preaching places, where circumstances will at all justify it. In many places three life memberships ($20 each) at least, could be made, 1st, by the union of four persons, contributing $5 each; 2d, by the union of ten persons, contributing $2 each; 3d, by the union of twenty persons, contributing $1 each. Thus $60 in addition to the hat collection, could be secured in a few moments and with little trouble. At many other appointments two life memberships could be made on the 2d and 3d plans, and at probably a very large majority of all our preaching places, one life membership on the 3d plan could be obtained of itself more than equal, perhaps, to the hat collection in such cases.

It is confidently believed that the general adoption of this convenient and pleasant plan, would double, if not treble our missionary collections. An incidental advantage would be a wider dissemination of missionary intelligence—all the life members of the Parent Missionary Society being entitled to the Annual Reports of the doings of the Society. If it be preferred, let simple subscriptions be secured at the missionary meeting; but whatever plan may be adopted, let us never be satisfied without going beyond the hat collection in raising means for sending the gospel to the heathen. The missionary appropriations for the current year, which the Church, South, is pledged to raise, are $92,000. We believe it can be done, with more certainty and less trouble, however, on the general plan above recommended. It may be scarcely necessary to add, that the obligations of Christianity and the present condition of mankind, imperiously demand of the M. E. Church, South, a united and continued effort, increasing in vigor and efficiency, to do her part in evangelizing the heathen, and converting the world to God.

W. H. S.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

For the Young—Keep Good Company.

No one thing perhaps will exert a greater influence on you as a social being than the character of your associations. Let me first of all observe to you, do not be in a hurry to form the acquaintance of any man until you first learn something of him. What sort of company does he keep? How does he employ his leisure hours? What are his principles?

If he keeps none but good company; if he employs his leisure in the cultivation and improvement of his mind and heart; if he is a man of sound and elevated principles—then he will be a safe companion; an associate whose friendship will be alike honorable, pleasant and useful.

But unless you can find such, keep from them, as though the plague-spot was upon them. You had better keep company with a wild beast, than a man of corrupt principles and impure associations. Let it ever be your motto in regard to your company: *the best, or none.* However true it may be in regard to many of the interests of life that "a half a loaf is better than no bread," it is never true in the relations of *friendship* or *marriage*; in these interests a whole loaf or none is the only true or safe maxim. Solitude is infinitely better than corrupt associates, especially if the solitude is cheered and improved by the perusal of useful books.

Never keep company with the man who can scorn what you above all things hold most sacred, your duty to your soul and your God. He that can laugh at the immaculate purity of Christian morality, is corrupt and dangerous as a deadly poison. There are many men whose words are eloquent, whose manners are fascinating, but whose hearts are black as night, and whose moral natures are foul and rotten enough to inoculate a lost soul with new and more deadly sins. Beware of them, and let not their smiles and gentle manners lure thee to ruin.

Oh! it is mournful to think how many young men, whose brilliant talents and amiable qualities designate them as the honor and the ornaments of society, are led astray by vicious associations, and undone forever. Be afraid of the *first* step; remember it leads to the *last*, in the downward march to shame and woe. Nibble not at pleasure's tempting bait; it conceals an iron hook, sharp and strong, that will drag you down, down, forever.

None, at first, launch boldly into acts of shameful crime, but are at first led, step by step, down the inclined and flowery plane of pleasurable sin, which rapidly and surely grows steeper and steeper, and their progress more and more accelerated, until like a wheel running down hill, the velocity becomes so great that the axle catches on fire, and all is wrapt and lost in the roaring flame.

Never forget that a man is known by his company, whether you are as vicious as your company or not; it little matters in the estimate the world forms of you. They will set you down as one of the same class. You will be weighed in the same scales. The prudent and the good will shrink from you as from a leper's bed.

Be advised, then, if you would escape misery and degradation, to shun evil communications, and to seek the association of the wise and good. Such associations will polish your manners, increase your knowledge, strengthen your principles, and enhance your pleasures. Friendship, to be worth the name, must be founded on esteem. Let your friendships be few, and carefully chosen, and you may confidently hope that they will be alike permanent and pleasant.

New Orleans. JOSEPH B. WALKER.

How to Die in Faith.

Would you be so happy as to die in faith, take these advices:

1. Be careful to get faith beforehand; for death is a time to use faith, not to get it. They were foolish virgins who had their oil to buy when the bridegroom was close at hand.

2. Study to live every day in the exercise of faith, and be still improving and making use of Christ in all his offices, and for all those ends and uses for which God hath given Him to believers.

3. Frequently clear up your evidences for heaven, and beware of letting sin blot them to you.

4. Record and lay up the experiences of God's kind dealings with you, and be often reflecting upon them, that you may have them ready at hand in the hour of death.

5. Meditate much on those promises which have been sweet and comfortable to you in the time of trial, and I beg that the Lord may bring them to your remembrance when you come to die. [Williston.

Pure metals shine the brighter, the harder they are rubbed. The Lord alone can prepare our hearts to receive the splendor of light, whereby we are enabled to shine forth to his glory. If sharp trials are necessary for the accomplishment of this glorious end, what a mercy from God when he sends them!

Cost of Youthful Criminals.

The magistrates of Liverpool have given some attention to this matter, and have ascertained that the apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing fourteen juvenile thieves, over whom no proper surveillance had been kept, and to whom no suitable instruction and training had been given, cost the rate payers of Liverpool no less than £889 1s. "These victims of vice," says the Ipswich Express, "are still young, and there may be many a dark and costly page in their history yet. But this is not all. The prison was frequently their home, and they came from it without a friend in the world to love, to guide, or to help them, and as a consequence, became fixed in their dishonest and immoral pursuits. One of the number is dead, and ten of the others are transported. Alas! this is no selected tale. It is the history of every-day English life, and for it the English people must in a great measure be responsible. It is a question of hard cash, but more than this, it is a question of duty and Christianity, which, sooner or later, society will be compelled to take up." Liverpool times.

CIRCULAR.

To the Traveling Preachers of the South-western Conferences.

DEAR BRETHREN: As your Assistant Book Agent, I may be permitted to inform you, and the public generally, that our stock of Methodist books and approved miscellaneous publications, including Sabbath School books, in all their variety, is unusually large at this time. It is now confidently believed, that from henceforth this branch of the concern will be fully able to supply the entire demand of the Church for theological literature in all its different departments, throughout the whole South-western range of the connection. You will therefore allow us to indulge the hope that hereafter you will engage, with renewed energy and zeal, in the great and good work of spreading Scriptural holiness over all these lands, by a more extended and thorough distribution of our excellent books and valuable publications among the people of your respective charges. And in this we are the more confident, as the entire establishment, capital, stock and profits, with all its advantages, is alike the property of each Conference, and should, therefore, command the united, cordial and constant support and patronage of the whole Church.

The tendencies and activities of the times are mainly directed to the accomplishment of good. Our mission looks to no other object. The good, the chief good, the greatest possible good of mankind, even the present and eternal salvation of our apostate world, is the *ultimatum* of all our aims and endeavors. Next in point of importance to the *preaching* of the Gospel, is the dissemination of its doctrines through the medium of the press, whether in the form of books, tracts, magazines or weekly periodicals. The art of printing, beyond every means and instrumentality of human origin, has most successfully contributed to the diffusion of evangelical knowledge among men.

Methodism, both in Europe and America, has hitherto availed herself of this most potent auxiliary in the cause of truth and righteousness. Nor has she confided in the staff of a broken reed. Her prosperity has been unparalleled in the history of the Christian institution for the last fifteen hundred years. In the mighty conflict which is now being waged by the Church against ignorance, infidelity and sin, it becomes alike our duty and privilege to hold fast whereunto we have already attained, walking by the same rule, and minding the same thing. Let us, as with the heart of one man, come up to the fullness of the measure of our strength in this department of Christian enterprise. He who considers it beneath the dignity of his vocation to participate in the circulation of religious books and periodicals, has but very inadequate conceptions of his duty as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. In this age of reading and research, of enterprise and progress, of mighty resolve and glorious achievement, every minister of the cross of Christ should seek to become as well a colporteur as a proclaimer of "the truth of God." *Jesus went about doing good!* The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord. The great Wesley, the venerated founder of our ecclesiastical connection, was not only an able and eloquent *expositor*, but a faithful and zealous *distributor* of "the Word of Life," as published under his own immediate supervision, in books, tracts, etc. Come, brethren, as Methodist preachers, let us resolve, in the strength of Almighty grace, to copy his noble example in this wide-spread field of ministerial labor and usefulness. Your orders are, therefore, respectfully invited.

E. STEVENSON, Agent.

P. S. Our catalogue, as recently published in pamphlet form, will be promptly forwarded by mail, free of charge to such of our brethren and friends as may desire it. E. S.

Louisville, Ky., December 29, 1851

The Danger of Prosperity.

As long as the waters of persecution are upon the earth, so long we dwell in the ark in safety; but when the land is dry, the dove itself will be tempted to a wandering course of life, and never return to the house of her safety.

Many are not able to suffer and endure prosperity; it is like the light of the sun to a weak eye—glorious indeed in itself, but not proportioned to such an instrument.

In the tomb of Tarentia, certain leaves inclosed under ground, many ages together, but as soon as ever they were brought into the air, and saw a brighter light, they vanished, never to be rekindled. So long as we are in the retirement of sorrow, fear, or sickness, or of any [illegible] are burning and shining lamps; but when God comes with his mercy, with his presence, and lifts us up from the gates of death, and carries us abroad into the open air, that we converse with prosperity and recreation, we go out in darkness, and we cannot be preserved in heat and light, but by still dwelling in the regions of sorrow.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 31.

QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR 1852.

The January number of the 6th volume of the Quarterly Review has been sent off, in due time, and some may have been sent out that should have been discontinued: in this we have done the best we could, with the lights before us. In their direction we may not have made all the changes desired; and especially in those sent to ministers whose residence we are not advised of; and we give this notice to request all who have changed their postoffice to advise us of the change, and request their former Postmaster to forward the number to their present address. And last, but not least, to request all subscribers who have not paid in advance, to look at our terms on the cover, and send us the funds for the present volume, and all arrearages; and in all cases where funds are reported to have been paid, to tell to whom they were paid, that we may give the proper credits and make the necessary charges.

JOHN EARLY.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1852.

Southwestern Bible Society.

This Society was incorporated by the State of Louisiana in 1850. It operates upon the same catholic basis as the A. B. Society, to which it is auxiliary. The intention is to form a centre of Bible influence for the Southwest, affording copies of the Holy Scriptures, in various languages, of the A. B. Society publication, at the same rates to auxiliary Societies throughout the country, as the Parent Society in New York, without cost of transportation to depository here included.

The Secretaries have just laid on our table the second Annual Report. The anniversary meeting of December 29 has already been noticed in the Advocate, with the promise of further details. The officers for 1851-2 are:

President..Joseph A. Maybin, Esq.

Vice Presidents..Hon. Edward McGehee, Woodville, Miss., Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins, Mobile, Ala., Hon. R. D. Johnson, Galveston, Texas, L. Matthews, Esq., New Orleans, La.

Board of Directors..James Saul, Chairman; Thomas K. Price, Charles Gardiner, Joseph H. Palmer, P. M. Ozanne, Wm. M. Goodrich, R. B. Shepard, Wm. H. Foster, J. D. Henderson.

Secretaries..W. H. Foster, Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Goodrich, Rec'g Secretary.

Treasurer..Thomas K. Price.

General Agent..Heman Packard.

We copy from the Report the following interesting items:

"The whole number of copies of Bibles and Testaments sold from the Depository during the year, is seven thousand one hundred and twenty-two, amounting in value to $3062 24. These have been principally in English, Spanish, German and French, and embracing nine other languages. The agent informs us there is an increasing demand at the Depository for Bibles, by Roman Catholics, and that they are very careful to examine and get none but the true version. In one instance a Romanist, who had somewhere purchased a Spanish Bible of the imprint of the American Bible Society, brought it to the Depository to ascertain if it were the pure edition, and appeared highly gratified when, on comparison of type and text, he found it was a genuine copy of the Word of God—the true legacy from Heaven.

"The desire amongst the Romanists to read the Bible, is more and more manifest among the Spanish of Mexico, the French of Western Louisiana, and the German population of this city.

"A Creole planter of this State, whose three score years and ten were well nigh numbered, lately ordered his merchant, in this city, to purchase and send him a Bible, that he might learn therefrom the way to secure the salvation of his soul.

"The demand upon us from all sections of the country is increasing; frequently, too, from parts and through sources which we had

"The stock which hitherto we have been able to keep on hand, has been found insufficient to meet at all times the demands upon us, of such kinds and in such quantities as ordered. It is anticipated that the demand for the ensuing year will be considerably increased; to meet which, it is estimated a stock of full $5000 in value, of well assorted Bibles and Testaments is requisite, and confident of the continued liberality of the friends of the Bible, your Board recommend that a sufficient amount be at once raised to enable the Society to embrace every opportunity to send forth from their Depository the volume of Eternal Truth.

"The following from the balance sheet of the books, taken on the first of December, the close of our financial year, exhibits the present situation of the affairs of the Society.

Stock of Bibles and Testaments		$3226 09
Store fixtures		316 00
Bills receivable		1080 00
Cash		3889 58
		$8511 67
Due Parent Society	$1854 34	
" Donation account	120 56	
" Ladies Bible Society	606 21	
" " 2d My	78 88	
" Pres. Ch'h, Laf. Sq.	282 69	
" " Prytania st.	56 58	
" Bible House fund	4827 50	
Balance, being net capital in store		
Fixtures	$316 00	
In Bibles and Testaments	368 98–$684 98	$8511 67

"The receipts in aid of the general fund of the Society, during the past year, amount to $1150 48, and the expenditures to $718 77, leaving a net balance of receipts over expenditures of $431 71. The last annual report showed a net capital acquired in five months of $253 27, which, during the past year, has been increased to the sum of $684

"These sums may seem small, but what has been accomplished is not to be measured with these figures. The organization of Christian benevolence, systematic efforts—these are results which, in moral and ultimate procedure, are in computation beyond the units,

tens, hundreds and thousands of arithmetic. A nucleus is fairly attained, a stand, a rallying point is made, and the means will accumulate.

We make another extract, showing the prospects for the BIBLE HOUSE:

"Last spring, the Society was favored with a visit from the Rev. Dr. STILES, Special Secretary of the American Bible Society for the South, to whose enlightened judgment, Christian devotion, and zealous co-operation, your Board are highly indebted for the success of their first effort toward the erection of a permanent Bible House.

"Your Board, as expressed in their last Annual Report, being deeply impressed with the paramount importance of establishing a permanent Bible House, hailed the visit of Dr. Stiles as the auspicious moment to commence the work. About $6000 in cash and available notes and subscriptions, has been raised, sufficient to pay for the lot of ground which has been purchased by the Board, on Camp street, in an eligible situation for a Bible Depository, and your Board now desire to raise the sum sufficient to erect a permanent and substantial Bible House, from which for ages to come, shall be sent forth volumes of God's Truth, to enlighten, purify, and save the world. To accomplish this, and erect such a house as is required for present and future operations, it is estimated the sum of $8000 is requisite; and to raise this sum we look to the benevolence of the friends of our cause throughout city and country. A work of such magnitude and importance, calls loudly for the co-operation of all. Every one who loves the Bible should have an interest in the building. As the Bible is every man's Book, so let universal contribution make the Bible House every man's house."

THE MISSIONARY TREASURY.—Dr. Sehon, left this city on Tuesday, carrying away with him much love from the Churches and community. His sunny face was pleasant to look upon, this cold weather. His missionary operations have been quite successful. During a short stay in New Orleans, he has realized for the Treasury near $5,000; five hundred of this sum for the German Church; a small portion for the California mission, and the remainder for missions to the colored people. A gentleman and citizen-merchant of famous munificence, not only here, but in all the Southwest, sat in the congregation last Sabbath and put his *mite* into the treasury of the Lord, in the shape of a donation amounting to $4,000. We wish there were more such rich men. His name need not be told to be known. It is no uncommon deed of his. May he live long for blessings and being blest.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—This body adjourned their session in this city last week. We had intended giving an abstract of their proceedings, but failed at the time of getting necessary information. Among other business, the Synod entertained the proposal of a house for their Board of Publications in New Orleans.

Elder David Hadden and others spoke at some length to this effect. Mr. H. urged the purchasing of a lot and the erection of a house, with a view to engrafting upon the scheme a printing office and a newspaper, to set before the world the great objects of the Church. The present condition of the world, and this peculiar locality, called for some such an effort; and he solemnly pledged himself to give $1000 to such a scheme, should it be adopted.

LIBERIA.—The brig Julia Ford cleared this port yesterday, with forty-nine emigrants for the Colony in West Africa.

Professor Gliddon's Lecture—Lyceum Hall.

This Antiquarian and Egyptian Archeologist, delivered his third discourse at the Lyceum Hall last evening. A full and fashionable audience was in attendance. The Hall presented an interesting spectacle to the lovers of novelty, of the grotesque, and of the horrible; being hung round with numerous copies of quaint, old pictures, "the counterfeit presentments" of defunct kings, who lived before the flood; with specimens of ancient history done on papyrus, older than the days of Abraham, and with arrow-headed characters more inexplicable to the uninitiated than the mystic "hand-writing on the wall."

Mummies lined the walls, having a plentiful lack of flesh, together with "MOST LEAN HANDS."

"Coffins stood round, like open presses,
That show'd the dead in their last dresses;"

and stretched on one of the shelves was the full length anatomy of a veritable crocodile, hooked up from the bed of old Nile, and having "a most ancient and fish-like smell." A body (supposed to be that of one of the ancient kings) lay in gloomy state, displaying a dark, dry and shrivelled anatomy.

The subject of the lecture was, "Egypt's place in the world's history." The lecturer sketched the history of Egyptian discoveries, as brought to light during the last six years, and compared its extraordinary developments with the rapid results brought about by the electric telegraph. He contended that the records disentombed from the sarcophagii buried beneath the pyramids were more ancient than the times of Abraham by two hundred years, and that the oldest Hebrew manuscripts represented but the middle ages of the early world. Specimens of Papyrus were shown, on one of which was written an oration against Demosthenes, and on another two books of Homer. We will not attempt to give even a sketch of the interesting topics touched upon. The lecturer was listened to with profound attention by a most intellectual audience. At the conclusion of the discourse the audience dispersed to various port of the hall, each occupied in admiring survey of the drawings that lined the room, the quaint old pictures, the arrow-headed writings, and the other wonders,

"Horrible and awful,
That even to name would be unlawful."

The next lecture will be on Tuesday next. In the meanwhile we await with anxiety "the unrolling of the mummy"!! Hope it will not turn out again to be the wrong sex! Though Moses had all the learning of the Egyptians and was cotemporary with them, he knew nothing in comparison with Mr. Gliddon, who is a recent acquaintance!!

TITLES OF BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS.—The Pittsburg Catholic and the Baltimore Catholic Mirror have both decided that the title of "His Lordship," or "Monsignore," in speaking of Bishops, and that of "His Grace," in speaking of an Archbishop, were all out of place in this country. The Mirror adds that "it should be understood that our people are not ambitious of Ducal or Lordly titles."

American Colonization Society.

We know of no agent more effective and popular in the line of his duties than Rev. Mr. Pense. Within the last few years he has sprung a powerful interest on this subject in the three great and wealthy States in which his present agency lies—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The following letter from Gov. Collier, and the approbatory notices affixed, are important indications of the leading public mind. And, by the way, since the missionary aspects of the case are alluded to, will there not soon arise a *necessity* for the Southern Methodist Church to enter this grand missionary field? We do not by any means suggest any conflict or collision with our Northern brethren, but rather co-operation, or the opening of new ground. There need be no infringement upon the work and the space allotted to them. But how few of the present colonists, and those who hereafter will be colonists, belong to that section of the Church, in comparison with the number who go from the membership of this? Even the colored people North, those who are Methodists, belong, for the most part, to another Wesleyan connection. Who shall forbid the M. E. Church, South, so successful in evangelizing this people here, from sending the Gospel after them, and invading, by this means of approaching the native population, that vast and benighted land with missionary torch and sword—thus literally "carrying the war into Africa?"

But here is the correspondence, above alluded to:

"MONTGOMERY, Dec. 1, 1851.

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry whether I am favorably impressed towards the object of the American Colonization Society, I answer affirmatively, if I correctly understand it.

"I have long entertained the opinion, founded upon the fullest observation and examination, that the White and African races can not live together upon terms of social and political equality, and it is therefore desirable that the free colored people of the U. States should be colonized abroad and fitted for self-government. Their removal would be not only beneficial to themselves, but to the white race and to our slaves.

"The establishment of colonies upon the coast of Africa, I believe, has already done more to arrest the slave trade, than all the fleets of Europe and America combined.

"Nor are these the only benefits resulting from colonization. As a missionary enterprise, it is the most effectual means of civilizing and christianizing Africa, of any that has ever been devised. In this point of view alone, it is worthy of regard and patronage.

"I think it very well that the emigration to Liberia has been so gradual, affording time to the emigrants to become familiar with their new situation, and to imbue those who may follow them with correct principles, and impress them with the necessity of industrious habits.

"I cannot doubt but Liberia will continue to prosper if the Society will give it the proper supervision, studiously avoiding all connection or interference with the political or sectional questions of the day.

"Most respectfully and faithfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"H. W. COLLIER.

"To Rev. John Morris Pense, Montgomery, Ala., Agent Am. Col. Society, for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

"I unite most cheerfully with Gov. Collier in his approbation of the objects of the Am. Colonization Society. J. J. ORMOND."

"I also concur in the objects of this Society. R. DOUGHERTY."

"I am fully impressed with the importance of making some provision for getting rid of our free colored population, and will cheerfully unite in any feasible scheme for the promotion of this object.

"W. P. CHILTON."

The following, from the proceedings of the late session of Alabama Conference, is in place here, and should have been given in our columns sooner:

Tuesday, Jan. 13.—The Bishop introduced the Rev. Mr. Pense, Agent of the American Colonization Society, who addressed the Conference eloquently upon the importance of furthering its objects; upon which the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, in our opinion the colonization of free colored people from this country to Liberia is in accordance with the wise and benevolent arrangements of Divine Providence, at once beneficial to themselves, to their children, to Africa, and fraught with the best interests of our common country and her institutions, therefore

"*Resolved*, That we deem the colonization of the free people of color from this State to Liberia entirely expedient and practicable, and worthy of our aid.

"*Resolved*, That we look with favor upon the recent organization of a State Colonization Society in Alabama, under whose auspices this work of emigration will be promoted, and we pledge to it our cordial co-operation.

"*Resolved*, That we will give our influence, as far as practicable, in facilitating the labors of the authorized agent of the State Colonization Society among us."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Religious Progress in Texas in 1851.

Two synods have been organized, old school *Presbyterian* and *Lutheran*. The former consists of about 20 members, and held its first meeting in the city of Austin, in October.

The latter consists of eleven members, and held its first meeting in the city of Houston, in November.

A *Diocesan* school has been established in the town of Anderson, Grimes county, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Charles Gillett, formerly Rector of Christ's Church Houston, appointed its principal.

RED RIVER FROZEN OVER.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette says it is assured that Red River was actually frozen over above that place on the 20th instant. Silver Lake, in the vicinity of Shreveport, has been frozen over, and what is more, has been skated on.

The Red River Republican of the 24th says the river is falling at that point.

LITERARY NOTICES.

TRUE PRACTICE OF RELIGION. From the Dutch of Rev. Ewaldus Kist. D. D. 2 vols. in one. New Orleans, 1852: John Ball.

The translator gives good reason for his work. The divine blessing, it seems, has singularly attended this book, and it has gone through many editions at home. A wealthy man some years ago ordered six or seven thousand copies of it for gratuitous distribution among the Protestant Churches in Holland.

It would do great good in the Churches of America. The style, for simplicity, purity and force, speaks well for the translator. True, heart religion is urged with its reasons of necessity and delights also growth in knowledge, faith and holiness. The means, positive and negative, are enlarged upon richly: the hindrances and false pretexts, in the way of advancing to gracious maturity, are pointed out and prescribed for with the ready science of one familiar with the most complicated process of the heart—a skillful and sympathizing physician for soul-maladies. The writer urges Christian perfection. His views on this point are in advance of most of those who venture boldly the use of that term at all, but do not entirely quadrate with the Wesleyan idea. The whole substance of the book is analyzed and classified in a table of contents. It has struck us in perusing it that while useful for all striving after the whole mind of Christ, this book would be of especial benefit to *class leaders*, furnishing them with simple tests, apt inquiries, suitable precepts and convenient solutions of doubtful experiences, in ascertaining and helping the spiritual state of their members.

For sale by J. Ball.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, expounded and illustrated in the very words of Scripture, according to the most marginal references, together with a marginal harmony of the Gospels. By Clement Moody, M. A., of Magdalen College, Oxford. New York: 200 Mulberry st.: Lane & Scott. 1852.

We are obliged to the Publishers for the above substantial and neat and very useful book, just from the press. They have made a valuable contribution to Biblical literature in its re-publication. The utility of marginal references, in searching the Scriptures, is felt by every one who searches them. It is an easy, untiring, authoritative comment—this comparing "spiritual things with spiritual." It was a method much used by the New Testament writers. An eminent Bishop advises young students to "learn from parallel passages before leaning upon human supports." These parallel passages are often of the greatest consequence in suggesting to the reader the true interpretation of Scripture, after all other helps have failed. So true is it, even in the interpretation of His own word, that the "*Word of God is a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path.*" The best Commentators on the Prophets are the Evangelists. It is no irreverence towards inspired writers to cross-question them. It greatly enlightens the understanding, and confirms faith to make the testimony of many witnesses bear on a single point. This method affords a kaleidoscopic view of divine truth. A Bible or Testament, without marginal references, presents the *word* in the utmost degree of nakedness and barrenness of which it is capable. So far from being thus suited to the popular reader, to the simple, and to babes, it is the strongest form of strong meat, and is better fit for those whose great knowledge of it supercedes these aids and helps—who are a CONCORDANCE in themselves.

These remarks apply, and we do not qualify their application, to some so-called *cheap* editions put forth by the Am. B. Society—a very questionable cheapness. The most valuable results of Bible study, viz.: the collection and arrangement of verbal and material references and parallels, very copious and opposite, are thus discarded, and the editing of the Word of God, save in the respect of mere mechanism, is thrown back to the rudeness of two centuries ago.

But when the margin is crowded with references, the reader of the Bible has felt a want. It is an awkward and slow work—turning over leaves, and tucking down corners, in following up these references, and it is a difficult feat of memory to retain and arrange them till their full light is reflected. An edition was wanted, not only referring to opposite passages, but placing them, "in the very words of Holy Scripture," right before the eye, in the same page, in juxta-position with the text in question. Such is the edition of the new Testament before us. We give it our heartiest recommendation. It is a simple but important step of progress, an improvement in the great work of promoting the full and accurate *knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.*

POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE. By J. Kitto, D. D., F. S. A. Boston, 1851: Gould & Lincoln.

The book before us, of 800 pp. double column, is a condensation from the larger work. It will soon, we feel convinced, be introduced in the shape of this Abridgment or the original, into every library of any pretension, in the country. Forty-one names, of highest eminence in the various departments of Sacred Literature, of this country and Europe, are engaged in the production of this volume. The Bible Dictionaries hitherto in use, notwithstanding their many excellencies, here become like almanacs out of date. A work of this sort was much desiderated—not made up of old materials, but embodying the products of the best and latest researches in Biblical study. Numerous engravings illustrate it, especially in the department of Natural History. The epitome before us is about half the size of the original publication. The type is not uncomfortably small, except to very weak eyes; the paper stout and fair, and the binding plain. The price does not put it beyond the reach of any who prize a useful book.

For sale by J. Ball.

FAMILY WORSHIP: A series of prayers for every day in the year. New York 1851: Carter & Bro.

This is a family book, large, open type, fair paper and binding, pp. 820. A rich plate, the only picture of the book, shows a family at prayer. This volume originated in a design of pious men of the Church of Scotland to promote and revive the practice of domestic religion. One hundred and eighty ministers of that Church contributed to it; their names are given. Prayers for particular occasions are appended: as on a marriage day, or birth day, or communion, etc. Some of them are full of suggestion, and greatly assist in marking out a channel for devotional feelings: [*e. g.*] the prayer on a funeral occasion, furnished by Dr. Chalmers. It is very evident that the authors of the prayers are Calvinists. They breathe a pure spirit, making much mention of Christ, and constantly beseeching resignation to God's will, under all circumstances, at all times. Those who can't walk alone may be allowed crutches.

For sale by J. Ball.

SOUTHERN METH. PULPIT. Edited by Rev. G. F. Deems. Vol 1849–50

This is the second volume of the Pulpit: has some ugly faces and beautiful sermons. In it the reader will find those very racy "pen and ink sketches" that created a sensation in their day. Among the subjects discussed are: Infant Baptism, the matured effort of Bishop Soule; Right and Wrong Use of Riches, Dr. Winans; Unity of the Church; P. Donh, etc., with the Editor's excellent Miscellany and full Index. The Pulpit is worthy of this neat, substantial form, and we shall put this volume on our best shelf.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.

For a full view of this magnificent Monthly, see advertisement.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.

The change of editor has not been of disadvantage to this Magazine. The *reviews* are certainly done up by an *artist* editor, and are very novel and teaching things in their way.

THE CHRISTIAN PSALMIST; compiled from many Authors, by Leonard & Fillmore. Revised by Rev. Wm. Gunn, of Ky., Rev. T. Harrison, of O. Louisville, Ky.: 1851.

This is the tenth edition of this neatly bound, gilt, and conveniently arranged vol. The elementary lessons preceding the body of the book are plain, considering their brevity. Numerals instead of notes indicate the sound. The music and appropriate hymns are thrown together, with an index at the end for each. Many of our best hymns and songs are to be found here. We understand that to cash purchasers, this popular book can now be had very low.

For sale by J. Ball.

THE LADIES' BOOK OF ANECDOTES. Compiled by Rev. H. Smith, with an Introduction by Rev. R. S. Foster. New York: Lane & Scott, 1851.

A book of various and entertaining contents, illustrating FEMALE character by cases taken from authentic history. The chapters present FEMALE HEROISM,—under which some stirring scenes are rung; MENTAL CULTURE, MATERNAL AFFECTION, BENEVOLENT EFFORTS, MATERNAL INFLUENCE, etc., etc. A rich chapter is the last. The Ladies, with this volume in hand, can assert and *maintain* great things of the sex.

THE M. QUARTERLY REVIEW: Jan., 1852.

1. Faith and Science.
2. Little Lexicography.
3. Dante.
4. Methodist Preaching.
5. Tendency of Current Events in the Moral and Material World.
6. Recent editions of the Antigone of Sophocles.
7. William Penn.
8. Positive Science.
9. Reviews of Books.
10. Literary Intelligence.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN. By J. A. Clark, of Baltimore Conference.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE; Her qualifications, duties and rewards. By Rev. H. M. Eaton. Lane & Scott, 1851.

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISIANA INTERIOR—JOURNEY TO CONFERENCE—PINE FORESTS—POETRY—PRAIRIES, A KIND HOST OF THE OLDEN TIME"—PIONEER HISTORY AND MEN—NOLLEY AND GRIFFIN—ATTAKAPAS—LIVE OAKS—CONFERENCE ITEMS.

MR. EDITOR: You will know by these presents" that an old correspondent begs a re-introduction; and farther, that he has been abroad for items. By which I do not mean that foreign lands have been laid under tribute. Louisiana, with all her alligators and agues and swamps, is surpassingly rich in history and beautiful in her geography. He who has merely seen her from the deck of a steamboat, can have no correct or adequate notion of what she really is. To such an observer she presents a monotonous, funeral aspect, through which there scarcely gleams a suggestion of the wealth and interest that lie hidden behind her cypress boughs and palls of moss.

Louisiana, of all the States, claims the Father of Waters as her sire; and though she sometimes feels his rage, she is more largely enriched by his munificence. Right proud is she of her parentage, and right royally she wears in one the names of consort sovereigns. The sole heir of the Mississippi, her soil and geology are the hoarded sums of more than a thousand annuities. It was due to such a land that the proudest and the bravest chivalry alone should achieve its discovery; and hence Providence has allowed the names of La Salle and De Soto to stand foremost, and almost alone, upon the pages of her earliest annals.

The opportunity, as well as the necessity, of traversing the State diagonally, from her Northwestern corner, nearly to the Southwestern extremity, recently presented itself. To escape the tediousness of diary and dates, you may draw a tolerable straight line from Shreveport to Thibodaux, and then, whip in hand, bestride it for the journey. The first object of remark is an extensive pine woods; common enough, but remarkable, nevertheless, reaching in its length from the Parish of De Soto to St. Landry, and covering in its breadth the entire ridge lying between the Red River bottom and the Sabine. It is a forest of prodigious proportions, and well filled out. The pine is of the long leaf species, luxuriant in its foliage, and giant-like in its girth and tallness. The emotions of the traveler, as he threads the obscure way and marks the bleeding blazes, which start up like sheeted ghosts around him, are grand and gloomy. The trees group about him in majestic attitudes, seemingly conscious of their aboriginal claims and their natural independence. He feels utterly alone—an intruder upon the society of nature's inanimate children. He feels their presence like an audience of mind, and almost instinctively retreats. The loftiest mood of nature is when she awes—not when she inspires. This is the mood she sometimes assumes here. The wind that grieves in the pine-tops seems to sing the dirge of dying time, and the trees stand tall and unbent, as if to mock and exult over the mortality of man. For centuries they have remained upon the ground they occupy, undisturbed by man and beast, and paying to an occasional squatter, whose preemption nobody disputes, a scanty tribute of knots and turpentine.

After days of travel amidst these associations of gloom and sublimity, we reached the edge of the great prairie country, about forty miles from Opelousas, and perhaps fifty from Alexandria. Here the aspect of the country is level—almost painfully so—varied by woodlands, and occasionally relieved by plantation improvements. The soil in the vicinity of the pine woods is very poor, and to the traveler in winter its appearance is rather sterile and uninviting.

We entered the prairie about nightfall, and were conducted by a Creole to the hospitable dwelling of one whose name belongs to the history of early Methodism. To us, cold, hungry, and weary withall, this was an oasis. There were angels here—ministering spirits who fed and warmed us, and sweetened our repose by becoming the subjects of our prayers and dreams. Our host entertained us with stories of the olden time. He recounted the adventures and hair breadth escapes of those men of God, who first braved the elements of nature and the prejudices of the people, to preach to them, Jesus and the Resurrection. Amongst others I remember the names of Nolley and Griffin. The former perished, not many miles distant, alone in the wilderness, but upon his knees. The latter has recently died, in ripe old age, the hero of more than a hundred battles. Verily if we have entered into the labors of such men as these, how carefully should we cherish the seed, sown in the sacrifice of tears and toil and life! Were there no other incentive, the bones of the faithful missionary should suffice to startle and arouse the zeal of the Louisiana Conference!

Our kind entertainer, as you may suppose, was an aged man, and he wore his years with all the goodness and moral sublimity of a patriarch. His locks had thinned and silvered o'er. For more than the third of a century he had occupied this frontier situation, where, almost alone, he has remained the friend of religion, and the host of the itinerant. May the kindest providences of God be thrown around his fortunes and family.

From the pine wood to Franklin, in St. Mary's Parish, our route lay through an uninterrupted prairie. When far out from the woods which usually skirt the plain, the scene reminds you of the ocean, and distant objects loom up like islands rising out of the sea. Whatever may be the agricultural value of the land, it is certainly unequaled for beauty.

The next feature worthy of notice is the Bayou country, lying in the limits of the far famed Attakapas. This is the Andalusia of America. Our route led along the banks of the Teche, the Atchafalaya, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Black, Bucoff, Terrebonne, and finally the Lafourche. On all of these streams, so far as we followed them, we found the country in the highest state of cultivation. Elegant mansions and mammoth sugar houses every where meet the view.

Among many other things worthy of notice, the live oak is not the least. It grows elsewhere, but not as it grows in the Attakapas. For size and beauty it is not excelled by any tree. There may be larger, but none that combine with size so much beauty. It is the very beau ideal of an ornamental tree, nor is it worthless in the eye of the utilitarian. A mechanic would see in every one the ribs, knees and bulk head of a staunch ship. In addition to the interesting lace which this section of the State presents, it is blessed with a soft and healthful atmosphere—always fanned by the sea breeze, and warmed by a sun whose rays are as genial as within the tropics.

Thibodaux, the seat of the Louisiana Conference, was the terminus of my trip, and so it shall be of my letter. Touching the Conference, what I saw and heard has been chronicled already by an abler pen; but I cannot forbear saying a word, notwithstanding. A Methodist Conference is not like any other deliberative body in the world. It is perfectly unique. *A Methodist preacher is a decided character, the world over;* and an assembly made up of decided characters, is of course full of decided characteristics. These peculiarities do not now, as of yore, consist either in whole or in part, in the hat-brim or coat-tail. The fact that the preachers have discarded those old time notions, speaks highly for their good sense and independence. Whatever is distinctive of them now as a class, can no longer be located in their costume. But it is rather found in their mental and devotional habits, and in their general fondness for *bon hommie*. The Conference floor affords opportunity for the display of all these qualities. For a specimen of mental acumen, just witness the examination of a single character. With all the skill of anatomists they dissect their subject from crown to sole; every fact is brought out and every feature of the case is examined and discussed at length. This ordeal, in some instances, reminded me of those Indians who improved their archery by making targets of their captives, and seeing how nearly they could throw the shaft and not pierce the victim.

Conference time, is, however, the preacher's holiday, and with all this severity there is a great deal of good feeling and good nature. The sermons, at the late Conference, were generally good. The Conference sermon was without doubt the best that has backed the "white horse" for many a day. That poor steed, as you know, has carried scores of riders, who would have done better on foot. The Bishop—it would be unpardonable to see one and not speak about it—Bishop Paine is a good presiding officer, hearty as a cardinal, and full of goodness in his looks and manners. But my letter has run too long, and the doings of the Conference, and the resolutions also, are they not written in the columns of the Advocate?

Jan. 22, 1852. WOODSMAN.

PARAGUAY.—Now that there is a prospect of the opening of the Parana river for free navigation, attention has been turned to the resources and productions of this country—a subject on which, owing to the exclusive character of the Government for many years, but little authentic information has hitherto been elicited. In a lecture on Paraguay, delivered in New York by Mr. Hopkins, before the Geographical and Statistical Society, which is fully reported in the New York Evening Post, we find the following interesting account of the vegetable productions of that country:

The vegetable kingdom of Paraguay presents the richest attractions, not merely to the professional botanist, but to that important class which is devoted to mercantile enterprise. The medicinal herbs which abound in the greatest profusion are rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, bryonia, indigo, sassafras, hollywood, dragon's blood, balsam of copulba, nux vomica, liquorice and ginger. Of dye-stuffs, too, there is an immense variety—the cochineal, which is, indeed, an insect, but requires for its food a species of the cactus plant; two distinct kinds of indigo, vegetable vermillion, saffron, golden rod, with other plants, producing all the tints of dark red, black and green.

Many of the forest trees yield valuable gums, not yet familiar to commerce or medicine; and they comprise some of the most delicious perfumes and incense that can be imagined. Others, again, are like amber—hard, brittle, and insoluble in water. Some cedars yield a gum equal to gum Arabic; others a natural glue, which, when once dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness. The *seringa*, or rubber tree, the product of which is now almost a monopoly with Para, and also the Palo Santo, which produces the gum gallacdin, crowd the forests, ready to give up their riches to the first comer; and the sweet flavored Vanilla modestly flourishes, as if inviting the hand of man.

Upon the hills, the celebrated *Yerba Matte*, which is the exclusive beverage of one-half of South America, has only to be gathered. Its preparation is in an exceedingly crude state, and could be beneficially improved by employing some of our corn-mills; and probably its use could be introduced into this country with advantage.

Upon the fertile alluvial banks of so many large streams, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandioca, Indian corn, and a thousand other productions, vegetate with profusion; while seven varieties of the bamboo line the river banks and dot the frequent islands with islets of lonching beauty. On the plains, quantities of hides, hair, horns, bones, tallow, etc., are lost for want of transportation. If we go to the forests, we find two or three kinds of hemp, vast quantities of wax, *nux saponaria*, or soap nut, the cocoa, and vegetable oils in abundance, with two kinds of wild cotton, admirably adapted for the manufacture of paper.

But it is with the forest trees of Paraguay that I have most to dwell. Giants! there they are, vast and noble in their aspect, and able to, as it were, to utter for themselves the sublime music of the wilderness. Sixty varieties already known, furnish timber of all kinds and colors, and degrees of durability, elasticity and buoyancy. I have seen timbers of the Lapacho that have supported the roofs of houses in Buenos Ayres, for more than two hundred years. They are now as sound as ever, and to all appearance, capable of performing the same service to the end of the world. A door sill of the same wood, half imbedded in the ground, and marked "1632," belonging to the front door of the house which I inhabited in the city of Asuncion. Upon the closest inspection, it was in a state of perfect preservation. Several other woods of the same variety are so heavy as to sink in water, and all, while difficult to burn in houses, form, under strong draft, a fire almost equal to stone-coal in intensity.

Another tree, the Seibo, when green, is spongy and soft as cork, and can be cut like an apple, but when dry it is so hard as almost to defy the action of steel. Again, we have seen the Palo de Vivara, or snake tree, whose leaves are an infallible cure for the bites of serpents. The Palo de Leche, or milk tree, may be called a vegetable cow, and the Palo de Borracho, or drunken tree, a vegetable distillery. The latex or resin is found at the roots of trees, under ground, and is a natural pitch, ready prepared to pay the seams of vessels.

AUSTRIAN CRUELTIES.—Mr. C. L. Brace, who has recently returned from Europe, is delivering a series of lectures at New Haven, upon Hungary. The Palladium gives the following notice of portions of his first lecture:

"Mr. B. related several instances of cruelty on the part of Austria towards Hungarian men and women, which almost made the blood of his listeners curdle in their veins—and his appeals in behalf of that suffering but gallant and warm-hearted people, were solemn, touching, and in all respects most affecting.

"Among the instances of Austrian cruelty related by Mr. Brace, were these: A young Hungarian lady was imprisoned at Gross Wardein, while he was confined there. He had often seen her looking out from the gratings of her window. Her offence was loving Hungary more than Austria. She was a high born and accomplished lady, who had always lived in influence. Since the lecturer had reached this country, he had learned from a correspondent at Vienna, that the woman had been tried after the Austrian fashion of trial, and been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in the horrid place which she had previously occupied!

Another case was that of a married woman who, for a similar offence, was compelled to run the gauntlet through a file of a hundred soldiers. Each soldier was armed with a stick, and, compelled to strike heavy blows as she passed, she being stripped to the waist, and allowed only to step as the drum tapped. The effect of the degradation and punishment was such as to unsex the maniac of her. The husband, finding his feelings insupportable after such a family sacrifice to the vengeance of the tyrant, blew out his brains with a pistol, and their only son was drafted as a common soldier in the Austrian army.

Another case of murder was that of a soldier who had been ordered to receive twenty-five lashes for shouting a hurrah for Kossuth. It is a custom of these tyrants, in their whipping, to make the victim thank the person who lays on the blows! Oh, the depths of meanness to which tyrants will descend to gratify their fiendish malice! The soldier refused—*to thank his whipper*—whereupon he was ordered to receive twenty-five more lashes—he still refused, and twenty-five more were given. At length the thanks were extorted from him; but he added, at the same time, "My back belongs to the Emperor, but my heart belongs to Kossuth."

Kossuth, said Mr. Brace, is the idol of the nation, and all classes are devoted to him with a constancy and respect and love that amounts to almost frenzy. They believe that he is destined to lead them to victory and independence; and if, said the speaker, he were to appear in Hungary, backed only by a hundred men, he could instantly set the entire nation in the whirl of revolution.

FRIENDSHIP.—Lieutenant Montgomery had seen much military service. However, the wars were over, and he had nought to do, but lounge as best he could through life upon half pay. He was one day taking his ease at his tavern, when he observed a stranger, evidently a foreigner, gazing intently at him. The Lieutenant appeared not to notice the intrusion, but shifted too, and still, with an unbleached gaze, he stared. This was too much for Montgomery, who rose and approached his scrutinizing intruder:

"Do you know me, sir?" asked the Lieutenant.

"I think I do," answered the foreigner, who was evidently a Frenchman.

"Have we ever met before?" continued Montgomery.

THE UNKNOWN WORLD.

There is a world we have not seen,
And time can ne'er that world destroy,
Where mortal footsteps hath not been,
No ear hath caught its sounds of joy.

There is a region lovelier far
Than sages know or poets sing—
Brighter than Summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of Spring.

There is a world with blessings blest
Beyond what prophets e'er foretold;
Nor might the tongue of angel guest
A picture of that world unfold.

It is all holy and serene!
The land of glory and repose!
No darkness dims the radiant scene,
Nor sorrow's tear within it flows.

It is not tainted by Summer's gale,
'Tis not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moonbeams pale,
Nor there are known the evening hours.

No—no! this world is ever bright
With azure radiance all its own;
The streams of mercy'ed light
Flow round from the eternal throne.

There, forms that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unaltered grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtained sky—
It is the dwelling place of God!

THE FURNACE. The three Hebrew children might have escaped the fiery furnace upon very easy terms; one obsequious bow would have done it. They could have delivered themselves, but they rather chose to be delivered by their God. Perhaps you are detained in a fiery furnace, that you may be kept in a holy, humble, child-like dependence upon God.

JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST, being the very able and eloquent sermon preached by the late H. B. Bascom, D. D., LL. D., immediately preceding his Ordination to the Episcopal Office; together with a sketch of the facts and incidents of his illness and death; to which is added the Funeral Discourse delivered on the occasion, by Bishop Jas. O. Andrew, D. D.

This work has been brought out in the neatest style of the art. Its subject matter is of the first importance, and can not fail to secure for it an extensive circulation.

Price, in best English cloth ..... 50 cents.
In best English cloth, gilt extra 75

A discount of one fourth will be allowed to preachers and wholesale dealers. Orders are invited. E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30. 3t17

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—Dec. 31st, 1851, by Rev. Wm. Seat, MARCUS C. ZUNTS, of New Orleans, La., to Miss MARGARET C. MAYREDER, eldest daughter of Major John H. Mayreder, of Madison Co., Miss.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—On the 9th inst., WILLIAM HENRY BASCOM, infant son of Rev. Wm. and S. L. Seat, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days. The night following Bro. [illegible]'s arrival here, to commence the ardnous duties of his charge for this Conference year, little Bascom was seized with cholera infantum, which, in spite of all that friendly aid and medical skill could do, terminated his existence in less than 10 hours. The subject of prayer and of faith, he was from his birth consecrated to the service of the Lord. Yet the Lord has taken him away. "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

How soon are the fondest and nearest and dearest severed, and how quickly are our mortal tries severed, and how quickly are our brightest earthly hopes blasted! Here, two fond parents who have dedicated themselves and all they have, and are to the service of God, are, in a moment of time, abused, bereaved of their dearest earthly joy. But the Lord had need of him, and why should we repine! If earth is poorer heaven is richer.

JAS. MACLENNAN.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 5, 1852.

DIED—In Mobile, of consumption, on the 2d inst., in her 24th year, Mrs. FRANCES WARE, consort of Mr. Henry Ware, merly of Union Town, Perry Co., Ala., and only daughter of Richard R. and Elizabeth B. Jeffries, of that county.

Frances embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in June, 1843, when about 15 years of age, during an extensive revival of religion, so well remembered by many of that community. And notwithstanding the short time between that and her marriage, which took place on the 14th of Oct. 1846, spent at school, and away from home, under circumstances well calculated to wean her from Christ and his Church, yet she returned to the end, a consistent member of the communion she had chosen at so early age.

The writer of this notice was well acquainted with the deceased; he often made the house his home during the last three years. They had learned hospitality so thoroughly at the homestead of childhood, and practiced it so well at their own hearth-stone, that the home of this youthful couple was always a desirable resting place to the humble servants of God.

In my occasional conversations with sister Ware, I always found her to entertain an humble view of her own unworthiness, mingled with much misgivings; and although she would often reproach herself for the want of ardor and zeal, yet she loved the church, and delighted in the service of God. When called to her bed-side on the night of the 15th, and informing her of the fact that her end was nigh, she was startled, and for a short time shrank from the swelling flood; but, summoning Christ to her assistance, she yielded with calm resignation to the mandate of Heaven, and her end was peace. She had "remembered her Creator in the days of her youth," and in the hour of need she was neither forgotten nor forsaken by him.

THOMAS D. HORMAN.

Mobile, Jan. 24, 1852.

So. Ch. Advocate please copy.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

In the Tuscaloosa District, Alabama Conference.

Jackson	Jan. 31 and Feb. 1
[illegible]	February 7 and 8
Bethel and Oak Grove, at New [illegible]	
[illegible]	February 14 and 15
Prospect, at Wesley Chapel	February 21 and 22
Brook, at Mount Hermon	February 28 and 29
Carmille, at Malone's	March 6 and 7
Valley, at Jonesboro'	March 13 and 14
Livingston, at New Lexington	March 20 and 21
Town	March 27 and 28
Bethel, at Mount Pleasant or Wilson's	April 3 and 4

THOMAS J. ROGERS, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

In the Demopolis District, Alabama Conference.

Linden	February 14 and 15.
Mt. Calvary Colored Mission	
Newbern	February 21 and 22.
Warsaw and Orrville at Salem	February 28 and 29
Town Circuit, at Asbury	March 6 and 7
Peach Tree, at Mount Olivet	March 13 and 14
Spring Circuit, at Linden	March 20 and 21
Gallis Colored Mission	
Marion	March 27 and 28
Union Colored Mission	
Sumter Circuit, at Mount Carmel	April 3 and 4
Circuit, at Bear Creek	April 10 and 11
Circuit, at Coke's Chapel	April 17 and 18

JOSIAH T. HEARD, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

In the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference.

Montgomery Station	February 15 and 16
Montgomery Circuit, at Mount Meigs	February 21 and 22
Wetumpka Station and Line Creek	February 28 and 29
Wetumpka Circuit, at Haynesville	March 6 and 7
Pine Level	March 27 and 28
Hayneville Circuit, at Asbury	April 3 and 4
Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Salem	April 10 and 11
Lowndesboro' Station, at Bethlehem	April 17 and 18

Q. (Garrett), P. E.

New Orleans District.

APPOINTMENTS FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1852.

Poydras street, Quarterly Conference, 30th inst., 7 P. M.; Love Feast 9th Feb., 7 P. M.

Algiers Circuit, Q. Conf., 5th Feb'y., 3 P. M.; Love Feast Feb. 8, Algiers.

Algiers Station.

Rev. Richard Cooke in charge. Q. Conf. Feb. 10, 7 P. M.; Love Feast Feb. 16, 7 P. M.

Poydras street. Q. Conf., Feb. 19, 7 P. M.; Love Feast Feb. 23, 7 P. M.

Bayou Sara, Scuddy and Wimms' Chapels. Quar. Conf. Feb. 21, 7 P. M.; Love Feast Feb. 15. P. M.

Mission. 1st, 2d and 3d. Q. Conf. Sherrel st. Feb. 27, 7½ P. M.; Sacrament Poydras st. Feb. 29, 11 A. M. and L. F. 3 P. M.

Carrollton. Q. Meeting March 6 and 7; Q. Conf. of Saturday, 3 P. M. and L. F. 7 P. M.

Bayou Sara and Bayou Black. Q. Meeting Mar. 13 and 14; Q. Conf. Saturday, 2 P. M. and Love Feast 4 P. M.

Jacksonville and Lafourche Cold Mission. Meeting March 20 and 21; Q. Conf. Saturday, 2 P. M. and L. F. 4 P. M.

Jacksonville and Preston's Cold Mission. Meeting April 3 and 4; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P. M. and L. F. 7 P. M.

Jeremie. Q. Meeting April 10 and 11; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P. M. and L. F. 7 P. M.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The emigration from New York to California is again on the increase. It is stated that every steerage room, and even standee, in the Vanderbilt, which is to sail for San Juan de Nicaragua on the 4th of next month, are likewise engaged. This is the first of a new line of the Panama route. The steamship Vanderbilt was forced to stop the sale of tickets; for nearly all the berths for the vessel which is to be the first of next month, are likewise engaged. This is the first of a new line of the Panama route. The steamship Illinois, of the Panama route. The steamship will leave on the 24th instant, and all her berths are engaged.

General Intelligence.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—J. P. Benjamin has been elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. S. W. Downs.

ALABAMA RIVERS.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says:—"The Warrior has recently risen some twelve feet at Tuscaloosa, but at last accounts was falling. The rise was occasioned by rain above that point. There has also been a considerable rise in the Tombigbee at Gainsville, also caused by rains far above. All the small water courses and ponds in that region were frozen hard, and it was believed that when the ice and snow melted, there would be quite a swell in the river.

SECESSION.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph suggests that while the Legislature of that State is engaged in forming plans to extend Railroads through the State, it applies a small portion of the surplus fund to remove the bars of some of the harbors and all the mouths of rivers.

FOR LIBERIA.—The Liberia packet was to sail from Savannah on the 23d, with about one hundred passengers. The Rev. Eli Ball, who has for some time past acted as agent for the Foreign Board of Missions for the Southern Baptist Convention, is among the passengers.

A DEAD SHOT.—There was a rumor in London on the 24th instant, that Louis Napoleon had been shot at, but it was nothing but a rumor. Nevertheless, the effect was to depress the funds materially—just the thing the story was probably designed to accomplish.

PROPOSED MUSEUM OF MUSKETS.—Mr Pulliu, the great traveler among the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind. In consequence of the march of civilization, and the clearing of the forests of America, several tribes of Indians are now nearly extinct. He proposes to engage a large steam vessel to visit the coasts of America, and there to collect individuals of those tribes that will in a few years entirely pass away, and with his own collection of American Indian curiosities, to visit the principal cities of America and Europe, affording thereby to the public a sight of those extraordinary people who will soon be lost forever. The scheme has received great favor from a number of scientific gentlemen of England, and exertions are being made to carry it into effect.

REPORT OF THE LAND REGISTER.—W. Hestrenshaw, Esq., Land Register, has submitted his annual report to the Legislature.

At the date of the last report, February 4 1850, there remained unsold 1,350,956 acres of the Internal Improvement lands.

The Seminary land remaining unsold is 10,155 82-100 acres.

The quantity of School lands to which the State was entitled, was 554,520 47-100 acres, of which 200,043 four acres has been sold. Mr. Creighton mentions the fact by his predecessor, Richard Loucks, Esq., of several fraudulent warrants for lands and the circumstances are such, that the money cannot be returned.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on the 22d inst. All the bills before it, granting aid to railroad companies in the southwestern portions of the State, failed.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.—It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress, that doubts are entertained of the legality of Mr. Hernhisel's right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from Utah. Mr Briggs has offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the matter.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.—At the City of Norfolk on Tuesday last, the Commissioners appointed by the corporation of Norfolk, subscribed on the part of that city $200,000 to the Raleigh and Boston Railroad, and $50,000 to the Weldon and Gaston road. Two of the Commissioners then proceeded to Clarksville, to subscribe $150,000 to the Clarksville and Ridgway Railroad. A subscription of $75,000 was made by the corporation of Norfolk some weeks ago, to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

SENATOR BUTLER.—The Charleston Mercury states that this gentleman is detained from his seat in the Senate by illness. He is now at his plantation in St. Bartholomew's Parish.

ARGONAUTS.—Andrew J. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, has received the appointment of Charge to Copenhagen.

APPOINTMENT.—A dispatch in last evening's Picayune states that the Hon Mr Hunnicke has been appointed by the President Charge d'Affaires to Rome.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Two colored men named Fisher and Bayard died recently in Cecil county, Md., from inflammation of the lungs, caused by inhaling the gas from a fire of boards steeped in vitriol.

FROZEN UP.—There are thirty-five sailing vessels and two steamboats frozen up at Chesapeake City, and two steamboats and a large ship, "Hogue's Harbor," in Elk river, a few miles below.

OUR SLAVES.—The Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) Republican states that a company of six men, who were hunting on John Brown's tract, killed three hundred deer between the fifth day of November, 1851, and the first day of January, 1852. The saddles of these three hundred deer yielded about $1000.

THE COLONIAL YEAR.—On Tuesday morning the 20th Jan. 1852, the thermometer stood at Griffin, Georgia, at only 3 degrees above zero. This is, says the Fulton, without doubt, the coldest weather ever seen since the settlement of this country.

The American Colonization Society was to celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary at Washington on the 20th. In consequence of the illness of Mr. Clay, President of the Society, Mr. Webster, one of the Vice-Presidents, was to preside.

The estimated dedication of the Missouri State Treasurer is between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

ELECTION OF POST-MASTERS.—Judge Allen of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report an amendment to the Constitution, by which Congress shall be empowered to authorize the election of Deputy Post-masters by the qualified voters of the respective localities in which Post-offices are situated.

ROBBERY.—The jewelry store of Mr. H. W. Harris, under the Madison House, on Maine street, Montgomery, Ala., was opened on Saturday night last, and robbed of jewelry to the amount of $10,000, principally watches. Runners have been sent in all directions in pursuit of the burglars. Three suspicious looking characters left their boarding-house on that night, without having paid their board, and it is thought that they are the guilty parties.

EXAMINED.—Samuel W. Morgan, the defaulting teller of the Petersburg (Va.) Bank, has been examined and held to bail in the sum of $6000, for trial.

LETTERS TO CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California states that 70,000 letters were received at that place by the last mail from the Atlantic States.

DIAMONDS CONFISCATED.—The suit in New York relative to the diamonds which were sent in letters through the Post-office, and seized, on the ground that the owner intended to avoid paying duty, has been decided in favor of the United States, and the diamonds confiscated.

WELCOMES.—Persons have been appointed by the Governors of Rhode Island and Massachusetts to personally invite Kossuth to visit their respective capitals.

A NEW PRODUCTION.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives an account of a novel production which the Bay State Mills—those which recently drove the British Shawls out of the market—have produced. It is a Felt-Cloth Carpet, printed in black work, and designed, according to weight, either as a floor-cloth or stragget. The threads of wool are not spun or woven, but drawn out and laid together, the whole massbeing felted like a hat body. Within a few months fabrics have been put together in this way, showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats to be made up without lining. The Bay State Mills make this cloth with a white ground, about forty-eight inches wide, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces per yard, and print in elegant carpet designs, showing the richest combination of brilliant colors, and furnish it at seventy-five to ninety cents per yard.

A SURGICAL MIRACLE.—A venerable American judge relates the following anecdote:—"The morning following the battle of Yorktown, I had the curiosity to attend the dressing of the wounded. Among others, whose limbs were so much injured as to require amputation, was a musician, who had received a musket ball in the knee. As was usual in such cases, preparations were making to lash him down, of the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. Says the sufferer;

"Now, Doctor, what would you be at?"

"My lad, I am going to take off your leg, and it is necessary you should be fixed down."

"I'll consent to no such thing. You may pluck the heart from my bosom, but you'll not confine me. Is there a fiddle in the camp? If so, bring it to me."

"A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said:

"Now, Doctor, begin." And he continued to play until the operation, which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note or moving a muscle."

HONOLULU AND ITS FASHIONABLES.—A late letter from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says:—

"Honolulu is a very pleasant place, the climate beautiful, the country heavenly, and the fair sex lovely, notwithstanding some shade darker than the Americans. Their costumes are very picturesque, and the choice of colors is arranged with a great deal of taste, the head dress particularly so. They wear a very neat straw hat, ornamented with pretty ribbons and green veils; they ride on horseback gentleman fashion. The men dress chiefly in European dresses; all the chiefs that I saw were dressed as we do. I perceive that I have the better sizes of native ladies dress like Europeans, as you saw the Queen in church; she had on a black silk dress and a velvet mantlet over her shoulder, embroidered in black with a great deal of taste. She is a lady, I should judge, of about 35 years of age, not pretty, but lady-like in appearance. The King is not in town, the rest of the family are all here."

NEW NORTH SIGNAL FOR STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.—Mr. Thomas H. Dodge, of Nashua, N. H., has invented some excellent improvements in night signals for steam and sailing vessels, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. The improvements consist in the employment of two lights of different colors applied in the same diametrical line to a revolving vertical axis, which is surrounded by a stationary ring upon which the points of the compass are graduated. By turning the axis, so that the lights in such a position that an imaginary line drawn through them will intersect that point of the compass upon the ring, corresponding to the actual point in which the vessel is heading, the color of the light which is the pointer, being known, the course of a vessel will be visible at night to the crew of other vessels, and collisions may thus with certainty be prevented.

Owing to the great number of steamers and sailing vessels which now traverse the ocean, the nightly pathway between Europe and America it appears to us to be imperative that night signals should be employed on all vessels, more especially steam ships. Many accidents have already taken place, by one vessel running down another in dark and murky nights, and such accidents will become more numerous, unless stronger measures are adopted to prevent them. It is also a subject of some anxiety to passengers on vessels, they fear collisions. A razor, to be sure, is placed near the box on the look-out; but when the spray is running over the forward deck, not much dependence can be placed on a sentinel. We hope that all vessels will adopt these signals of Mr Dodge, which are excellent in every respect; and it would be well to have a look-out box for the sentinel, who should be able to communicate by a bell signal quickly with the commander of the watch.

PATENT PHYSIC.—The Columbus (Ga.) Times says:—"We feel it our duty to put the public on its guard against a patent preparation by which we have been poisoned and nearly murdered. It is a preparation that purports to be a cathartic pill, enveloped in a capsule of paste. According to directions, we swallowed two of these potions, hoping to discover so agreeable a method of getting down a nauseous dose. Of pure oil, the two could not have contained more than would have been in those for an inundation of the poisonous contents of the capsules, it was nearly sufficient to have finished our earthly peregrinations. We had to resort to medical aid, and it was only by rough treatment and several days of confinement to our bed that we escaped the fatal consequences of this foul imposition. These capsules undoubtedly contain creosote, the most powerful purgative in the materia medica, or some other highly acrid or deleterious oil. Nor is ours the only case. A young gentleman of our acquaintance has been made ill by them. Another gentleman of our acquaintance, one of the most distinguished of our citizens, was purged to fainting by taking two of them, and equally dangerous results occurred in a fourth case, in the family of one of our friends. These cases are enough to warn the public from using them and the apothecaries from selling them."

MAGNETIC SPECTACLE.—The St. Anthony (Minn.) Gazette says:—"At the bed of the Mississippi River, below the falls has presented a grand scene during the past few days. The ice, which forms far up the river, and in coming down over the rapids and falls is crushed up therein, commenced filling in against the body of ice which has formed across the channel some miles below the falls, on Thursday last. By Friday morning the water had risen over fifteen feet, and the white field of ice had grown at least up to the foot of the falls; at this stage the body below, unable longer to sustain the immense pressure gave way, and the whole plane of ice moved down stream with a terrible crashing. About 10 o'clock, Friday morning, it commenced filling in again, and at the time we go to press this (Saturday) morning, it is quite up to the previous high mark, and is still rising. We have been informed by those who know, that this is the first year in the last twenty-four in which this has occurred. We have heard of no damage to property by this unusual occurrence, but one or two warehouses are in danger."

EXCITEMENT IN STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND OFFICERS.—Judge Hitchcock, in the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of Firemen's Insurance Company et al. James May, a few days since, gave his decision on the following points:

If a steamboat, or other vessel be overloaded or unduly laden, she is unseaworthy. But whether or not unduly laden depends upon the capacity of the boat or vessel, not upon the depth of water upon the shoals and bars in the river upon which she is being navigated.

The capacity of the craft, not the capacity of the river, is to be counted in deciding a question of this character.

If a boat or vessel insured meets with a disaster, the captain and crew are bound diligently to labor in the recovery of the property, but the insertion of a clause in the policy requiring such labor and effort, does not impose any additional duty upon the assured.

MONUMENT TO COUNT PULASKI.—The Commissioners of the Greene and Pulaski Monument Lottery, by an arrangement during the past twelve years with the extensive lottery contractors and managers, J. W. Maury & Co. of Washington, and by the accumulations of interest, have succeeded in raising about $25,000. Seventeen thousand dollars of this sum is to be appropriated to a monument to Count Pulaski, to be erected in Chippewa square, in the city of Savannah. The remainder, with future accumulations, will be applied either to the improvement of the monument to General Greene, in Johnson square, or to the erection of a new one in its place. The corner stones of both these monuments were laid, the one in Johnson, and the other in Chippewa square, on the 21st of March, 1825, by Gen. Lafayette, who was then on a visit to Savannah.

REFRAINING THE POST-OFFICE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided a case of some importance under the act for the prevention of frauds in the revenue of the Post-office Department. The captain of the packet boat Empire, which regularly performed trips on the canal between Albion and Rochester, in the State of New York, on which line the mail was transported under the authority of the Post-office Department, was prosecuted for transporting otherwise than in the mail divers letters, packets, and packages of letters, being mailable matter other than newspapers, etc., and having relation to the cargo.

The evidence before the District Court showed that the steward of the boat carried from Albion to Rochester an unsealed letter, or written order for some tobacco, which order was delivered. The tobacco was sent by the return boat, and the steward received fifty cents for his trouble. The District Court decided that the order was not a letter or mailable matter, within the meaning of Congress, but was a paper having a different and distinct character of its own, and could be lawfully carried by the said steward and they directed the jury to find for the defendant.

The Supreme Court has reversed the opinion, deciding that the letter or order was not within the exception of the statute, as it did not relate to the cargo or to any article on board the boat. It was folded in the form of a letter, and directed as such, though not sealed. A seal was not necessary to constitute a letter or to make it chargeable with postage. The Supreme Court declared that it was a letter, and that its conveyance was a violation of law. The opinion was given by Mr Justice McLean.

The Post-office Department, as has been repeatedly shown, loses a considerable portion of its revenue yearly by violations of the law. This is one of the first occasions in which the Post-office Department has been sustained in legal controversies.

JUDGE SHARKEY.—The Baltimore Sun says that Judge Sharkey is extremely dissatisfied with his position at Havana. The Captain-General refuses to recognize him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as Commercial Agent of the United States. If he will make the application, Judge Sharkey, however, it is alleged, has determined to act as Consul or not at all.

A COUNTRYMAN AT PARIS.—This morning, as we were taking a very comfortable breakfast at the coffee-room of our hotel, and as I was reading Galignani's daily paper, I found a person at the next table addressing me, in unsolicited terms. Stranger—Is the coffee-house a reliable place? I assured him that he passed for an authority. Laying down his paper on the table, he pathetically described the troup which the programme for the night's seeing of yesterday's paper had given him, and declared his inability to keep up with the instructions for that day. Finding that he was a character, I carried on the conversation; and he talked most edifyingly to all the room as he spoke loud enough to be heard at the very end. I inquired if he had been to London. "His reply was, I reckon I have; why, I came on purpose to see the Crystal Palace." "Well, sir," I said, "and how did you like it?" "Oh, that exhibition is some!" "And pray, sir, what did you think of the Greek Slave?" "There, now, stranger, I take it that where she were raised, cotton was dreadful scarce!" [Young American Abroad.

STEAMSHIP LINES.—There are numerous memorials before Congress for new steamships, and from all parts of the country from Boston to New Orleans. One of the memorials asks for a line to Venezuela once a month. It is proposed to land just at Cape Haytien in St. Domingo (1270 miles from New York); thence to St. Johns, Porto Rico (270 miles); thence to St. Thomas, (40 miles); thence to Santa Cruz, (450 miles); to Laguayra, thence to Curacoa. Mr Schamberg, of New York, is the petitioner. Norfolk (Va.) wants a line to Europe. California wants a line to the Sandwich Islands and China. But it is not probable that the system, under Government auspices, will be carried any further than it is now extended. The Vanderbilt line via San Juan to California is however making a strong push. The Post-office and the Naval Committees have most of these projects in their charge.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The Pinnading (Miss.) Clarion says:—"We learn from the Mourne Democrat, that Mrs. Polnian an aged lady of Aberdeen, breathed her last on the 11th inst., her death resulting from a severe burn, occasioned by the overturning of a cologne bottle, the contents of which rolling fire communicated to the clothing of the deceased—a case precisely similar to that of the late lamented Mrs. Swann, at Jackson.

Mrs Massy a respectable lady of Attalla county, also died on the 6th inst., her death being occasioned by her clothes taking fire, which burned her so severely that her only relief from intense suffering was by falling into the

Congressional.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Interior Department, of estimates to the 1st deficiencies in the appropriations for that Department.

After petitions and reports,

Mr. Bright moved and the bill making land warrants assignable was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Breese gave notice of the bill making provision for ascertaining and paying the claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French prior to 1801. He said it would call the subject up on Friday in February.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Seward, calling for the proceedings of a Naval Court of Inquiry concerning the loss of the U. S. sloop Edith in 1849.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate all the information he may have in regard to the project of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on spanish vessels. Adopted.

A bill was reported by Mr. Hamlin, granting a register to engineers, etc., and it was ordered to be engrossed.

In addition, authorizing the employment of clerks, by the Committee on Post offices and Post roads, Naval Affairs, and Commerce were taken up, debated, and then adopted.

The Senate then took up the memorial praying that flogging be restored as a punishment in the Navy, and Mr. Mallory addressed the Senate in favor of the resolutions. The hour not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Barrett, the delegate from Utah, rose to a question of privilege. He complained that the report communicated to the House a few days ago by the President of the U. S. from the three United States officers returned from that territory, is not in the copy forwarded to him from the Department of State. He was as much surprised at the appearance of the official printed report as he was at the publication of their report a few days before in the New York Herald, both of which are different from the report which had been furnished to him by the State Department. He protested against the change or alteration of an official report containing such serious charges against the Government and people of the territory which it was the labor of to prove, and was about to submit a motion, when he was called to order and prevented from continuing—general cause is being necessary.

The select committee on the subject reported yesterday a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land law of September last; Mr. Bissell debated until the expiration of the morning hour, the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, of which he was in favor.

Mr. Hopkins complained of the delay in the public printing, and said that it prevented action on the appropriation bills.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1852

SENATE.—Mr. Fish presented the memorial of E. Collins and his associates, of New York, asking additional facilities to aid them in the transportation of the mails by steam ships. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Clemens presented the first resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, recommending an adherence to the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of European nations.

Mr. Pearce presented the petition of Charles Fletcher, asking that a charter be granted to himself and associates to found a railroad within the District, to run to a point on the bounds of the District of Columbia, there to connect with a railroad as may be authorized by Maryland, to connect the District via Bladensburg, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the point of Bucks. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Shield reported a bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown.

The Senate then took up the petition on the subject of the cadets in the navy, and Mr. Mallory continued his speech in favor of the restoration.

To do away solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than that, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion is contrary to our principles of national policy, and will always be avoided.

SNOW.—THE MAILS.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 26th says:—"The snow which commenced falling on Saturday night continued throughout Sunday and a part of Sunday night, leaving a new coat of a depth of eight inches or more, on a level. The mails are thus retarded. The train from Washington, due here yesterday at 8 A. M., arrived at 11 A. M., bringing all the mails due from the South, to New Orleans inclusive. The train which left Washington at 9 P. M. on Sunday, only reached here at 6 A. M. yesterday, having been detained by running off the track when near the Annapolis junction, in consequence of the obstruction by the snow. The engineer, John Shockley, had his leg cut off, and the fireman had his toes cut off by the locomotive passing over them. No other personal injury was sustained, though the locomotive and cars were considerably damaged. The mail from the East, which left Philadelphia at 10 o'clock on Sunday night for Baltimore, crossed the Susquehannah river at Havre de Grace at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as we learn by telegraph, and worked its way to Stemmer's Run, about nine miles east of this city. The train from Washington, which left at 5 P. M., yesterday, came in at 8 P. M. The train from Annapolis had not arrived at the junction when the former passed that point, and we are therefore without our usual advices from the Legislature.

It will be seen that in consequence of the low's in the river, the Norfolk boats will start from Annapolis daily, after the arrival of the afternoon train from this city."

ENCOUNTER WITH TWO BEARS.—The Lancaster (N. H.) Democrat gives an account of an encounter in that town, between two bears and two boys. The boys, one thirteen and the other nine years old, were the sons of one Chas. Sweeney, who was absent from home. About thirty rods from the house, whilst engaged in getting wood, they were attracted by the barking of the dog, about twenty rods from them. Thinking there might be game, the eldest took a loaded gun, and the youngest an axe, and went to the tree where the dog was. The youngest discovered a small hole in the ground, and thrust therein his axe handle, when presently out came a bear.

The eldest boy fired, and wounded the bear in the breast. The bear, not relishing his entertainment, rose in defence, when the youngest met him with the axe, and laid him senseless on the ground. Immediately another bear made his appearance. The gun was unloaded, and it was the elder boy was busily reloading the gun, attacked the younger. As often as it sprang at him, the boy struck it with the axe, repeating at each time, "Now I think you've got it, sir." A few blows, and the battle was over—the bear was dead.

AN ECCENTRIC STORY.—A French paper has the following paragraph:

"On a well-dressed body discovered hanging from a tree on the road from Versailles to Sceaux, the following letter was found:

"Those who shall discover my body swaying itself at the impulses of the winds, as did those formerly suspended to the gibbet at Montfaucon, will, no doubt, feel either terror struck or moved with pity. 'Behold,' they will exclaim, 'another victim of wretchedness or grief.' They will be mistaken. I have always been perfectly happy. I feel that with old age will come infirmities, and it is to avoid the slightest pain, the most petty annoyance, that I have determined to put an end to my life. This may appear absurd, but I am of opinion that when one has lived comfortably for more than sixty years, one ought to have had enough of life. I was not an inhabitant of Paris; I therefore think that it will be impossible to know who I am. Besides, I have taken every precaution for insuring this; and, if the last wish of a dying man commands any respect, I entreat that no inquiries may be made on the subject. I left my house after selling everything, and giving out that I was starting for a foreign country. My property is all realized, and the bank notes which it has produced will leave positively reached the hands of an honest father of a family, whom it will render happy. I have so managed that he should be ignorant of their source. Having no further business in this world, I am going. Good-bye. (Signed)—An Original."

RAILROAD MEETING.—The Mobile Register says:—"There was a very respectable and intelligent gathering of our citizens at the Franklin Hall, Saturday night, to take into consideration the subject of internal improvements in this and the adjacent States, and the meeting was very impressively and eloquently addressed by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who is distinguished for his efforts in the cause, and who is on his return from the recent Railroad Convention in Newtirbugs, of which he was one of the most prominent and influential members. His views upon the great advantages which must result from a transfer of the great trade between the North-East and South-West, from coast-wise to internal channels, were very striking and felicitous."

A HARD PASSAGE.—Willmer & Smith's Times, of December 27, states that the splendid packet ship Staffordshire, Capt. Albert H. Brown, (of Train & Co.'s Boston Line) arrived at Boston on the morning of Christmas, after a rapid run of fourteen days. She sailed in company with the steamship Asia, and kept side by side with her four hours, until she headed for Halifax.

ARMY ARTILLERY.—The Washington Union of the 18th contains a lengthy communication from an artillery officer suggesting a reorganization of this branch of the land service. The writer says, with much truth, that from the time of the battering rams of the ancients to the artillery of the present day, this corps has ever been considered all important, and has been cherished with peculiar care by all nations. He also says, that for the last thirty years the United States Government has paid less attention to this branch of the military than to any other. The artillery has suffered much in efficiency by the want of proper instruction in its officers, and the writer says that never, until 1851, was a book of tactics issued by authority for siege, garrison and sea coast artillery. The writer suggests many important changes, and concludes thus:—"The Artillery and Ordnance Department, as at present established, consists of 22 field officers and 223 captains and lieutenants, 15 military storekeepers and 3563 enlisted men, and costs, per annum, including all allowances, $362,751 56. The proposed corps will consist of 185 officers and 5012 enlisted men, and will cost per annum, for the same, $533,207 60, making a saving to the Government, per annum, of $170,543 57."

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at Pensacola on the 19th, from a cruise.

The people of London annually drink about nine thousand gons of chalk in the mixture they call milk.

Ten thousand tuns of lard oil were exported from the United States to England last year.

Mr. Charles L. Bruce, the heroic pedestrian, who was imprisoned by the Austrian Government, is lecturing in Boston.

In consequence of the great demand for small change at Vienna, in lieu of paper money, the Government have resolved to strike a considerable amount of copper coin. This will command a premium of 12 per cent.

The city of London stands upon 62,000 acres of ground and has a population of 2,000,000, and the city of Houston, Texas, includes 2,500 acres with a population of 900. The taxable property of the former is £140,000,000.

'TIS NOT FINE FEATURES MAKE FINE MINDS.

BY J. C. CRENSHAW.

A Peacock came with his plumage gay
Strutting in regal pride one day;
Where a small bird hung in a gilded cage
Whose song might a nightingale engage.
The bird said, in the peacock's ear,
Vaunting his plumes to the neighbors near,
And the peacock soon opened his mouth to bright
That the bird flew back to his golden cage.
But the small bird came in its own sweet sound.
'Tis not fine features make fine minds.

The peacock strutted a lord so fine
Never ordered food to satisfy the eye.
While the small bird hung in a cottage door
And asked only a pittance for its store.
Man, the lord of the rainbow'd wing,
He who condemned he lived to sing;
And they who make the bir

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Further Details by the Asia.

We give place to the following details brought by the steamer Asia, arrived at New York on the 16th:

The steamer America arrived at Liverpool on the 29th. The Asia arrived at eight o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. Henry Illingworth, a passenger on board the Arctic, died December 23.

On entering the Mersey, the Arctic came in collision with a steam tug, towing a ship. The tug was badly, and the ship slightly, damaged.

FRANCE.

At the latest accounts Paris was perfectly quiet. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 8,116,173 of which Louis Napoleon received 7,439,216; against him 640,737; majority 6,798,479. He was inaugurated on the 1st inst., and the ceremonies passed off without disturbance. On Wednesday evening, M. Rouher, on presenting the result of the votes, addressed the President, to which he replied as follows:

"France has comprehended that I departed from legality to return to the right. Upwards of 7,000,000 voters have chastised me. My object was to save France, and perhaps Europe, from causes of trouble and anarchy. I understand all the grandeur of my mission. I do not deceive myself as to its difficulty, but with the counsel and support of all right-minded men, and the deputedness of the army and the protection of heaven, I hope to secure to the destinies of France, by forwarding institutions created by the democratic instincts of the nation, a system of government which re-constitutes authority without wounding the feeling of equality or closing any path of improvement. I hope to found an edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty."

Cries of "Vive Napoleon!" followed the speech.

On the same evening the diplomatic corps was presented to the President by the apostolic nuncio. The Archbishop of Paris in his address to Napoleon, offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission that had confided to him. The President thanked him in a short speech.

The Canon of the invalides fired a salute of ten guns for every million of votes obtained by the President.

The Globe's correspondent says that Louis Napoleon constantly assures persons about him that he desires peace, and the only means of re-establishing the finances and placing trade on a prosperous footing.

It is understood that in order to tranquillize foreign governments, Napoleon will instruct all his Embassadors desiring them to give their courts the most positive assurances of his desire for peace.

The Tuileries will henceforth be the official residence of the President.

A grand national fete was celebrated on the 1st inst., in the chief towns of the departments. In Paris the troops were marshaled at 9 o'clock a. m. to take up their position along the streets and quays. When the cortege passed Notre Dame the gates were thrown open. The day was kept as a grand holiday. All the public offices and the theatres were closed. The French eagle has been re-established on the banner of the army and on the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the 11th, a grand Te Deum will be celebrated in all the churches.

The Havre Chamber of Commerce has been dissolved, and an election of a new Chamber ordered.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree inviting the administration of indirect contributions with that of the Customs, and an administrator of the Customs and indirect taxes has been appointed.

The Prefect of the Seine had placed 80,000 francs at the disposal of the Mayor of Paris for the relief of the indigent of the capital.

M. Faucher has gone to Belgium to demand the extradition of all insurgents of December 2d, and also request the immediate payment of the sum for which the Belgian government is indebted for the expedition to Antwerp, in 1831.

The French territory is by a decree divided into 21 military divisions, each department to be formed into subdivisions.

The Commission of the Seine, created by the decree of September, 1848, is dissolved.

A municipal commission of the city of Paris, consisting of 36 members, has been appointed.

ENGLAND.

The proposed loan of £300,000 for the Great Western Steamship Company, on 6 per cent. debentures, repayable in 1857, has been completed in London.

The London Morning Advertiser states that the cause of Palmerston's resignation was the interference on the part of the Prime Minister with the affairs of the Foreign Secretary. Lord Palmerston, on learning the fact, was indignant and demanded an explanation. The answer of the Premier was vague and shuffling, and the result was a hasty mutual correspondence between the parties.

At the Cabinet meeting only three members of the fifteen members were present, and Lord John Russell stated that, in consequence of some misunderstanding about foreign affairs, Lord P. had resigned. His resignation was agreed to without the real cause being understood. Mr. Premier, it is said, wishes a place in the Cabinet, in order to propitiate the people, liberal and independent men.

On the other hand the News says that it most clearly indicates treachery on the part of some members of the English Cabinet, and that a conspiracy would seem to exist between some one and the Court of Vienna to sacrifice Lord Palmerston, and that apparently a close alliance may be formed between England and Austria. On the other hand, the Times states that Palmerston's last act was to oppose the approbation of Napoleon's *coup d'etat*. The Chronicle states that all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the resignation of members of the Cabinet, and applications of members of former governments to take part in the present one, but as far as our information goes these rumors are baseless. The Herald says the friends of Palmerston are very indignant at his dismissal from office, and strong rumors are current as to its effect on the Cabinet. It is understood that Palmerston will bring the whole matter before Parliament, and some who profess to be well informed say that, to avoid such an event, Lord John Russell will resign before the assembling of that body. The Herald, however, believes the Ministry will hold on as long as possible, but must ultimately dissolve.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state that the Queen and infant Princess continued in good health.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

The news from these countries is of a very contradictory character. Whilst a certain degree of anarchy is discernible among the subaltern portion, it is not unmixed with the suspicion that the ambitious propensities of Louis Napoleon, and the most active military preparations are observable in every quarter.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen state that all parties are now agreed to concede nothing further to Germany respecting the Duchies. The Danish Ministry had been defeated on a question relating to the credit of the marine service, by a vote of 23 to 20.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople express no little alarm concerning the movements in France.

Perote, by the by, is the scene of frightful confusion.

The downfall of Miss Kahn, the Prima Minister since 1848, had been followed by a complete state of anarchy.

The Sultan of Turkey had granted to his Christian subjects, the freedom of holding their meetings.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Meteor we have received Galveston papers of the 23d.

FUNERAL OBSEQUY AT BROWNSVILLE.—The Galveston News says: "Among the passengers taken by the steamer Yacht on Monday to Brazos Santiago, were the Hon. J. P. Watrous, and the U. S. Attorney for the District, Mr. Wm. P. Ballinger.

We understand that Mr. Watrous will immediately organize a branch of the Federal Court at Brownsville. It is expected that the first business of the Grand Jury, when impannelled, will be to inquire into the offences committed against the United States, by those who have been participating in the difficulties on the Rio Grande. The U. S. Attorney having received instructions from Washington to prosecute the same."

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The U. S. steamer Fashion landed infantry horse and eighty men of the Regiment of Mounted Rifleman at Matagorda.

MATAGORDA.—The *News* of the 23d says: "A gentleman came down from the steamer Jack Hays, on Tuesday. He says this steamer is still aground on the lower side of the bar, and the Ella on the upper side, and that there is but about ten inches water on the bar. He also states that the steamer Magnolia is aground, at the shoals, near Circleneil."

The water was so low on Matagorda bar when the Yachman left, that she touched, although drawing but six feet. The Trinity and Colorado rivers are very low.

RECEIVED.—Dr. John S. Ford, lately connected with the revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico, has been elected to the State Senate in place of Gen. Burleson, deceased.

GALVESTON AND BRAZOS NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A new set of directors for this company were elected on the 19th. From a report of the secretary, it appears that the cash collections for behalf of the canal amount to $20,901 90, out of which there has been paid to the contractor, the sum of $20,895 49. The new directors are all understood to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the work.

POST-OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has established Post-offices in Texas, at Sumpter, Trinity county, T. M. Bailey, P. M., and Myersville, DeWitt county, A. Myer, P. M. The office at Union, Jasper county, has been discontinued.

FIRE AT AUSTIN.—The Austin State Gazette of the 16th, says:

"The dwelling house of the Rev. G. G. Baggerly, in this city, was consumed by fire last night, together with the dwelling of Mr. Case, which stood near Mr. Baggerly's. All the contents of both houses, of any value, were also consumed, and the family of Mr. Baggerly, consisting of the time of his wife and two children, and eight or ten young ladies, members of his boarding school, barely escaped with their lives. There seems to be no possibility of doubting that the fire was the work of an incendiary, for it was, when first discovered, issuing from the weather-boarding on the north side of the house, from which the wind at that time was blowing strongly. We hope our citizens will take the matter in hand and see that it is properly investigated.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The school bill is still under consideration. A motion has been made to strike out two millions and insert one million as the appropriation.

An Appropriation bill has been reported to the House. It fixes the number of Senators at thirty-three, and the Representatives at ninety.

Mr. Bigelow, Senator from Cameron, has submitted a bill, charging an ad valorem duty for the adoption of a system of free banking.

The House had not yet passed the bill providing for the payment of the public debt.

A joint resolution, complimenting Gen. Houston for the Presidency, was introduced in the House and was ordered the engrossment. Twenty-one members voted against it.

SAD WORK.—From a communication from the agent of the Board of Underwriters, at *Key West*, the Mobile Advertiser has made the following extract:

"The number of vessels that have been arrives on this coast, and put into this port to discharge, during the year ending the 31st of March, 1852, is 1,000. Salvage, $70,000. Steamers, 6; salvage and expenses, $10,000. Value of vessels for which was received, $100,000. Value of property, $500,000. Salvage, $125,000. Expenses, $17,000. Total, $142,000. Salvage and expenses for 1851, one-fifth less than the previous year."

CAMDEN AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—The contracts for grading the Camden and Jackson Railroad, in Mississippi, have all been taken. The length of the road is twenty-three and a half miles.

FATHER MATHEW'S RETURN TO IRELAND.—Father Mathew, on his return to Ireland from the United States, was received by his countrymen with every demonstration of regard and esteem. The Common Council of Cork presented him with an address of congratulation, to which he responded in a speech of much feeling and eloquence, in the course of which he thus referred to the people of the United States, and the manner in which he was received by them:

"No language, gentlemen, which you could frame can sufficiently express the measure of our common obligation to the noble-hearted and generous citizens of America. You have had ocular demonstration of their bountiful sympathy, when, in the day of tribulation, you witnessed in your magnificent harbor the star-spangled banner proudly floating over the frigate Jamestown, the distribution of whose precious freight (a great nation's spontaneous offering on the altars of humanity) saved hundreds readily hope that the strong feelings of sympathy and friendship which now exist between the people of Ireland and America may continue as permanent and durable as the many virtues they possess in common. Your allusion to my dear expatriated countrymen, whom I had the happiness to meet in the great Republic, and the greater happiness of enrolling among my disciples, has touched a chord which vibrates through my whole frame. Though painfully struck with the sad contrast which our dearly beloved country presents in many particulars with the favored land which I have recently left, I yet see no reason for apathy or despair. Ireland—this is not the place to investigate the cause—is now passing through a severe transitory ordeal, from which I trust she will ere long brightly emerge, and enter on that glorious career of national prosperity to which her ample resources, now in progress of development, most naturally entitle her. I feel delight in already recognising marked indications of a spirit of industrial activity and enterprise, which, combined with self-reliance and perseverance, can not fail to effect for her that social regeneration which it has already accomplished for so many nations in the history of mankind."

OUR STEAM MARINE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer introduces statistics of the steam marine of that port, with some interesting remarks, from which we extract the following:

"Fifty years ago all intercourse among nations was conducted upon the same general principles which had governed intercourse eighteen hundred years before. In trade, time and experience had indicated no new elements. In maritime affairs little had been added which did not partake of the stamp of commerce at its infancy; and even in the cut of a sail—the shape of a helm—such a thing as dead-reire from established usage was regarded with distrust, and treated as a dangerous innovation. But all these things have undergone a change. Steam and electricity, as mechanical agents, have dissolved the fetters of ignorance, and opened the doors to enterprise. We are no longer hemmed in by continents. The genius of industry and intercourse stalks throughout the universe."

"In a paper before us, the Post-master General at Philadelphia, writes to his Deputy at Boston that, owing to arrangements I have entered into, the mail from one city will reach the other in about three weeks, which is a saving of several days' time;' and now the distance is performed in eleven to thirteen hours. About the year 1828 the whistle of the first locomotive in the United States was heard. Now our canals and railroads, if united, would circumnavigate the globe. Ten years ago the first telegraphic pole was erected. What do we witness at this hour? Wires stretching from continent to continent, and connecting by a single manipulation—an intelligible, speaking vibration—the East with the West—Europe with Asia—the shores of the Pacific with the shores of the Atlantic.

"But this application of steam to navigation excites equal wonderment. Its mission is not in the future, but what a profound page do we already ponder upon! On the 3d day of October, 1807, the first steamer for the Hudson river trade was launched. This was the earliest practicable attempt in the United States. The steamer Comet, launched at Glasgow, in 1811, four years after, and intended for the navigation of the Clyde, was the first practical attempt in England. At the close of 1849, that country had in service 1,147 steam vessels; while in the United States, up to the same period, there had been built 2,000 of all classes, including our foreign steamers. The voyage on the ocean between New York, prior to 1811, was a three month's performance. Now the distance is overcome in less than ten days. Even with steam the trip from New Orleans to Pittsburgh required twenty-eight days, while now it is performed in seven. From Dublin to Holyhead, in 1830, when Great Britain esteemed her appliances as next to perfect, eight hours were consumed, which now require but three and a quarter. And such, in the brief space of forty-five years, has been the progress of this indispensable agent. The first steamship which crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, from Liverpool, arrived in our harbor on the 23d of April, 1838, and shortly after, on the same day, the Great Western, from Bristol, both vessels making the passage in little less time than would at present be required by one of our fastest clippers. This was the origin of the steam mail service between the United States and Great Britain, which has become an element in our marine progress of such consequence.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following particulars of the delays and difficulties connected with the execution of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty:

"It is well known to the public that points of discrepancy existed between that treaty and the convention negotiated by Mr. Squier with the State of Nicaragua, which occasioned the rejection of the latter to be suspended in the Senate. There was reason to hope, when Mr. Marcoletta came to the United States as the nominally accredited agent of Nicaragua, that these difficulties would be reconciled and an arrangement consummated by which all complications would be adjusted. Since then, however, a new condition of things has arisen in Nicaragua, and revolution has almost effectually extinguished all substance, if not all appearance, of government. Mr. Marcoletta now finds himself without power to commit Nicaragua to any act which he may undertake in her name; and virtually all his diplomatic functions are suspended by the anarchy which exists. To complicate still further the present embarrassments for an adjustment, a federation has been proposed between the States of San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, by which each would be necessarily dispossessed of its separate sovereignty, and this tripartite Union would stand as the actual Government. But no progress has been made in this scheme, and things generally in Central America are dislocated and deranged. It may easily be asked, what should be done in such a deplorable contingency; but the enquiry cannot be so readily answered. There is but one mode which I can discover for making a beginning, and that is, to require Great Britain to relinquish all possession and dominion. Until this step is taken, there will always be confusion and conflict. It may be stated in this connection, although Mr. Kerr, our Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua, has been several months in that country, he has not yet been able to find any responsible Government, to whom he might present his credentials. The last intelligence from him was dated at San Leon, some time in November, when he was still pursuing his search for something in the shape of a functionary who might receive him in an official capacity."

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, described a cure for this complaint, which is practiced among the Otaheitans. It ought to be generally known, that in desperate cases the experiment may be tried.

While lying in a harbor in the island of Otaheite, he was troubled with a severe rheumatic pain, which extended from the hip to the ankle. As soon as the circumstance was known on shore, a numerous body of women flocked on board and volunteered their services in curing the disorder. His accepted their friendly offer, and submitted with a good grace to their directions. He was requested to lay down, when all who could get near him began to squeeze him with both hands all over the body, but more particularly in the parts complained of, till they made his bones crack, and this, Cook became almost a mummy. He suffered this severe discipline for about an hour, when, he was happy to get away from them. But the operation gave him immediate relief, and encouraged him to bear it repeated before he went to bed. And it was so effectual that he found himself easy the whole night after. His female physicians obligingly repeated their prescription the next morning, and again in the evening when the cure was completely effected.

The beneficial effect which is sometimes derived from the use of the flesh brush, is well known. But this squeezing and pinching operation, called by the natives romee, seems to be more effective than any other kind of external friction, and is universally practised among the islanders. If at any time a person appears languid and tired, and sits down, the romee is immediately practised on his legs, and it always has an excellent effect.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Great loss of life.*—Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning an accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, near New York, but fortunately no person was injured, yet over *three hundred and fifty lives were lost*.

It appears that one of the Harlem Company's freight trains, heavily laden with sheep and cattle, on their way to New York, for some purpose or other stopped at Williams's Bridge. While standing on the track, and another freight train belonging to the New Haven Company, came on behind them, and the engineer not observing the usual signal, concluded they had gone ahead.

The locomotive of the New Haven train struck the rear car of the Harlem train, split it in two, and the two cars being ill, completely through the centre. Upwards of 350 sheep and six or eight head of cattle were killed by the force of the collision, and their dead bodies scattered in every direction about the road in the vicinity.

At the time of the collision a stove in the accommodation car in the New Haven train was upset, and not being observed by any of the men, it set fire to the car, which was totally destroyed before the flames could be extinguished.

ANOTHER.—*Philadelphia*, Jan. 10.—The 9 o'clock train of cars this morning from New York, when off Bristol, ran off the track, owing to the switch having been left open, and ran into a small brick car house. An empty car in the house was driven through the gable end into the adjoining dining room of Wm. Stewart, completely demolishing it. Stewart with his wife, three children and a small girl were sitting at the dinner table at the time, and were all buried beneath the ruins. Singular to say, they all escaped with slight bruises, with the exception of a child, who was cut on the head. The engineer escaped with slight injury, having jumped off the engine. The two firemen, Jas Kelley and Jas Logue, each had one foot so badly mashed as to render amputation necessary. The locomotive and tender were smashed to atoms, but the baloons of the train was uninjured. None of the passengers ware hurt. The people of Bristol say there is no one to attend to the switch, the old switch tender having been discharged for the sake of economy.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of this road recently held a meeting at Hillsborough. The President was authorized to make contracts for iron, and purchase the locomotives and freight cars.

Information being furnished the Board that there were now, actually employed on the road from Charlotte to Salisbury 630 men and 264 boys, and it being made to appear probable that the whole of that part of the road would be graded during the present year, the President was authorized to contract for the delivery of timber for the superstructure along that part of the line by the first of February.

Dr. J. B. Lindsay, a member of the Alabama Legislature, from Sumter county, died at Montgomery, on the 23d.

Later from Texas.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Bellevue says: "We learn from Mr. A. J. Mason, who has just returned from Port Lavaca, that the Indians have made their appearance in considerable force and committed extensive depredations upon the owners of property. They have stolen several hundred horses and mules, and are menacing all the ranches and settlements between the Rio Grande and Nueces. A band of twenty-two was seen some ten or fifteen leagues this side of San Patricio, and another band of twenty, was seen near the sea coast. And it is evident that they are sweeping this whole section of the country in pretty large force.

"We have not yet heard that they have killed any body, but it will be a miracle if they should depart without committing numerous murders and carrying off many captives. We are looking daily for their making their appearance in the neighborhood of Brownsville. In the perpetration of these outrages our national government has much to answer for. It has suffered the rangers to be disbanded—it has left the frontier unguarded, and for every drop of innocent blood that is shed, it is directly responsible to the country and the world. We appeal to Congress for relief—we hope that the voice of distressed humanity will not be heard in vain."

The people of Western Texas doubtless feel that they have had good grounds for complaint in this respect, but the Government is now taking measures which will remove them. The mounted riflemen which have been sent to the western frontier will soon teach the Indians to keep at a respectful distance.

THE WEATHER.—The cold weather extended to the valley of the Rio Grande. "There was ice two inches thick at Brownsville on the 13th.

THE REVOLUTION.—The Rio Bravo does not contain a word about the movements of the revolutionists.

A writer in that paper states that, in one of the first engagements between Urega's lancers and Carvajal's troops, five of the latter—three Mexicans and two Americans—were taken prisoners and butchered on the spot, the lancers riding over and mutilating their bodies after they were dead.

HIGHER LAW DOCTRINE.—The New York Journal of Commerce has a very lengthy review of the "higher law doctrine," as delivered by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Newtleven, on Thanksgiving day. The conclusion is that—

"It is not in the lowest decree credible, that the Constitution of this Christian country should contain a provision, or that Congress should enact a law, contrary to an express law of God. When, or in what circumstances, can such a thing be supposed to happen? a law, for example, requiring murder, theft, perjury, etc. The only case of the contrariety of a law of this country to a divine law, which is at all likely, or even liable to happen, is a case of *constructive* contrariety, or contrariety by inference. But in every such case, nineteen-twentieths of the people have higher and better evidence in the character and religious opinions of the rulers, and especially (in the present case) in the opinions of new and great and good men—lawyers, judges, statesmen, divines, etc., that the law is not contrary to God's law, than they can have from any other source, that it is. They are, of course, to be governed by the best evidence to be had in the case, and if they do not judge correctly, theirs is the responsibility of a wrong judgment, when it ought to be right. It will still be asked, what is a person sworn to a particular law of the State to be contrary to God's law? We answer, that in a case where he is bound to judge right, if he judges wrong he has no exemption for either judging wrong or doing wrong. But may not his judgment be right? Possibly it may. *Possibly* the civil law may be contrary to an *express* law of God. *Possibly* there is no room for doubt on the question; and *possibly* every honest mind must so regard it. Then, we say, 'obey God rather than men.' But when did, when will such a case actually occur? And until it does occur, what has the bare possibility of it to do with the propriety or truth of the proposition that every subject of civil government ought to obey its laws? What qualification of this law is proper or even called for, in practical life, until the possible exception actually exists? When it does exist, the case will be a plain one, and the voice of remonstrance will be universal. Until a case too plain to be doubted by reasonable men does occur, we say, take care; the law of God is, 'Submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake.'"

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.—The Washington Union publishes, with highly favorable comments, another memorial presented to Congress by Mr. Asa Whitney, praying for action on his Pacific Railroad project. The prominent features of Mr. Whitney's plan are already pretty well understood by the public. He asks a grant of land sixty miles in width from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean, comprising altogether about seventy-eight millions of acres of good, bad and indifferent land, at ten cents per acre. This land is to be sold to settlers, sections of twelve miles at a time being thrown into the market, as soon as the road for such a distance shall have been completed. In the words of the memorial, "thus enabling your memorialist to create, by his own efforts and means, out of this wilderness-land, *the means* to construct a line of railway from said Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean, which he proposes to effect by connecting the sale and settlement of the said lands with the building of the road, and thus carry on and carry out the two great objects together, and, as an individual enterprise, involving no constitutional question or difficulty, construct a great highway for, and make, the commerce of, the world tributary to it. For the cost of its construction, as well as for its *free* use forever after, the people of the United States and of the world would be taxed for passage and transport *only* sufficient for the necessary expenses for its operation and repairs—with the mails transported *free* from charge to the people or the Government."

Mr. Whitney mentions the action of the Legislatures of several different States, declaring this the only feasible plan of accomplishing the great work; and he also shows that his project has been viewed with high favor by scientific men in Europe. The Union thus concludes an article on the subject:

"And we are as frank in saying that we do approve of Mr. Whitney's plan, and sincerely hope it may be acted upon and adopted during this session of Congress. We approve of it because it is expedient, and we believe it to be feasible. We approve of it because it involves no constitutional question. The lands are sold to him under such conditions and restrictions as will guard the rights and interests of the people; and he will build the road as an individual enterprise, without risk or hazard to the people, and if he fails in it, it can in no way involve the Government or people. We approve of it because it is an individual enterprise, over which, as such the people at large, the States through which it will run, and Congress, will hold full and perfect control, which could not be, were it an organized company with State or national corporate powers. Finally, we approve of it because it will carry the main free, and will be a free road to all the people, except for the cost of its operation and repairs, and because it involves no expenditure by the Government, and creates no debt; but will add immensely to the wealth of the nation."

COLD WINTERS.—The extreme cold weather which has been experienced in the South, thus far during the present winter, gives some interest to the following statistics:

In 1133 the river Po was frozen from Cremenla to the sea.

In 1206 the Rhone was frozen over.

In 1234 loaded carts and wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice.

In 1305 all the rivers in France were frozen over.

In 1534 it was possible to travel from Denmark to Leubec and Dantzic on the ice.

In 1534 all the rivers of Provence and Italy were frozen. At Paris the frost lasted two months and 28 days.

In 1468 it was necessary to break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets, in order to serve it out to the soldiers.

In 1544 the same became requisite in France.

In 1594 the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice.

In 1657 the Seine was entirely frozen over.

In 1677 the Seine was frozen for 35 days.

In 1709 the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, from Marseilles to Genoa, were frozen.

In 1716, shops were established on the Thames, and the Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, 1744, 1766, 1767, 1776, 1788, and in 1829.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—The following prediction of St. Cæsarie, Bishop of Arles, in the year 542, may not be considered void of interest at the present moment. It is taken from a book entitled "Liber Maralabis," printed in Gothic characters, and deposited in the Royal Library, Paris:

"The administration of the Kingdom (France) will be so blended, that they shall leave it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them, and over all rich; and the nobles shall be deprived of their estates and dignity; a division shall spring up in the church of God, and there shall be two husbands, the one true and the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight; there shall be great carnage, and as great a profusion of blood as in the day of the Gentiles. The universal church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France. The altars of the temple shall be destroyed, the holy virgins outraged, shall fly from their seats, and the whole church shall be stripped of her temporal goods; but at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear hovering from far countries. Misery to three. The wealth of philosophy (thou shalt be subjected!) A captive, humbled even to confusion, shall at last receive his crown, and destroy the children of Brutus."

GREGON.—The Hon. Joseph Lane, delegate from Oregon, has issued a circular, in which he estimates the population at 80,000, and says the emigration is rapidly increasing, owing not only to the natural advantage of the country, but to the liberal provisions made for actual settlers by a late law of Congress. By that law liberal donations of lands are made to all who will settle upon them previous to the first day of December, 1853. To a single man one hundred and sixty acres, and to a married men three hundred and twenty—one half in his own right and the other half to his wife in her own right, upon condition that they will live upon and cultivate it for four years. The population is of a substantial character, much better than is generally found in new countries. Those who contemplate emigrating to Oregon should be ready to leave St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, with a proper outfit by the first day of May. Ox teams are much to be preferred. Provisions for the trip, and sufficient blankets for bedding, with such tools only as are necessary to repair a wagon, should be taken. Dry goods, groceries, furniture, and farming utensils, of all kinds, are abundant in Oregon, and no one should think of taking such things with them. It must not however be supposed that no inconveniences are to be experienced by immigrants after they arrive there.

NEW OCEAN STEAMERS.—The keel of the Adriatic, the proposed fifth steamer of the Collins line, has not yet been laid, and it is estimated that it depends upon the result of the application for government aid, whether it ever will be. The new steamers Arabia and Persia, of the Cunard line, will soon be ready.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—Although much has been written about the sagacity of this wonderful animal, the following narrative will be found interesting:

In the course of my early morning rides about the vicinity of Colombo, I frequently reined in my steed to watch the quiet labors of a couple of elephants in the service of the government. These huge animals were generally employed in the commissariat timber-yard, or the civil engineer's department, either in removing or stowing logs and planks, or in rolling about heavy masses of stone for building purposes. I could not but admire the precision with which they performed their allotted task, unaided save by their own sagacity. They were one morning hard at work though slowly, piling up a quantity of heavy pieces of ebony. The lower row of the pile had been already laid down, with mathematical precision, six logs side by side. These they had rolled in from the adjoining wharf: and, when I rode up, they were engaged in bringing forward the next six for the second row in the pile. It was curious to observe those uncouth animals seize one of the heavy logs at each end, and, by means of their trunk lift it up on the logs already placed, and then arrange it crosswise upon them with the most perfect skill. I waited whilst they thus placed the third row, feeling a curiosity to know how they would proceed when the timber had to be lifted to a greater height. Some of the logs weighed nearly twenty hundred weight.

There was a short pause before the fourth row was touched; but the difficulty was no sooner perceived than it was overcome. The sagacious animals selected two straight pieces of timber, placed one end of each piece on the ground with the other resting on the top of the pile, so as to form a sliding way for the next logs; and, having seen that they were perfectly steady and in a straight line, the four legged laborers rolled up the slope they had just formed the six pieces of ebony for the fourth layer on the pile. Not the least amusing part of the performance was the careful survey of the pile made by one of the elephants, after placing each log, to ascertain if it were laid perfectly square with the rest.

The sagacity of these creatures in detecting weaknesses in the jungle-bridges thrown across some of the streams in Ceylon is not less remarkable. I have been assured that when carrying a load, they invariably press one of their forefeet upon the earth covering of the bridge, to try its strength; and, that if it feels too weak to carry them across, they will refuse until lightened of their load. On one occasion a driver persisted in compelling his elephant to cross a bridge against the evident wish of the animal; and, as was expected by his comrades, the rotten structure gave way, elephant and rider were precipitated into the river, and the latter was drowned.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—A writer who lived for several years on the western coast says a state of civilization exists among some of the tribes such as has not been suspected hitherto by those who have judged only from accounts given of the tribes with which travelers have come in contact. They cannot be regarded as savages, having organized townships, fixed habitations, with regular defences about their cities, engaging in agriculture, and the manufacture of cotton cloths for clothing, which they ornament with handsome dyes of native production, and exhibiting handicraft in their convertion of iron and precious metals into articles of use and ornament. The merchants entrust their goods to the care of native traders in various parts of the country, stored in huts, without protection, yet preserved in safety, acts of robbery being very rare. Native traders are held in high respect, especially if wealthy, and in some cases whole tribes engage in the business of itinerant traders, no impediment being offered to them even among nations where a state of war exists.

SINGULAR DECEPTION.—Some abolitionists in Boston, last week, contributed funds sufficient to defray the expense of a large hall for one evening, at South Boston, in order to hear a colored man, who had been a slave, give an account of his life. Instead of opposing slavery, however, he surprised and confused the contributors by defending it, and had no objection to going back to "Old Virginia." He was frequently interrupted, but persevered to the end of his statement.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—J. H. H. Smith, treasurer of the Washington National Mounment Society, reports that during the year 1851 he received the sum of $36,551 84, which, with a balance on hand of $2627 96 at the beginning of the year, made a total of $39,179 80; of this, he expended during the year $36,542 35, leaving on hand $2,637 14.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Legislature has passed an *ad valorem* tax bill, in place of the specific one, which has for several years been in force.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND THEIR RESOLUTIONS.—The London Times has a *resume* of French resolutions contained in its Paris correspondence, in which there is one point to which the reader's attention may be serviceably directed. The sketch referred to included the successive replies of the French people to the appeals periodically made by authorities in power. Sometimes it was a Convention which appeared as appellant, sometimes a Directory, sometimes a Senate, sometimes a Consul, sometimes an Emperor. At one period the people were asked to confirm a Republic, at another an Empire, at another a Monarchy, at another a charter. The vote required might be of an aristocratic, democratic, or republican tendency; but there is this remarkable feature in every chapter of the history, that whatever was the proposition, an affirmative vote was always forthcoming, and by a majority of millions. Never were fifty thousand suffrages found in the whole French nation against any proposal of the powers in being, and it was rare indeed to find five thousand. Either because the appeal was never made until it became superfluous, or because the people were perfectly indifferent to the form of government, or because they were ignorant of the meaning of an election—for some reason or other, the result of a universal poll was invariably what we see it now.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SIXAMSHIP REPUBLIC.—It was stated in the California news a few days ago that the steamship Republic, formerly of the port of Philadelphia, had been disabled at Acapulco. It appears she left San Francisco for Panama, with 400 passengers, and when four days out sprung a leak, but managed to reach Acapulco, where, on the stoppage of her engines, she immediately sunk in twelve feet water forward and twenty-four feet aft. Every thing on board, except forty-seven barrels of sugar, was saved. On the next day, however, through the exertions of Capt. Hudson and Capt. Tyler, she was pumped out and got afloat again. A survey was called, and the ship, being pronounced sea-worthy, was to have sailed for Panama on the 24th ult. The accident was caused by the falling out of a sharp stone, which had entered her starboard bow at the time she struck on the ledge near San Francisco, and which was not discovered when she was hauled up for repairs at Benicia.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The British United Service Journal thus speaks of our Navy:

"From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag. There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them. They love fought with the most determined valor. They have, in many cases, been successful over a nation which held undisputed the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy flushed with almost universal victory, adds a great laurel to the navy of the United States.

The Bank of England now holds £17,444,000 in coin and bullion, *a larger amount than it ever held before*. It has reduced its rate of interest to two per cent. on loans secured by government stocks.

The wonderful divisibility of matter is shown in the fact that a single drachm of cochineal will dye nine hundred and eight miles of sewing silk, and the color imparied will be an intense red.

The Scientific American states that an adulterated tea is becoming more common every day. There is scarcely a pound of good tea to be found; it is adulterated first in China, and then it undergoes a finishing process when it comes here. Can this be correct.

Universal suffrage has not increased the vote of Virginia so much as was expected. In 1848 the vote was between ninety-two and ninety-three thousand; and in the recent Gubernatorial contest it was (judging from the returns) about one hundred and forty thousand.

The Rev. Sebastain Streeter, of the 1st Universalist Church in Boston, has united in marriage the past year, 248 couples; and during his ministry in that city, (27 years,) 3174, or an average of over one hundred per year.

It is stated that before the commencement of business, in the Senate of New York, on Monday last, the prayer which is usually offered was made by Rabbi Wise the minister of the Jewish synagogue in Albany. Rabbi Wise is a German by birth, and is one of the most talented of the Hebrew Clergy in this country.

The Postmaster of Bangor Maine, has commenced suits in the U. S. District Court against some individuals there for using postage stamps a second time. He had remonstrated with them (knowing the individuals,) but to no effect, and on violating the law again, he took the legal course in the matter. The penalty is $50 for each offence.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the steamers Osprey and Albatross are to be withdrawn from the Philadelphia and Charleston line and sold at public auction, if not disposed of at private sale.

The Liverpool Albion says that three sheriff's officers boarded the United States mail steamer Baltic when on the point of sailing on her previous trip for New York. They stated they were in search of an absconding debtor, and as Capt. Comstock refused to wait till they found him, they were carried off, notwithstanding their entreaties to the contrary.

Legislatures of the States.

Political complexion and times of meeting of the Legislatures of the several States of Government:

States.	Majority of Legislature.	Times of Meeting.
Alabama*	Union (dem.)	2d Monday in Nov.
Arkansas*	Democrat	1st Monday in Nov.
California	Democrat	1st Monday in Jan.
Connecticut	Democrat	1st Wednesd'y May.
Delaware*	Democrat	1st Tuesday in Jan.
Florida*	Democrat	1st Monday in Nov.
Georgia*	Union	1st Monday in Nov.
Illinois*	Democrat	2d Monday in Jan.
Indiana	Democrat	2d Thursday in Jan.
Iowa*	Democrat	1st Monday in Dec.
Kentucky	Whig	1st Monday in Dec.
Louisiana	Democrat	3d Monday in Jan.
Maine	Democrat	2d Wednesday Jan.
Maryland	Democrat	1st Wednesday Jan.
Massachusetts	Dem. & Free Soil	1st Wednesday Jan.
Michigan	Democrat	1st Monday in Jan.
Mississippi	Union	1st Monday in Jan.
Missouri*	Democrat	Last Monday in Dec.
New Hampshire	Democrat	1st Wednesday June
New Jersey	Democrat	2d Tuesday in Jan.
New York	Whig	1st Tuesday in Jan.
North Carolina*	Democrat	3d Monday in Nov.
Ohio*	Democrat	1st Monday in Jan.
Pennsylvania	Democrat	1st Tuesday in Jan.
Rhode Island	Democrat	In May and October
South Carolina	Southern Rights	4th Monday in Nov.
Tennessee*	Whig	1st Monday in Oct.
Texas*	Democrat	1st December.
Vermont	Democrat	2d Thursday in Oct.
Virginia*	Democrat	1st Monday in Dec.
Wisconsin	Whig & Free Soil	1st Monday in Jan.

*In the States marked with an asterisk, the Legislatures meet biennially. The Pennsylvania Legislature is largely democratic in the House, but in the Senate the vote is mucerinli. It may be either in a majority or a minority of one vote. The Senate of New York is democratic, including the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor; the Assembly is whig. In Maryland the Senate is in doubt, the House is democratic.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

All elected by the people, except in South Carolina,

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. HOYT, H. D. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. / T. W. DOUGLAS. / W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

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From the Youth's Magazine

The Crop of Acorns.

There came a man in days of old,
To hire a piece of land for gold.
And urged his suit in accents meek.
"*One crop alone* is all I seek:
That harvest o'er, my claim I'll yield.
And to its lord resign the field."

The owner some misgivings felt,
And coldly with the stranger dealt,
But found his last objection fail.
And honeyed eloquence prevail.
So took the proffered price in hand.
And for *one crop* leased out the land

The wily tenant sneered with pride.
And sowed the spot with acorns wide.
At first like tiny shoots they grew.
Then broad and wide their branches threw.
But long before those oaks sublime,
Aspiring reached their forest prime.
The cheated landlord mouldering lay
Forgotten, with his kindred clay.

O ye, whose years unfolding fair.
Are fresh with youth, and free from care.
Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your souls to hire.
No parley hold—reject the suit.
Nor let one seed the soil pollute

My child, their first approach beware:
With firmness break the insidious snare.
Lest as the acorn grew and throve,
Into a sun-excluding grove.
Thy sins, a dark o'ershadowing tree.
Shut out the light of heaven from thee.

L. H. S.

NOTES FROM ABROAD,

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN FLORENCE—THE DUOMO—THE SIX TOMBS OF THE GREAT DEAD—THE TRIBUNE—VENUS DE MEDICI—THE PANDECTS OF JUSTINIAN—THE MEDICIAN CHAPEL.

I had almost forgotten Florence, the Athens of artists. Here are the richest stores of paintings and statuary in the world. Hundreds of persons are here continually, who have been drawn solely by the advantages which are here afforded to the student and artist. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. H. Powers, Mr. Galt and Mr. Hart, American sculptors, and Mr. Sanders and several other gentlemen, American painters. They were all very affable—Mr. Greenough was out of town. Several of them bid fair to be an honor to their country—artists of the highest order of talent and genius. Powers was dressed in an old morning gown, with the crown of an old straw bonnet on his head; not with chisel and mallet, but working at a vice, with a punch of his own contrivance, making a file, which he has invented for working out plaster models. It is a very ingenious little instrument, and a desideratum for filing soft metal, or any thing that would choke a common file. He told me that he had worked some years formerly in iron. He showed me several instruments that he had supplied himself with from his own invention. He is eminently practical, and has a very large share of matter-of-fact talent, as well as the highest order of genius for conceiving the beautiful, and for power of expression in marble. I saw his Eve, California, and America, in model. The Eve has not tasted yet, but holds the forbidden fruit in her hand. Her stature is larger than life, which gives great dignity to the figure. I could see no fault in its proportions. California stands, holding in her left hand a divining rod, which points to a mass of gold and quartz at her feet; she holds her right hand behind her, and, in it a crown of thorns; the expression of her countenance is *sinister*—indicating that the good fortune of riches is not unalloyed, and that is not gold that glitters." The figure is nude and youthful, indicative of the State. America stands erect, with her right hand on a fasces—Union, and her left elevated toward heaven—the fingers open—the whole action beautifully free and expressive. Her countenance is resolved, confident in the rectitude of her purposes. The statue is slightly draped. It is wonderful to see with what ease and naturalness he tells the story. The Library Committee of Congress reported in favor of buying this statue. If the Government should purchase it, it will be made colossal.

Mr. Galt, a young Virginian, invited me to his studio. He has a model bust nearly finished—a Psyche: the face is beautiful and of rare delicacy of expression.

The face and neck were finished, and the artist was giving the last touches to the hair. The whole was on clay. Indeed, the mere chiseling of marble is a work which day laborers perform. For instance, the finest touches of the Greek Slave were chiseled in exact copy after a clay model, by a man who receives about $2 50 per day. Mr. Powers does not touch the marble, even in finish, but works, as all artists do, in clay and in plaister. The art of the sculptor is that of expressing ideas in some solid form. To arrest a thought and fix it in clay, or on canvas, is the work of genius; but to copy it afterwards, very exactly, requires only talent. I asked Mr. G. how long he had been employed in modeling his Psyche? He replied, "Six months;" and it would require several months still; that a bust which he had sent to the United States, his first, had cost him a year's labor. I am ready to say that I have derived much benefit from the example of the young sculptor, who is content to spend a year on a single bust, that he may excel and perfect himself in his art. I felt as clear a conviction of laziness, and of impatience in laboring to perfect the end of my calling, as ever a sinner felt of sin; and determined just there, in that studio, the Lord helping, to work, the rest of my life, for higher results as perseveringly as the artist does in the production of his art.

Upon entering the Duomo, the celebrated Cathedral of Florence, I felt architecture to be the science of saying great things in a great way. At the first view of its simple, yet grand proportions, I held my breath; afterwards the effect was less; yet it would be impossible ever to be otherwise than impressed with the genius which reared its great dome and left its impress upon all parts of the building. Michael Angelo derived his great design of St. Peter's from this work of Brunelleschi. He used to say that no one could surpass it, few might hope to equal it. The cupola is the largest dome in the world. The summit of St. Peter's is at a greater distance from the ground, yet dome separately compared with dome, that of Brunelleschi is the higher. It is 138 feet 6 inches in diameter. The length of the whole building is 154 feet; the length of the transept 331 feet; the height of the nave 154 feet; to the summit of the cross 381 feet. The stained glass windows are among the richest in the world. The altar is immediately under the dome. I heard a hundred priests and a great many embryo priests, about fourteen years old, in long clothes and broad three-cornered hats, chanting a morning service. Their notes swelled and pervaded the whole church, filling dome and arches with rich melody: the fine effect mainly owing to the position of the altar.

In Santa Croce the principal church of the Black Friars, are the tombs of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Dante, Alfieri, Leonardo Aretino and Machiavelli—six illustrious dead. These tombs are, in themselves, objects of interest, as magnificent structures, designed and executed by such artists as Canova, Spinazzi and Donatello. The church is not crowded, as Westminster Abbey, with great and small, but seems to have been reserved as a resting place for men pre-eminent in genius and in science. Every thing about their resting place conspired with the association of the great results that belong to such names to fill me with mournful reverence and sublimest contemplation.

Next to these tombs, the statues which have been erected to the honor of great Italians are the most interesting. They are on the front of the wings of the Uffizi Palace, which are opposite to each other. These statues are larger than life and highly characteristic, besides being good likenesses. What so inspiring to the artist or student as a walk between the two rows of great masters? When I saw the great name of Galileo, Amerigo Vespucius, De Vinci, and such like, I envied Italy such men, and for a moment thought that all the great were gone, there were none left for America.

The great centre of fine arts in Florence, and in the world, is the Uffizi Palace. One room, three, called the Tribune, contains the Venus de Medici, the Apollino, the Dancing Fawn, the Group of Wrestlers, and the Slave Whetting his Knife, besides some of the choicest pictures of M. Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Paul Veronese, Correggio, Van Dyck, and many others, the great artists of all time.

The ancient statues were found among the ruins at Rome, and were collected by different members of the great Medici family. Extensive halls are filled with rich specimens of art, marbles, bronzes, busts and medals, until the eye and mind weary with the rich profusion. The Hall of Niobe gave me more pleasure than I found in any other department. The group consists of several statues—the mother and children—which are ranged round the room. They were probably originally placed in the tympanum of a temple. The terror, beauty, grandeur of form and dress of these statues, are inexpressible.

The Medician Chapel is a building intended originally for the actual reception of the Holy Sepulchre. In 1604, a fleet of galleys was dispatched to the coast of Syria to *acquire* the most revered relic in Christendom. While they were detaching the Sepulchre from the rock they were discovered and compelled to take flight. The failure was regarded as a great misfortune. Afterwards the building was converted into a burial place for the princes of the Medici. There are four tombs in it, than which none can be more costly and imposing. The building is circular, about 100 feet in diameter, with a dome in fine proportion. The pavement and walls are covered with highly polished marbles, agates, porphery, and other valuable stones, exquisitely laid in mosaic. The dome is ornamented with fresco paintings, which represent the Creation, Adam and Eve, the Fall, the Adoration, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection: all finely conceived and executed.

There is a library in the cloisters of San Lorenzo which contains many valuable MSS.; Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin, more especially of theological writers, and also the famous Pandects of Justinian, the veritable earliest manuscript itself, which was so highly prized, and from which laws have been taught to all the world. This last is in good condition; the writing is distinct and the parchment white. They keep it in a glass case, under lock and key, and show it with a flourish. It had a great day once—this parchment—and barely escaped being worshipped. It was captured by the Pisans when they stormed Amalfi, (1135), and was preserved with as much care as if it had been the Ark of the Covenant. After the fall of Pisa it was removed to Florence, and treated in the same way. Every three months it was visited by a deputation of the magistracy. Tapers were lighted, monks and magistrates stood bare-headed, as before holy relics, and the works were opened beneath a silken pall. "The work is written in a bold, beautiful character; is composed of two quarto volumes, with large margins, on a thin parchment, and the Latin characters betray the hand of a Greek scribe." [Gibbon.

Here, also, is the earliest manuscript of Virgil—the Mediciun Virgil—(A. D. 494,) complete, with the exception of a few leaves of the Bucolics, equally prized with the former.

K.

None have ever been so good or so great, or have raised themselves so high, as to be above the reach of troubles.

The Modern Belle.

Extracted from Mr. Sayle's Poem, recited the late N. Hampshire Fair

The daughter sits in the parlor.
And rocks in her easy chair;
She's clad in her silks and satins.
And jewels are in her hair
She winks and giggles and simpers.
And simpers and giggles and winks.
And though she talks but little.
'Tis vastly more than she thinks

Her father goes clad in russet,
And ragged and seedy at that
His coats are out at the elbow
He wears a most shocking bad hat.
He's hoarding and saving his shillings.
So carefully day by day.
While she, on her beaux and poodles
Is throwing them all away.

She lies a-bed in the morning.
Till nearly the hour of noon
Then comes down snapping and snarling.
Because she was called too soon;
Her hair is still in the papers.
Her cheeks still dabbled with paint.
Remains of the last night's blushes.
Before she intended to faint.

She dotes upon men unshaven.
And men with "the flowing hair."
She's eloquent over moustaches.
They give such a foreign air.
She talks of Italian music.
And falls in love with the moon.
And tho' but a mouse should meet her.
She sinks away in a swoon.
Her feet are so very little.
Her hands are so very white.
Her jewels are so very heavy
And her head so very light:
Her color is made of cosmetics,
Though this she never will own.
Her body's made mostly of cotton.
Her heart is made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow,
Who swells with a foreign air.
He marries her for her money.
She marries him for his hair:
One of the very best matches—
Both are well mated in life,
She's got a fool for a husband.
He's got a fool for a wife.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Little Matters—For the Young.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow."

Now that's familiar—it's like the broad and sunny smile of an old friend: it does one good to read such wholesome and venerable truisms. I apprehend, however, that you will not be much startled by the novelty of the text: but though trite, it is not less true: though, perchance, it may be less forcible. Stay, however, a moment, your critic's laugh: we are going to indulge in a few small cogitations upon little matters, mostly for the benefit of little folks. We wish our essay to be symmetrical, and to correspond in all parts, root and branch. You take, do you? then we'll proceed.

Large things are but an assemblage of little things; the ocean is composed of drops, the globe of atoms, and empires of individuals. Small matters, then, in their congregated capacity, constitute great matters, and as such may be worthy of some individual consideration.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," is as true in regard to the acquisition of knowledge as it is of the accumulation of wealth. He that would be wise and have his mind stored with rich and varied knowledge, must take care of all the little ideas he may acquire by any and every means, just as ladies take care of quilt pieces and carpet rags, until they have enough to make something valuable. Grand and impressive trains of thought on questions of high and grave import do not often occur; and when they do are not apt to be forgotten: but small and disconnected ideas, touching various things that may be learned every day—gone at a time, in our readings, conversations or reflections—are too apt to be reckoned of little importance, and as such, like golden sands, are swept down the tide of time, and lost to us forever. Whereas if we would treasure and preserve these ever-coming and ever-going thoughts, we should be rich in that wealth which is unwasting and immortal. These little rays, if kept and concentrated, would make resplendent suns. Write down and thus preserve these fugitive little ideas, or else, in the multitude of life's thousand cares and activities they will be lost forever. These little and seemingly unimportant ideas, when preserved, become food for the mind, and like little coral reefs, are the beginning of large and fruitful islands, or to change the figure, intellectual elevations, on which the mind may stand and take a survey of far distant objects, unseen before.

It is as true in reference to the formation and establishment of character, as it is in relation to the acquisition of either material or intellectual wealth, that if we attend to little matters the great ones will attend to themselves; and this is so from the inherent importance of great matters: they will command attention. So far as my observation of social affairs extends, I have observed that most persons who lie under the ban of social condemnation, do so from the fact that some little points, which have been regarded as too trivial to demand attention, have been neglected.

For illustration: I know several really worthy and estimable men who are suffering under the imputation of being stingy and close, not because they are so, where hundreds are concerned, but in some small affairs, higgling with a merchant about the price of a dozen buttons, dewing the tailor or bootmaker to full a dime or two below their ordinary price, or trying to beat down the market folks to a little less than the usual asking. Now, care and economy are certainly commendable traits of character; and if is not at these we are aiming; but at an extreme of care and littleness, that is so apt to degenerate into meanness. These over-scrupulous grumbsavers gain nothing in the end: selling folks soon learn to ask them more than others. At best they gain but a little, while their otherwise honorable and spotless characters are belittled and degraded, and they know it not, because they feel that in all the great points they are most sacredly regarding the law of mercy and the doing of justice. But little points must not be overlooked. Just let a merchant measure his cloth to a thread's exactness, split a grain of coffee for niceness of weight, and do so with exactness and anxiety in all his little transactions, and he is sure to have his character stamped as a little, mean, stingy, tight-fisted man, and a loss of custom will follow as certainly as a loss of character.

The old are confirmed in their ways, but let me exhort you, young readers, while you are economical and careful to avoid these extremes in little business transactions, it looks like meanness, and it will injure more than the gain will profit you.

Little matters are equally important in the moral and religious relations of life. It is in little matters we begin to neglect, and go astray. We are seldom at the first of evil doing or short-coming, guilty of any great sin, either of commission or omission. We can not so shock ourselves or others: but little duties are neglected, little temptations are thought too small to need resistance. But these prepare the way for greater and graver wrongs, and we soon become cold to duty, and our moral sensibilities so blunted that we can neglect the most imperative duties and commit the grocest sins, and scarce feel a "compunctions visiting."

It is against little temptations we are least guarded: we take the least account of little words of idleness and sin, slight departures from the Spirit of our Master. We would do well to take heed to the admonition. "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these Commandments, and shall teach men so, shall be called the least in the kingdom of Heaven."

J. H. WALKER.

New Orleans, Feb., 1852.

Conscience.

Conscience may be lulled to sleep for a season, but the energies of this faculty are not, on this account, weakened in the least degree, their exercise being simply put off to some future period of light and conviction, perhaps a dying bed, perhaps the day of judgment. Conscience depends much upon light and training; a conscience trained in the light of God's word acts more powerfully than the conscience of a man who is ignorant of it: but if a man be willfully ignorant of it, this will not prevent the future and vigorous action of conscience when that man's deeds come to be reviewed in the light of it. Conscience may be perverted, and sometimes is fearfully so, by habits of wickedness, so as to put evil for good, and darkness for life. Now in such a case evil deeds may really be committed under the impression that they are good deeds: but it is manifest this only shows how dreadfully evil a man must become: and by-and-by, when in the light of truth, those deeds are reviewed, the action of conscience in regard to them will be just as terribly severe as if they had been performed in that light. Paul speaks of some whose very mind and conscience were defiled; the darkening, perverting, defiling power of their evil courses of action having reached to the movements of their intellect, their understanding, and moral sense. He speaks of some in their wickedness, left to so strong delusion as to believe a lie. Now the steps in every case, by which men arrive at such delusion are well known and gradual: to the eye of God they are distinct, and though they may not at present be remembered by the mind, there will be a day when they will be seen as clearly as God sees them; and then the judgment of conscience in regard to all the acts that followed such delusion will be terribly severe.

Sometimes the blindness and silence of a perverted conscience continue almost uninterrupted even to the hour of death; but generally the light of truth breaks in upon the soul, and conscience shows her power in remorse, when remorse is all that the soul seems capable of. There are some striking and impressive instances in history, and one which is related by Hume himself, in a manner that would seem to indicate, in his own mind, some serious belief in that future existence and retribution at which he afterward scoffed! It was the end of Henry VII., a monarch of England, distinguished for his insatiable avarice. "When he found he could live no longer, he began," says Hume, "to cast his eyes toward that future existence, which the iniquities and severities of his reign rendered a very dismal prospect to him. To allay the terrors under which he labored, he endeavored, by distributing alms, and founding religious houses, to make atonement for his crimes, and to purchase by the sacrifice of a part of his ill-gotten treasures, a reconciliation with his offended Maker. Remorse even seized him at intervals, for the abuse of his authority by Empson and Dudley, but not sufficient to make him stop the rapacious hand of those oppressors." Poor rich monarch! beneath the terrors of an angry conscience of what avail were all things ill-gotten possessions! How gladly at that hour would the king have changed places with the beggar, for a mind at peace with God! [Bibliotheca Sacra.

The whole Roman hierarchy, says Wesley, even with all the improvements of the Augustin age, does not afford so much as a name for humility. The word from which we borrow this, as is well known, having in Latin a quite different meaning: nor was it found in all the copious language of the Greeks, till it was made by the Great Apostle.

This World a School of Faith.

Dr. Chalmers has a delightful chapter in his Bridgewater Treatise on the adaptation of the world to render a holy race happy. His telescopic survey of the world's great elements and characteristics, every where significantly shaped to minister to the good of the race, furnishes him a glowing argument in behalf of the being and goodness of God. If any find the world not so happily adjusted to their insensibilities and susceptibilities, the fault must be in the occupant rather than the tenement. There is no obligation upon a holy Being to model his works or shape his schemes for the behoof of the unholy and disobedient. From this point of view the argument is beautifully conclusive. The word is adapted with a divine science, to the most delicate susceptibilities and minutest wants of the soul as God made it.

But the world has its sides which bear a less inviting aspect. The permissive conceals make us acquainted with scenes and experiences suggestive of any thing but goodness: and which, if unexplained by an exegesis of grace, would aggravate perplexity into despair. Asaph felt this when his soul was envious at the prosperity of the wicked, and his foot well-nigh slipped upon a world turned upside down. Dying in firm strength and without bands—free from the trouble and plagues of other men, their eyes standing out with fatness, and smothered with blessings more than heart could wish, it seemed to him that it was better to be evil than to be good. Providence appeared to put a reward upon sin, and to mark the men of violence for distinguishing favors. It is as if the world were constructed on the principle of helping on the evil, and of blocking up the way of the good. If a man enter upon the career of sin—if he open a dram-shop to poison the bodies and souls of his fellow-man, or plan bloody expeditions, or conceive gigantic purposes of conquest and wrong, he will find enough to help him. A thousand concurring voices give him countenance and cheer. He will lack neither capital nor companionship. All things will conspire for his encouragement and aid, as if to do evil were the permitted, welcome thing in this world, and the course and constitution of nature were formed for the special purpose of facilitating it. But let a man earnestly and lovingly set about doing good, and all things conspire against him. No favoring concurrences of Providence, or natural correspondences in the world, can he count upon to assist him. Opposition, detraction and persecution are natural the rewards of godly beneficence; that religion and self-denial have become synonymous in Christian experience. The constitution of the world as it is, tends to discourage good: it gets no thanks nor co-operation. Not occasionally, as if by mistake, but uniformly, on principle and by design, evil gets acclamation, and good is frowned upon and opposed. Piety is not a favorite with the world—it has no home here, and only stays by a compulsory sufferance. The good things of life fall sparingly and grudgingly to the share of the righteous. The sun and the rain, by a prescriptive right, they obtain equally with the unjust and unthankful: but more than this they get with pains and penalties—for the law of this world is not to favor the good, but to frown upon it.

But far Asaph's sanctuary we should all slip in Asaph's steps. Outside the hallowed circle, where the Divine light explains the riddle, there is but little in the arrangements of the world, and the course of things, that would seem to indicate the government of a righteous, benevolent being. And so it is designedly, eloquently, impressively. A splendid lesson of faith is taught us by all that is going on. Written in all history and enforced by all experience, we have, in this order of things, the transforming truth, that the things that are seen are temporal, illusive, cloudy and untrustworthy. The invisible is the only reality; the only things true, are the things not seen; the only objects really to be trusted, are those apprehended by faith; in the sanctuary all is plain; out of it perplexing. God's providence finds its vindication and its glory where the present is lost sight of in the future and the unseen. Clear as the day shine forth the meaning and the drift of this crooked world, when looked upon through the glass of faith. Faith is our business here—our one grand lesson to learn preparatory to another life. And how wisely is the very evil permitted in the world overruled to be our perpetual prompter, and made to minister to the growth of that principle which alone assimilates us to heaven.

[N. Y. Evangelist.

A TIMELY PARAGRAPH.—Mrs. Swisshelm says the following beautiful passage by Washington Irving, in the "Home Book of the Picturesque," might almost make a November day cheerful:

"And here let me say a word in favor of those vicissitudes of our climate which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunshine of the south of Europe, with the fresh verdure of the north. They float our summer skies with clouds of gorgeous hues or fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are all poetical; the phenomena of our heavens are full of sublimity and beauty.

"Winter, with us, has none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds, and chilling frosts, and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day; when at night the stars beam with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with the most limpid radiance; and then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life—and the splendors of our summer—its morning voluptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sun-gilt clouds, piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and the bellowing thunder volley from the battlements of heaven and shake the sultry atmosphere—and the sublime melancholy of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp and pride of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky. Surely we may say that in our climate, the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth his handiwork; day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Gems from the Rabbis.

THE VINE.

On the day of their creation the trees rejoiced, each exultingly praised its own good qualities. "The Lord has planted me," exclaimed the lofty cedar: "firmness and fragrance, durability and strength are united in me."

"The mercy of the Lord has planted me as a blessing," said the umbrageous palm-tree: "beauty and utility are combined in me."

The apple-tree said, "I stand glorious amongst the trees, like the sun amidst the celestial hosts." And the myrtle exclaimed, "Like the rose among thorns, I stand distinguished amongst my kindred, the underwood." All boasted: the fig-tree of its fruit, the olive of its richness; even the pine-tree and the fir could rejoice and exult.

The vine alone remained drooping and silent. "To me," it mournfully said, "every thing seems denied: stems nor branches, blossom nor fruit, can I boast; yet such as I am, I will wait in silent hope." It sank downward its tendrils wept in sorrow and solitude.

Not long it wailed and wept; when behold, the new-created lord of earth, kind hearted man, approached. He saw a feeble plant, a plaything to the winds, sunk low, as if imploring his aid. In pity he raised it, and wound the tender tree around his arbor. Joyfully the air saluted the glowing vine, the heat of the sun penetrated its lurid green grains, and prepared that sweet moisture, the most precious beverage of man. Decked out in the fulness of its rich grapes, the vine bent down to its preserver: he tasted its refreshing juice, and called the vine "his friend." The proud trees envied the feeble plant, for its fruit was more valued than theirs; but it rejoiced in its slender stem, and the accomplishment of its hope. Therefore its juice still invigorates the human heart, it cheers the desponding spirit, and imparts its gladness to the mourning mind.

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Ye who are suffering and abandoned, do not despair, but persevere in patience and hope; there is an eye above that beholds even you; the humblest plant yields the most precious juice; the feeble vine begets vigor and animation.

Popery Dying Out.

The London Tablet utters the following lamentation: "Many, alas, too many in America, as well as in England, bid a long farewell to the practice of their religion when their foot presses upon the foreign strand. Their children are left to grow up Protestants; and if they return in old age to the practice of their religious duties, they too often defer the last confession that they made from the last week spent in the place of their birth, or in the port from which they sailed. Until now the Church has been gaining ground in England; nobles and peasants, learned and unlearned, have entered into the fold; but now, possibly, the tide may turn. Acts of Parliament have been always dangerous to the Church; from Henry III. to Elizabeth, they have had great and abiding influences, and we must not shut our eyes to the danger lurking in them. The first persons to suffer from them have been courtiers and those in high stations, from whom the poison spreads through every vein of the body politic. Half a dozen Peers turned the scale against the Church under Elizabeth, and again under Charles II., when the Catholic Peers and Commoners were shut out from Parliament. The bad legislation of those days was submitted to, and daily apostacies were the result. It may be so again!" This was said with special reference to what the Tablet called the "apostacy" of the Premier Duke, the Duke of Norfolk. It would seem from this that Romanism is to stand or fall with princes and nobles.

An Oriental Myth.

An Arabian sage—so says an Oriental myth—wishing to explain that all things are not as they seem, bade his disciple to go to a fountain that gushed out of the sand, by his tent-side, and dip up a calabash of its water, and told him to sit down and look intently into it, and tell what he saw.

"I see strange things," said the disciple, after he had gazed stedfastly awhile. "I see a caravan just perishing with thirst, and the water is all gone from the water bottles of the Arabs, and the camels even are fainting; and I see an old Arab prostrate himself upon the hot sand and curse Allah in his rage of thirst. It is awful to see!"

"Look again," said the sage.

"Now the camels are snuffing a moist wind newly blowing. They revive, and hasten on till they bring the perishing Bedouin to a place of springs and palms, and there they drink and are refreshed, and bless themselves that their good fortune carried them to this fountain of a thousand years.

"Look again."

"Ah!" said the disciple, "I see the strangest thing! The palm trees are inverted, and their roots are in heaven, and the stream is pouring out of the hollow of God's hand."

"Yes, my son," said the sage, "He saved their lives even while they cursed Him. Remember, our trees of blessing are all rooted in heaven, though it seems not so to us; and our rivulets of comfort, though they reach our lips through the golden goblet of one friend, or the poor gourd of another, and we think these friends as the givers, do they not all flow from the hollow of His hand? Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name!"

BEAUTIFUL METAPHOR.—The comparison of the journey of life to a transit across a desert, is very felicitously expressed in the following lines, by Charles Wesley:

Here, in this body pent,
Absent from Heaven I roam;
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home!

The South American Snake-Plant.

A PERILOUS [illegible]

Venamous serpents abound in all the *tierras calientes* (hot lands) of America. The frequent fatality following their bite—particularly among the Indians, who roam barefoot through the tangled woods—renders the knowledge of any counteracting remedy a matter of great importance to these people. In consequence, much diligence has at all times been used in seeking for such remedies; and many, more or less efficacious, have, from time to time, been discovered.

That of surest virtues yet known is a plant called the *guaco*—the sap of whose leaves is a complete antidote against the bite of the most poisonous reptiles. The guaco is a species of willow, and is a strong, healthy plant, but grows only in the hot regions, and flourishes best in the shade of other trees, along the banks of the streams. It is not found in the colder uplands (*tierras frias*;) and in this disposal nature again beautifully exhibits her design, for here exist not the venomous creatures against whose poisons the guaco seems intended as an antidote.

That part of the plant which is used for the snake-bite is a sap or tea distilled from its leaves. It may be taken either as a preventive or cure; in the former case, enabling him who has drunk of it to handle the most dangerous serpents with impunity. For a long time the knowledge of the antidotal qualities of the guaco remained a great mystery, and was confined to a few among the native inhabitants of South America. Those of them who possessed the secret were interested in preserving it, as through it they obtained considerable recompense, not only from those who had been bitten by venomous snakes, but also from many who were curious to witness the feats of these snake tamers themselves. However, the medicinal virtues of the guaco are now generally known in all countries where it is found; and its effects only cause astonishment to the stranger or traveller.

Being at Margarita some time ago, I heard of this singular plant, and was desirous of witnessing the test of its virtues. Among the slaves of the place there was one noted as a skillful snake-doctor; and as I enjoyed the acquaintance of his master, I was not long in obtaining a promise that my curiosity should be gratified. A few days after, the negro entered my room, carrying in his hands a pair of coral-snakes, of that species known as the most beautiful and venomous. The negro's hands and arms were completely naked; and he manipulated the reptiles, turning them about, and twisting them over his wrists with the greatest apparent confidence. I was, for a while, under the suspicion that their fangs had been previously drawn; but I soon found that I had been mistaken. The man convinced me of this by opening the mouths of both, and showing me the interior. There, sure enough, were both teeth and fangs in their perfect state; and yet the animals did not make the least attempt to use them. On the contrary, they seemed to exhibit no anger, although the negro handled them roughly. They appeared perfectly innocuous, and rather afraid of him.

Determined to assure myself beyond the shadow of a doubt, I ordered a large mastiff to be brought into the room and placed so that the snakes could reach him. The dog was sufficiently frightened, but being tied he could not retreat; and after a short while one of the serpents "struck," and hit him on the back of the neck. The dog was now set loose, but did not at first appear to notice the wound he had received. In a few minutes more he fell, and struggled over the ground in violent convulsions, similar to those occasioned by hydrophobia. Blood and viscous matter gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and at the end of a quarter of an hour by the watch he was dead.

Witnessing all this I became extremely desirous of possessing the important secret—which, by the way, was not then so generally known. I offered a good round sum; and the negro, promising to meet my wishes, took his departure.

On the following day he returned, bringing with him a handful of heart-shaped leaves, which I recognized as those of the *bejuco de guaco*, or snake-plant. These he placed in a bowl, having first crushed them between two stones. He next poured a little water into the vessel. In a few minutes maceration took place, and the "tea" was ready. I was instructed to swallow two small spoonfuls of it, which I did. The negro then made three incisions in each of my hands at the forking of my fingers, and three similar ones on each foot between the toes. Through these he inoculated me with the extract of the guaco. He next punctured my breast, both on the right and left side, and performed a similar inoculation. I was now ready for the snakes, several of which, both of the coral and cascabel species, the negro had brought along with him.

With all my wish to become a snake-charmer, I must confess that at the sight of the hideous reptiles I felt my courage oozing through my nails. The negro, however, continued to assure me, and as I took great pains to convince him that my death would cost him his life, and I saw that he still entreated me to go ahead, I came at length to the determination to run the risk. With a somewhat shaky hand I took up one of the corals, and passed it delicately through my fingers. All right. The reptile shewed no disposition to bite, but twisted itself through my hands, apparently cowering and frightened. I soon grew bolder, and took up another and another, until I had three of them in my grasp at one time. I then put them down and caught a snake of the cascabel species—the rattlesnake of the north. This fellow behaved in a more lively manner, but did not show any symptoms of irritation.

After I had handled the reptile for some minutes, I was holding it near the middle, when, to my horror, I saw it suddenly elevate its head, and strike at my left arm! I felt that I was bitten, and, flinging the snake from me, I turned to my companion with a shudder of despair. The negro, who, with his arms folded, had stood all the while calmly looking on, now answered my quick and terrified inquiries with repeated assurances that there was no danger whatever, and that nothing serious would result from the bite. This he did with as much coolness and composure as if it had been only the sting of a mosquito. I was more comforted by the manner of my companion than by his words, but to make assurance doubly sure, I took a fresh sup of the guaco tea, and waited tremblingly the result. A slight inflammatory swelling soon appeared about the orifice of the wound, but at the expiration of a few hours it had completely subsided, and I felt that I was all right again.

On many occasions afterwards I repeated the experiment of handling serpents. I had myself taken in the woods, and some of them of the most poisonous species. On these occasions I adopted no further precaution than to swallow a dose of the guaco sap, and even chewing the leaves of the plant itself was sufficient. This precaution is also taken by those—such as hunters and wood choppers—whose calling carries them into the thick jungles of the southern forest, where dangerous reptiles abound.

The guaco no doubt has saved many a life. The traditions which the Indians relate of the discovery of its virtues is interesting. It is as follows: In the *tierras calientes* there is a bird of the kite species—a *gavilan*, whose food consists principally of serpents. When in search of its victims, this bird utters a loud but monotonous note, which sounds like the word *gua-co* slowly pronounced. The Indians allege that this note is for the purpose of calling to it the snakes, over whom it possesses a mysterious power, that summons them forth from their hiding-places. This, of course, is pure superstition, but what follows may nevertheless be true. They relate that before making its attack upon the bird always puts the leaves of the *bejuco de guaco*. This having been observed, it was inferred that the plant possessed antidotal powers, which led to the trial and consequent discovery of its virtues.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 7.

The New Volume.

One full round year of newspaper existence—the first year, the hardest year—has been completed, and not, as we humbly hope, without results, and the opening of prospects of a favorable character to the Church and the cause of Christ.

A year ago, under gloomier skies than we care now to think of, the publication of the N. O. C. Advocate was begun, at the instance of two Annual Conferences, with three hundred and forty subscribers! It was begun after careful consultation and much anxious waiting, upon the only plan that a religious periodical could be published in the Emporium of the South. All were agreed there ought to be a religious paper in New Orleans—but how to get it, was the question. One Church and another tried it and failed signally. After brief experiments the sheets ceased to be issued, and a heavy debt had accumulated. Many prophecied against the present enterprise, not from any ill feeling, but honest apprehensions of failure, founded on experience of the past.

They looked, in the greatest kindness, to see it die before three months were out; and then six months was the limit: and then they began to believe it would see New Year's day. And now to all who wrote out the OBITUARY of the Advocate we say—"Put it by or throw it away and be prepared for the time when it shall record yours." The skies are bright and brightening. We shall live and not die. The subscription is steadily on the increase. The Conferences lately visited by the editor, and other Conferences he was not able to visit, are not to be mistaken in their purpose of having and sustaining a Church paper on the Gulf, convenient for supplying their religious, social and commercial wants. Recent events will go to satisfy them, if before they doubted, of the dispatch with which their PROCEEDINGS may be received and published back among themselves from this point, while they are yet fresh and of interest to both preachers and people. The credit in this respect, is not due to the management of the paper, but is solely owing to the advantages of its point of publication for receiving and communicating news.

For the friendly reception that the N. O. Christian Advocate received from the contemporary religious press, and especially the large and prosperous Advocate family, we make our best acknowledgments, coupled with an expression of profound satisfaction at the friendly relations it has continued to enjoy with them all. These are the relations pleasantest to us, and we hope to maintain them. [illegible] this. We stand reasonably in nobody's way. Of the many things spoken and written about multiplying the Church papers to an evil extent, the friends and patrons of this paper have taken none to themselves. Editors and people, preachers and bishops, have all and all along admitted that it was desiderated. They have said it ought to be if it could be, and the prospect now that it can be, and be permanently, yields us a pleasure that is greatly heightened by an assurance of general sympathy.

It will surely be no mean praise or prestige to the Methodists of the South-West, if they are the first in establishing here a religious newspaper. We covet this distinction for them to be first to supply what all conceded the necessity of, and to succeed where others have failed over and again. We beg to name a few things to which this success is mainly attributable:

1. Connectionalism: by which Conferences and congregations, preachers, and people can be united readily and effectually in purpose and action. This advantage our brethren of other Churches have not.

2. Itinerancy: Itinerant preachers, for energy and fidelity, make the best agents in the world. They go everywhere, all over and through the land, canvassing it thoroughly, using other places besides cross-roads and cities. Then there is no tardiness or *Stuart*-counting of hireling agents. The preachers are interested in the paper; they make it co-ordinate to their own pastoral labors and promote its circulation, as they preach, for conscience sake. For these reasons, a Methodist paper may do well where other Church papers will die out. This is one of the many instances of the superior efficiency of our system in promoting religious knowledge among men.

3. THE CASH PRINCIPLE: We are more than ever resolved to stand by it. A cotemporary, in noticing the New Orleans Advocate's first issue, said of the price—"It was $2 50 first, last, and all the time." Now there is no *last* and *all the time* about it; but $2 50 *first*. Compliance with these terms and the zeal of friends and the advantageous economy of the Church, have alone kept it and will keep it, from going by the board. Small bills due over half a dozen states of the Union will not pay bills falling due, weekly, on the spot. The itinerant agency, which is, above all others, an effective, is also a cash agency; for the itinerant goes away soon and leaves all but cash accounts in a confused way. It might be an accommodation to credit a man for $100; but who in this country that reads can receive much accommodation in a credit for $2 50? Nothing could be accommodated but a procrastinating disposition, and in this respect, a year will hardly improve one's condition. Short accounts make long friendships. Pay down at once and be done with it. Owe no man anything, and read your own paper.

Our brethren will not mind the occasional failures they meet in procuring subscribers when they announce the cash principle. Some will draw back at that announcement. Let it be so. We prefer that *they* should be supplied elsewhere on a credit. There are persons, a good meaning, tolerable sort of persons too they are, that will take anything on a credit. Their names swell a subscription list as much as any and give it the deceptive appearance of doing well, when every such patron is a drain. We ask deliverance from such patrons. Pass on—and when by-and-bye you find one who can so estimate his wants and the worth of a paper and his ability to afford one as to pay down for it, then you have stirred up the right sort of subscriber—one apt to continue, and if he ever quits, he will quit even.

We can therefore in no case enter any subscriber upon the books until the subscription price is paid. If it be inconvenient for the brother acting as Agent to remit the money when the names are sent, he can have it charged to himself.

☞ Brethren will please receive subscribers for the Advocate on these terms. ☜

A strict adherence to them will lose many names but very little money. It will winnow the mail list in the beginning and not in the end of the year. It will show us our resources before we go in debt, not afterwards. It will contribute to the solid, if not the seeming prosperity of the paper.

This is a long article on such a subject, but one such may be allowed once a year.

Old Dress—Shad-Coats, etc.

A writer in the R. C. Advocate is giving a series of interesting articles on the history of Methodism in Petersburg, Virginia, from old times down to the present. He gives the following description of the men and dress of a former day. Doubtless some of our readers will recall images that have almost faded from memory:

"Much has been said concerning the style of dress worn by the old Methodist preachers. I chanced to meet with a young brother, a few years ago, who had just furnished himself with what he called 'an old-fashioned Methodist coat.' One glance was sufficient to convince me that he had mistaken the thing altogether; the only point of resemblance was the 'strait breast,' or what is humorously, but not delicately, called the 'shad belly;' but even what he called the 'strait breast,' was rounded off from the collar to the bottom of the skirt, somewhat in the shape of a bent bow, which was quite different from the Methodistic coat of former days; in every other respect it was fashioned in the latest mode, and was in reality a fashionable coat.

"I hope I shall be pardoned for attempting a description of the apparel worn by those old veterans who battled so manfully for the cause of truth, previous to, and somewhat after, the commencement of the present century. First, the coat was cut with a strait breast, the front rounded off very little, with what may be called a standing collar, the back long, the skirts full, with large pockets, the buttons of that kind formerly known as paper buttons, of a glossy black. The waistcoat was long, reaching to a point below the hips, rounded or cut with circular slope at the bottom, on each side forming what was called flaps. The waistcoat pockets were large, and a man could thrust his hands into them very easily. Shorts, or knee-breeches, were invariably worn, fastened to the knees with plain black buckles, or tied with stripes of the same color. Long boots, coming up nearly to the knees, and sometimes projecting in front over the knee, fitting the leg very neatly. In the absence of boots, shoes were worn, fastened with buckles of metal.

"The hair was combed back from the forehead, and fell over the shoulders to a moderate length. In some instances, a portion of the hair in front was combed over the forehead and cut short, or at even length, about half way down the forehead. I am not certain, but I have seen some within the last twenty years, who wore their hair in this way. To crown the whole, a hat with a broad brim, either white or black, but most generally the former color. I ought not, however, to omit the neck attire: Cravats were not worn in that day, but neat dimity stocks, buckled behind with a silver buckle. I beg particular attention to this, inasmuch as a young preacher, the other day, who is about to take the field as an itinerant, was heard to say that he intended to wear the white cravat with long ends hanging down before, as being the neck appendage of the old Methodist preachers. This, I can assure him, is a mistake. If he intends to go back to first principles, he must go beyond what he has seen in the modern dress, to arrive at the true standard. The garb of a Methodist preacher, at the present day, I hesitate not to say, is not only graceful but convenient; but I well recollect when the lappel coat was introduced, that some of our good friends heaved deep sighs, and concluded that the glory of Methodism had departed."

A NEW DEGREE.—Our brother Rottenstein, of Texas, has started one—D. E. Q. Whether the grade be above or below D. D. he does not inform us. But can the reader make it out?—D. E. Q.: not quod erat demonstrandum but DOCTOR of the EDITORIAL QUILL!!

CONSEQUENCES.—It is stated in the Washtenaw Whig, published at Ann Arbor, that Dr. Whedon has been dismissed from the Michigan University, for preaching on the Higher Law. A northern exchange says: this is an outrage worthy of the Dark ages.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Rev. J. P. Campbell will lecture on Temperance in Moreau-street Church on Tuesday night next. The ladies are getting up a fine choir for the occasion. Mr. C. has held meetings at other points in this city, highly satisfactory.

METHODIST PRESS.

KOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION.—The W. Christian Advocate presents its readers with a very respectable "Wood cut" of the Hungarian hero, and also, a column of his biography. The Editor gives an able article against the intervention doctrine now assuming so serious an aspect; concludes:

"We repeat, then, while we honor Kossuth—while we consider him one of the greatest men of this or any other age—while we bow before the intellectual power which pervades all his speeches—and while, from our inmost heart, we sympathize with the oppressed of every clime, color, or creed, yet we must pause, ere, in the impulses of our hearts, we take one step which shall endanger the integrity or stability of our glorious Union, or risk the entrance upon a war which may enfeeble us, and which in the issue would, we fear, retard rather than advance the progress of freedom throughout the world."

In apologizing for cutting down obituary notices, the Editor remarks:

"It would require, in ordinary, good-sized type, from one half to one full side of the Advocate every week, were we simply to insert biographies just as they are sent us.

"Our brethren who study brevity have our thanks. Notices of the death of Christians are not read because it is important to find out when they got married, and when they moved from one State to another. The great object of them is to encourage believers, and to follow Christ, and how to enjoy him when we come to die. 'Did he die happy?' This is the great question connected with the departure of our friends. True, we can state how long they served in the militant Church, and record any other *really important* matter."

KOSSUTH AND PROTESTANTISM.—The Texas Banner contains an article of a column and more, part editorial, on the great Magyar. The editor, who is himself a German of the Republican School, thus speaks. He is at home in such matters and we quote him largely:

"We have been long convinced of the fact that *religious* liberty is the only sure foundation of *civil* liberty; that one cannot exist without the other, and that Protestantism is the only guardian of both; for, whatever infidelity and skepticism may say to the contrary, without Christ there never was and never will be a free people. History attests it; facts have demonstrated it; we tried it. From 1776 down to this time, one nation after the other arose and struggled for liberty, and just the weakest nation of all, without money and without shoes, uneducated in the art of war, and in the language of an English writer, 'With Washington, a militia Colonel at their head,' achieved the victory over the best troops of the then known world. But this militia Colonel bowed his knee at the foot of the Cross; he took his oath of office on the Bible, he was the instrument in the hands of Christ to gather a people of all nations, and kindred and tongues and tribes, on this happy shore for the protection of true liberty.

"Kossuth is the representative of Protestantism and liberty; the best recommendation given to him is the abuse heaped upon him by the Romish Archbishop Hughes, in New York, and his abettors. Hungary's liberty is now the desire of the civilized world; it is the triumph of Protestantism over superstition, priestcraft and infidelity. If Kossuth and his people will be true to Christ, as he has been thus far, he must triumph—for Christ has promised liberty to his people; for, 'if the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.' What is true of individuals, is true of nations. Never were more anxious prayers offered to God for the success of Kossuth and the welfare of all nations, than at this time. The next war will be the holy alliance of the people against the three headed monster—Rome, Vienna and Petersburg.

"Tom Paine, Marat, Mirabeau and Desmoulin, sustained by all the valor of the French nation, could not succeed. Napoleon, who trampled the Bible under foot, ended his life in exile; Germany, with all its learning and its hard fought battles, is the dupe of four-and-thirty crowned blockheads. The light of Protestantism has been dimmed and veiled by the ignis fatuus of Rationalism; the blood of hundreds of thousands of patriots hath flown in vain; it was Christless. *Mazzini*—the virtuous Mazzini, the most devoted patriot that we have ever known, (we thought him almost "patriotism personified,") knows nothing about experimental religion; detesting the mummery, superstition and tyranny of Romanism, he fell in the hands of Unitarianism in England, and he, once a triumvir and triumphant in Rome, is now again an exile in England. Red Republicanism, communism and socialism, are nothing but infidelity, and of course worse than Louis Napoleon's tyranny; and thirty-six millions of Frenchmen have sealed the fate of the former."

DISCUSSIONS ON SANCTIFICATION.—The Northern Advocate has been the theatre of some spirited articles for some weeks on sanctification. The editor has been obliged to "shut down," with drawers full of articles. One of the most prolific, pointed disputants, Professor Mattison, has said:

"Unfortunately for us, Prof. Upham's work was published by a Methodist firm in Boston, and on that account soon acquired currency among our people. In a short time its most exceptionable theological peculiarities were incorporated into a small volume, and issued from our Book Room; and thus the tares of new divinity have been widely scattered over our Zion."

"The small volume" is Mrs. Phœbe Palmer's "Way of Holiness." The pastor of Mrs. P. vindicates her from this charge of plagiarism, by proving that "Interior Life" was published *six months after* the Way of Holiness.

SAME SUBJECT.—The leader of the S. C. Advocate deprecates some things in the treatment of Christian Perfection, as doing mischief:

"The first is a heated, impassioned, hyperbolical mode of speaking and writing of Christian Perfection. Immense evil has resulted from this. Sanctification does not consist in ecstacy and excitement—asceticism and sanctimoniousness—though it is sometimes connected with both the former and the latter. If any great degree of prominence be given to these *accidents*, the consequences are always injurious. You will find no mysticism, no sentimentalism, in the Sermon on the Mount, or in the Epistles of Paul, which so luminously set forth the doctrine in question. Every thing is plain and practical, manly and robust. And so, in the very nature of the case, it should be. But how different are the presentations of the subject in the looks and lives, books and conversation of some good people. There was beyond question true sanctity in the lives of DeRenty and Gregory Lopez, so often alluded to by Mr. Wesley, and in Madame Guion and Catharine Adorna, whose works have been patronizingly *interpreted* by Prof. Upham; but no healthy, religious character can be formed upon these Romish models. Accordingly, we can not recommend the perusal of these works without caution and qualification. Some of them, indeed, we are not inclined to recommend at all.—Accordingly, when consulted by a good brother, who was hawking the Life of Lopez in New York, about the propriety of his canvassing the South for the sale of that and similar works, we discountenanced the project. On the subject of holiness we want nothing crude, nothing factitious. Moreover, we want no dilutings—no namby-pamby wishy-washy disputations—ill-told and better-concealed experiences, such as are sometimes found in *Guides*, *Notes* and *Letters* on holiness, and in meetings designed for its promotion. Every thing in the way of explanation, argument, enforcement, should be simple, sober, earnest—there should be no efforts of imagination, no fancy work; figurative language should be sparingly and cautiously employed, an egotistic spirit and manner as much as possible avoided, and all cant and mannerism carefully eschewed. It seems to us that in treating on holiness, wire-drawn argument, ambitious eloquence, ornate style, and fiery declamation, are all out of place. And we are greatly mistaken, too, if the precedence do not belong to those great elements which can be bodied forth in living excellence in the character, rather than to those feelings and fervors which seek no incarnation in moral action."

LAY MOVEMENT.—ZION'S HERALD.—As developments go on, it appears that agitation in the northern section of Methodism, started in dissatisfaction of the people with the course of their preachers in matters pertaining to the division of the Church. A private letter from Philadelphia, freely quoted by the editor of Zion's Herald, says:

"What it may lead to, I cannot surmise. It is an observable feature, that those of the leading laity whose sympathies are largely South, give their unqualified approbation to the whole movement."

The same writer remarks that a strong feeling exists in Philadelphia against the office of Presiding Elders, and for the extension of preacher's appointments from 4 to 6 years.

N. C. ADVOCATE.—The Philadelphia correspondent of this paper agrees substantially with the above letter, adding, however, that there is also a disposition among the Philadelphians to have the appointment of class leaders rendered elective in the classes. Thus changes upon changes are talked of. Our Northern friends already feel the need of Southern Conservatism.

R. C. ADVOCATE.—Dr. Lee is sifting Howell on "Infant Baptism." In this paper, G. W. Langhorne, an eminent member of the Virginia Conference, is submitting a number of Articles, elaborate and argumentative, against the prevalent policy of our Church in appointing preachers to professorships, etc. He has reached No. V.

MERRY TIME FOR THE PAPER MEN:—In Zion's Herald of the 21st ult., there is given a tempting paragraph. It takes one out of a gloomy mood to read it. This paper, though one of the oldest and most important organs of the Church North, is published at their own risk, by an Association of individuals, for the benefit of the Church and the cause of Christ. We hope, *in time*, to be present at such a re-union of the entire corps of the New Orleans Christian Advocate office—Publishing Committees, and Printers, and Editors and friends generally—as is given below:

The Herald Rooms, At No. 7, Cornhill, were the scene of a very interesting occasion on Monday evening, the 12th inst. These rooms, as those of our readers who occasionally visit us know, comprise three, the editorial sanctum, the publisher's office and an adjacent apartment for committees and business meetings in general. In the later our enterprising agent provided at his own expense, on the occasion referred to, a very palatable collation, of which the Publishing Association, with the corps of the office, partook. The Association includes a large proportion of the best energy of our church in the city and vicinity—we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the most efficient board of management that we know of in the Methodist Church, and certainly no Boston meeting of leading Methodists ever excelled in character.

Not only were the eatables of the occasion an "entertaining" surprise, but "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" which followed were exceedingly agreeable. Impromptu speeches were made by Messrs. Thomas Patten, Sen., Dr. Snow, D. S. King, Wm. C. Brown, (a former editor of the paper,) Geo. C. Rand, (our enterprising printer,) F. Rand, E. Otheman and the Editor. Many an old reminiscence of the early struggles of the paper was related; its success, its prospects, its financial and editorial policy, &c., &c., were referred to, and the conclusion seemed unanimously reached, that we had "fought a good fight," that our affairs were in better train than ever before, and that we must "go ahead," right straight "ahead," in the course which a gracious Providence had so manifestly designated before us.

Personally, we were gratified at this re-union, by the harmonious endorsement which seemed to be given to the editorial policy of the Herald. Its liberal range of discussion, its progressive tendencies, properly sober as we deem them, its combination of the characteristics of an ecclesiastical organ with those of a family paper, its general character and course, in fine, were made matters of more cheering congratulation than we are accustomed to receive in our hard labors. The book accounts of the publisher received emphatic commendation. We do not believe that the business affairs of any other Boston paper are managed more prudently. After the election of officers, the assembly broke up in hearty good humor, quite tempted to believe that the whole corps of us—editorial, publishing, printing and managing—is about as clever a body of well meaning men as any of our neighbors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF JOHN STERLING; by Thomas Carlyle. Boston: 1851. Phillips, Sampson & Co.

In reading this book (and we could not otherwise than read it through) we have been reminded of what a preacher, *an original*, once said to us—"He did not much care what his text was: he could always find enough in it, or bring enough to it, to make out a sermon." By the latter process Carlyle has made out a readable volume. Having some leisure on his hands, he concluded to "fling down on paper" some outline of his friend who was a "bright, beautiful soul;" a mind of coruscating wit, not of great store of knowledge, but that lay ready about him; restless and generous; the sum total of his activities not amounting to much; a genius of the sheet-lightning order, whose energies could not be condensed into a bolt. Here is another illustration of the truth, that the interest of a biography depends more on the *graphy* than the *bios*. Sterling was sufficiently out of the common way, and impractical to offer a fair chance for Carlyle to throw off some of his peculiar notions of things. The text is meager: the sermon abounds in rich irrelevancies and episodes and is not over evangelical.

For sale by J. Ball.

THE BETTER COVENANT; by the Rev. F. A. Goode, M. A. New York: 1852. Carter & Brothers.

The Bishop of Ohio, C. P. Mellvaine, furnishes a flattering preface, encouraging the republication. The author is of the Church of England. The book is founded in Heb. VIII. 6.—first published 1833. The writer belongs to that class called Moderate Calvinists. We should think ourselves very immoderate to go the length with him. It is due to say, however, that his teachings on this point are rather devotional than controversial; not well argued, but warmly exhorted. There is a very comforting and bright side to this doctrine, viz—election: it can be made, and so Mr. G. makes it, copious in consolations and encouragements to those who have the "adoption of Sons." We suppose moderate Calvinists are those who keep this view in the foreground and its necessary consequent reprobation in the background. Bishop Mellvaine, by way of apology for the Calvinism of his *protege* author, remarks that "if those Episcopalians who find fault with him, for it will look to the Articles of their Church, they will see him nearer the standard than themselves!" Such a wholesale endorsement from such hands should prepare Methodist Episcopalians for a time that is fast coming, when they will be left alone to bear the banner of Arminianism.

For sale by J. Ball.

CHRISTIAN DUTY; by J. Angel James. New York: 1852. Carter & Brothers.

G. P. R. James writes much, but neither he or his writings are much akin to the Angel-ic James. This is no novel, but the substance of many earnest and searching PASTORAL ADDRESSES, chiefly on the subjects of Christian Duty. Among the subjects are: The Duty and Benefit of Meditation; Attendance on Week-day Services, Satanic Temptations, Religious Joy, The Proofs of Sanctified Affliction, Different Degrees of Glory, etc. Those who have read "Christian Professor" need not be told that these topics are handled in a most pointed, evangelical style.

For sale by J. Ball.

MANUAL OF DEVOTION, for the Morning and Evening of Each Day in the Month, for the use of Schools and Private Families; by N. C. Brooks, A. M. New Orleans: 1852. John Ball.

Professor Brooks has evidently put forth this little volume with no ambition to play the author, but with a design to do good. No man is better able, from position and occupation, (he is President of Baltimore Female College) to know the nature and extent of the want he aims to supply. There is too little recognition of God in our educational systems, and that little is not always calculated to interest the youthful mind. By way of educational reform in this respect, Prof. B. has arranged those RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, presenting the fundamental truths of Christianity, well digested and classified: with a hymn for morning and evening. To prevent wandering of attention while the Bible is being read in the ordinary school way, and to make all present parties in devotion, the larger part of the Exercises consists of readings and responses by the Teachers and Scholars; the sentences used are accurately quoted from the Bible, with chapter and verse. It strikes us as one way, and a very unexceptionable one, of engaging the attention of children, both at school and in family worship, where they are like to be listless, and at the same time imbuing their minds with TRUTH. For sale by publisher.

OLIVE LEAVES; by Mrs. Sigourney: Illustrated. New York: 1852. Carter & Brothers.

Those short chaptors, making, 18 mo., 300 pages, are addressed to "Sweet Young Friends—buds of the Olive and the Rose," and combine, in one shape or other, all the excellencies of Mr. S. Happy for the daughters of our country that they have such a writer to polish them "after the similitude of a palace."

For sale by John Ball.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN: containing the Treatment of Diseases; with popular explanations of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and hydropathy; also, an abridged Materia Medica; by J. H. Pulte, M. D.; 3d edition; revised and enlarged. New York: 1852. A. S. Barnes & Co. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby & Co.

We have *heard* that this physic does no harm if it does no good; it leaves you no worse than it found you: we can therefore safely advise our friends to *try it*. The old ungenerous saying that doctors kill more than they cure, can not be brought against homœopathic doctors, and that is no small matter. Our present purpose is to search this book, and we have no disinclination to believe in a doctrine so palatable. We hate hard drugging almost as bad as drumming, and judge them nearly equal in point of damage.

COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS; por Emma Willard.

MIGUEL TOLON. Traductor. Nueva York: 1852. Publicado por A. S. Barnes y Compa.

This translation of Mrs. Willard's history is a compliment to the author, and an indication of a foreign interest in our history that will be appreciated by all Americans. The privilege of telling our own story is not a small advantage to republicanism, and we are always pleased to see this work going on. The publishers have done their work in a capital manner. For sale by J. Ball.

We have before noticed the publications of the General Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union, D. Dana, Jr., Agent, New York. They are not to be surpassed by any similar publications for the tasteful and taking elegance of their "getting up." Before us are three more of this class:

WATCH AND PRAY, or Helen's Confirmation; by Cousin Alice.

THE CHERRY STONES, or Charlton School; a tale for Youth; by Rev. W. Adams.

FAIR PRIZE DAY, and other Sketches; by the author of "Charlie Burlop," etc.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, for January.

SAINTAN, for February.

LADIES' REPOSITORY, January.

Professor Gliddon—Pyramids.

This celebrated voyager and stirrer-up of the dry bones of Egyptian mummyology delivered his fourth lecture, Tuesday, to an overflowing audience. His subject was "The Pyramids." He described them as historic monuments, built by the vanity of departed kings for the perpetuation of their memories, and gave their number as sixty-seven, each having been erected by an individual monarch, thus proving the existence during their erection of as many rulers in Egypt as there exist Pyramids. He exhibited the drawing of the largest, supposed to have been built by Cheops, who has slumbered in a state of mummyism for more than five thousand years.

This pyramid, he said, was originally four hundred and eighty feet high, but that by the vandalism of the Ishmaelites, it had withered down to exactly four hundred and fifty feet, nine inches. Others, he mentioned, of less dimensions, each being smaller than the other, and dwindling in height by geometrical retrogression, as the lower rounds of a ladder are not equal in altitude to the upper, or, as King Lilliput was of shorter stature than his illustrious visitor Gulliver, from having been earlier checked in his growth. Each of these monuments, he said, were commenced by different Kings, in the first year of their reigns.

They were built from the ground up, commencing at the foundation, where the King's chamber was located, wherein, after his demise, he held his grand banquet of worms; and then, if he found it convenient to depart this life, the whole structure was immediately encased and the work brought to a close. But, on the contrary, if his Majesty concluded to remain some years longer, the work was continued upward in the stair-step fashion to the end of his kingship's "mortal coil," and only plastered and smoothed over at his demise. By this process of building, the antiquarian was enabled to discover the number of layers of masonry composing the pile, and thus to ascertain the years employed in its structure; in the same manner that the antiquity of beef is known by the number of rings on the living cow's horn.

The mass of the Pyramid, he said, built by Cheops or "Choofoo," was more than a thousand times greater than that of the Bunker Hill Monument, and asked, if the latter had occasioned so much joy by its completion, what joy did the like consummation bring to the builders of the Pyramid of "Choofoo"? (Did we hazard an opinion, we would venture to say that the "hod carriers" who walked up the ladders of this immense mound of antiquity, and piled it to its present altitude, if called on to answer the query, would vote that there was more of sweat than joy on the day of its finishing.)

The Professor passed from the Pyramids to the Memphian cemeteries, and waked up the legions of mummydom that have rested in their marble sarcophagi since thirty centuries prior to the Christian era; gave glowing pictures of the scenery of the Nile, and enchained the attention of his auditory during an hour and a quarter with a discourse replete with the lore of ancient times and abounding in instructive illustration.

A quotation illustrated the folly of erecting marble mementoes to perpetuate the names of the dead; for

"How can a monument give you or me hopes,
When not a pinch of dust remains of Cheops?"

WORKS OF DR. OLIN.—The New England Correspondent of the W. C. Advocate, gives this definite account of the coming volumes which are looked for with interest:

"The writings of the much lamented Olin are soon to make their appearance, in four volumes, from the press of Messrs. Harper, New York. We learn that "the first volume will contain sermons and sketches of sermons from his manuscripts, which have never yet appeared in print. The second volume will be made of addresses, on various occasions, and miscellaneous articles from his powerful pen. His admirable lectures to the students of the University, on the theory and practice of scholastic life, with his baccalaureate discourses, will make a third volume; and the fourth will comprise an extended and graphic account of Greece and Constantinople.—They will be a valuable addition to our literature; but we regret that they are not to be issued by our 'Book Concern.' They are passing through the press under the supervision of Dr. Floy, and will be out in the course of a few months."

The last hours of Professor Stuart are thus referred to in the funeral sermon of Professor Park:

"The old age of Mr. Stuart honored God in illustrating the wealth of his word. In his 67th year he read all the tragedies of Æschylus, merely for the sake of illuminating the sacred page. Once when he made a certain discovery of a fact in Biblical interpretation, he could not sleep for more than thirty-six hours. His solace was in the Word of God. At his death he had formed a plan for three years more of labor in expounding this revelation. It never tired him: It was his meditation all the night. When asked whether he retained his confidence in the great system of truths which he had defended, his emphatic reply was 'Yes.' 'Have you any doubts with regard to your former principles?' His answer was 'No. I have long since learned,' he said, 'that feelings in religious experience are deceptive. I look mainly to my life for my evidence. I think my first aim in life has been to glorify God, and that I have been ready to labor and suffer for him.'"

HILLSBOROUGH.—Rev. Mr. Howell has arrived at Panama, to labor in the Bethel church. He was sent out by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

CONVERTED.—Rev. H. L. Richards, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly a minister of the Episcopal Church, has become a Roman Catholic.

TEMPERANCE.—Strong efforts are being made in New York by the temperance people to obtain the passage of a law abolishing entirely the traffic in liquor.

The Asia brought intelligence of the death of the Rev. John Taylor Jones, A. L., of Bangkok, on the 13th of September. Dr. Jones had been for nearly twenty-three years one of the most highly esteemed missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

WINTRY ITS SEVERITY—ENJOYMENTS—AMUSEMENTS—RELIGIOUS EFFORTS—CHURCH BUILDING—THE WEATHER—MR. LAUGHEY'S NEW BOOK—RAPID SALE.

MR. EDITOR: The winter in New England is very severe. December was extremely cold, and during most of the month there was good sleighing generally. January came in mildly; but after about two weeks of severe cold weather commenced again, and now it is so cold that most of our rivers are frozen, and many of the steamers find it quite difficult to make their usual trips.

The winter months here are the best months of the year—all is activity and life. The farmer improves them in getting his wood and grain to market, and in providing a good quantity of fuel for the spring and summer. Merchants are busy in supplying the people with suitable clothing, etc., and the manufacturers find it the most profitable season for turning out their various kinds of goods. Mechanics are busy in laying their plans and making arrangements for the coming spring. School teachers find ready employment in teaching the "young idea how to shoot," while lecturers are visiting nearly every city, town and village, enlightening the people on politics, science, morals and religion. All sorts of meetings are held as every body claims the liberty to go where and where he pleases. Nowhere, perhaps, are the people so willing to be humbugged as here—for this they will spend their time and pay their money.

Among the winter amusements are sleighrides, of which the people are exceedingly fond. Visiting is carried on extensively. Almost every family must make more or less visits during the sleighing time. To ride thirty or forty miles in a sleigh, with almost railroad speed, and visit old friends is viewed as a rich treat. Young people, too, are alive in these parties of pleasure. Sleigh-rides parties among the young, consisting of from twenty to fifty persons, are frequently seen driving off with great velocity, while the bells on the steeds ring merrily.

In the religious department there is unusual activity. Protracted meetings and special efforts for the quickening of the Church and the conversion of sinners, are seen almost every where. It is the season for revivals, but few revivals, comparatively, are experienced in the summer. The nights are now long, which affords a good opportunity for holding religious meetings after dark. Many churches, which seem comparatively dead during the rest of the year, are now alive and making vigorous efforts for the conversion of their friends and neighbors. Better be alive in the winter, than never; but these periodical excitements, we fear, often pass any thing but the right impression respecting religion on the minds of the unconverted. The soul is of as much value one season of the year as another, and always in danger of being lost.

Church building is carried on among us quite extensively. The Methodists formerly built many of their houses of worship in unfavorable locations, and in many instances they were small and cheaply built. In many places large and costly edifices are now taking their place, more advantageously located. New societies are erecting them for churches. No denomination, in New England are building better churches than the Methodists. Already they have by far the most costly church edifice in Boston, in New Haven, one of the best in the city, and so in Providence, R. I. In most of these churches there are organs. Some opposition has been manifested to instrumental music in our churches, but it is evidently dying away. Choir singing prevails almost universally in the M. E. Church. In a few instances an effort has been made to sustain congregational singing, with good success. Were a suitable effort made, this kind of singing might be introduced and sustained in nearly all our churches. Choir singing prevails in all denominations in New England, and it will be likely to continue for some time to come.

The subject of temperance has recently received a new impulse. The passage of the Maine liquor law, and the effects of its operations, has waked up the people of Massachusetts, and other States, to secure the enactment of a similar law. The Massachusetts Legislature is now in session, and petitions are pouring in from all directions, calling for a prohibitory law similar to that of Maine. It is confidently expected that such a law will be passed, and if so the liquor dealers of Boston must wind up their business. Of course they oppose any enactment of the kind, and they will resort to desperate measures in the opposition. The people of Rhode Island are also calling for a similar law. The subject is agitated somewhat in Connecticut. It will probably soon become a subject of interest in all the New England States, and the friends of temperance are now looking to legislation to suppress this great evil in our country.

The book of Mr. Caughey, entitled "Revival Miscellanies," to which we referred in our last, has been published, and the third edition is in press. The first edition of 1000 copies, we learn, was sold in less than one week. The demand for them is almost unprecedented. Multitudes are anxious for the sermons of this distinguished revivalist. The sermons are reported sermons, but they are more valuable on this account, for they give us fair a view of the character of Mr. Caughey's pulpit efforts as can be seen on paper. The second part of the book contains various extracts from Mr. C.'s writings, on a great variety of subjects, which are exceedingly valuable. The book will have an extensive circulation, and will do good. It can not fail to promote the spirit of revivals and holiness wherever read.

Jan. 20, 1852. TRAVELER.

A FIERY TRIAL.—Hon. Rufus Choate, in a late speech in Boston, referring to the stormy aspect of the political horizon in Europe, said:

"It has seemed to me as if the prerogatives of crowns, and the rights of men, and the hoarded up resentments and revenges of a thousand years, were about to unsheath the sword for a conflict, in which the blood shall flow as in the Apocalyptic vision, to the bridles of the horses, and in which a whole age of men shall pass away, in which the great bell of time shall sound out another hour, in which society itself shall be tried by fire and steel—whether it is of nature and of nature's God, or not!"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On 26th January, in Napoleon, Miss., by Rev. E. D. Pitts, Mr. RICHARD W. WILLIAMS, to Miss MEDORA C. EAGAR, all of that place.

QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR 1852.

The January number of the 6th volume of the Quarterly Review has been sent off, in due time; and some may have been sent out that should have been discontinued: in this we have done the best we could, with the lights before us. In their direction we may not have made all the changes desired: and especially in those sent to ministers whose residence we are not advised of: and we give this notice to request all who have changed their postoffice, to advise us of the change, and request their former Postmaster to forward the number to their present address. And last, but not least, to request all subscribers who have not paid in advance, to look at our terms on the cover, and send us the funds for the present volume, and all arrearages: and in all cases where funds are reported to have been paid, to tell to whom they were paid, that we may give the proper credits and make the necessary charges.

JOHN EARLY.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1852.

JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST, being the very able and eloquent sermon preached by the late H. B. Bascom, D. D., LL. D., immediately preceding his Ordination to the Episcopal Office; together with a sketch of the facts and incidents of his illness and death: to which is added the Funeral Discourse delivered on the occasion, by Bishop Jas. O. Andrew, D. D.

This work has been brought out in the neatest style of the art. Its subject matter is of the first importance, and can not fail to secure for it an extensive circulation.

Price, in best English cloth ..... 50 cents.
In best English cloth, gilt extra ..... 75 "

A discount of one fourth will be allowed to preachers and wholesale dealers. Orders are invited. E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30. ja17

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

On Pleasureville District, Alabama Conference.

Bloomfield Circuit at Bristow's Cove	March 6 and 7
Lebanon Circuit at Lebanon	March 13 and 14
Coal Mountain Mission at Pine Grove	March 20 and 21
Asheville at Scales	March 27 and 28
Harpersville, at Harpersville	April 3 and 4
Warrior, Miss., at Holly Spring	April 10 and 11
Walker, Miss., Jasper	April 17 and 18
Pikeville, Miss., at Centre	May 1 and 2

L. B. McDONALD, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

On the Tuscaloosa District, Alabama Conference.

Greensboro'	Jan 31 and Feb 1
Marion	February 7 and 8
New Berne and Oak Grove, at New Berne	
Bethel	February 14 and 15
Newtown, at Wesley Chapel	February 21 and 22
Bush Creek, at Mount Hermon	February 28 and 29
Centreville, at Mahon's	March 6 and 7
Jones's Valley, at Jonesboro'	March 13 and 14
New Lexington, at New Lexington	March 20 and 21
Tuscaloosa	March 27 and 28
Big Sandy, at Mount Pleasant or Wilkinson's	April 3 and 4

THOMAS J. KOUNTZ, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

On the Demopolis District, Alabama Conference.

Demopolis	February 14 and 15
Aycock Colored Mission	
Union Town	February 21 and 22
Whatley and Perryville	February 28 and 29
Palm Town Circuit, at Asbury	March 6 and 7
Lower Peach Tree, at Mount Olivet	March 13 and 14
Marengo Circuit, at Linden	March 20 and 21
Magnolia Colored Mission	
Dayton	March 27 and 28
Dayton Colored Mission	
Tuskaloosa Circuit, at Mount Carmel	April 3 and 4
Butler Circuit, at Bear Creek	April 10 and 11
Gaston Circuit, at Coke's Chapel	April 17 and 18

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference.

Montgomery Station	February 15 and 16
Montgomery Circuit, at Mount Meigs	February 21 and 22
Union, at Line Creek	February 28 and 29
Hayneville Circuit, at Hayneville	March 6 and 7
Tuskegee	March 13 and 14
Tuskegee Circuit, at Ashury	March 27 and 28
Crawford Circuit, at Salem	April 3 and 4
Lafayette, at Bethlehem	April 10 and 11
	April 17 and 18

G. GARDETT, P. E.

Advocate Office, February 7.

By Rev. R. Harrell: (n. s.) Jesse Joiner, Selma, Ala., Less $2 50.

By Rev. O. H. Binns: (n. s.) Dr. C. P. Howard, Auburndale, Ala., Less $2 50.

By Post-master: (n. s.) W. S. Powell, Grenada, Miss., Less $2 50.

By Rev. E. W. Griswold: (n. s.) Rev. H. L. Ivey, Bolton, La.; (n. s.) T. Duckenham, Winnsboro, La., Less $5.

By Rev. P. P. Smith: (n. s.) Ira Sanborn, Hainbridge, Ga. $2 50

By Post-master: J. Cleveland (104): (n. s.) Miss Rina Ward, Springfield, Ala. 5 00

By J. Simms, Post-master: (R. S.) Elisha Tyler, Providence, Miss., Less 50c. 2 00

By E. A. Taylor, Post-master: (n. s.) Robt. H. Allen, Demopolis, Ala. 2 50

By R. J. Harp: (n. s.) W. Cunningham, Troy, Mi., Less $2 50.

By Rev. T. J. Lacey: (n. s.) Margaret Williams, Donaldsonville, La., Less $2 50.

By Rev. D. S. Goodloe: (n. s.) Z. M. Lawrence, Irvington, Mi., Less $2 50.

By Rev. A. T. M. Fly: (n. s.) Joseph Smith, Whitesville, Mi.; John Simmons, James A. Thurk, Jackson, La., (new subs.), Less $7 50. ☞ No. 47 is exhausted.

By Rev. H. Bearden (104): 2 50

By Rev. H. H. Montgomery: (n. s.) A. Saddler, Canton, Mi., Less $2 50.

By Rev. H. C. Thweatt: (n. s.) Jeannette Herriman, (n. s.) Caroline Williams, (n. s.) Sarah A. Fortune, (n. s.) Jane Ardrey, (n. s.) Mary A. Auld, Emma Godwyn (101) Thirsi Municipality, N. O.... Less $15 Less $2 50.

By Rev. L. B. McDonald: T. Smith, Mt. Nells, Ala., Less $2 50.

By Rev. L. P. Gelson: J. M. Beramus, Autaugaville, Ala., Less $2 50.

By Rev. H. Sterne: P. Ware, Budleyville, Ala., Less $2 50.

By Rev. J. W. Lacey: Dr. J. P. Brown, Prairie Point, Mi., Less $2 50.

By P. Ch: C. F. Biggs, Oceola, Fla., Less $2 50.

By Rev. T. W. Berman: A. L. Pope (104), Liberty Hill, Ala.: (n. s.) Thos. Cannon, Gaston, Ala., Less $5 00.

By Rev. L. Pierce: H. K. Harrison, Rev. L. Cately, Savannah, Ga. $5 00

Lewis Lyons, N. O. 2 50

By Rev. Brown, P. M.: W. W. Harper, Cane Ridge, La. 2 50

By W. E. Mount: for self (104), N. O. 5 00

Thos. Mount, Raymond, Mi. (104) 5 00

Thos. L. Mount, San Francisco, Cal. .....

By Rev. J. Hamilton: D. Walker, Mobile, (Feb. 1854) 5 00

(n. s.) N. G. Gutchet, Montgomery, Ala. 2 50

(n. s.) Col. J. E. Gutchet, Enon, Ala. .....

By Charles Stewart: for self N. O. 2 50

(n. s.) Wm. Stewart, Winchester Town 2 50

By Rev. G. Garrett: (n. s.) F. L. Ashley, Montgomery, Ala., less $2 50 ..... 2 50

By Rev. J. Soller: Algiers 2 50

By Rev. F. Roper: (n. s.) Martha Moore, Pine Hill, Ala. .....

(n. s.) Rev. R. H. Haynes, (n. s.) Rev. J. Percy, (n. s.) M. H. Palmore, Bligley; A. Seale (n. s.) Chuquenagge Ala., Less $7 50. ..... 5 00

By Rev. J. W. Shores: (n. s.) Dr. C. A. Edwards, Prattville, Ala., less $2 50. ☞ The correction in case of L. B. is duly made.

Good Luck.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Standard, narrates a piece of intelligence from California which must be gratifying to the friends of the Hon. I. E. Holmes, member of the last Congress from that district, who, failing in a re-election sent to California. Soon after his arrival he purchased for a valuable real estate in San Francisco. It was in litigation, but the Supreme Court of California has decided the case in Mr. Holmes's favor; and he is now actually receiving a ground rent of $1,000 per month in advance. This, with an annual income, independent of his profession, of $10,000, he rents the lots and the tenants build the houses. This is decidedly better than serving the public in Congress.

A FALLING COMET.—A writer in the Boston Traveler, giving an account of Encke's comet, which has recently made its re-appearance, says it has the striking peculiarity that its orbit and periodic times are gradually decreasing. This comet, it is said, "is certainly falling towards the central luminary," not theoretically falling as the earth and other planets are supposed to fall towards the sun, as their orbits bend around the centre of revolution, but actually falling, actually drawing nearer at every revolution. Sir John Herschell believes "that it will ultimately fall into the sun"—provided it is not dissipated before that time.

General Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of January, 1852:

Deposits.

Gold, of which $300 107 05 California	$680.5[illegible] 78
Silver, of which $1 469 17 parted from California gold	9,470 88
Total value of deposits	$690,054 66

Coinage.

Gold ..... 38,750 double eagles	$775,000 00
Silver ..... 24,000 half dollars	12,000 00
62,750 pieces ..... Total coinage	$807,000 00

BUILDINGS ERECTED AND DESTROYED.—The Commissaries of the Wards have handed in their returns of buildings erected and destroyed in the Second Municipality during the year 1851. We condense the following from their Indices:

First Ward—BUILDINGS ERECTED.—Two brick and sixteen wooden buildings, at a cost of $67,075.

Second Ward—Four brick and sixteen wooden buildings, at a cost of $50,700.

Third Ward—The buildings erected in this Ward are all of brick, except one school-house, which is wooden. The cost of those that have been $114,200, including $10,000 for the school-house.

Fourth Ward.—Nine brick and seventeen wooden buildings have been erected in this Ward, at a cost of $130,050, including the Catholic church in Bryadys street, which cost $20,000.

Fifth Ward.—The following is the return of buildings erected, or in progress, in this Ward:

The Old Fellows' Hall	$50,000
S. F. Slatter, rebuilding City Hotel	50,000
John Freeland, four four-story stories on the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets	30,000
Crescent Insurance Company, a four-story building, corner of Camp and Commercial Place	30,000
H. S. Buckner, corner of St. Charles and Commercial Place	50,000
D. Dubois, opposite corner	10,000
Additions made in building corner of Camp and Commercial Place	10,000
Two three-story stores on Magazine street, between Notre Dame and Julia	6,000
J. Fitzpatrick, a two-story store on Julia street, between Camp and St. Mary	2,000
A. Walther, four-story store on Camp street, near Girod	10,000
Improvements on old buildings	50,000
Total	$278,000

Sixth Ward.—Fifty-three brick buildings have been erected in the Sixth Ward during the year, at a cost of $2,45,000.

Seventh Ward—Three brick and thirty-nine wooden buildings were erected in this Ward during the year, at a cost of $82,100.

The total cost of the buildings erected in the Second Municipality, including $15,000 for repairs in the Second Ward, is thus shown to be $1,000,125.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN THE SAME TIME.

First Ward.—Two wooden buildings, of one story each, last valued at $4700, have been burned during the year.

Second Ward.—The value of the property destroyed by fire in this Ward is estimated at $35,500.

Third Ward.—The losses by fire in this Ward are stated at $18,250.

Fourth Ward.—Four wooden buildings destroyed—value $4,200.

Fifth Ward.—Losses, including the destruction of Banks Arcade, $38,000.

Sixth Ward.—The following immense losses are reported in the Sixth Ward for the year past:

St. Charles Hotel	$350,000
Two three-story brick buildings	9,000
Two two-story brick buildings	10,500
Six two-story frame buildings	19,500
Two one-story frame buildings	2,500
Mr. Clapp's church, organ, etc.	50,000
Methodist (Methiere) church, with fixtures, etc.	50,000
Total	$464,500

Seventh Ward.—Seven wooden buildings have been destroyed by fire in this Ward—value $8250.

The total losses for the year, from the destruction of buildings by fire in the Municipality, have been $572,000. Thus it will be seen that the value of property built without counting the St. Charles Hotel and many other fine buildings in course of erection in the Fifth Ward, exceeds that destroyed during the year, by the sum of $47,225.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A Paris correspondent of the London News says that nothing is more evident than that Louis Napoleon stands in bodily fear. His carriage is ball-proof—at the theatre he is coldly received—his receptions at the Elysee have been abandoned—all the chimneys of the palace are covered without from crane-work, to prevent the descent of bomb-shells or demagogues. The terror with which the atmosphere is charged has insinuated itself like a moral plague, into the imperial presence. It is stated that during the recent jubilee in honor of the election, especial care was taken to protect the President from assassination. All the houses along the route of the procession were examined and closed, and guards rode by his carriage ever on the *qui vive*. This is a great penalty to pay for a little elevation.

HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the project of running a telegraph line from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, has become a fixed fact. All the stock has been taken—a good portion of it in this city, and arrangements are making for purchasing the wire. The whole length of the wire will be 380 miles, of which 60 will be sub-marine. The remainder 320, will be extended over marshes, on the ground, and will, of course, require insulation. The persons contracting to construct the line, stipulate to have it completed in eighteen months from the present time. It is a great undertaking, and should a line of steamships be put on the route from Galway to Halifax, touching at St. Johns, as is contemplated, London will be brought within six days of the city of New York.

THE SALE OF THE PAMPERO.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., and speaking of the sale of the steamship Pampero, says: "Previous to the steamer's being offered for sale, Mr. Duncan McIntosh, Esq., of this place, briefly addressed the assembled crowd, and appealed to them in behalf of Mr. Sugar and kindly not to force his agent to bid her off at full value, which he was prepared to do if case necessity required it. Mr McIntosh's remarks doubtless had their effect, judging from the low sum for which she was sold."

OCEAN PASTAGE.—Mr. J. W. Farrelly, Auditor of the Treasury for the General Post-office Department, has presented to Congress a statement of the amount of postage received by the United States through the different steamship lines for the fifteen months ending on the 30th September last:

Cunard line	$130,359 95
Collins line	224,336 18
Bremen line	109,138 45
Ogive line	53,178 01
New York and California	680,201 11
Charleston and Havana	15,502 57
	$1,131,776 87

Assuming the different quarters to have been equal, the amount received in twelve months is $905,421 48. The appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the various lines of ocean mails form a total of $1,141,600. Of this sum, $854,600 are devoted to the steamers running between New York and Liverpool, between New York and Northern ports, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and Oregon; the balance—$287,000—being applied to the routes from New York to Bremen and Havre. In the larger sum is included the amount appropriated to the Collins line of steamers, viz: $385,000. The performance of extra trips during the winter season, at the instance of the Post-office Department, is the ground of a recommendation by the Post-master General for extra and liberal compensation.

This line, as we have already noticed, has applied to Congress for an increased appropriation, on the ground that the present is insufficient to sustain the enterprise. In order to show what an estimate Great Britain places upon her steam marine, we give her annual expenditure on her principal lines at mail steamers:

The Cunard Company	£145,000
West India do	240,000
Pacific do	60,000
Screw Steamship do	40,000
Peninsular and Oriental do	300,000
East India Company, for the line between Suez and Bombay	310,835
	50,000
	£724,835

Upwards of three and a half millions of dollars are, then, paid annually by the British Government to six steam navigation companies; and it can not be doubted that the result is to secure—in conjunction with private enterprise—an extent of steam communication much greater than mercantile speculation and resources would alone have availed to provide.

The Washington Republic says: "Placing the two great rival undertakings in juxtaposition, we have $725,000 paid annually to the Cunard Company, against $385,000 to the Collins Company; and yet the latter have succeeded in outstripping their formidable competitors in all that relates to construction or management. It will indeed be mortifying if, after beating the British steamers in a fair race, in fine weather and foul, our noble craft and their public-spirited owners shall be compelled to withdraw from the scene of their triumphs.

Arkansas is said to be the only State in the Union where the mineral called lapis lazuli is found. It is worth four times its weight in gold.

A Genoese gentleman has erected in his grounds, on a beautiful knoll overlooking the harbor of the city, a magnificent marble statue of Washington.

It is cited as an evidence of good management that of 174,000 passengers carried over the Little Miami Railroad last year, the life of no passenger was lost.

The young ladies, pupils of Mr. Wm. Murrill's Seminary, Mobile, have started a manuscript periodical called "The Young Ladies' Mirror," which has reached its third number.

Steam is now used in propelling canal boats on the Erie Canal. It is thought it will almost entirely supersede the use of low boats and canal horses.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

LATER FROM CHINA

The steam-ship Philadelphia, Capt. Mellowan, arrived yesterday from Chagres, bringing the California mails of 1st January, three hundred and twenty-five passengers and about $25,000 in gold dust. Our freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

The Philadelphia arrived off Chagres on the afternoon of the 23d of January. The sea being unusually rough but few of the passengers attempted to land until the following morning. Several boats, however, came off to the ship and succeeded in returning to the harbor in safety with the exception of one, which was carried into the breakers and capsized. It was manned by four natives, and contained also four passengers—three of whom with two of the natives were drowned. The passengers drowned were Haight, from St. Louis; Schaick, or Sharpe, of New York. The name of the third could not be ascertained. Mr. C. E. Collins, of Ohio, the one saved, reached the shore much bruised and completely exhausted, having been in the water more than two hours, clinging to the wreck of the boat. Search was made for the bodies of the drowned during the night and the following day, but without success.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Fitzmaurice in San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 22d December, and two of his children perished in the flames.

POLITICS.—A perfect Babel-like confusion prevails at present in the political affairs of California. There are two sets of candidates for almost every office from Constable up.

LUMBER.—Extensive running operations will be carried on first summer in the mines, and lumber as well as rum will be in great demand. We learn from the Marysville Express, that the Presque Isle Flooring and Mining Company have got up a "saw mill," and are getting out lumber to be in readiness to commence the construction of a flume 1000 feet long early in the spring.

In San Francisco there is a Council without a Mayor, and a Mayor without a Council; two men claiming office—one on the ground that he was elected by a majority of all the votes, and the other that he had obtained a law in the charter, and has been elected informally by a minority.

SALE.—A severe gale occurred at San Francisco on the 29th, which did considerable damage to shipping in the harbor.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—On the evening of the 26th December two shocks of an earthquake were experienced at San Francisco. No damage was done.

SMALL POX.—Small pox is said to have made its appearance in San Francisco, in a very severe form.

MORE GOOD DISCOVERIES.—The Calveras Chronicle says: "Some of the most astonishing discoveries of gold we ever heard of have during the past week, been made within a mile of this place, in an easterly direction. The whole town, in fact, seems to have run mad—every class of our community, from the lounging idler to the most energetic digging gone pell-mell, to the new El Dorado (some of them even late at night) and staked off claims for nearly a mile up and down the hill-sides bordering upon the head of the Chilian Gulch.

"The hole which created the furore is one hundred and ten feet deep, and commenced paying well at thirty-five feet from the ledge. The majority of the claims are being worked with a will, and we shall soon know if the whole hill is rich, or if this one claim alone is to yield fortunes to its owners.

"Another hole, lower down the hill-side, has commenced paying at seven feet from the surface; the owners averring most positively that they get from five dollars per bucket. A tunnel company has also been formed and has commenced operations in the hill. The indications of gold here are the same as those on French and Stockton Hills.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Indian troubles in the Southern part of the State appear to have been ended, and no further disturbances are anticipated.

DEATH OF JUDGE JONES.—Judge Jones, United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, died at San Jose, on the 14th of December, of consumption.

CONSOLIDATED MINING STOCKS.—Messrs. R. M. Folger & Brother are making extensive arrangements for establishing a machine shop in Sacramento. They are about to put up two lathes thirty feet long, swinging five feet, and weighing each 15,000 pounds. Their machinery is to be propelled by two engines of ten horse-power, and facilities will be provided for manufacturing and repairing machinery, engines and apparatus of every kind. The great demand arising from the extensive introduction of machinery in the working of the quartz mines, and the great increase in the number of river steamers and consequent frequency of accidents, has started this enterprise.

San Francisco has already a number of extensive foundries and machine shops, where everything can be manufactured from the main-shaft of a steamship to the smallest cog-wheel of a crushing mill.

CANALS.—The San Francisco Herald says:

"Although we have not in our State a regular canal for the conveyance of merchandise in boats, there are a number of them in the mines, upon which immense labor has been expended, designed to carry a supply of water from the rivers to the dry diggings. In El Dorado such a canal has just been completed, being fourteen miles in length, and built by the individual exertions and enterprise of miners."

THE RAINS.—All our exchanges from the interior contain cheering accounts of the heavy fall of rain in their vicinity.

LAUNCH.—The iron propeller Kangaroo was launched recently at Happy Valley, by Mr. M. Vice. She is intended for a ferry-boat to Contra Costa.

LARGE LUMP.—The San Francisco Herald says: We examined yesterday, at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Jacks Woodruff a magnificent specimen of mingled gold and quartz in the proportion of about three-fourths of the precious metal to one-fourth of rock. It weighs 176 ounces, and was taken from a vein in El Dorado county. It is valued at $4000.

RAGE FOR TITLES.—In the list of passengers' names for the Vilicio Ball, there appear no less than 28 Honorables, 28 Captains, 14 Colonels, 13 Generals, 11 Mayors, and 10 doctors. There are but seven names out of the lists which have no title prefixed to them.

Later from Oregon.

The Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 29th December, having left Portland on the 23d. Snow was falling at the time she sailed.

POLITICAL.—The Legislature was still divided as to the seat of government, and the members were holding separate sessions at Salem and Oregon City.—Each party held independent meetings, and adjourned from day to day. The Judges had delivered lengthy and conflicting opinions on the subject.

W. Buck has been appointed Territorial Treasurer, and Allen P. Miller Librarian.

PUGET'S SOUND.—This part of the country was attracting considerable attention. Several parties had returned from there with highly favorable reports.

From the Sandwich Islands.

By arrivals at San Francisco, the Polynesian to Dec 6, has been received.

NEW CONSTITUTION.—G. P. Judd, Commissioner on the part of the King, John H., Commissioner on behalf of the Chiefs, and William L. Lee, Commissioner on behalf of the people, appointed in June last to revise the Constitution, have reported the form of a new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session. It is a very curious instrument. The election of Representatives was to take place the first week in January, but it did not excite much attention.

From China.

By the way of San Francisco we have received dates from China, and although they are not as late as have reached England by the overland route, there are some details which have not yet been published.

EXPORT OF TEAS AND SILK.—The total export of teas from Hong Kong for the year 1851, up to the 29th Sept. was 22,757,000 lbs., being an increase of about 5,000,000 over the amount exported during the same period last year. The number of bales of silk reported this year was 6384, a slight decrease as compared with last year, but double the quantity for the year before.

INSURANCE TO HONG KONG.—An ordinance has been adopted in Hong Kong dispensing with the necessity of unanimity in the jury, except in capital cases. This is, we believe, the first instance of such an innovation in countries governed by the old common law.

PIRATES.—Notwithstanding the exertions of the cruisers of half a dozen different nations, pirates still abound in the Chinese seas. An attack was made on the English ship Adelaide, near Amoy, which was defeated by the energy of the Captain.

THE DEATH OF MOOLRAJ.—The Straits Times gives the following account of the death of Moolraj:

"Moolraj is dead. He expired on the morning of the 11th, off Purtunpoor, on the Ganges. The following is from a correspondent at Bupar: 'The State prisoner, the Ex-Dewan Moolraj, expired on the morning of Monday the 11th, off Purtunpoor, below this place. For some days after leaving Culcutta he appeared to mend, and his spirits improved much. His strength also seemed about to return, and without an attachment to life and an attempt to fix its contrivers which he had not manifested when the same aboard, nor for some considerable time previous to his leaving Fort William, he continued in this state. His health and strength improving, until the weather changed and became less propitious, and the westerly winds blew strong and cold. With this change of the weather a proportionate change for the health of the prisoner took place; he began to sink, and gradually lost his strength until death closed his career as mentioned above. The steamer, casting off the troop-boat, conveyed his remains to the bank of the river, where his funeral obsequies were performed by the servant who had followed his fortunes, and the Hindoo corps of the guard; and there was a due expenditure of sandal-wood and ghee, etc., among the times of which the body was consumed, and his soul took its flight to the regions of responsibility. There had been no other penalty on board the steamer's troop-deck, except one case of cholera which proved fatal. The steamer was four days at anchor below Buxar, and with the prevalent winds and current did fair to remain there for an indefinite time, should no change occur.

"The State is rid of a troublesome prisoner, and the prisoner of a miserable existence. We beg to compliment the captor, and wish the captive a better destiny in the next than attached to him in this world.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 4

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Clarke's non-intervention resolutions were postponed until Monday.

Mr. Stockton presented petitions for a line of steamers to Galway, Ireland, and for an appropriation of half a million of dollars for fitting out an expedition by way of the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. Petitions were presented from merchants in Philadelphia asking for the removal of obstructions in the Ohio and Schuylkill Rivers.

The bill to establish a Navy Yard and Naval School at New Orleans was taken up, and one providing for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and also one to regulate the discipline of the Navy, were passed.

In the House, a communication was received from the secretary of the Navy giving the result of scientific examinations respecting salt water in steam boilers, and prepared.

A bill granting quarter sections of land for the head of each family, under certain conditions, was referred.

A bill regulating the publication of laws, etc., and ordering that they be published in two papers having the largest circulation in each Representative District, was passed.

Steamer Sailed—Specie

NEW YORK, February 4

The Cunard steamer Canada sailed to-day for Liverpool. She takes out a little over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie.

Steamers' Movements.

NEW YORK, February 5

The steamer Humboldt has arrived at her dock, last from Halifax. The steamers Prometheus and Chesapeake have sailed.

Presidential Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5

The Philadelphia County Convention to-day passed a resolution instructing the delegates in the General Convention from this county to vote for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 5

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires to Switzerland. The Irish exile sympathy resolution was postponed. Census Printing bill was discussed, but no definite action was taken before adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Houston presented the Annual Appropriation bill. Bounty Land bill still under discussion until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, February 5

A fight took place to-day at the Capitol, just after the adjournment of the Senate, between Senator Borland, of Arkansas, and Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census. The greatest amount of injury was sustained by Mr. Kennedy, who had his nose broken.

Ohio River Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.

The river is still rising with rainy weather. There is considerable ice running, but not sufficient to impede navigation. But little has been doing in our markets to-day. Sales of 50,000 lb. Bulk Sides at 6¾c ₱ lb. Lard is selling at 7¾c ₱ lb.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb 5

The demand has been limited to-day in the Cotton market, and the sales embrace barely 300 bales—prices close in favor of buyers. Flour has improved, owing to the favorable accounts from England and some 9,000 bbls. have been sold to-day at $4 62½@4 87½c. ₱ bbl. Corn has been in fair request at 60@70c. per bushel. New Mess Pork has sold at $14 50@15 25c. per bbl. Lard has been very firm with sales at 10½@10c per lb. Rio Coffee 8½@9c. per lb. New Orleans Sugar steady, at 4½c per lb. Molasses, 27½@28½c. per gal. Freights are advancing. Cotton to Liverpool, 5-32@3-16d. per lb.

Jenny Lind's Marriage.

The report of Jenny Lind's marriage is confirmed—Otto Goldschmidt is the happy man.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Cotton Active and Firm—Important from France—Promulgation of the Constitution—Insult to Americans in Vienna.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Night, Feb. 4.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th January. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 17

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales reach 41,000 bales. Prices have generally been firmer, but the quotations remain without alteration, as follows: Fair Orleans 5¼, and Fair Uplands 4¾d. The sales for the 3000 bales to exporters and 4000 on speculation. The stock on hand last evening was 408,000 bales of all descriptions, of which were American 210,000 bales. Holders have been pressing somewhat on the market. The sales yesterday were 6000 bales.

Flour has been in good request at firm prices, but without change in quotations. Ohio is quoted at 21@22s. and Western Canal at 21s. 6d., with an active demand. Corn has also been in good demand, and prices have advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter. The quotations are now for Mixed 29s. 6d.@30s., and for White 32s. There has been a good demand for Provisions, at firmer prices, but without material change.

General Intelligence—France—New Constitution—Powers of the Chief Magistrate—Approaching Marriage of Louis Napoleon.

The New Constitution has been promulgated. Under it Louis Napoleon is styled Prince President. In his name justice is dispensed. He has the pardoning power, and is to originate all laws. He commands the forces, is empowered to declare war and to make treaties; appoints Senators and all officers of State, who are to take oaths of obedience to the Constitution *and the Prince President!* He will present an annual message to the people.

In case of the death of the Prince President the Senate is required, by the Constitution to convoke the nation, which will proceed to the election of a new President, but Louis Napoleon is to designate the candidates, selecting such citizens as may merit the confidence of the people. The names of the Senators was published on the 17th.

The National Guards delivered up their arms without producing any trouble.

The marriage of Louis Napoleon and the Princess of Sweden seems to be settled, and preparations are making for its celebration.

Prussia.

The Council of State is revived at Berlin.

Austria—Insult to American Charge.

At a Grand Ball given by the First Minister of the Crown at Vienna, all the foreign Ministers at the Court were invited except the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, and the Turkish Ambassador.

Lafayette Annexation—Capital Tax.

BATON ROUGE, February 5.

The bill for consolidation of Lafayette with the three Municipalities has passed the Senate, and also the bill for removing tax from capital.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—*Washington*, Feb. 4.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill relative to flogging in the Navy was engrossed, and also a bill providing for holding United States Courts, in cases of sickness of the District Judges; after which the Iowa Land Appropriation bill was debated and laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Pass gave notice of his intention to call up, to-morrow, his resolution respecting non-intervention.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Philadelphia against the establishment of a Mint in New York.

The bill providing for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in California, was ordered to a third reading.

MR. CLAY ON KOSSUTH.—*Washington*, Feb. 4.—The National Intelligencer, of this morning, publishes officially the speech of Mr Clay to Kossuth, in which decided opposition is taken to Kossuth's doctrine and proceedings in the United States.

THE POPE.—STEAMBOAT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—*Louisville*, Feb. 4.—The river here is now stationary, and is nearly clear of running ice. Weather pleasant.

The steamboat Paul Anderson, Fashion, Pontiac and Hungarian have arrived from Natchez and the same, Bella Key, Yorktown, United States, Buckeye, Susquehanna, Cleona and the Gen. Lafayette have departed for the same place. [Pic. Delta.

M. Guizot.—It is stated among the items brought by the Arctic that Louis Napoleon has invited M. Guizot to accept an office under the new regime.

Some three years or more ago, soon after the first election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, a treatise on Democracy in France was published by Guizot. It had an extensive circulation and was very generally read, as every thing from the pen of so able a man deserves to be.

There are passages in that work which are worthy of being recalled to mind in the present condition of things in France.

"Let the friends of freedom," says Guizot, "never forget that nations prefer absolute power to anarchy. The first want, the first instinct, of communities, as well as of governments or of individuals, is self-preservation. Now, a community places itself under absolute power; under anarchy it is lasts, it must perish."

The readiness, the eagerness, with which nations throw their liberties into the gulf of anarchy, by the desperate attempt to place it, he calls a shameful spectacle. "I know nothing more lamentable to witness." He says, "than this sudden renunciation of all the rights so nobly and vehemently demanded." The instantaneous acquiescence at the French people recently, in a bold usurpation of absolute power by Louis Napoleon furnishes a striking commentary upon this poignant text.

But our author goes on to speak of absolutism more fully. He says:

"Let not France, whatever bother peril, reckon on absolutism power to save her. It would not justify her confidence. In her ancient society, absolute power reposed on a principle of moderation and of permanency, while under the Emperor Napoleon it constituted a principle of strength, either of which it would vainly seek for now. Despotic tyranny or military dictatorship may be the expedient of a day but can never be a form of government. Free institutions are now as necessary to social peace as they are to individual dignity; and power, whatever be its nature or origin, whether republican or monarchical, has no better resource to pursue than to learn to use them, for they are now its only instruments and its only stay."

Western Items.

EXPLOSION OF THE PITTSBURG MILLER.—The steamer Pittsburg Miller, coming out of the mouth of White River, on the morning of the 19th ult., split open and was burned. Several lives were lost. Much does not prove to be the case. Fortunately no one was injured. After the explosion, the Miller floated down the river about a mile and a half, where she grounded on a sand bar, and her freight was taken on shore. Some of it was damaged. The accident is attributed to a deficiency of water in the boilers, arising from the freezing up or chocking of the supply pump by the weather being excessively cold at the time.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer gives the following account of the shock of an earthquake which was experienced in that city on the 25th ultimo:

"At 2 o'clock yesterday (the 24th) our city was startled by another earthquake which seemed to come from the usual localities of all the earthquakes of the Southwest—the direction of New Madrid, Missouri. The shocks continued in rumbling succession about ten seconds and were much severer than those experienced last May. A considerable degree of insecurity was generally felt by those who happened at the time to be enclosed by brick walls and one or two chimnies in Front Row and some old brick walls in the southern part of the city, we understand, were shaken down. We hope the next visitation of the kind will be from a 'younger' and gentler member of the Earthquake family."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of Massachusetts, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Levi Woodbury, deceased.

Ferdinand Ceroso, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Brazil, in the place of Franklin H. Clerk, resigned.

William Rich, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Mexican Republic in the place of Buckingham Smith, recalled.

Alexander Wilkin, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of Charles K. Smith, removed.

Julius C. Kretschman, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Palermo, in Sicily, in the place of H. M. Edney, resigned.

Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Trieste, in Austria.

William H. C. Mills, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Georgia, in the place of William M. Brown, resigned.

John T. Rush, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, in the place of P. V. Kellogg, removed.

John Dickey, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of William Irwin, resigned.

Spruce M. Baird, of New Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians in New Mexico, in the place of R. H. Weightman, resigned.

Thomas Parkery, Ichis Parkery, W. J. Mc

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Kossuth and Captain Long.

Difficulties Aboard the Mississippi—Letters from Kossuth Captain Long, Officers of the Mississippi, &c.

In accordance with the resolution of Congress the following important documents have been given to the public. They give all the facts relative to the difficulties which occurred at Marseilles between Kossuth Captain Long, of the frigate Mississippi, and Consul Hodge and we publish them entire, as we are confident they will be read with great interest. The New York Times, in which these letters were published on the 23d ult., states that the action of our Government in sending for Kossuth and his companions met with the strong disapprobation of John S. Hodge, Esq., U. S. Consul at Marseilles; that Commodore Morgan, of the Mediterranean squadron, opposed to detaching any of his vessels, particularly the Mississippi, for this service; and that Captain Long was opposed to going in her. What the authority of the Times is for making this statement we are unable to say.

The Times speaks of the application of Kossuth to pass through France, and thus concludes its introduction:

On the third day an answer was received, refusing him permission. Kossuth gave to a Marseilles editor the request which he had made and the answer which he had received. They were published. This alarmed the Prefect and Consul Hodge, and the Consul addressed a letter, couched in violent and offensive terms, charging Kossuth with having compromised the flag of the United States, to Captain Long, who handed the letter to Governor Kossuth, thereby impliedly endorsing its sentiments.

Kossuth, who had been waiting on shore the answer of the French Government, returned on, board the Mississippi. Soon there were many boats floating about the ship, filled with people, who sang the Marseillies Hymn and sent up cries of "America," "Captain," etc. Capt Long paced the deck with a stern look, and in much apparent excitement. A beautiful wreath was taken from a United States flag in one of the boats and thrown up to the deck of the Mississippi. But Capt Long still deigned no notice of the complimentsand honors which the patriotic people were showering upon him. A general order was given to come down from the poop, guards, and other prominent places. Capt. Long then walked up to Gov Kossuth and requested him to withdraw from the poop of the ship, adding that he was compromising our flag, or that if he remained there he would compromise our flag. Gov. Kossuth withdrew, and on the same day he addressed the following letter to Consul Hodge:

U. S. Frigate Mississippi, }
September 30, 1851. }

Sir—The Government of the United States having accorded me its generous protection, knew very well to have accorded it to a man who has the honor to meet sympathy everywhere where the words "freedom and human rights" have an echo in the breasts of men.

The people of the United States themselves expressed this sympathy highly enough; and the Government of the United States did not take this expression for a motive not to grant me its protection, but rather for a motive to grant it.

So the Government of the United States will be pleased to confidently trust, to hear that even in every place of Europe, where we stopped, this sympathy is freely, openly, warmly shared by the people.

That is one view which I take about the political direction of the sentiments of your Government.

The other is, that I confidently trust that your Government was willing to give me liberty, and not a prison, sir, else I would have not accepted your Government's offered protection to me.

Please to remember all that has happened since my arrival here.

I requested permission to pass through France. No answer was given me before the third day. I was advertised, meanwhile, that I was free to leave the Hotel in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy which I consider not only lawful not to push back, but even bound in honor to feel honored with, and thankful to accept. You know the people of Marseilles were rather anxiously scrupulous not to cause any difficulties to me by the display of their sympathy. All was quiet.

The refusal came. It was an answer to my letter, written to M. le Prefet by myself. The answer was given through your interference; but it was, and must have been given to me. Yourself, sir, considered it to be so, because you handed me the letter without any restriction rather with the advice to take a copy of it. I would have felt authorized to do so; even without your advice; because it was only and exclusively myself who was concerned in the matter.

A government, and chiefly a constitutional one—yes, a republican one—should never shun publicity of the order it judged lawful and convenient to issue. Does a government, on the contrary, shun its publicity? In my opinion the principles of the United States can only approve and side with publicity, which is in no way contrary to law even in the French Republic.

Besides, I had a right to complain; the French Republican Government having, without any reasonable motive (if having offered to pass rapidly, without stopping in any place, and even declared to you to be willing to accord every loyal and honorable advice of the government in respect to my passage; so that my passage would and could not produce any excitement, wherever, to forbid this passage, could but produce excitement, of course.) I had a right to complain against the refusal, violating, without any motive, the rights of humanity and hospitality, which I was the more entitled to claim as the French constitution proclaimed to the world to take for basis the principle of freedom and fraternity.

And yet I made no complaint. I only communicated to a newspaper, without any additional remarks, the letter I wrote and the answer I received. It was lawful, it was due to my position, and not even contrary to the rules of etiquette, which I am well acquainted with, and will ever observe, except where etiquette should claim the sacrifice of my honor and my rights.

But you know, sir, it was not this communication which caused the people of Marseilles express to me, in a warm, but dignified and graceful manner, their sympathy; because this happened at noon and afternoon; the letters were published in the evening; the remarks, and annexed opinion of the editor, I have nothing to do with.

You yourself did me the honor to accompany me from the hotel to the boat. You saw that the acclamations of the people, being in no way provoked, had nothing of disorder in themselves; but rather were highly honorable to myself, to the people, and even to you.

We returned to the frigate. In the afternoon a hundred boats were floating around the Mississippi, singing national songs, offering garlands of laurel to me, garlands of immortals to America, and shouting "Hurrahs!" to the Republic, to the United States of America, and to myself. I also joined in the shouts of the people. I mounted on the deck, and uncovering my head bowed to thank the people without speaking one single word. I was surprised to see the captain of the frigate walk along the deck, without even waving his cap to acknowledge the cheers given to America; but my surprise was still heightened, to see Captain Long accost me in a reproaching manner—that I was compromising him by staying on deck. I answered, "I hope I will meet a vigorous welcome from your people also, and I am sure you will not have me repulse it. I am in the very position here. I will, in honor and conscience, feel bound thankfully to acknowledge, every where, the sympathy I meet; and am confident that your people and your government can but approve this, and feel in no way compromised to learn that the people of Marseilles did. In a graceful manner cheer the United States and cheer myself. You knew whom you received on board your ship; and I beg to be assured that I have the sentiment of what is due to you and convenient to me. It appears we have different ideas about what may be thought compromising to your position. So I free you from the embarrassment and entreat you to land me where ever you please. But, as long as I have the honor to be on board your ship, you have to command, and your commands shall be obeyed." And I left the deck, and caused all my companions to do the same. The people in the boats continued to cheer yet for a while, then went away peaceably as it came, without the consolation of a single acknowledged sign from the *Mississippi*.

These are the incidents of our staying in the Bay of Marseilles.

And yet, sir, you were pleased to judge convenient to send me word to-day (and that, also, not directly, but by a letter written to Capt. Long) that "your position and the flag of the United States had been compromised by these incidents."

This is a heavy charge, sir, deeply wounding my honor and my sentiments of deepest respect to your glorious land.....

It cannot be passed in silence. I feel bound in honor to bring the matter before the people of the United States and your government, and entreat their verdict about it.

But having the firm conviction that wherever I meet a free, spontaneous, lawful, and honorable expression of whatever people's sympathy I am bound in honor and conscience to respect it with esteem—and not to refuse it, but thankfully to accept—on the other side, you being here the organ of your government which I am revering with high veneration, it is my duty to deliver the Mississippi of the presence of myself, who by his position seems, in your opinion, to be a man who compromises the glorious flag of the United States.

Therefore, though in the most solemn manner protesting against the imputation you charge me with, I have the honor to tranquilize you, sir, by declaring that I will no longer embarrass you, but with everlasting gratitude to your country and to your government I will leave the Mississippi at the first place it will stop; which is, I suppose, Gibraltar.

M. L. S. Bonaparte has driven me away from France, and you are forcing me to consider myself driven away from the Mississippi, because the people of Marseilles had shown some kindness to me.

I will go by some private conveyance to the United States, will make my excuses for not having further protested of the hospitality of your Government's vessel by the publication of this letter I have the honor to send you, and will confidently await the judgment of the public opinion of the United States.

I am sorry that your above said letter came not some hours earlier; you giving therein order that, from the Mississippi, no communications should be sent to any public paper of Marseilles. I feel surprised, but will make respected your orders. I am sorry to say, that feeling it to be my duty of honor to thank, by some few words, the kind sympathy I was honored with in Marseilles, sometime after the arrival and communication of your quite unlooked for and unexpected intimation, I sent sobered a letter to the said effect. When you read it in some public paper, I hope you will, by its contents, not judge compromised the flag of the United States.

I beg leave to assure you, sir, of my high regards and my particular consideration; having the honor to sign myself to be, sir, your humble and obsequious servant.

L. Kossuth.

On the following day, October 1 the Mississippi sailed for Gibraltar. An interesting incident connected with her departure from Marseilles is thus narrated by an officer on board, in a private letter to a friend:

We hurried through coaling and left Marseilles Wednesday evening. 1st of October, having again to encounter the many-headed as we passed through the narrow entrance of the port of Marseilles. The mole-heads were crowded with men, who were loud in their expressions of sympathy for Kossuth and his cause. The warm and right-hearted sailors determined, if their gun will tore, to have some manifestation of fellow-feeling. As we entered the narrow mouth, suddenly our fore-rigging was swarming with human beings, much to the astonishment of our Frenier and Captain. After they were in the rigging there was a moment's pause, during which Captain ordered them down immediately. One of the boys said "Three cheers, my hearties, before we go." Accordingly, three as hearty cheers were given as could issue from the lungs of one hundred and fifty men. Immediately it was responded to from the shore. Then the men came down and added one more from behind the bulwarks. The Hungarians were much pleased with the demonstration, all thinking, though at the time that it was done by order of the Captain."

An attempt was made, shortly after this, by the First Lieutenant, to affix a stigma upon Kossuth by showing that he thanked the men for three cheers, which was regarded by that officer as an act of insubordination. But the effort failed utterly; the charge was proved to be false, and served only to cover its author with ridicule.

Under the flag of the United States the writer continues:

"I fear that perverted accounts of air this will reach you before this. One of the Captains ships said last night that they were not so much surprised for all the hurrays as honors as might be supposed. "Three weeks since" said he, evidently alluding to Spezzia, "reports went home only some fifty shillings at much cost and many difficulties on the part of those entrusted with so noble a charge."

It is proper to remark that this statement respecting reports having been sent home three weeks previous, was affected by the writer whom we have been quoting, of the bad effects upon Capt Long's reputation in the United States, which would be produced by his treatment of Kossuth and the other Hungarians.

In the same letter this correspondent remarks:

"The accusation of having compromised the flag still remains against Kossuth. Till that is withdrawn Kossuth will not go home in the ship. If the Captain states in writing that the charge is groundless, Kossuth will forget the other indignities from them and continue with us."

And thus matters continued until a number of the officers not being addressed letters, expressive of their own sentiments, to Gov. Kossuth. Amongst those letters were the following:

United States Steam Frigate Mississippi }
At Sea, October 3, 1851. }

Sir—Permit me to express to you the sincere regret we feel at the prospect of so soon parting from you. The resolution of Congress," by which a ship of war was put at your disposal, and sent to convey you and your companions to the United States, will at once convince you of the deep concern taken in you, and of the sympathies of the people of the United States. They have already heard with infinite pleasure, sir, of your release from Kutahia and of your embarkation on board the Mississippi at the Dardanelles. Their arrival at New York without your presence on board, with in the highest degree, disappoint the expectations of the people of the United States, who model me assure you are anxiously awaiting to greet you and to do you honor.

But if the determination on your part to leave this ship at Gibraltar, not again to return to her, is made in consequence (as I have the best reasons to believe) of the groundless outcry against you of having, "on two occasions," compromised the flag of the United States, and of having restraint, so repugnant to your feelings, imposed upon your actions on board this ship, their indeed, will mortification be added to the disappointment of the American people and sorrow most sincere be felt by myself and by many of my companions here present.

Since I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I certainly have seen nothing, sir, which has been done, or which has been said by you, that, in my opinion is, in the remotest degree, derogatory to the high position you hold, or which has, in the least, changed in good opinion, the good wishes, nor the high respect entertained for you by myself and by other of my brother officers on board the Mississippi.

I have the honor, sir, to be, most respectfully, and very truly yours,

Henry Ettins, Purser United States Navy.

To Governor Louis Kossuth, on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, at sea.

United States Ship Mississippi, }
At Sea, October 3, 1851. }

Sir—I feel it a duty I owe myself, as an officer of this ship and a citizen of the United States of America, to express to you, sir, the nation's guest, my sincere and heartfelt regret at the determination you have which have imposed your determination to leave this vessel, and to disarm any participation in the complaints and charges that have been brought against you and your noble associates, finding that this manifestation of my true feeling may meet with credit on your part, and that prosperity may attend you and your glorious cause, I am, sir, with high esteem, etc.

United States Ship Mississippi, }
At Sea, October 4, 1851. }

My Dear Sir—I cannot allow you to leave the Mississippi under the present circumstances, without expressing to you the pain and mortification I feel at the occurrence which has recently induced you to adopt this resolution. I cannot hope, sir, that this expression of my personal feelings, and those of a similar nature which I know you will receive from other officers, will produce a change in your determination. It would be folly in me, sir, to endeavor to alleviate the accusation which has been made against you; an accusation which, although I may disapprove of and consider unfounded, is still existing. You have not to do with the unfounded accusations or opinions of my brother officers. You cannot receive from me a refutation of charges which have been made by the only agents of the government with whom you have to deal. You have been charged by them with having compromised the flag which offered you protection. You, sir, while a guest of the national ship placed at your disposal by the unanimous votes of our representatives in Congress, you have been charged by a *commercial agent*, with having compromised that country's banner!

When the American people, through their representatives, have extended to you a mark of their respect and sympathy—which has never been paid to any man with the exception of Lafayette—he has, without considering the consequences, undertaken to say in you that which would oblige you to decline their proffered honor. I, sir am not a diplomatist. My profession does not often place me in a position to decide upon questions of political intricacy. But I cem be allowed to judge and express my opinions upon subjects as devoid of ambiguity as this appears to me to be. I am familiar with every circumstance which has led to this accusation. I have watched attentively every movement of yourself and every word, almost that you have spoken since you came on board at the Dardanuelles, and I do not hesitate to venture my opinion that in no one instance have you, in the least, compromised the American flag.

I do firmly believe that upon two occasions, your whole course of conduct will meet the entire approbation of the American people. I know it is a piece of presumption in me to make such an explicit declaration, and particularly after those whose experience and situation entitle them to so much more respect, have decided otherwise. But there are cases in which men of the finest tact and judgment may be deceived. There are cases in which men, from a strict sense of duty, may be misled; and in my humble opinion, this is one of those cases. I cannot think that Capt. Long considered the consequences of the becoming a party in this charge, the impossibility of remaining under the flag after having been accused of compromising it, unless it is satisfactorily retracted and explained. I see the disappointment which will be produced at home, among the parties and classes when they become acquainted with these mortifying, these painful facts. I hope most sincerely that such explanations will be made to you as will exculpate Capt. Long, and that you will, after receiving them, reconsider the resolution which I know you have made.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 2. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 54.

THE WINE CUP.

Pass the glowing wine-cup by.
Nor let thy lips its poison drink,
Though it be sparkling warm and high
Yet pause and on its rim think.
Amidst thee at the festive board
Crowned with its jests and ringing laughter
And temptation brightly poured—
But oh, what heavy days come after!

Engulf the soul a feverish power
That wild and flashing words to speak
And lights a cold and gloomy hour
Where hope nor sunlight seemed to break.
Like a transient magic spell.
The draught within you gilded chalice.
Covered lips that love it well
Kept too late the burning malice.

Then a fearful record kept
Of pure angel from on high.
And tears of blood are o'er it wept.
From eye that slumber not nor die—
And the names of those like thee
Wrongly touched and lightly tasted
Of Love gone down so silently
In treasure tarks that rocks have wasted.

Voice of warning sternly comes
From where the young and proud were wrecked.
And from thou treat earth's ruined homes
And ask thy gaily intellect!
Mortly jewels of thy brain—
And wouldst thou have their brightness scattered!
And the maddest sense of pain
Might have thy reckless life-strings shattered!

Give no hallowed spirit fled
Is hover round and guard thy fate!
Whisper from the sainted dead.
To say thee ere it be too late!
Some human heart that's thine.
Enshrined by ties thou wouldst not sever!
Turn and flee the sparkling wine
Then wouldst keep that love for ever.

Watching angels stand between
Thy priceless soul and its dark grave;
And wouldst thou trample love unseen
That lines thy path to shield and save!
We are not our own but His
Who by a wondrous mystery wrought us,
And should guard a truth like this
That by His costly blood He bought us.

All the star-bright hopes that shine
Just make thy future dazzling room.
Their eagle aspirations thine.
Lead by ambition's gorgeous dream:
All the prayers that upward go.
Deep and passionate emotion.
Spread this strong temptation low
And save for Heaven a heart's devotion.

Love is a bird in Eastern skies.
That will not sail its wings with earth—
A peerless bird of Paradise—
Art thou not too of Eden birth?
Then leave the wine that's foaming high
Though joyful friends shall praise its gladness.
And leave the cup untasted by.
Untainted from its ruin and its madness.

[Ibn.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

ROME OF THE CÆSARS—RUINS OF CARACALLA BATHS—CONSTANTINE'S BASILICA—DAY LABORERS COLISEUM, NOT BY MOONLIGHT—BRUTUS AND CASSIUS—GRAPES AND OIL—THE THIRD HOUSES—MECENAS VILLA—AN IRON SAWING MILL—THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA—THE TULLIAN DUNGEONS.

I find that I have said nothing about that which every body writes—the Ruins of ancient Rome. I can not speak very enthusiastically of them: on the whole they rather disappointed me. For one or two years of life, I came, the "Rome of the Cæsars," is one half of the horizon, in the shape of a Latin grammar and a *Cæsar*; and both books gave witness then, in their dangling covers and curling leaves, to the immense attention that attended our introduction to each other, and a subsequent, unpleasant, unexpected and persisted acquaintance. I need not say that this superinduced a very excited conception of Rome, which over-wrought itself in its temples and gods. But strange to say, every thing in size and shape was altogether within the region of the possible, and not quite out of reach of Yankee genius or common sense.

Every traveler has meditated about the Forum, the Capitol, and the Arch of Titus, and some "by moonlight." The great Forum, however, which gives most length to the shadows, awe to the height, or wonder to the size of these ruins, is that of history—"the Mistress of the World!" "I saw in my night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly." The wheel of Time has rolled over the kingdom, and left upon the hills and plains a few scattered fragments of its iron sway.

The Baths of Caracalla are second only to the Coliseum in size. They consisted of immense apartments, which were for gladiatorial contests in water. For warm baths, for pictures, and a retreat for the Court. The floors were mosaic, and the walls covered with marbles. The ruin is at present a pile of brick work, with arches and apartments half filled, covering about twelve acres. The second story was supported by arches, I should suppose sixty feet high: some of them are still standing. The larger part of the body of the building has been cleaned out, but several acres of rubbish are still there, unexcavated—a sort of mine of ancient fragments. This is occasionally worked. Some modern Romans had just employed two or three score Italians to dig amongst the walls. They worked like connoisseurs, by the day, moving with indescribable, almost painful leisure. The Italians are the laziest people I have yet seen: still there must be some thing in them, for they resisted the French for forty-nine years, constantly fighting, and had a very long line of defence to maintain.

The Coliseum is the most interesting ruin in Rome, as it gives one an idea of the architecture of the Romans, and of their customs and morals. No part of the building is perfect, yet enough remains to fill the visiter with wonder, and enable him, in his imagination, to people its vast platforms and terraces, and to fill the arena with combatants, as it may be with Christians, awaiting the opening of the doors and the crash of the lions. The number of spectators which the Coliseum is estimated to have contained is 80,000; which I should think a fair estimate. The length of the arena is 287 feet; its width 180 feet. The whole is an ellipse; the major axis 620 feet, the minor 513. At its dedication, by Titus, 5000 wild beasts were slain in the arena. It is built of a rough whitish, porous stone, called travertine. The first story is Doric, the second Ionic, the third Corinthian, and the fourth Corinthian pilastres: and above all there was an attic covered with temporary shelter. The whole height about 160 feet. On the very top lashes are growing, which gave a finish to this great ruin.

"But the gladiator's bloody Circus stands
A noble wreck, in ruinous perfection!"

Immediately by are the extensive walls and arches of the palace of the Cæsars. Part of the first story is standing—a very small part of the whole. The whole ruin is covered with bushes, and over some of the arches grapes, figs and pomegranates are cultivated. I cut one or two canes from among the "imperial hearths," as mementos of the sad desolation which now reigns over the habitation of those who once lived the proudest of the human race. The ruin is of travertine and brick: the marble has disappeared.

The Palace of the Cæsars, the Coliseum, the Temple of Venus and Rome, the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, the Temple of Peace, of Jupiter Tonans, the Temple of Saturn, the Temple of Mars, that of Hadrian, the Temple of Castor and Pollux, the Arch of Constantine, the Arch of Titus, the Arch of Septimus Severus, the Column of Phocas, and the Capitol—the ruins of these great structures are fronting on both sides, and in the center of the same street, and near each other. Just imagine what a noble array of buildings that must have been; and then that in the midst of them, and formed by them, was the Roman Forum. What must have been the amazement of Barbarian princes, as they followed their conqueror's chariot, and passed through these palaces and temples, and the thousands who crowded their roofs and porticos to gaze at the triumphal procession!

I was walking upon the Appian Way—the ancient pavement. It leads into the city by the great buildings of the Forum, and passes through it. Here, thought I, was once a man greater than those who built these temples, who entered by this way into Rome—St. Paul. How hopeless seemed the mission of Christianity in the person of the Apostle, as he came into this Forum, a prisoner, and halted a moment amid these rich shrines of Roman idolatry!

At the end of the Forum, on the declivity of the Capitoline Hill, is the ancient State prison, called the Mumertine prisons. It is under ground, of massive architecture, and consists of two chambers excavated in the tufa rock, and built one over the other. Livy mentions the prisons of Servius Tullius—"*Carcer ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ, medio urbe, imminens Foro, ædificat.*" So there can be no doubt this is the Tullian prison. Sallust says, in relating the fate of the accomplices of Catiline: "In the prison called the Tullian there is a place about ten feet deep, when you have descended a little to the left: it is surrounded on the sides by walls, and is enclosed above by a vaulted roof of stone; the appearance of it, from the filth, darkness and the smell, is terrific." [Murray's Hand Book of Rome.

The construction of this prison proves it to be of Etruscan origin, and of very great antiquity. You descend twenty-eight steps, and turn to the left into a door which leads into the upper chamber. The walls are of massive peperino, a brown, porous stone, of volcanic origin, without cement. The dungeon is 30 feet long, 22 wide and 14 high. In the pavement of it is a round hole, about two feet in diameter, through which prisoners were let down into the "lower deep." This latter dungeon is six feet and a half high at the highest point, and five feet and a half at the wall; a semicircle in form, 22 feet in diameter, and is made like the upper one, with the stones overhead fastened by iron clamps. I went down first into one and then into the other—horrible hole, to be shut in there! The floor was covered with mud, from the water which had filtered through it from the recent rains. These prisons were exclusively reserved for State offenders. I quote a striking passage in connection with them, from an appendix to Sallust's Jugurthine War, by William Rose:

"When the triumph ended, and the captives, as usual, were to be sent to execution, Jugurtha was led to the Tullian dungeon, the same in which the accomplices of Catiline were afterwards strangled. Such was the haste of the lictors to strip him, and to seize the splendid ornaments of his person, that his robe was rent to pieces, and the tips of his ears torn away, together with the rich pendants with which they were adorned. On being precipitated naked to the bottom of the vault, says Plutarch, he cried out with a frantic smile, 'Heavens! how very cold is this bath of yours!' which were the last words he was heard to utter. There, struggling for six days with cold and hunger, he met a fate which was worthy of his life and the multitude of his crimes."

The Romish tradition says this is the prison in which St. Peter was confined, by order of Nero. As the thirteenth verse of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of Peter informs us that he was once "at Babylon," and as St. Paul was there a State prisoner, and both principal offenders, it is not impossible that one or both of them should have breathed its damp and felt about on its walls. What if the sublime Epistle to the Ephesians, which was "sent from Rome by Tychicus," were written, by a lamp, in this gloomy place! "I therefore the prisoner of the Lord," and "I Paul the prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles," writes this "ambassador in bonds" in this letter; in which, also, he writes to Jews and Gentiles, of "the middle wall of partition between us" as "broken down," making "both" apartments "one," and discovering to each the same "foundation of the Apostles and Prophets:" "all the Building fitly framed," yet, not like this unholy, but-a "holy temple;" or, looking at its narrow bounds, he writes of "breadth and length and depth and height" of love: of the love of Him who "ascended up on high and led captivity captive," but who "descended first into the lower parts of the earth." The thought that such an association might belong to the place, would not lessen the interest with which one could look at its dark stones, by the candle of the guide.

Out of the city, on the Appian Way, are the tombs of Scipio, of Cecilia Metella—

"But who was she, the lady of the dead,
Tomb'd in a palace!"

and also the Circus of Romulus, or Maxentius, an oblong of 1580 feet by 260, inclosed by a high brick wall, which stands nearly entire. At one end were the *Carceres*, where the chariots stood. In the centre is the *Spina*, a long, low, straight brick wall, ending each way in a round tower, called the *Meta*. The chariots run around this Spina several times at a single heat. The seats of the spectators ranged against the outer walls, in terraces. I remembered the text, "let us run the race," and some of the sermons I had listened to upon Roman and Grecian games, and so took good notice of this Circus.

Not far from the city is the Fountain of Egeria, a lovely spot. I took a drink of the water, which doubtless flows as it used to in the days of Juvenal. I found it as he wished it might have been left—"*Vigida si margine clauderet undas herba;*" its marbles and mosaic pavement had all disappeared, and its edges were once more fringed with green moss, and a beautiful creeper, which was new to me. I took some of its leaves, and picked up out of the stream a few little pieces of mosaic glass, and bade good bye to Egeria forever.

We made an excursion to Tivoli and to Hadrian's Villa. There we saw ruins, of course, but nothing especially interesting in itself. The associations are pleasant to those who have had to murder Virgil and Horace, and on a Saturday, to exclaim, eloquently, "Hear me, for my cause, and be silent that you may hear." The olive, and the grape flourish here on the site of the Villas of Brutus and of Cassius and of Horace. The villa of Mecænas presents a ruin of one story of heavy arched ways and chambers, built on the perpendicular side of the Hill of Tivoli: and is now occupied by an iron rolling mill, the only sign of life I have as yet seen in or about Rome.

The Falls of Tivoli are cascades, with a fall of one hundred feet, and make the scenery of this charming region complete—below and all around is the soft grey foliage of the olive orchards, and the green vineyards: in the distance is the city of Rome, with the dome of St. Peter's high against the horizon; and before you is the Campagna, with the long ruins of the aqueducts stretching over it.

On the way to Tivoli you pass the Lake of Tartarus, a water which petrifies plants and wood in a very short time. It is of a milky color, and gives out a strong smell of sulphur. The petrifactions look like an assemblage of stalagmites. K.

Practice What You Know.

The Scriptures are designed, not to fill the mind with notions, but for practical purposes. The Word of God should regulate our thoughts and affections, our speech and behavior. Thus David says, "Then shall I not be ashamed when I have respect unto all thy commandments;" "I will keep thy statutes;" "a young man shall cleanse his way by taking heed thereto according to thy word;" "I will keep the commandments of my God." Christ said, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." James says, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if a man be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." Practice makes sure our knowledge in a way that nothing else does. It is so in the exact sciences, in the useful and ornamental arts: above all it is so in religious truth. Practice is the very life of piety, the very end of divine teachings. [Rev. Dr. Plumer.

I Can Not.

"I can not get ready in time for public worship on the Sabbath morning; I am so tired on Saturday, so hard at work all the week." Could you not get ready if you had a pleasant journey to take?

"I can not keep awake in the house of God, I am so drowsy." Would you be drowsy sitting to hear a will read, if you were expecting a legacy was left you, though the reading of it lasted an hour?

"I can not find time for secret prayer or reading the Scriptures in private." Rather say, I am not willing. Were you to receive triple wages for one hour's early rising, would you say, I can not?

"I can not have family worship. I never was accustomed to it." Do you tell the beggar what he has to say? Can you calmly read in Jeremiah x. 25, "Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not on thy name," and not feel; and, friend, will this excuse please you on a death bed?

"I can not make a profession of religion, for fear of dishonoring the cause of God." Does not the Lord promise to assist you, for none goes a warfare on his own charge? does not Paul say, "I can do all things, through Christ strengthening me!"

"I can not now give my heart to Jesus; by-and-by I hope to do so." Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Will this excuse do at the judgment seat? [Tract Magazine.

The greatest blessing known to humanity, is the possession of true Christianity.

BE NOT CAST DOWN, MY SOUL!

Be not cast down, my soul! But feed
That beauty lingers still;
No unredeemed deformity
Ev'r sprung from God's great will!
Christ said, unto the godly one,
Years, long years before,
"If none condemn thee, nor do I
Do thou, and sin no more!"

Unfurl the standard of revolt
Against usurping sin,
And let unhallowed purposes
No longer reign within.
Press onward in the noble task
Of self-redemption—See!
One firm resolve, but firmly kept,
Brings immortality!

The shadow trembles on the wave,
To disunited break its glass;
And brighter shine reflected stars
When decay clouds its pass.
Then, oh! my soul! Be not cast down!
For beauty lingers still;
No unredeemed deformity
Ev'r spring from God's great will!

February 5, 1852.

Financial Plan of the Florida Conference.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a joint Board of Finance, composed of two lay members from each district in the Conference, an equal number of ministers, and a chairman: all of whom shall be appointed by the Conference, and continue in office so long as their official conduct shall be satisfactory to this body.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. This Board shall have charge of the support of the superannuated preachers, and of the widows and orphans of preachers, and of raising supplies to meet the deficiencies of preachers, so far as to determine the amount that ought to be raised for each object, and the sum to be raised by each district, and the manner in which the money raised shall be appropriated to the several objects.

§ 2. To make it act with efficiency, the Board shall have power to create any offices in its own way, or pass any by-laws for its government that may be deemed necessary.

§ 3. It shall be authorized also to recommend such measures as it may judge calculated to secure the collection of the amount deemed necessary to carry out the plans and accomplish the objects committed to its care, provided such measures shall in each case be submitted to the Conference for its approbation.

§ 4. The lay members of the Board shall be allowed to speak and vote as members of the Conference, on all financial questions connected with the business and operations of the Board.

ARTICLE III.

§ 1. This Board shall meet annually, at the time and place of the Annual Conference, and hold its sessions during the recesses of that body. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, provided that should a quorum not be present, the Conference shall supply the vacancy, by the appointment of a member or members pro tem.

§ 2. Before the Board, at these meetings, shall be laid the number, condition and claims of the superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans of preachers, and also the deficiencies of preachers.

§ 3. The Board shall determine the amount necessary to be raised for these objects, and apportion the amount among the several districts of the Conference, according to their ability and liberality.

ARTICLE IV.

The Board shall make a full report of its doings to the Conference during its sessions. This report shall embrace the amount raised and the disposition made of it; and should there be a deficiency, they shall report the district, circuit, station or mission, with the amount of deficiency. Should any member of the Conference feel aggrieved at any action of the Board, he shall have the privilege of laying the ground of his complaint before the Conference, which shall have power to recommend a different action, should it see fit.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder, together with the lay members from each district, to apportion the amount to be raised by the district among the several circuits, stations and missions of the district.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to inform the Stewards of each circuit, station and mission in his district, as soon after Conference as practicable, of the amount thus apportioned to them; and he, together with the Stewards, shall apportion said amount among the several leaders and classes; and it shall be the duty of the preachers in charge, in connection with the leaders, to use their best endeavors to secure the collection of the amount so apportioned; and the Presiding Elder shall inquire, at each succeeding quarterly meeting, how this collection progresses, and see that proper means and efforts for its completion are used.

ARTICLE VII.

The moneys so collected shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Joint Board, at the Annual Conference, if not done sooner, by whom the amount shall be distributed among the several classes of claimants hereinbefore provided for, according to their claims, subject to the approval of the Conference.

E. L. T. Blake, Ch'n.

Report on the Bible Cause of the Florida Conference.

While we view with lively interest the various means that are now being used for advancing the moral and intellectual improvement of the world, we believe there is none other so well adapted to secure the best interests of mankind, both for time and eternity, as the dissemination of the Bible; therefore

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the plan and operations of the American Bible Society, and pledge ourselves to a zealous co-operation with its agent in forming auxiliary societies, collecting funds, and distributing Bibles in our bounds.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request the President of our Conference, at its present session, to appoint Rev. E. L. T. Blake agent for the American Bible Society.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit Brother Blake, at such time during the session of our Conference as may best suit his convenience, to present the claims of the American Bible Society to the congregation in the Methodist Church, in this place.

H. H. Lukey,
R. McK. Typings.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 29, 1852.

Anecdotes of the Battle of Plattsburg.

BY WILLIAM WALCOTT.

The battle of Plattsburg was one of those occasions when people arise in their might, and prove, by a most triumphant success, that good hearts, and a good cause, are unconquerable. The plan of landing three well-appointed armies in three different parts of our country, and by a series of victories supposed certain, from the character of the troops, they being veterans of many battles, to either entirely conquer or dismember the Union, was a scheme as brilliant as was the promptness with which it was put into execution. The result of these three expeditions is a matter of history with which every schoolboy is now acquainted, rendering it useless to enter into a detailed description. But there are incidents in every battle, too insignificant for history, which, nevertheless, contain more of interest, more romance, when one or two individuals alone are concerned, and which often contain a more peculiar charm, than the most splendid accounts of the greatest battles. Many of these occurred at Plattsburg, well worth relating.

It is told of a young officer, Lieutenant A. C. Fowler, that he could fire a cannon with as much precision as an old hunter his rifle. He was stationed with his gun in a small sand-work, still remaining at a point nearest the lake, and commanding the mouth of the Saranac River, and that part of the town of Plattsburg lying on its north side. An ammunition wagon belonging to the British was pointed to him, passing to some particular point. He immediately aimed his piece, with the remark, "that he would cut the fore-wheels from under it," which he did—the horses running off with the tongue, while the body and the hind wheels remained—one end cocked up in the air—in the road, very much to the amusement of all who witnessed it. At another time, an officer of some standing was seen leading a detachment of the enemy forward, when Lieut. Fowler said, pointing his gun, "that he would not hurt him; but merely give him a tumble." In a moment more, as the gun recoiled with the fire, the horse was killed under this officer, and he sprawling on the ground.

The American army was divided into two divisions—one occupying the fortifications on the banks of the Saranac, and commanding a bridge crossing that river and the town of Plattsburg; the other posted several miles up the river, to prevent and dispute the advance of a division of the enemy, who had taken a circuitous route, in order to cross the river, and attack the republican forces in flank, simultaneously with the advance on the front, and the attack on our fleet lying in the bay; and, while the action was raging all along the line, and on the bay, communication was kept up between the two divisions by officers of the staff, who delivered their messages verbally, as nothing could be entrusted to paper, and carried by the subordinates, for fear of falling into the hands of the enemy—who had crossed the river in a large body—and thereby reveal the plan of our operations.

At length it was shouted from point to point along the line, that McDonough was victorious on the lake, which, so soon as the British learned, caused them to retreat. This made a change in the disposition of the two armies; and, just at this time, Major Skinner was dispatched with a message, and, not being aware of the change, was surprised, and taken prisoner. Before leaving home, he had put two hundred dollars in gold in his pocket, saying to his wife, that, should he be taken prisoner, American money would not pass in Canada. This they robbed him of; and, when he protested against such conduct, he was felled to the earth, and otherwise maltreated. They urged him towards the British lines, and when crossing the river, one soldier being each side of him, he made great exertions to escape; but being weak from the bad treatment he had been subjected to, his exertions were of little avail. Just at this time a company of the Republican Volunteers, from the town of Keeseville, arrived on the bank of the river, and saw the two soldiers, as they supposed, assisting some wounded officer to escape, and were upon the point of proceeding, when Major Skinner turned his head, and was immediately recognized. The captain and one of the corporals immediately levelled one of their rifles, fired, and the two soldiers fell dead in the water, carrying Major Skinner with them. The current bore them some distance down the stream; but the Major succeeded at last in extricating himself from the gripe of the dead men, and reached the shore in safety. The distance fired was very great, and, considering that all three were close together, and walking with the irregular motion consequent in treading on round slippery stones, was very extraordinary.

The night preceding the battle was stormy and dark. The enemy, taking advantage of the weather, advanced in a body, and built a battery on a prominent point near the bank of the Saranac, and within close musket shot of all the American works; so near, indeed, was it, that their picks could be distinctly heard, as they labored industriously through the night and storm. A young officer, named McGlassen, proceeded to the head-quarters of Gen. McComb, and stated the case to him, asking the privilege of taking the work. The General replied, that it was a dangerous undertaking, and that the men could not be spared, as all would be wanted on the next day. Mr. McGlassen acknowledged all to be true that the General had stated, but represented the greater danger of the enemy occupying such a point, and within musket shot of the General's own quarters. Gen. McComb then asked how many men he wanted, and he replied that he would go with what he could get, but that he would like one hundred and fifty. Gen McComb said that one hundred and fifty could not be spared, but that he might have sixty; and McGlassen said he would take the battery with that number. Gen. McComb then wrote him an order for the sixty men. McGlassen went to his post, showed the order to the commander, and called for volunteers.—Hundreds sprang forward eager to go, but he would take no more than the sixty, and from the whole selected that number. He ordered them, every man, to take the flint from his musket, and fix the bayonet; then they advanced, crossed the river noiselessly, and proceeded quietly through the small wood towards the work. At a certain distance he ordered a halt, and proceeded cautiously alone to secure the sentinel. After succeeding in which, he returned, divided his little party into two divisions, one of which he ordered to take a circuitous route, so as to attack on the opposite side. The other he led himself; and, calling out in a thundering voice to "charge on the front and the rear," they rushed, with all the noise possible for the few number to make, upon the enemy. They were altogether taken by surprise, and, supposing themselves surrounded by overwhelming numbers, took to their heels, and fled like sheep. In vain their officers tried to rally them—panic-stricken, there was no stopping them; and even the officers themselves were borne along with the frightened mass. Without continuing the pursuit Mr. McGlassen spiked the cannon, and returned to the camp, having accomplished his object thoroughly, and without losing one man.

McDonough had formed his line of battle—his vessels lying at anchor across Plattsburg Bay, the head of the line near the main land that runs out and forms Cumberland Head; the space intervening being commanded by a battery of one gun on the shore, and reaching to a bar near Crab Island. Small vessels were out watching the British fleet, and word constantly passed to McDonough's vessel of their progress. At length the small boats came in, and the little American fleet, silent as death, awaited their approach. The forward vessel rounded Cumberland Head, and on seeing our vessel at anchor, gave three loud cheers. These were answered by the other vessels, and could be heard by the firm band of Americans, as they were caught up, vessel after vessel, until they died away over the distant lake. When at last the whole British fleet hove in view, and not one vessel remained concealed by the Head, then there went up from McDonough's fleet a cheer, loud as if uttered by ten thousand throats, followed by another, and another, and by three times three, carrying with confident assurance that they were ready and willing to meet their bullying foe. The battle of Plattsburg Bay was one of the most destructive actions ever fought, and maintained with desperate perseverance on both sides. Almost every vessel was cut to pieces, and nearly one-third of the whole number engaged were either killed or wounded.

In one part of the Plattsburg cemetery, almost all of the officers of both armies, who fell in battle, are buried together; foe no longer, but resting peacefully side by side in their eternal sleep. Conspicuously among them stands a large tablet, bearing the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of George Downie, Post-Captain in the Royal British Navy," erected by his sister. He was commander of the British fleet, and fell on board the Confiance, in the battle on Plattsburg Bay. Then follow the names, Lieut. William Gun, R. N.; Lieut. William Paul, R. N., Capt. Alexander Anderson, British Marines; Capt. John Fuchas, 65th Regiment, British Army; Charles Jackson, Boatswain, British Navy; Col. Wellington, 3d Regiment, Buffs, British Army; Lieut. John Chapman, 3d Regiment, Buffs, British Army.

Then the American dead, Midshipman John M. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Joseph Barrow, pilot, ship Saratoga; Smiling-master Rogers Carter, U. S. N.; Lieut. John Stansting, U. S. N.; Lieut. Peter Gamble, U. S. N.; Lieut. George W. Burk, U. S. A., 5th Regiment.

Here they lie; those from their homes across the wide Atlantic, who came to force upon us a wrong, and those who sprung to their arms to assert their country's rights, and to maintain the great principle—the "freedom of the seas." Here they lie after the battle; they, the victims to a misunderstanding—a difficulty between two nations. They are dead; but the great contention is settled, and the flag of the United States floats, respected and feared, from thousands of mast-heads in every sea. God bless the people!

Origin of the English Version of the Bible.

We take the following interesting account of the origin of our English version of the Bible from the Report of the Committee on Versions, which was recently read and adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society:

"Besides the translation of Wickliffe, completed about A. D. 1380, but existing until quite recently only in manuscript, six Protestant English versions had been printed and circulated, anterior to the one now in use.

"The earliest published English Bible was that of Tyndal. The New Testament was printed in Holland, in 1526, and several times afterwards; the Pentateuch at Hamburg, in 1530. This version was followed in 1535 by Coverdale's translation of the whole Bible; which was twice republished, in 1550 and 1553. Matthew's Bible, so called, was printed in 1537, in Hamburg, or some other part of Germany. The name Thomas Matthew is understood to be fictitious; and the work seems to have been mainly made up from the translations of Tyndal and Coverdale. According to some, the real editor was the martyr John Rogers.

"In 1539 was published Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, in folio, printed at London by Grafton and Whitchurch, king's printers; and hence sometimes known also as Whitchurch's Bible. This was a revision of Matthew's version; and measures were taken to have it kept in the churches and publicly read. Other editions appeared in 1540.

"The Geneva Bible, so called, was translated at Geneva by English scholars, who had taken refuge there during the reign of Queen Mary. The New Testament was printed at Geneva in 1557; and the whole Bible in 1560. This version was reprinted at London in 1572, and often afterwards.

"In 1268 appeared the Bishops' Bible, so called, in folio. It was a revision of Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, by archbishop Parker and other bishops, and took the place of Cranmer's Bible as the authorized English version.

"At the accession of King James I., in 1603, the two versions last named, the Bishops' Bible and the Geneva Bible, were those mainly in use in England; the former authorized to be publicly read in the churches, and the latter mostly used in private families.

"The immediate occasion of the present translation was the celebrated Hampton Court Conference, held before the king, Jan. 12, 1604. On the second day, Dr. Reynolds, the leader of the Puritans, proposed to the king that there should be a new translation of the Bible, because of the imperfections of the former versions. The king entertained the proposal, with the understanding that the new version should 'last of all be ratified by his royal authority, and so the whole Church be bound to this translation, and not to make any other.' Accordingly, before the middle of the same year, 1604, the king commissioned a large number of scholars, of both the universities and elsewhere, to meet and consult together, in order to make a new and more correct translation of the Bible. These were divided into six classes, comprising forty-seven persons, whose names are given, who were to meet at Westminster, Cambridge and Oxford, two classes in each place. The original Scriptures, including the Apocrypha, were in like manner divided into six portions; one of which was assigned to each class for translation. Certain rules, prescribed by the king, were transmitted to the translators by the bishop of London, at midsummer, 1604. Among these, the following serve to mark definitely the character of the translation, and the manner of proceeding:

"1. The ordinary Bible read in the church, commonly called 'The Bishops' Bible,' to be followed, and as little altered as the original will permit.

"14. These translations to be used when they agree better with the text than the Bishops' Bible, viz. Tyndal's, Coverdale's, Whitchurch's [i. e. Cranmer's] Geneva.

"6. No marginal notes at all to be affixed, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words, which cannot, without some circumlocution, so fitly and briefly be expressed in the text.

"7. Such quotations of places to be marginally set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one Scripture to another.

"8. Every particular man of each company to take the same chapter or chapters, and having translated or amended them severally by himself where he thinks good, all to meet together, to confer what they have done, and agree for their part what shall stand.

"9. As any one company has dispatched any one book in this manner, they shall send it to the rest, to be considered of seriously and judiciously.'

"Besides these forty-seven translators, it appears that 'three or four of the most eminent and grave divines of each university' were appointed to be overseers of the translations; and these with the others probably made up the number of fifty-four mentioned in the king's letter of July 22, 1604.

"After the work was actually commenced, more than three years, or as the original preface has it, 'twice seven times' seventy-two days and more,' were spent by the several companies in completing the first draught of the new version. When thus far finished, three copies of the whole Bible were sent to London; one from Cambridge, one from Oxford, and one from Westminster. From the companies in these several places, two persons were now selected from each place, six in all, who met in London to review the whole work, and prepare one copy from the three, to be committed to the press. Their labors extended through three quarters of a year. Last of all, Bilson, bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Myles Smith, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, again reviewed the whole work, and prefixed arguments to the several books, by which 'arguments' are probably intended the contents of the chapters, etc. Dr. Smith also wrote the preface. The translation thus laboriously and faithfully prepared, was first printed and published in A. D. 1611, in folio, and in the old black letter.

"In the preface, the translators say: 'We never thought from the beginning, that we should need to make a new translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one; but to make a good one better, or out of many good ones one principal good one, not justly to be excepted against, that hath been our endeavor, that our mark.' This is doubtless a true and appropriate statement of the object and motives which these eminent persons had before their minds in executing the great work thus solemnly committed to their charge. They claimed no infallibility for themselves, nor for their labors. The work assigned them was strictly a revision of the Bishops' Bible, which itself had grown up out of all the preceding versions. But they every where took the original Scriptures as their basis, diligently comparing likewise all the former translations. In this way they certainly succeeded in making 'one principal good translation, not justly to be excepted against.' Yet notwithstanding all their care and diligence, their own first edition exhibits some grave errors of the press, most of which were speedily corrected in subsequent editions.

"Such was the origin of this venerable and truly national work; which immediately became the standard English Bible, and superseded all the other versions. Confined at first to the limited territory of the British Islands, and intended only for a population of a few millions, it had the effect at once to develop and fix the structure and character of the English language; and with that language it has since been borne abroad even to the ends of the earth. And now, during the lapse of almost two and a half centuries, it has gladdened the hearts, and still gladdens the hearts, of millions upon millions, not only in Great Britain, but throughout North America and India, in portions of Africa, and in Australia. At the present day, the English is probably the vernacular tongue of more millions than any other one language under heaven; and the English Bible has brought and still brings home the knowledge of God's revealed truth to myriads more of minds than ever received it through the original tongues.

"The translators little foresaw the vast results and immeasurable influence of what they had thus done, both for time and for eternity. Venerated men! their very names are now hardly known to more than a few persons; yet, in the providence of God, the fruit of their labors have spread to far-distant lands, have laid broad and deep the foundations of mighty empires; have afforded to a language strength to endure universally, wide as

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

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nist the temptations of prosperity; and only the revelations of the judgment day can disclose how many millions and millions, thro' the instrumentality of their labors, have been made wise unto salvation.

"The English Bible, as left by the translators, has come down to us unaltered in respect to its text; except in the changes of orthography which the whole English language has undergone, to which the version has naturally and properly been conformed; and excepting, also, the slight variations and discrepancies which in so long an interval must necessarily arise, by reason of human imperfection, in the preparation and printing of so many millions of copies.

"The exposure to variations from this latter source is naturally greater, wherever the printing of the Bible is at the option of every one who chooses to undertake it, without restriction and without supervision, as in this country since the revolution. In Great Britain, where the printing has been done only under royal authority, by the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the king's printers in London and Edinburgh, the like exposure does not exist in the same degree, although even there slight variations are continually manifesting themselves between the copies bearing these different imprints. This will appear more fully in the sequel.

"In respect to the accessories of the text, comprehending the contents of the chapters, the running heads of the columns, the marginal readings and references, and the chronology, the Bibles of the present day are much less conformed to the original edition. The translators, as we have seen, were to append 'no marginal notes at all, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words;' and also 'fit references of one Scripture to another.' To this requirement the early editions were entirely conformed; and the marginal references were very few. In the lapse of time, however, extensive changes and additions have been made in most of the above particulars. The contents of the chapters only have been preserved in the editions of larger size, without very great variation; while in copies of a smaller form these likewise have been frequently and variously altered and abbreviated."

THE PASSIONS OF ANIMALS.—An interesting book on the passions of animals shows us that there is more scope in the life and sensations of birds and beasts than is commonly supposed, and that all the fun in this world is not human.

"Small birds chase each other about in play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersets. The Americans call it the mad bird, on account of these singularities. The crane expands its wings, runs round in circles, leaps, and, throwing little stones and pieces of wood in the air, endeavors to catch them again, and pretends to avoid them, as if afraid. Water-birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and clear the surface of the water with outstretched beak and flapping wings, throwing an abundant spray around. Deer often engage in a sham battle, or a trial of strength, by twisting their horns together, and pushing for the mastery. All animals that pretend violence in their play, stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the ourang outang, in wrestling with his keeper, attempts to throw him, and makes feint of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward at another. Keogger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances like kittens. Young lambs collect together on the little hillocks and eminences in their pastures, racing and sporting with each other in the most interesting manner. Birds of the pie kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play and mimicry. There is a story told of a tame magpie, which was seen busily employed in a garden, gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air, dropped them in a hole about eighteen inches deep, made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried 'currack!' triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in this hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement."

ENGLISH LUXURIOUSNESS.—Few of us have any definite idea of the amount of wealth and splendor that surrounds many of the English nobles in their princely residences. An intelligent American writing from England, describes some of these things.

The Earl of Spencer's homestead, about sixty miles from London, comprises ten thousand acres, tastefully divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. His library, called the finest private library in the world, contains fifty thousand volumes. Extensive and elegant stables, green houses and conservatories, game keepers' house, dog kennels, porter's lodge, and farm houses without number, go to complete the establishment. Hundreds of sheep and cattle graze in the parks about the house.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm, at Goodwood, fifty miles from London, consists of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five square miles. And this is in crowded England, which has a population of 16,000,000, and an area of only 50,000 square miles, just 32,000,000 acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is a complete palace. One extensive hall is covered with yellow silk and pictures in the richest and most costly tapestry. The dishes and plates upon the tables are all of porcelain, silver and gold. Twenty-five race horses stand in the stable, each being assigned to the care of a special groom. A grotto near the house, the ladies spent six years in adorning. An aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds. Large herds of cattle, sheep and deer, are spread over the immense lawns.

The Duke of Devonshire's place at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence, any other in the kingdom. The income of the Duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is said to spend it all. In the grounds about his house are kept four hundred head of cattle, and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetable. A vast nursery connected with the establishment, is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory 387 feet in length, 112 in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,000 square feet of glass and warmed by seven miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India by a special messenger, and is valued at $10,000. One of the fountains near the house plays 276 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains 3500 acres, but the Duke owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entrie is a vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and all the elegances and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

ENGLAND AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Sir H. Ward, the Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has become a second Haynau. Mr. Hume, M. P., in a letter to the Daily News, states that a system of terror exists in the Ionian Islands, and that the acts of Sir H. Ward, in suppressing the press, in banishing editors without trial, and in various arbitrary acts against the Ionian people, approximate as nearly to those acts committed in Hungary and in France, both in atrocity and in violation of constitutional rights, as to render his conduct as representative of her Majesty, derogatory, and disgraceful to the character of England." Shame upon the English Government. This man, when in England, was an exile. Why, and the proprietor of a London radical paper of violent principles.

Good Feelings a Part of Good Religion.

Last week, for a sufficient purpose, the remarks of Professor Park, in a sermon on the death of the late Moses Stuart, were given in our columns, in which the dying Christian and theologian is represented as saying—"I have long since learned, that feelings in religious experience are deceptive. I look mainly to my life for my evidence."

Not without pain and surprise did we quote this testimony from such a source, by which feelings, even the best, were cashiered in the matter of religion. The Presbyterian thus discourses upon it:

"We hope that this report is not verbally correct. It presents religion in too dry a light. A man may be deceived as to his principles, his feelings, and the motives of his conduct; but that is surely no reason why the evidence of grace, arising either from principles, feelings or conduct, should be discarded. With our views of religion, we should be exceedingly sorry that it should become a prevalent notion, that the affections have not a large share in religious experience. We of course have no opinion of the religion of one who will boast of his dry orthodoxy, or of his elevated feelings, when these are not accompanied by a consistent and holy life. On the contrary, we associate in our view of true religion a sound and discriminating faith, a pure warmth of feeling, and a holy conduct. To separate them mars the beautiful symmetry of that blessed gift of God, true piety. Faith, love and practice are a blessed trinity. I believe in God, I love God, and I obey God—this is what every Christian should be able to say, and from all united he should derive his evidence of a healthful state of piety. If he relies on one to the disparagement of the others, he destructs his own comfort and dishonors God. We live in an age when dry speculation is too apt to be predominant. We want more of the well-regulated fervors of piety. We want more feeling—more sensible and delightful converse with God—more intimate sympathy with our fellow men. Religion may have an outward form, but it will have no animating soul, without feeling. Christians should cultivate the gracious affections. Let the tree be well rooted; let it stretch forth its limbs in beautiful symmetry; but let it have also its fragrant blossoms and its luscious fruits."

American Bible Society.

Owing to the postal restrictions upon this Society's periodical circulation, (alluded to in the report of Committee on Bible of the Alabama Conference) and being persuaded of the importance of keeping all Christians informed of what this noble institution is doing, we shall hereafter make extracts from the monthly record of its proceedings. The January issue is before us. From it we learn that the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Society's House, New York, on Thursday, January 1. Being New Year's day, the meeting was at 9 A. M., instead of 4½ P. M., the usual hour. The Hon. Luther Bradish presided.

Six new societies were recognized, two of which are in Missouri, two in Illinois, one in Iowa, and one among the Welsh in Cincinnati.

Communications were laid before the Board by the Secretaries.

One from Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, saying that at a Convention of the friends of general education, at which Judge Underwood, Senator in Congress from Kentucky, presided, the following resolution passed:

"That the Bible ought to be introduced and used in all the schools."

A letter was presented from Rev. John G. Nicholson, of Santa Fe, stating that the books sent to his care had been mostly distributed, and asking a fresh supply.

A communication, dated Nov. 25, was read from *La Societe Biblique Francaise et Etrangere*, gratefully acknowledging the receipt of appropriations from this Board, giving an encouraging view of the facilities for the circulation of the Bible in France, and asking the continued sympathy and aid of the friends of the cause in this country.

Grants were made of Scriptures in Spanish for Santa Fe, in Portuguese and French for Brazil, in Danish, German and English for the West Indies, with several others, including portions of the Bible in raised letters for the blind.

The receipts of the last month were $24,340,95; the number of Bibles and Testaments issued 36,565.

HOW IT IS.—One or two exchanges have inquired, on reading the statistics of the Louisiana Conference, with commendable anxiety for the prosperity of missions to the colored people, how is it that the number of blacks reported in membership is less than last year, by a few hundreds. The Secretary of the Conference Missionary Society informs us that the apparent falling off arises from destitution of pastors. Missions, amounting to half a thousand members in aggregate, or more, were left unsupplied at the Conference before the last, and were not reported at the last. A sad state of things truly, but in no wise reflecting upon the zeal and effectiveness of those occupying the ground.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Brethren acting as our agents, in sending the names of subscribers, will please always state whether they are new or old subscribers and for what *volume* they pay.

California Mission.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Feb. 1, 1852.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE—DEAR BROTHER—Since my return home I have received a letter from Dr. Boring, requesting me to send him a Missionary to the Germans and another to the French in California. Where can I find them? Or where find one who can preach in both languages? I should like to comply with his wishes, and send him the "twenty" he calls for by the 15th April. Can you help me? I have only thirteen as yet, unless Florida sends one, which I hope it will do, and am at a loss for the rest. These thirteen, with the three previously there, will make sixteen members of the Pacific Conference to be held at San Francisco on the 15th April. I wish I could send two Missionaries to preach to the foreigners, and five more to make out the complement. Several have offered to go, but their families are either too large, or they are too far advanced in life, or "they cannot be spared at home." The Tennessee, Memphis, and Missouri Conferences ought to supply one each, and any other Conference which has the right men and can spare them, ought to give me the rest.

But the special object of this note is to inquire about the German and French Missionaries, and I have thought your position affords a good opportunity of finding them.

Yours truly, R. PAINE.

☞ Will the Church papers copy.

Minutes of the Alabama Conference.

The committee to whom the publication of the minutes was committed, have discharged it with creditable dispatch. The pamphlet, neat and substantial, and well laid out, fills up to twenty pages, and besides the minutes, includes the constitutions and officers of the several benevolent Societies connected with the Conference. It ought, and doubtless will soon be, in the hands of the Church members and friends—old and young, preachers and people. The knowledge of these details will quicken the interest of all concerned. These minutes, in the hands of all, will not only disseminate correct information, but give unanimity to sentiment and action throughout the Conference bounds. This plan will soon prevail throughout all the Conferences. The Missionary Treasurer's report is fully detailed, and is a fair receipt and acknowledgment to every one who has contributed for the cause.

We copy the act of incorporation of the Conference, passed January 12, 1852:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the Itinerant Preachers of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and their successors, be, and the same are hereby declared a body corporate, by the name and style of the Annual Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and as such may sue and be sued, and have perpetual succession.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That at each Annual Conference of the Preachers of said Church, there shall be elected for the government of said corporation, by the members thereof, three Trustees, a Treasurer and Secretary, who may, under the direction of said Conference, make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, as they think necessary.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said corporation may receive and hold real and personal property, to the value of fifty thousand dollars: to be employed under the direction of the said Trustees, for the advancement of the interest of religion and education, and for charitable purposes.

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Trustees shall cause a record to be made, in a book kept for that purpose, of all the funds of the corporation, and the disposition made thereof, which shall be accessible at all times to any Itinerant Preacher of the Alabama Conference.

"Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That no gift, devise or bequest made to the said corporation, shall fail because of any mistake in the name or description thereof, if the intention of the donor, grantor or devisor, can be ascertained by intrinsic proof."

MAPS.—Mr. Sanford has shown us a large and brilliantly colored series of maps, by Rev. O. B. Hidwell, of New York, showing generally the main geographical outlines of the world, and specially by name the location and extent of foreign missionary stations. At a time such as this, when the Church is much alive on Foreign Missions, they must meet with a heavy demand. The interest felt in this subject always largely depends upon a knowledge of details. These maps should be hung around the walls of every Sabbath School room in the land."

REV. A. M. BOX.—Brother Box requests his friends in corresponding with him, to direct letters, etc., to Bastrop, Texas—his work for the present year lying in the Austin and Bastrop Circuit. The Alabama Conference parts with, and the Texas receives in him, a devoted and efficient minister of the Gospel. Be it remembered that it was under this Brother's charge that the DeKalb Circuit moved, last year, from the figure of $50 to $1475—missionary collection. A speaking fact.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Missions held in New York on the 2d inst address was delivered by the Rev Mr Bushnell, who recently arrived from the mouth of Gaboon river Western coast of Africa. His statements relative to the progress of the missions on the coast, was regarded as highly encouraging. Mr B says that the slave trade, which for the last three centuries has proved so desolating, is well nigh extinguished, and will soon be suppressed along the entire extent of the coast. Large numbers of the Iaangwe tribe are emigrating from the interior and settling on the upper tributaries of the Gaboon. This tribe is supposed to occupy a large part of Central Ethiopia, and it is anticipated that much valuable information will be obtained from them.

Mr. Goodell, lately returned from Constantinople where he has been laboring many years, gave an account of the remarkable religious movement now in progress in the Turkish Empire. He had received a letter from Mr Van Lennep, of Constantinople, which city now contains about fifteen hundred Armenians speaking of a most wonderful change going on there. A celebrated preacher who is a good friend of the missionaries has been directed by the Patriarch to instruct the young men in Constantinople expecting to become priests. He succeeded in securing the audience of sixty or seventy persons daily, of whom seven or eight were candidates for the priesthood. To these he taught the Gospel, directing such as desired further information to the Missionaries.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

Conference convened Wednesday, 28th ult., at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Senate chamber of the Capitol. Bishop Andrew not having arrived, the Conference elected William W. Grillin, P. E. of the Newnansville District, President pro tem., and P. P. Smith Secretary.

The preachers were generally present, and in good health, but a death having occurred among them during the year past. How pleasant, after a year of toil and hardships, to meet each other in health, as brethren beloved, to speak freely and fully of the scenes of the past; and in contemplating these things, one is reminded of that Heaven where *all* the good shall meet, and go no more out forever.

Dr. Wightman, editor of the S. C. Advocate, and Brother Asa, of the Philadelphia Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

After appointing the usual business committees, and receiving sundry communications in regard to books and periodicals, the Conference took up the first regular question. Who are admitted on trial? when Samuel A. McCook, Peter B. Bedford and William K. Turner were admitted. John W. Mills was readmitted.

The second question was taken up. Who remain on trial? William Edwards continued. David R. Kellogg discontinued.

During the morning, a communication from the Newnansville District, to locate a High School at Micanopy, East Florida, was presented. This is praiseworthy. Communication referred to Committee on Education.

SECOND DAY.

Conference met—Brother Grillin in the Chair. No certain news of the Bishop. R. H. Luckey, Treasurer of "Fund of Special Relief," reported $138 from that fund to be distributed to necessitous cases.

The Committee on the Bible Cause made their report, and the Rev. E. L. T. Blake, agent for the Bible Cause in Florida Conference, addressed the Conference on this great subject.

The Conference Stewards made their call, and found the deficiency to be large, to meet which, from all sources, they had only half enough. This is lamentable, and we hope soon to apply a remedy for this state of things.

Took up fourth question. Who are the Deacons? O. H. Standly, J. H. McGardner, J. M. Hendry and J. M. Valentine. Brother Valentine is permitted to rest on account of feeble health.

Took up fifth question. Who are elected to Elder's orders? Wm. M. Kennedy, R. S. Tucker, J. P. Richardson, R. McK. Tydings.

P. P. Smith, Treasurer of "Preachers' Aid Society," reported from this fund, for the benefit of the Conference, $104.

THIRD DAY.

Conference met as per adjournment. P. P. Smith, Treasurer of Florida Conference, reported the proceeds of the funds, $31 69, which has been applied to the education of poor children.

The Committee on Finance made their report, a copy of which is hereby forwarded.

The certificate of the Rev. Thomas Gardner, an Elder in the Methodist Protestant Church, of Florida Conference, was received, and in accordance with the Discipline, he was received as a member of this Conference.

Dr. Wightman presented the report of the Publishing Committee of the S. C. Advocate, showing it to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

William C. Braddy and Aaron W. Harris were received into full connection, and elected to Deacon's orders.

John W. Carlton, at his own request, was continued on trial, and permitted to rest, on account of ill health.

SATURDAY.

Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Andrew having arrived took the Chair, and stated to the Conference that his detention had been caused by personal affliction: but he had so far improved as to be with us, and do the work assigned him.

A communication from Dr. Summers, editor of the S. S. Visitor, was read and referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

G. W. Fagg was readmitted as a member of this Conference.

On a proposition made by Brother Luckey, $170 was subscribed by the preachers in the Conference Room, to pay the board and tuition of Sister Wooddy's daughter, at school this year.

Isham Turner, G. C. S. Johnson, G. Sweet, George M. McDonald, C. Summerset and E. J. Knight, local preachers, were elected to deacon's orders.

The Board of Trustees of Fletcher Institute made their annual report, showing this young Institution to be in a prosperous condition, and requested the Bishop to reappoint Rev. R. H. Luckey as Principal of Female Department. During the last year the Institution had one hundred and sixty-one students.

The Stewards made their report, showing the lamentable fact that they were able only to pay the claimants on the Conference fund 43 60-100 on the dollar. We hope entirely to remedy this state of things the next year, by our new plan of finance.

The remainder of the session was taken up in the examination of elders.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Missionary Society of the Florida Annual Conference held its seventh anniversary in the M. E. Church. The Treasurer's report showed a handsome increase in collections from circuits and stations over last year.

The report of the Board of Managers was read by S. Woodberry, and showed the missions in our Conference bounds to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Rev. T. N. Gardner advocated the adoption of the report, in a short and forcible speech. He was followed by Rev. E. G. Asa, of the Philadelphia Conference, in a few spirited and pithy remarks, much to the point: and last, though not least, Dr. Wightman, being called for, arose in his usual happy style, and made a few remarks that stirred the whole congregation. All the speakers urged the importance of raising funds for the California mission; and it was announced that the Bishop had selected a man to send to California, from our Conference upon the strength of which the Treasurer soon found upon his table the handsome sum of $555. This was doing well for Tallahassee, as $150 had been collected in the congregation the night before, for the Bible Cause. More than half the missionary money, however, was given by the preachers. *They always do well in this matter.* From the collections now in hand, we shall be able to sustain all our own missions the present year, and have some four hundred dollars for the California mission; and as soon as the Bishop shall appoint the missionary from our Conference, we propose to make a sudden and simultaneous effort to raise one thousand dollars to send along with him. Our collections this year will exceed three thousand dollars.

Sunday, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., Bishop Andrew preached his one of his plain, practical, spiritual sermons, altogether appropriate to the occasion; after which seven preachers were ordained deacons.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Dr. Wightman, as usual, gave us an excellent sermon, and five deacons were ordained elders. At night Brother Asa, of Philadelphia Conference, preached a good sermon. Throughout the day, a gracious influence seemed to rest upon the large congregations, and we trust great good will be the result of this days labor in this town.

MONDAY.

Conference met, and opened as usual.

A communication from Dr. E. W. Sehon, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, was read.

The Committee on Education made their report, accepting a proposition from the citizens of Micanopy, East Florida, for the location of a High School at that place, under the direction of this Conference. Trustees were appointed for the same. The cause of education is advancing among us.

The pastoral address was then read by F. Stewart.

The Conference proceeded, by ballot, to nominate a member of this Conference for the California mission. On counting the ballots, Simon P. Richardson and Alexander Graham had an equal number of votes.

STATISTICS.

The statistics were called for. White members 5129, colored 3485, local preachers 85; decrease in whites 669; increase of colored 323; Sunday Schools 47; superintendents 52; teachers 210; scholars 1262; volumes in library 3413; money raised for S. Schools $215; S. S. Visitors taken 155.

After a short and solemn talk from the Bishop, he proceeded to read the following appointments for the preachers of 1852:

Appointments.

TALLAHASSEE DIST.—S. P. Richardson, P. E.
Tallahassee..To be supplied.
Wakulla..John Slade.
Leon..S. Woodberry.
Quincy..J. P. Richardson.
Gadsden..G. W. Fagg.
South Gadsden..J. Penny.
Bainbridge..W. Choice.
Blakely..L. L. Potter.
Albany..A. Peeler.
Baker Mission..W. Edwards.
Spring Creek Mission..S. G. Childs.
Agent F. Institute..P. P. Smith.
Principal F. Institute..R. H. Luckey.

MADISON DIST.—R. H. Howren, P. E.
Madison..T. N. Gardner.
Trompville..O. B. Standley.
Hamilton—J. J. Sealy.
Thomasville..J. L. Jerry.
Monticello..W. W. Griffin.
Columbia..V. C. Kennedy.
Newnansville..T. W. Cooper.
Suwannee Mission—P. B. Bedford.
Suwanee Mission—To be supplied.
Burnett's Creek—To be supplied.
Amilla Creek—To be supplied.
Alachua Creek and Agent for E. Florida Institute..J. M. Hendry.

TAMPA DISTRICT—F. Stewart, P. E.
Ocala..Thomas Gardner.
Marion Mission..J. M. N. Lowe.
Levy Mission..R. S. Tucker.
Hernando Mission..E. A. Johnson.
Hillsboro' Mission..W. K. Turner.
Manatee..To be supplied.
Key West..J. W. Mills.

ST. MARY'S DIST.—G. W. Pratt, P. E.
St. Mary's..R. McK. Tydings.
Jacksonville..J. C. Ley.
Brunswick..J. Fuler, S. A. McCook.
St. Illa Mission..J. J. Richards.
Holmesville..T. Taylor.
Irwin..W. C. Braddy.
Waresboro'..A. W. Harris.
Black Creek..J. H. M. Gardner.
Agent for A. B. Society, Fla. Conf..E. L. T. Blake.

Alexander Graham, Missionary to California; G. C. Clarke, transferred to Georgia Conference; J. M. Valentine and J. W. Carlton, left without appointment on account of ill health. Next Conference to be held in Quincy. P. P. SMITH.

Tallahassee, Feb. 2, 1852.

PROSPECT FOR AN APPEAL.—We are frequently asked whether an appeal will be taken from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern claim. To this inquiry we would answer, that we now have no connection with the case, as, in the decree of the Court, the Commissioners are not included with the Book Agents in the requirement for the partition of the property. We were charged in the Plaintiffs' bill with having refused to execute a commission with which we were entrusted by the General Conference—but the Court has let us off. Of course, whatever the Agents may have to complain of, "the Commissioners"—those naughty men who have "robbed" the Church South—are fully, though silently, released by the Court; consequently, *we* have no longer any formal connection with the case, and have no *right* to say what shall be done with, regard to the appeal, nor to obtrude our opinions or advice upon the subject. So far as we can understand the question, and those now more immediately concerned have treated us with their accustomed frankness and known courtesy in their conversation upon the subject, an appeal will be taken when the proper time arrives. The time will be after the interlocutory decree, already issued, shall be republished to and the facts presented by the Clerk to the Court, and the issuing of the final decree that will be some weeks, perhaps some months hence. The General Conference, which sits next May, will probably consider and determine the question whether the appeal shall finally be prosecuted. This is all the light we have upon the subject of the appeal.—[Ch. Ad. and Journal, Jan. 22.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.—The New York Post says, that Senor DeJaTorre, a Cuban mathematician, now in that city has actually discovered the square of the circle, and is about to proceed to England to claim the reward offered for it. He has with him a sphere, which is divided into several parts, and which may be taken apart and arranged in the form of a perfect square.

METHODIST PRESS.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The St. Louis Advocate presents some excellent thoughts on this subject. In honor of the work of a Sunday School teacher, it is said that Chief Justice Marshall, his head frosted by seventy winters, was proud to walk at the head of a Sabbath School procession in the city of Richmond. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was a Sunday School teacher while holding the office of Attorney General of New Jersey, and afterwards while Senator in Congress. Hon. B. F. Butler was a Sunday School teacher while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States. Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, taught a Bible class from Sabbath to Sabbath while Governor of the State. The lamented Harrison taught for years in an humble Sabbath School on the banks of the Ohio, and when at Washington his gardener advised him to keep a dog to protect his fruit, he replied, "better set a Sunday School teacher to catch the boys."

The disposition of parents to transfer their duty to this good institution, and to think they have discharged *there* duty when they have got their children off to a Sunday School, is thus dealt with:

"But they (Sunday Schools) may be, and often are, abused. Because of them parents may excuse themselves from imparting to their children the proper instruction at home. Forgetting that the first school for the child is in the nursery, and the most proper teachers its own parents, they may seek to transfer to the Sabbath School teacher duties which belong to themselves alone. No institution, however excellent in itself, should be so used as to lessen the sense of responsibility on the part of the parent. Parental responsibility and parental duties can never be transferred. The duty of bringing up the child "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," belongs to the parent. He may lawfully and properly call in the aid of the Minister and Sabbath School teacher, or whatever other auxiliary in his judgment may be proper, but the duty is his—the responsibility is his—untransferred and untransferable."

CHEAP BOOKS.—Both editors of the Nashville and Louisville Advocate give us articles on books. Dr. P. affirms, and well, that our religious book trade represents in no small degree, the spiritual as well as the temporal wealth of the connection. "It is a good sign of piety when persons purchase religious books. This may be seen in the fact that revivals of religion generally bring large orders for books, and those preachers prosper best who sell the most of our standard works."

Dr. McF. thinks the hints and suggestions that have been thrown out about cheapening our publications, have naturally operated to curtail materially the sale of them. He presents Methodist book-selling in a manner not so much to our liking as his worthy associate. Dr. McF. says:

"The argument against a profit on books, and the application of that profit to superannuates, widows, orphans, etc., looks very well on paper, but when reduced to practical operation, will not be found to operate so well. The number of superannuates, supernumeraries, widows, and orphans, is continually increasing; but do the means of meeting their demands increase in the same ratio? Let the Stewards' reports at our various Conferences answer."

TRACT FOR THE TIMES.—The correspondent of the Memphis Advocate bring prominently to view a tract by Rev. J. L. Chapman, examining the claims of succession and high church Episcopacy—the tract to be had at the Memphis Depository. It must be a stirring document.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., AND REV. T. E. BOND, M. D.—The ex-editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal is out, three and a half columns, in a letter addressed to the lawyer, taking him to task about certain "Episodical remarks" used in his argument on the Church suit.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS.—The London Watchman states that a remarkable conflict is going on at present among the Jews in London, between the opposite principles of superstition and infidelity, between rabbinism and rationalism—the traditions of men and the philosophy of men. Some are endeavoring to adapt the old maxims of Judaism to the standard of modern civilization. Many are diligently studying the Old Testament Scriptures, with a view to the connection of their religious system, and the improvement of their synagogue worship. Their religious teachers seem alive to the importance of imparting a more spiritual character to their public services, and seek to base their instructions upon the written word of God; and to build up their Jewish hearers in their ancient faith by a continual reference to the Old Testament Scriptures. They are, moreover, publishing the Scriptures with an English translation of their own, which professes to rectify the errors of our authorized version.

POPULAR RELIGION.—He that breaks off the yoke of obedience, and unties the bands of discipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and presents heaven in the midst of flowers, and strews carpets softer than the Asian luxury in the way, and sets the songs of Zion to the tunes of the Persian and lighter airs, and offers great liberty of living, and reconciles eternity with present enjoyment, he shall have his schools filled with disciples; but he that preaches the Cross, and the severities of Christianity, and the strictness of a holy life, shall have the lot of his blessed Lord—he shall be thought ill of, and deserted.—[Jeremy Taylor.

ADHERING TO CHRIST.—A Christian friend visiting a good man under great distress and afflicting dispensations, which he bore with such patient and composed resignation as to make his friends wonder and admire it, inquired how he was enabled so to comfort himself. The good man said, "The distress I am under is indeed severe; but I find it lightens the stroke very much to creep near to him *who handles the rod*;" adding, "Him where else, save in the religion of Christ, could such a sufferer find such a support!"

LITERARY NOTICES.

WESLEY AND METHODISM: by Isaac Taylor. New York: 1852. Harper & Bros. 12mo. pp. 328.

In many respects it is gratifying to us, and must be to all true Wesleyans, to see so discriminating, original and religious a writer as Isaac Taylor undertake a critical estimate of Methodism. As a religious movement it belongs to the world, and has already taken its place in the history of Christianity. Taylor assigns it a *high* place. He claims Methodism, though open to some incidental exceptions, to have been a genuine development of the principal elements of Christianity—"A more marked utterance of the Gospel has occurred only once [Reformation] in the lapse of eighteen centuries." Again, "In perfect analogy with the events of the Reformation were those attending the rise and progress of Methodism." In calculating the influence of this movement, not only upon the Established Church, but upon other communions, the author says: "By the new life it diffused on all sides of itself, it has preserved from extinction, and has reanimated the languishing nonconformity of the last century, which, just at the time of the Methodistic revival, was rapidly in course to be found no where but in books." The beginning of Methodism dates the commencement of the religious epoch now current, and the "Methodistic dispensation" is actually spoken of.

This volume will be the end of that heartless, and in most instances mindless class of scribblers, who are wont to treat Methodism with frigid flippancy and bantering levity, who cannot account for its origin in the urgent moral demands of the age, but only in the tact and ambitious plotting of its presumptuous leader; to whom its phenomena are inexplicable, because as destitute of piety as philosophy, they are staggering in front of facts which "no sympathy in their own bosoms enables them to comprehend," and they make a short matter of it by crying out "enthusiasm."

What philosophers! We are glad to see one good pike in the pond, ridding us at once and forever of this small fry. Now that the Methodism past comes to be appreciated, its better friends than Mr. Taylor will have something to say about its future permanence. Southey lacked religious experience, and this was unfit for writing about Wesley. Mr. Taylor is not disqualified in this respect, but he is in a less one, and that is, he is a Calvinist. Therefore he insists, with all Calvinists, in altering the perspective of Methodism, by thrusting Whitfield in front of Wesley.

It is not to be disguised that Mr. Taylor comes to bury as well as to praise Methodism. He thinks the system limited in its duration—already abated in its force—about served its mission out, and all that. Damage may be attempted to be done by his book notwithstanding all the good things said. The quotations from it already appearing in other denominational papers are ominous of this. We hope some able hand will review the book in our Methodist Quarterly, and thus forestall any invidious use or abuse of it. It is destined to be much read, and the reputation of the writer, together with its own high intrinsic merits as a literary production, will give it much influence.

For sale by E. Ball.

THE VARIATIONS OF POPERY: by S. Edgar, D. D. New York: 1852. Carter & Bros.

A well named book, 8vo., of 600 pages large, plain print, but very indifferent in paper and binding, and ought to sell cheap. Dr. Edgar gives the literature of the Popish and Reformed controversy, showing the substantial harmony of Reformed Confessions of Faith, and the Antiquity of Protestantism. Popery is confronted with itself. Its highest authorities are quoted: theologian is confuted by theologian: Bishop opposes Bishop, and Pope Pope. Councils flatly contradict one another, and schisms and violent parties are seen to have existed and wrangled from of old in the bosom of Mother Church. Bells lock horns frequently, and the Kilkenny cats fight. Popish foolery (self-flagellation, festival of the ass, etc.) is as well shown up as the dignity of the work admits, and a long history of variations concludes with a horrid picture of sacerdotal profligacy.

THE RAINBOW IN THE NORTH: by S. Tucker. New York: 1852. Carter & Bros.

This is an account of the first establishment of Christianity in the regions of Hudson's Bay, by the Church Missionary Society. The narrative, as duly bound, presents many picturesque views of missionary life—the Indians, their manners and dress, sledge riding, birch-rind canoes, solitary wigwams on the margin of frozen streams, etc. The influence of moral culture in elevating the social state and changing the desolate scenes of sin and ignorance, is strikingly displayed. The extracts from the journals of the missionaries possess the usual interest. There are numerous and becoming embellishments. The interest felt in the great missionary work must very much depend on a knowledge of its details.

WISDOM IN MINIATURE: compiled by Rev. D. Sandford. 24mo. New York: Lane & Scott. 1851.

An array of many wise apothegms—religious Lacon.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT: Professor Dew, Editor.

The February number is promptly here. *Contents:* Sermon, a finished production by President Collins, of Emory and Henry College, Va.; and editor's valuable miscellany.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The present issue, February, is unusually brilliant.

THE SOUTHERN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

This new monthly is the product of Mobile literary enterprise, edited by W. G. C. Clark, terms one dollar. With pleasure we enter it on our list of exchanges.

JAMIE GORDON, or the Orphan Boy. Carter & Brother. New York. 1852.

The subject of this neat little volume—the career of a sprightly orphan boy, who starts the world with nothing and comes to something—is interesting to all. Jamie has this additional interest—he was born in a garrison, and had rough quarters with a regiment in the East Indies.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Walter, the architect has submitted plans for the reconstruction of the library of Congress Room. A prominent feature is the use of iron to keep of wood in the interior, the design being to guard against the occurrence of a conflagration. This is to be artistically paneled and ornamented—dome, the light to be admitted through stained glass. It is proposed to have the room completed by the first of July. In the mean time, temporary provision for a library in one of the passages and several adjacent rooms.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Amounts Received

By Missionaries of the Alabama Conference, in their respective fields of labor.

...ne Creek, (old) mission, by Rev. ... Rew	$305 00
...ssionary circuit, for missionary ...work done in its bounds, by Rev. ... Brown	140 00
...ile Water mission to whites, by ... Rev J W Beauseau	84 22
...ma colored mission, by Rev H ... Hunter	75 00
...mbia mission to whites, by Rev ... W McCaun	223 50
...ff mission to whites, by Rev T ... Gallagh	176 00
...mouth colored mission, by Rev ... Schrader	200 00
...ola (old) mission, by Rev W M ... Shockley	225 00
...tahoochee (old) mission, by Rev W B Adams	350 00
...bee mission to whites, by Rev ... S Dolin	56 50
...ker mission (to whites, by Rev ... Stokes	54 00
...ville mission to whites, by Rev ... O'Sullivan	46 85
...rrior mission to whites, by Rev James Tarrant	54 00
...t Mountain mission to whites, by Rev W Rhodes	no report.
...ee colored mission, by Rev W C ... Robinson	200 00
...loosa colored mission, by Rev L P ... Green	300 00
...swamp colored mission, by Rev ... Allerlong	130 50
...delphia mission to whites, by Rev O Saxton	500 00
...ver colored mission, by ... Locust Creek mission to whites, by Rev J Foust	127 25 200 00
Total amount reported	$3441 25

...other McTyeire.

...did not send my report to you, as I ex... ...ed to do, as I had, under direction of the ...ference, to furnish a copy to the Secretary for the minutes, and it was too long to ... I send you the report of amounts re... ...d on missions, as I did not report this ...n aggregate, believing that it was pu... ...ed in the report of the Secretary of the ...ionary Society, in detail, as has hereto... ...been done. As it is by him omitted, I ...sh it to you for publication, not as prop... ...rtaining, to my office, but as an item ...intelligence deserving publication.

Yours etc., T. J. KOGER, Treas.

...ssionary Report—Mississippi Conference

...ceived in the Months of January and February, 1852.

...Conference room, Clinton, La.	$68 75
...Brandon, Miss.	1 00
...Clinton, "	20 00
...Raymond, "	4 00
...Sharon, "	60 00
...Canton, "	40 00
...Jackson, "	90 00
...Vicksburg, "	62 50
...H. H. Montgomery, by H. N. McTyeire	30 00
Total	$376 15

...traveling expenses to be deducted from the ...

...expected the full amount, making up the ...00, to be in New Orleans when I reached, ...suppose the inclement weather has for... ...collections and remittances in the interior ...the Conference. Will brethren send funds ...that I may leave as early as possible?

Respectfully,

J. MARINER JONES.

New Orleans, February 11.

...First Round of Quarterly Meetings

...On Monticello District, Alabama Conference.

...son Circuit, at Bristers, Pove's	March 6 and 7
...son Circuit, at Bethlehem	March 13 and 14
...Mount Olive Mission, at Pine Grove	March 20 and 21
...ville, at Sardis	March 27 and 28
...versville, at Harpersville	April 3 and 4
...ower, Miss., at Holly Springs	April 10 and 11
...ower, Miss., Jasper	April 17 and 18
...ville Miss., at Centre	May 1 and 2

L. B. McDONALD, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

On the Tuscaloosa District, Alabama Conference.

...ersboro'	Jan 31 and Feb. 1
...ton	February 7 and 8
...Berne and Oak Grove, at New ...berne	February 14 and 15
...Prospect, at Wesley Chapel	February 21 and 22
...Sterrett, at Mount Hermon	February 28 and 29
...Sterrett, at Malone's	March 6 and 7
...ver's Valley, at Jonesboro'	March 13 and 14
...New Lexington, at New Lexington	March 20 and 21
...Jackson	March 27 and 28
...Sandy, at Mount Pleasant or Wil... ...ingham's	April 3 and 4

THOMAS J. KOGER, P. E

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

On the Demopolis District, Alabama Conference.

...Demopolis	February 14 and 15
...Rock Colored Mission	
...son Town	February 21 and 22
...ola and Gravelle	February 28 and 29
...Town Circuit, at Asbury	March 6 and 7
...Peach Tree, at Mount Hillet	March 13 and 14
...Warsaw Circuit, at Linden	March 20 and 21
...Magnolia Colored Mission	
...Carmel	March 27 and 28
...ston Colored Mission	
...Jerusalem Circuit, at Mount Carmel	April 3 and 4
...ver Circuit, at Bear Creek	April 10 and 11
...son Circuit, at Coke's Chapel	April 17 and 18

JOSHUA T. HEADD, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings

For the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference.

...gomery Station	February 14 and 15
...gomery Circuit, at Mount Meigs	February 21 and 22
...ia at Pine Creek	February 28 and 29
...ville Circuit, at Haynesville	March 20 and 21
...berger	March 27 and 28
...berger Circuit, at Asbury	April 3 and 4
...ooked Circuit, at Salem	April 10 and 11
...ville at Bethlehem	April 17 and 18

H. HARRELL, P. E

New Orleans District.

APPOINTMENTS FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1852.

...Trinity Street...Quarterly Conference, 30th Jan., 7 P M; Love Feast 9th Feb., 7 P M.

...New Orleans Circuit, Q. Conf., 5th Feby., Algiers, 4 P M; Love Feast Feb. 8, Algiers.

...Charge...Q. Conf. Feb. 10, 7 P M; Love Feast Feb 16, 7 P M.

...Circuit...Q. Conf.-Feb. 19, 7 P M; L. Feast Feb. 23, 7 P M.

...Wesley, Soule and Winans' Chapels...Quar. Conf. Feb. 11, 7 P M; Love Feast Feb. 15, 7 P M.

...Canal Mission, 1st, 2d and 3d...Q. Conf. Bellecrite st. Feb. 27, 7½ P M; Sacrament Trinity st. Feb. 29, 11 A M, and L. F. 3 P M.

...Carrollton...Q. Meeting March 6 and 7; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

...Algiers and Bayou Black...Q. Meeting March 13 and 14; Q. Conf. Saturday, 2 P M, and Love Feast 4 P M.

...Lafourche and Lafourche Col'd Mission... Q. Meeting March 20 and 21; Q. Conf. Saturday, 2 P M, and L. F. 4 P M.

...Thibodeauville and Preston's Col'd Mission... Q. Meeting April 3 and 4; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

...Terrebonne...Q. Meeting April 10 and 11; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

...FIRE AT BRANDON.—Thirty-five houses embracing ...ebbish of the business part of the town, were consumed by the recent fire at Brandon, Miss. The total loss ...business is estimated at $50,000 on which there was ...aggregate insurance of $11,000. The loss in merchan... ...is estimated at $100,000 on which there was an in... ...ance of $35,000.

General Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATION.—By the telegraph of yesterday the news is brought that the consolidation of the three Municipalities of New Orleans and Lafayette has been consummated.—Henceforth, one Mayor one Board, of Aldermen. The measure seems to give general satisfaction to the press and people.

MARCH 30TH TUESDAY.—The news of the liberation of Mr Thrasher has caused universal joy throughout the country. The efforts of this gentleman in behalf the unfortunate men who were prisoners in Havana has endeared him to the American people.

MOBILE ILLUSTRATED.—The Mobile Tribune says: We learn from a letter from our member in Congress, Judge Bragg, that the chief difficulty in the way to the work on the Mobile Custom-house (the title for which we removed. The Southern Bank refused to give a warranty title, and the Secretary refused to accept any other. The opinion which induced that decision has been revised, and the Government now serves to accept a quit claim merely.

Judge Bragg thinks also, that the appropriation will be increased from $100,000 (the first grant) to $175,000 or $200,000. The Secretary, he says, has consented to recommend the addition.

SURVIVOR OF THE POLE IN NEWBURYPORT.—A dispatch was received from Washington yesterday, stating that 194 Wm Christs had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Sexagyar of His Port.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia "Inquirer" states that letters from Rome render it probable that the Rev John Neponmucene Neumann, rector of St. Alphonsus, Baltimore, will be the next Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia. The reverend gentleman is spoken of by those who know him well as complimentary for piety and other high qualities desirable in a Catholic.

THE OHIO STATE HOUSE, which was burned on Sunday, was an old building. A new and magnificent capitol is in progress of erection. It will be, next to the capitol of Washington, the largest in the Union. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers 55,936 square feet. Last year $80,384 were expended on it, and this year an additional appropriation of from $250,000 to $300,000 is asked for.

SHIP CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a set of resolutions setting forth the advantages to the commercial interests of the South, of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Florida, and directing its Senators and Representatives to place the matter before Congress.

HOAX OF PRUSSIC ACID.—A letter from Bayreuth in the *Observateur Toulouse*, states that the Ottoman Government has ordered every Mussulman to pray for rain on account of the great drought, and gives the following description of the ceremony. "Every good Mahometan procures a vine branch with forty leaves upon it. On them he writes a verse of the Koran over each leaf. The vine branch is then rolled up, secured to a pack-thread, and cast into the sea to be drawn out when it shall have rained sufficiently.

STEAM HOAX.—The oil Francis' patent metallic Life boats to be stationed on Charleston, has arrived at that port, and has attracted considerable attention.

IMMIGRATION IN JANUARY.—The total number of immigrants arrived at New York during the month of January was 12,709. The number of immigrants during the same month, in 1851, was 18,212, and in 1850, 13,957. Perhaps the decrease may be attributed to the severity of the weather. Of the 12,709 arrivals, 8,257 were from various ports in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,963 from Havre, 747 from Antwerp, 393 from Hamburg, and the remainder from several other places.

THE DAGUERREOTYPES of Boston are taking daguerreotype likenesses very successfully by the Drummond light. It is said that they can measure the effect of the light more nicely than they can when taken by the sunlight.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.—It is stated that the Committee of Naval Affairs in both Houses of Congress have determined to report a bill granting to the Collins line of Atlantic mail steamships the $250,000 additional compensation asked for.

OLE BULL IN WASHINGTON.—It is stated that Ole Bull, the great Norwegian artist, has gone to Washington to confer with the proper persons there as to a scheme of emigration to this country entertained by several of his countrymen in their far northern home.

PERMITTING ALIENS TO VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 27th ult., in the Senate of Massachusetts, a bill permitting aliens resident in that Commonwealth to hold real estate, was passed to a third reading, and appended that they should only do so upon declaring their intention to become citizens was struck out. A similar law has been adopted in several other States.

GREAT LOSS OF SPECIE.—On Saturday evening, the 31st ult., a keg, containing five thousand Mexican dollars, burst while being hoisted on board the Hatre packet Ship Sophia Walden, at New York, and the whole contents fell into the dock and sunk to the bottom, a depth of twenty-six feet. Divers, clothed in India rubber, have only succeeded in this to recover the lost treasure. A mud machine is to be tried as a last resort.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP OF MARYLAND.—The report of Attorney General Brent of Maryland presents in rather an unfavorable light, the action of the Judge and others, in reference to the Christiana treason cases. There is now no prospect that any of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr Gorsuch will ever be brought to justice. Mr. Brent argues at length, in opposition to the ruling of the Judge as to what constitutes treason, and he shows that two of the witnesses for the prosecution were designedly permitted to escape, whilst a third (a negro) was permitted to perjure himself. It appears that Mr. Roberts, the Marshal, not only summoned confirmed abolitionists as jurors, but dined with the accused parties on Thanksgiving day. We make the following extract from the report.

Again, the counsel for the defence applied to the Court for an order to bring out some twenty-four of the negroes to see which of them could be identified as participants in the treason, by Henry H. Kline, a material witness for the prosecution. At the opening of the Court on the next day, these negroes were seen sitting in a row, supported on each side by white females, who, to the disgust of all respectable citizens, gave them open sympathy and room enough. Much of the negroes appeared with new coats, forts around their necks—their hair evidently parted, and their clothing in every respect alike, so as to present an uniform appearance to the eye, as far as possible—all showing, doubtless, for the double purpose of giving a nice and comfortable and perplexing appearance to a witness as Kline in respect to their identity. And this was manifestly done with the privity, connivance and consent of the officers having charge of the prisoners, and passed unrebuked.

JOSHUA T. HEADD, P. E.

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For the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference.

...gomery Station	February 14 and 15
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...ia at Pine Creek	February 28 and 29
...ville Circuit, at Haynesville	March 20 and 21
...berger	March 27 and 28
...berger Circuit, at Asbury	April 3 and 4
...ooked Circuit, at Salem	April 10 and 11
...ville at Bethlehem	April 17 and 18

H. HARRELL, P. E

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...Wesley, Soule and Winans' Chapels...Quar. Conf. Feb. 11, 7 P M; Love Feast Feb. 15, 7 P M.

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...Carrollton...Q. Meeting March 6 and 7; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

...Algiers and Bayou Black...Q. Meeting March 13 and 14; Q. Conf. Saturday, 2 P M, and Love Feast 4 P M.

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...Thibodeauville and Preston's Col'd Mission... Q. Meeting April 3 and 4; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

...Terrebonne...Q. Meeting April 10 and 11; Q. Conf. Saturday, 3 P M, and L. F. 7 P M.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

CONSOLIDATION DISCOMFITED.—It has been discovered that a lithographic and steel plate printer named Robert Neil, at Mount Carmel, fourteen miles from Cincinnati, has been engaged in making counterfeit bank notes for several years past. The discovery was made by an engraver of Cincinnati, who having a fine piece of work on hand, took up his article bodily and all, at Neil's establishment. One day during Neil's absence he discovered the impression of a bank note on one of the press boards in the printing room. He got into a conversation with an intelligent German, who had been in the employ of Neil for three years, and learning that he got but $45 per month he told him he could get him a situation in the city at a salary of $15 per week; but added the gentleman "you can not print bank notes can you?" "Oh yes" says the German "but you must not tell Neil so, I am sworn to say nothing about it by Mr Neil who says he prints for the State." He was then told that he had been making counterfeit money and was liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The German becoming alarmed hurried off to Neil, and refused to work any more, and informed him what he had been told. The gentleman immediately came to the city with the German, and the information was imparted to the officers. U. S. Deputy Marshal Sayre immediately repaired to the house, and immediately proceeded to Neil's residence but the bird had not only fled but destroyed every thing which could be brought against him as evidence.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that counterfeit money to the amount of $40,000 in counterfeit money had been made by Neil during the past two years. The notes were 50's, 20's 10's, and 5's upon the State Bank of Ohio; 20's, 10's and 5's upon the State Bank of Indiana and 20's 10's and 5's upon the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Mr Hastings followed him to New York but losing all trace of him there, it is supposed that he has fled to Europe.

PANORAMA OF NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says: That Thurlow Weed, Esq., who is now in Paris, has discovered a painting of the Genesee Falls, executed in 1795, by a brother of Louis Philippe, while they were passing through the country to Niagara Falls. The owner has consented, at the solicitation of Mr. Weed, that this ancient painting shall be copied, and made of the Falls shall be presented to the City of Rochester. Mr. Weed writes, that the view was taken from the other side of the river, almost opposite the old site of Medt's factory. The artist made the sketch while his companion, Louis Philippe, and two other exiles, prepared their dinner, spread upon a blanket under a tree.

JAPAN AND THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier has the following in relation to the proposed surveying expedition to the North Pacific.

The Committee on Commerce of the Senate, have reported a bill providing for sending some small vessels of the Navy, with competent officers and crews, to explore the North Pacific and prepare charts of the sounds, currents, and shoals and islands, etc., which are in the track of our commerce and navigation. As trade with China will receive a stimulus from the settlement of California and Oregon, it is very important that the ocean routes should be explored. The number of ships now in the North Pacific is stated to be very great. It is also mentioned that in the trade to Japan, large islands have been discovered, hitherto unknown to navigation. It is supposed to be very fertile, and to contain a dense population. It has not been colonized as yet, and its extent known. It is suggested in the report that this island may contain good harbors and a hospitable people, and, if so, it will be of vast advantage to our commerce and whaling ships. It is said that Captain Ringgold, of the Navy, is to command the expedition, now proposed.

The vessels of the expedition now fitting out for Japan are kept secret. It is believed, however, that the object is to make such a show of force as will cause the Emperor to re port our position of peace and commerce, and our demand that American seamen, cast on the shores of his empire, shall be kindly treated and restored. The fleet may show him that they can bombard and burn his imperial city of Yeddo, though it is fifty miles in circumference.

THE DECLINING PRESIDENT.—The Rev Tyler Thatcher is said to have discovered a new and superior method of determining latitude and longitude. The San Francisco Pacific, the journal which announces this invention, says:

"His method of determining the latitude, by a single observation of any heavenly body, seen by night or by day, either on the meridian or at any angle with the meridian, is perfectly geometrical and obvious, and certain in its results, as any case whatever in spherical trigonometry.

"He employs the same observations also to fix the longitude. The method by which this is done is partly geometrical and partly arithmetical; but as plain and certain as any demonstration in Euclid's "Elements," or any sum in the Rule of Three."

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH RIFLES.—Sir Charles Shaw, in a letter published in the London Times, calls attention to the great superiority of the rifles used with such terrible effect by the Tirailleurs de Vincennes in the recent Algerian war, and suggests that weapons of the same description should be used by the British troops against the Kaffirs. The invention has, since 1846, been considerably improved, and is destined of now being effective at 600 yards, merely by the use of a hollow cylindro-conoidic ball, engrafted upon M Delvigne's invention by Captain Minie, as presenting can be done at 1,500 yards. At the distance of 700 yards the rifle would, to a certainty, knock down a Hottentot's man in spite of his curiosity, and a troop of men at 1,000 yards. By the adoption of this destructive missile, Sir Charles argues that the Kaffirs may be shot far more effectually and far more economically, than they possibly can be by the present muskets.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The New York Tribune has received the *Courrier de Caracas* of Dec 13. The Republic is tranquil. There is no news of importance. President Monagas has named Mr Thomas J. Rae Consul at Philadelphia. Messrs Juan Angel Bermudez and Antonio Maria Salazar, political exiles, had returned to the country, but the Government had sent them away again.

It is said that Mr. Guzman will in all probability receive the mission he has asked for to Peru, to receive a gift of a million of dollars promised to Bolivia by that Government.

The gold mines during the past year Carripano had late to surpass anything of the kind in his or any other country. I was told by one interested largely in them that their first dividend was shares of twenty-five dollars would yield nearly one thousand. The stockholders ship the ore in its crude state to New York so that you will soon have to report the rather remarkable arrival from the country of gold ore, by the shipload. The shares are trivial, the mines are not far from the seacoast, and a good wagon road leads to it.

The interest of the Government stock is rising gradually paid on demand at the Treasury, and it continues to be paid. It will soon establish confidence in the good faith of Venezuela.

Everything is going on quietly. Preparations are making for the Christmas festivities, which, this being a Catholic country are celebrated with no little degree of splendor.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt here during last week—preceded as usual by a low rumbling sound and then followed by the shock, which made the city tremble. I have not heard of any bad effects having followed it.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Legislature has re-elected the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1853. The vote stood—for Hunter, 120; scattering, 64.

VIRGINIA.—A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature authorizing a loan of $1 000,000 of State bonds to enable Andrew Thompson to establish a line of steamers between Richmond and Europe.

The resolutions introduced in the Legislature against the intervention of this country in the affairs of Europe have been laid on the table, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to touch upon the subject.

ARAB'S, KADER AND HORSES.—In compliance with the request of a French General, Abdel Kader has written an account of the Arab horses of the desert, in which he describes the number of days they can march without fatigue, their power of enduring hunger and thirst, etc. The use of horses for heavy work is condemned by the veteran Arab. "My own father, may God have pity on him, was never known to say, 'There has been no blessing on our land since we have made our horses beasts of burden and of the plough.' God never did make the horse for the course, the ox for the plough, and the camel to carry burdens. There is nothing to be gained in changing the ways of God."

THE OLDEST TREES.—The oldest trees in the world are in central Africa—the Boabubs, which are ninety feet in circumference and contain the rings which mark the annual growth of trees to the number of nine thousand, the date of their age at that length of years.

AN OLD PRINTER.—There is a man living in Louisville who has worked nearly sixty-three years at the printing business.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill to abolish capital punishment, substituting life-imprisonment therefor, has been regularly reported to the Senate of Rhode Island and hopes are entertained of its passage.

The Milwaukee Daily Advertiser thus sums up on the hanging question:

"After a careful consideration of all the arguments for and against capital punishment we have come to the conclusion that the debt of nature should never be paid till it can't be collected without an execution.

FRENCH FURNACES IN CHINA.—The Journal du Havre says: It was are rightly informed, our Minister of Commerce is at this moment preparing the establishment of a French factory in China, of the nature of those which the Dutch, the English, and other nations have long had there. The factors will be placed under the superintendence of M Montigny, our Consul at Shanghai and is expected to exercise the most beneficial influence on our intercourse with the Celestial Empire.

EXECUTION OF TWO INDIANS.—The Panama Star states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Oregon Road, grew tired and laid down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The Star says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

We are inclined to think there is considerable romance about this.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—An immense meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, the 2d instant, to urge the adoption of a law similar to the one in Maine, against selling intoxicating drinks. We notice that Judge Allison, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that city on Monday, also strongly urged the adoption of some such law in the State of Pennsylvania.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Humboldt's Mails

Europe.

The U. S. steamer Humboldt arrived at her wharf New York, on the morning of the 5th. We make the following extract from a summary of the news received by her prepared by the New York Tribune:

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF EXTRA TRAIN BEFORE ASSEMBLY.—Paris, Saturday evening. The Moniteur of this morning will contain a speech of the Duke of Bassano, Minister of the 24th of December. It contains three distinct passages, that while fully engages in sympathy with the most terrible but splendid vindictive decrees of any era of political revolution ancient or modern. The alternate establishment of the blood thirsty parties of Marius and Sylla in the olden days of the Roman Republic, the mobs of enlarged empires marked down for exile and beggary by Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony by the opening of their tablets (triumvirate); the deeds of the Comite de Salut Public in the Reign of Terror, alone can challenge competition with the acts which are announced to us by the decree of the morning.

Many hell-hounds, without trial or warrant, but a stroke of the pen, by representatives chosen by the nation to legislate for their country men, including talents of the first order in a variety of departments, by one recruit of the dictator's pen are expatriated from France and not only this, but are pinched from the frontier, with all the incredible menace that, if they resenter their country, they will subject themselves to transportation. A second list of seventy representatives, including the most illustrious French statesmen and generals of the day are also proscribed. The Government appears to be ready and ripe to make public the results with which these edicts have been threatened in case of their peopling the French territory. But the most daring violation of all rights remains to be told. Five representatives are transported to Cayenne. The name which heads this list is that of Marc Dufraisse, his crime apparently is a speech which he made in the Assembly, attributing the decapitation of Louis XVI., a measure voted by the statesman who stood the eight hundredth in succession, the constitution proposed by Louis Napoleon to the French people. The condemnation of these five representatives of the Mountain to the fate of felons in a pestilential penal colony is certainly the most atrocious feature in these infamous decrees. How proceed to give the decrees as they appear in the *Moniteur*.

The Telegraph gives the decrees of proscription and a list of the names. The President drops the patronymic designation of his family and signs himself in true royal style Louis Napoleon. The decrees are countersigned by M De Morny, Minister of the Interior.

The non-official part of the *Moniteur*, begins with the following statement relative to the lists of proscription:

The Government, firmly determined to prevent any cause of troubles has taken measures against certain persons whose presence in France might impede the re-establishment of tranquility. Such measures are applied to three categories. "In the first are the individuals convicted of having taken part in the recent insurrections; they will be transported to French Guiana or to Algeria, according to the degree of guilt. In the second are the recognized chiefs of secret societies, their residence in France would be likely to lead to civil war; they will be expelled from the territory of the Republic and will be transported should they return to it. In the third category, are included the political men who have made themselves remarked by their violent hostility to the Government and whose presence would be a cause of agitation; they will be temporarily expelled from France. Under existing circumstances the duty of the Government is obvious, and it will show how it can exercise its repressive measures with just limits. The different decrees which precede only regard the ex-representatives Marc-Dufraisse, Greppo, Mott, Mathe and Richardet will be transported to French Guiana."

Five hundred and seventy-five prisoners, arrested for being concerned in the resistance manifested to the coup d'état were conveyed last night from Paris to Havre in order to be transported to Cayenne. 250 of these were confined in the fort of Ribeche, and of the remaining 325 came from Rouen, in the department of the Seine Inferieure, and Rouelles, in the department of the Nievre. They were escorted by a detachment of lancers.

Among the few eminent members of the Mountain who have escaped proscription may be mentioned MM Michel (de Bourges) and Cremieux. The latter pleaded on Thursday before the Civil Tribunal of Chinmont, department of the Haute-Marne, as advocate of the town of Chaumont-sur-Marne, in an action between it and the Orleans family.

Out of the 418 taken from the forts-d'ivry and Bicetre, there are not more than 20 or 30 reports de justice—that is, persons who have already been in the hands of justice. All the others are persons who, without having been actually condemned for affiliation in the secret societies, have nevertheless complied to several years a prominent position in the ranks of the Red Democracy. The Military Commission has declined itself competent to decide as to their culpability. And to apply to them the decree on transportation to French Guiana.

In the manner of the prisoners who left Havre by the steam-frigate Canada, are to be found about fifty members of the famous Democratic Socialists (electoral) Committee of the Seine. Several members of that Committee have been ordered for transportation to Cayenne. One of the Secretaries of the Bureau, M Vasbender, an operative painter, formerly director of the *People* and then of the *Voix du Peuple*, and intimate and bosom friend of M. Proudhon, (who, by the way, still at St. Pelagie,) is among the number.

M. Demosthenes Ollivier, formerly member of the Constituent Assembly, and whose younger son, Aristides Ollivier, was killed in a duel at Montpellier six months ago, is also among the banished.

M. Malapert, an advocate of the Court of Appeal in Paris, known for his perseverance since 1848 in defending political offenders belonging to the socialist party, when on trial before the High Court of Justice, and the ex-representative Bac, who had formerly attempted to get a large immigration of men who have figured in the political and social life of France. To call it a penal settlement would be an outrage on the former inhabitants of France, for most of them would have dared to have found a penal settlement in a climate notoriously destructive to European life. It is a *bagne* for liberal opinions transported within the tropics, and filled with political and politicians, and by the courts-martial, and by the authority of the police. All that we have heard before with dread and disgust of the military colonies of Russia, of Siberian exile, of the prisons of Naples or the *carcere duro* of the Spielberg, sinks into nothing compared with the wholesale confinement of such a class of men in such a part of the globe as Sinamari or Cayenne.

The *Pays* (Paris) says:

We are informed that a second detachment, consisting of 614 persons, arrested after the events of the 2d December, left Paris yesterday morning for Brest, where a vessel is waiting to convey them to Cayenne. We are assured that among the number is M Xavier Durrieu formerly principal editor of the journal the *Revolution*, and M. Lachambaudie author of "Fables Populaires."

The *Independance*, of Brussels, has the following account of the release of the political prisoners at Ham:

On Thursday morning the six prisoners, Gen Changarnier, Gen Lamoriciere, Gen Bedeau, Gen LeFlo, Col Charras and M Bazoy, were told that the doors of the fortress of Ham were about to be opened to them, but on the condition that they would go to England. Some of them protested against the designation of a country to which they were to go. It appears, however, that the orders were not so rigorous that they could not be refused. Gen LeFlo was chosen by the escaping agents, not only to speak but even to drive. The other prisoners obtaining permission to go as far as the gates of the Department. All wish to come to Belgium but the desire was not acceded to, and only two Gen Changarnier and Col Charras, were allowed to come here. M Baze and Gen de Lamoriciere had to promise to go the former to Aix-la-Chapelle the second to Cologne on Thursday, then Gen Changarnier, Col Charras and M Baze each escorted by two police agents in plain clothes, were taken to the railway. There the agents took their places in a train about to leave. They arrived on the morning of the 9th at the frontier and the agents accompanied them to Brussels. M Baze only remained in our town until the time of departure of the railway train for Germany. He took his place in the train, escorted by two police agents, who accompanied him to Aix-la-Chapelle. M. Changarnier and Mr Charras remained at Brussels up to Friday morning, when the former went to Liege and the latter to Louvain. Actu Gen de Lamoriciere, he only left Ham by a morning train on Thursday. He was accompanied to Brussels by two police agents, who took up their quarters in the same hotel. Being fit Cologne on Friday morning, Gen Bedeau then left the prisoners of Ham arrived on Friday morning at the goods train. He was accompanied, it was said also, a domestic and a lady. We have in England that he was attended by any police agent. To complete this account, we must add that some of the prisoners of Ham on arriving in Belgium, made any complaint to the Belgian Government.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, says that M. Thiers is about to leave for London.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows:

Among the Representatives included in the second decree of proscription you will have observed the name of Etienne de Girardin. Reports have prevailed since the 2d of December that the talented editor of the *Presse* who had been latterly writing in favor of the Elysee was privy to the *coup d'état* and consulted as to the measures which followed it. I have the best reasons to believe that these reports are calumnious. Twenty-two and about to the rumor that Girardin solicited his own exile. On Monday the office of the Presse when he first became known of the step through the Boulevards, and was quite stunned by it. Being of his own intimacy with M. de Morny and that of his wife with the Countess Lellon, Girardin was full of self-confidence that he was safe. He immediately sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior, to know the meaning of this extraordinary proscription, inflicted on one who had rendered such immense services to Louis Napoleon. M. de Morny is said to have replied, "I can do nothing for you, the only course in the Cabinet raised in favor of your case, was the only one in the Cabinet opposed to yours." The only resource which the Minister could see for him was to grant him a few days' respite, a favor which he (Count de Morny), M. Chamboran and Duke of Lastevrie, who were consulted without help to the Presidency.

SPAIN.

The election of Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Madrid by a Te Deum in the Church of St. Louis of France. The Spanish ministry also, it is said, intimated their intention to remove several general officers, who have given umbrage to the government.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Berlin *Zeitung* of the 4th contains a statement on authority, that the negotiations between the Danish envoy M. von Bille, and the Prince Schwarzenberg had produced an agreement that rendered it highly probable the intervention of the Diet in the duchy of Holstein would terminate in a few weeks.

When the Austrian troops quit Holstein supposing the agreement to receive the necessary ratification, the troops from the frontier of Denmark will be established on the Eyder, and Rendsburg will be garrisoned by the troops of the sovereign, without regard to nationality. The elections for the general diets of both duchies will be taken according to the law of 1854.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from India and China had arrived in London with Bombay dates to the 17th Dec.

The Burmese Court had thirty-five days allowed them to consider the demands made upon them, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Com. Lambert would proceed up the Irrawaddy and pronounce hostilities at Ragoon.

Letters from Hong Kong of the 29th November mention that the Mandarins are purchasing arms and warlike stores of all kinds. The rebels are said to be near Canton. The Yellow River has burst its banks, and trade in the North is interrupted.

From Liberia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb 5, 1852

Liberia papers to the 12th December have been received by the Boston Traveller. The distressing condition of affairs at Grand Bassa was the engrossing subject of interest.

In the attack upon Fishtown Grando, the insurgents were joined by Prince Boyer, of Trade Town. They had marshaled forces from all quarters with the intention of entirely destroying the settlement of Grand Bassa.

Under native chief and seven foreign traders, are implicated in the affair. The attack upon Fishtown was made November 5. The village was sacked and burned, and nine of the inhabitants murdered.

Grando commanded in person, having about 300 troops. The garrison was taken by surprise. Among the murdered were two women and four children. The bodies were mutilated in a horrible manner.

It soon appeared that almost the entire Bassa Country and Trade Town had joined Grando's rebellion, and that Mr. Lawrence, an English trader, was stimulating and aiding them.

On the 11th December a general attack was made on Bassa Cove at midnight, but was successfully repulsed. Several of the assailants having been killed. On the next day the Governor, Hoffman, and Beale and Benedict with "Nobo," a fry of path, the gannon of the Liberians having been well charged with slugs and grape-shot. Scouting parties from Bassa Cove subsequently attacked and broke up the enemy's flanks.

On the 14th they made another and more desperate attack on the Cove, in great numbers, but were repulsed with the loss of from three to four hundred. Several of the principal chiefs were among their chief warriors. After this repulse Grando wanted to leave the country, but Hoffman would not let him. He will probably soon be captured.

The Legislature met December 1. President Roberts was inaugurated and delivered his message.

Later from Chili and Peru.

The New York Tribune has received advices from Valparaiso to Dec. 26, and from Lima to Jan 5. The Valparaiso papers contain a full detail of the suppression of the insurrection in Chili, whose progress we have noticed from time to time.

In the electoral contest of 25th June last, a candidate prevailed in Coquimbo and Concepcion different from the one who succeeded in the other ten provinces of the Republic.

The people, not content that a majority of ten should two should determine the choice of President, raised the banner of insurrection, to accomplish by force what they could not effect by the ballot-box.

The revolution of Coquimbo and that of Concepcion (both) occurred on the 20th and 13th of September, the battalion of Quillota and squadron of Cazadores, Peru having remained loyal, under the brisk demand that has prevailed during the three last years, stays, and the quotations are now as follows: Fair Orleans 9½, Middling Orleans 9, Fair Uplands 8, and Middling uplands 8¼c per lb. Flour has been in good demand, but without any material change in prices. The quotations are for Western Canal 22 @ 23 reals for Ohio 23 @ 24 per bbl. Corn has sold at 28c. 1st. for yellow, and 32c. 1st. for white per quarter last steady, at 16 per cent. Cassels, 16½.

MAIL TO CHILI.—*Valdo*. Feb 13.—The Eastern mail this morning brings dates from New York and Philadelphia of the 9th, from Baltimore and Washington of the 7th, and from Charleston of the 5th inst.—all mail dates due. [Eve Delta.

DIVISION OF THE CANADAS.—*Montreal*, Feb 12.—We learn from Washington today that the Supreme Court of the United States has declined against Mrs Gaines in the case which has for some time been pending.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Baton Rouge*, Feb 13.—The Lafayette nomination bill came up at half past 11 o'clock in the House. The majority of the committee on the bill composed of the delegation from Orleans, reported in favor, signed by Hunter, Story, Simpson, Lathrop, Hawthorne, Price, Lewis, Waterman, Campbell, Shannon, Curry, Langlois

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ADVANCE!.... By D. F. McCARTHY.

God bade the Sun with golden steps sublime,
Advance!
He whispered in the listening ear of Time,
Advance!
He bade the guiding spirits of the stars,
With lightning speed, in silver shining cars,
Along the bright floor of his azure hall.
Advance!
Sun, Stars, and Time obey the voice, and all
Advance!

The River as its bubbling fountain cries,
Advance!
The Clouds proclaim, like heralds, through the skies,
Advance!
Throughout the world the mighty Master's laws
Allow not one brief moment's idle pause;
The Earth is full of life, the swelling seeds
Advance!
And Summer hours, like Slavery harrowed steeds,
Advance!

To Man's most wondrous hand the same voice cried;
Advance!
Go clear the woods, and o'er the bounding tide
Advance!
Go draw the marble from its scarce bed,
And make the cedar bend its giant head;
Let domes and columns through the wondering air
Advance!
The World, O Man! is thine. But wouldst thou share—
Advance!

Unto the soul of man the same voice spoke,
Advance!
From out the clouds, thunder-like it broke,
Advance!
Go track the comet in its wheeling race,
And drag the lightning from its hiding-place;
From out the night of ignorance and fears,
Advance!
For Love and Hope, borne by the coming years,
Advance!

All heard, and some obeyed the great command,
Advance!
It passed along from listening land to land,
Advance!
The strong grew stronger, and the weak grew strong,
As passed the war-cry of the World along—
Awake, ye nations, know your powers and rights—
Advance!
Through Hope and Work to Freedom's new delights—
Advance!

Knowledge came down and waved her steady torch,
Advance!
Eager purchased from many a mantle porch,
Advance!
As rapid lightning leaps from peak to peak,
The Gaul, the Goth, the Roman, and the Greek
The painted Briton, caught the winged word,
Advance!
And earth grew young, and carolled as a bird,
Advance!

A BROKEN HOME.

BY H. MARVEL.

It is Nelly's own fair hand, yet sadly blotted; blotted with her tears and blotted with yours.

——"It is all over, dear, dear Clarence! Oh, how I wish you were here to mourn with us! I can hardly now believe that our poor mother is indeed dead."

Dead! It is a terrible word! You repeat it with a fresh burst of grief. The letter is crumpled in your hand. Unfold it again, sobbing, and read on.

"For a week she had been failing every day; but on Saturday we thought her much better. I told her I felt sure she would live to see you again.

"'I shall never see him again, Nelly,' said she, bursting into tears."

Ah! Clarence, where is your youthful pride and strength now, with only that frail paper to annoy you, crushed in your grasp?

"She sent for father, and taking his hand in hers, told him she was dying. I am glad you did not see his grief. I was kneeling beside her, and she put her hand upon my head and let it rest there for a moment, while her lips moved, as if she were praying.

"'Kiss me, Nelly,' said she, growing fainter; 'kiss me again for Clarence.'

"A little while after, she died."

For a long time you remain with only that letter and your thoughts for company. You pace up and down your chamber; again you seat yourself, and lean your head upon the table, embedded by the very grief that you cherish still. The whole day passes thus; you excuse yourself from all companionship; you have not the heart to tell the story of your troubles to Dalton, least of all to Miss Dalton. How is this? Is sorrow too selfish or too holy?

Toward night-fall there is a calmer and stronger feeling. The voice of the present world comes to your ear again. But you move away from it unobserved to that stronger voice of God, in the Cataract. Great masses of angry cloud hang over the West; but beneath them the red harvest sun shines over the long reach of Canadian shore, and bathes the whirling rapids in splendor. You stroll alone over the quaking bridge, and under the giant trees of the Island, to the edge of the British Fall. You go out to the little shattered tower, and gaze down with sensations that will last till death, upon the deep emerald of those awful masses of water.

It is not the place for a bad man to ponder; it is not the atmosphere for foul thoughts or weak ones. A man is never better than when he has the humbled sense of himself; he is never so unlike the spirit of evil, as when his pride is utterly vanished. You linger looking upon the stream of fading sunlight that plays across the rapids, and down into the shadows of the depths below, lit up with their clouds of spray; yet farther down, your sight swims upon the black eddying masses, with white ribands streaming across their glassy surface; and your dizzy eye fastens upon the frail cockle-shells—their stout oarsmen dwindled to pigmies—that dance like atoms upon the vast chasm—or like your own weak resolves upon the whirl of Time.

Your thought, growing broad in the view, seems to cover the whole area of life; you set up your affections and your duties; you build hopes with fairy scenery, and away they all go, tossing like the relentless waters to the deep gulf, that gapes a hideous welcome! You sigh at your weakness of heart, or of endeavor, and your sighs float out into the breeze that rises ever from the shock of the waves, and whirl, empty-handed, to Heaven. You avow high purposes, and clench them with round utterance; and your voice like a sparrow's, is caught up in the roar of the fall, and thrown at you from the cliffs, and dies away in the solemn thunders of nature. Great thoughts of life come over you—of its work and destiny—of its affections and duties, and roll down swift—like the river—into the deep whirl of doubt and danger. Other thoughts grander and stronger, like the continuing rush of waters, come over you, and knit your purposes together with their weight, and crush you to exultant tears, and then leap, shattered and broken, from the very edge of your intent—into mists of fear!

The moon comes out, and gleaming through the clouds, braids its light fantastic bow upon the waters. You feel calmer as the night deepens. The darkness softens you; it hangs—like the pall that shrouds your mother's corpse—low and heavily to your heart. It helps your inward grief, with some outward show. It makes the earth a mourner; it makes the flashing water-drops so many attendant mourners. It makes the Great Fall itself a mourner, and its roar—a requiem!

The pleasure of travel is cut short. To one person of the little company of fellow-voyagers, you bid adieu with regret; pride, love, and hope point toward her, while all the gentler affections stray back to the broken home. Her smiles of parting is very gracious, but it is not after all, such smile as your warm heart pines for.

Ten days after, you are walking toward the old homestead, with such feelings as it never called up before. In the days of boyhood, there were triumphant thoughts of the gladness and the pride, with which, when grown to the stature of manhood, you would come back to that little town of your birth. As you have bent with your dreamy resolutions over the tasks of the cloister life, swift thoughts have flocked on you of the proud step, and prouder heart, with which you would one day greet the old acquaintances of boyhood; and you have regaled yourself on the jaunty manner with which you would meet old Dr. Ridlow; and the patronizing air, with which you would address the pretty, blue-eyed Madge.

It is late in the afternoon when you come in sight of the tall sycamores that shade your home; you shudder now lest you may meet any whom you once knew. The first, keen grief of youth seeks little of the sympathy of companions: it lies—with a sensitive man—bounded within the narrowest circles of the heart. They only who holds the key to its innermost recesses can speak consolation. Years will make a change: as the summer grows in fierce heats, the balminess of the violet banks of Spring, is lost in the odors of a thousand flowers; the heart as it gains in age, loses freshness, but wins breadth.

——Throw a pebble into the brook at its source, and the agitation is terrible, and the ripples chafe madly their narrowed banks; throw in a pebble, when the brook has become a river, and you see a few circles widening, and widening, until they are lost in the gentle, every-day murmur of its life!

You draw your hat over your eyes, as you walk toward the familiar door: the yard is silent: the night is falling gloomily; a few raindrops are spying in the trees. The mother's window, where—at such a season as this, it was her custom to sit watching your play, is shut: and the blinds are closed over it. The honeysuckle which grew over the window, and which she loved so much, has flung out its branches carelessly; and the spiders have hung their foul nets upon its tendrils.

And she, who made that home so dear to your boyhood—so real to your after years—standing amid all the flights of your youthful ambition, and your paltry cares (for they seem paltry now) and your doubts, and anxieties, and weakness of heart, like the light of your hope—burning ever there, under the shadow of the sycamores—a holy beacon, by whose guidance you always came to a sweet haven, and to a refuge from all your toils—is gone—gone forever!

The father is there indeed; belaved, respected, esteemed; but the boyish heart, whose old life is now reviving, leans more readily, and more kindly into that void, where once beat the heart of a mother.

Nelly is there;—cherished now with all the added love that is stricken off from her who has left you forever. Nelly meets you at the door.

——"Clarence!"

——"Nelly!"

There are no other words; but you feel her tears, as the kiss of welcome is given. With your hand joined in her's, you walk down the hall, into the old, familiar room—not with the jaunty, college step—not with any presumption on your dawning manhood—oh, no—nothing of this.

Quietly, meekly, feeling your whole heart shattered, and your mind feeble as a boy's, and your purposes nothing, and worse than nothing—with only one proud feeling, you fling your arm around the form of that gentle sister—the pride of a protector—the feeling—"I will care for you now, dear Nelly!" that is all. And even that, proud as it is, brings weakness.

You sit down together on the lounge; Nelly buries her face in her hands, sobbing.

"Dear Nelly," and your arm clasps her more fondly.

There is a cricket in the corner of the room, chirping very londly. It seems as if nothing else were living—only Nelly, Clarence, and noisy cricket. Your eyes fall on the chair where she used to sit; it is drawn up with the same care as ever, beside the fire.

"I am so glad to see you, Clarence," says Nelly, recovering herself; and there is a sweet, sad smile now. And sitting there beside you, she tells you of it all; of the day, and of the hour; and how she looked, and of her last prayer, and how happy she was.

"And did she leave no message for me, Nelly?"

"Not to forgot us, Clarence; but you could not!"

"Thank you, Nelly; and was there nothing else?"

"Yes, Clarence; to meet her, one day?"

You only press her hand.

Presently your father comes in. He greets you with far more than his usual cordiality. He keeps your hand a long time, looking quietly in your face, as if he were reading traces of some resemblance, that had never struck him before.

The father is one of those calm, impassive men, who shows little upon the surface, and whose feelings you have always thought, cold. But now, there is a tremulousness in his tones that you never remember observing before. He seems conscious of it himself, and forbears talking. He goes to his old seat, and after gazing at you a little while with the same steadfastness as at first, leans forward, and buries his face in his hands.

From that very moment, you feel a sympathy, and a love for him, that you have never known till then. And in after years, when suffering or trial came over you, and when your thoughts fly, as to a refuge, to that shattered home, you will recall that stooping image of the father—with his head bowed, and from time to time trembling convulsively with grief—and felt that there remains yet by the household fires, a heart of kindred love, and of kindred sorrow!

Nelly steals away from you gently, and stepping across the room, lays her hand upon his shoulder, with a touch, that says, as plainly as words could say it: "We are here, father!"

And he rouses himself—passes his arm around her—looks in her face fondly—draws her to him, and prints a kiss upon her forehead.

"Nelly, we must love each other now, more than ever."

Nelly's lips trembled, but she cannot answer; a tear or two go stealing down her cheek.

You approach them; and your father takes your hand again, with a firm grasp—looks at you thoughtfully—drops his eyes upon the fire, and for a moment there is a pause; "We are quite alone, now, my boy!"

——It is a broken Home!

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Dr. Kane is at present lecturing in Baltimore on this interesting subject. In one of these lectures he gave the following account of the people who inhabit the polar region around Baffin's Bay:

"The race of people who inhabit the country adjoining to Baffin's Bay and its tributaries are so little known that any thing in relation to them is caught up with avidity. This arrival furnishes us with a sight of some of their distinctive characteristics, in dress and otherwise. The dress of a married lady is composed of a pair of short seal skin pants, fur outside, extending nearly to the knee joint, where it meets with the legs of the boots, made of the same material, of of deer skin. The upper part of the person is covered with a 'jumper,' or a kind of sack, with a hood for the head, and sleeves, made whole, with the exception of a place for the head and arms. This also is made of seal skin, or deer skin, and in the warm weather is covered with a fancy colored cotton cloth sack. In the coldest and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a seal skin covering, without fur, placed in its stead. The dress of an unmarried lady is distinguished by a broad band, made of fancy figured webbing, about two and a half inches wide, sewed on each side of the front of their pants, extending nearly the whole length of them.

"A married woman can also be distinguished from an unmarried one by the hair, which in both cases is tied on the top of the head, and the ends of that of the married colored blue, and of the unmarried, red. This enables a gallant to net the amiable, without danger of making advances to some one already married, and getting a stray shot from an injured husband. The boots are made very neatly, slender, and well proportioned. The deer skins are dressed in a beautiful manner, simply by drying and rubbing them on a smooth stone. A pair of slippers completes the wardrobe of a lady in the Esquimaux country; these are made of deer skins, and neatly fringed around the top with white rabbit's fur. The clothing which was shown us was made in a very tasty and strong manner, every thread used being made of the sinews of the deer, and of course very durable. The dresses of the males are very similar to that of the married ladies, with the exception that they are longer and rather heavier. The Danes are scattered around among the Esquimaux, and furnish them with what foreign articles they may want, which are limited to steels for their spears, and some few ornaments for their dresses, and coloring for their hair and ladies' boots. The seal seems to furnish them with almost every thing they seem to require—food, clothing, and even fuel."

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE.—The following sketch of the celebrated action between the Constitution and the Guerriere is copied from the New York Evening Post, to which paper it was furnished by a "valued correspondent":

Having been an American prisoner on board the Guerriere during the famous battle between that frigate and the United States frigate Constitution, I propose giving you an account of that important action, which took place in June, 1812.

About two weeks previous to the engagement I left Boston in an American ship, which was captured by the Guerriere, some five days before she fell in with the Constitution.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerriere hove to, to gumble her to come up. As the Constitution neared us, Captain Dacres handed me his glass, and, asked me what I took her to be. My reply was, "She looks like a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerriere, which were fired, but with no effect, as the sea ran high. The Constitution made no reply, but, as I saw, was maneuvring for a position, during which Captain Dacres said to me, "Do you think she is going to strike without firing?" I replied, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about commencing, in which I could take no part, being only a prisoner, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres and said to him, "With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I can take no part." "Oh, certainly," said he, "and you had better go into the cock-pit, and should any of our men chance to get wounded, I shall feel obliged if you will assist the surgeons in dressing them." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cock-pit. There were the surgeons and surgeons' mates and attendants, sitting around a long table covered with instruments and all necessaries for dressing the wounded, as still as a funeral. Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder the Constitution gave that double broadside, which threw all in the cock-pit over in a heap on the opposite side of the ship.

For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock can not be imagined. Before those in the cock-pit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran down from the deck as freely as if a wash-tub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded and dying were handed down as rapidly as men could pass them, till the cock-pit was filled, with hardly room for the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg, some with one arm, and others wounded in almost every shape and condition. An officer who was on the table, having his arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" Another would utter some joke that would make even the dying smile, and so constant and freely were the playful remarks from the maimed and even dying, that I almost doubted my own senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into a space of not over fifteen or twenty minutes, before the firing ceased. I then went upon deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time!

The Constitution looked perfectly fresh—and, even at this time, those on board the Guerriere did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the Guerriere was a mere rolling log—almost entirely at the mercy of the sea. Her colors all shot away, her main-mast and mizen-mast both gone by the board, and her foremast standing by the mere honey-comb the shot had made. Capt. Dacres stood, with his officers, surveying the scene—all, all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment a boat was seen putting off from the hostile ship for the Guerriere. As soon as within speaking distance, a young gentleman (Midshipman Read, now Commodore Read, hailed and said, "I wish to see the officer in command of this ship."

At this, Captain Dacres stepped forward and answered. Midshipman Read then said: "Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?"

At this Captain Dacres appeared amazed, but, recovering himself, and looking up and down, he deliberately replied: "Well, I don't know; our mizen-mast is gone, our main-mast is gone; and upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag!"

"Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mate?"

Captain Dacres replied: "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers."

Midshipman Read replied: "Oh, no; we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Captain Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said: "How have our situations been suddenly reversed! You are now free, and I a prisoner!"

All the boats of both ships were now put in requisition to remove the wounded on board the Constitution. So dreadful was the condition of many of them, that two days were nearly consumed in the removal; after which the Guerriere was burned, with all her stores, armament, etc. The Constitution having recently come out of port, had no room to take scarcely an article.

Who can imagine the joy I experienced in finding myself again under American colors, or the pride I felt, at finding, from Commodore Hull down to the most humble man on board, an entire absence of everything like a boastful or even a triumphant look, at their wonderful victory. Captain Dacres kept his state-room till we arrived in port. About two hundred of his men were necessarily ironed, as the ship was so crowded. Charles Morris, (now Commodore,) the first officer of the Constitution, had a ball through his body, and for several days his recovery was doubtful; during which he sent for me to come to his room, and I well remember his perfect uneoneern for himself, although the surgeon had apprised him of his danger. Every courtesy and kindness was by Captain Hull and his officers extended to their prisoners.

On Sunday, about noon, the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. I was sent on shore in the boat. The harbor between the ship and wharves was now covered with boats to learn the news. To the first boat that we neared, we hailed, 'The Constitution has captured the Guerriere.' Instantly the two men in the boat took off their hats and violently struck them on the side of the boat, and, rising, gave cheer upon cheer. They hailed other boats, and thus the air was rent with cheers, and the victory passed along till it reached the wharf, and then spread like wild-fire all over the city and country.

It is now nearly forty years since the transaction of that day proved to the Americans that British frigates were not invincible. Who can remember that day, without feeling a glow of pride, that so early in the war, and in a manner so unprecending, a victory so perfect should have been achieved! I write this statement without notes, but believe it to be, in the main, accurate.

In justice to Captain Dacres, I add, that there was none of the boasting on his part during the action, which has to him been attributed, as he did not know the ship, till Midshipman Read announced her name and commander.

THE LITERARY CAREER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The notorious usurper, as is generally known, has figured somewhat largely as an author. He is a man of books, as well as acts. We will notice some of his exploits in the field of letters, before mounting his high political horse, at the head of the army. His first publication was entitled "Political Reveries." It appeared in 1832. At that time, Constitution-making was all the rage, and Louis Napoleon could not resist the fancy of trying his hand. His programme consisted of Universal Suffrage, Two Chambers, an Emperor as head of the Executive, and Hereditary Transmission, sanctioned by the people. "Such a Government," he maintained, "would be strong without despotism, free without anarchy, and independent without conquest." This work was afterwards regarded by the author as an exaggerated, youthful effusion.

His next production, entitled "Political and Military Considerations on Switzerland," appeared in 1833. The Swiss Government gave him the freedom of a citizen in token of acknowledgment.

In the year 1834 Louis Napoleon was appointed Captain of Artillery, with the exercises of which he had always been quite familiar. The next year he published "A Manual of Artillery," describing the details of the science in all its branches.

"Napoleonic Ideas" was published in 1839, subsequent to the affair of Strasburg, his voyage to America, his return to Europe, the debates relating to him between Switzerland and France, and his residence in England. This gave a greater publicity to that work than to either of the preceding. The "Ideas" compose a kind of disquisition on Imperial Government, maintaing its compatibility with freedom and peace.

"Historical Fragments" was the first work written during his imprisonment. This appeared in 1841. Its subject is a comparison between the French Revolution of 1830 and the English Revolution of 1688.

In 1842 he published "Analysis of the Sugar Question," a copy of which was sent to each member of both Chambers.

The same year was published "Extinction of Pauperism," in which he maintains the policy of establishing agricultural colonies in all regions yet uncultivated. In reply to an address of thanks from an old working man, Louis Napoleon says: "An expression of sympathy on the part of the people is a thousand times more valuable to me than all the official flatteries which are lavished on those in power by the parties of every Government. I shall always labor in the interest of the masses of the people, which, although the source of all rights and of all wealth, is without political rights as well as without a secure position."

"The Past and the Future of Artillery" was published in 1848. This treats of the effect of artillery on military operations since the invention of gunpowder, and on the technical details of the science.

Besides these, there is a multitude of his legislative productions; Letters on Politics, History, etc. Translations from the German, especially from Schiller, and various articles in periodicals. It is hardly time, we fear, for him to become a fugitive production himself. [New York Tribune.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAGS.—There is a church actually existing, near Bergen, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relieves outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey and white of eggs. We have not yet reached this pitch of audacity in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederick the Second, of Prussia, set up a limited papier mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1765, he little thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out, of his snuff-boxes, by the slight-of-hand of advancing art. At present, we old-fashioned English, who haunt cathedrals and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not very long since it would have seemed as impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass, as to erect a pagoda of soap bubbles; yet the thing is done. When we think of a psalm sung by one thousand voices pealing through an edifice made of old rags, and the universal element bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what can and what cannot be achieved by science and art under the training of steady old Time. [Dickens's Household Words.

CHAPEAUX.—We commend to the attention of our military friends the following extract from a recent publication, entitled "The Old Guard of Napoleon":

"One day, after a review of the troops, Napoleon, standing in the Hall of the Marshals, surrounded by the chiefs of the separate corps, broke out into one of those biting sarcasms which so often made those whose who heard them. He began with hats. 'Decidedly, gentlemen,' said he, 'I do not wish to see my troops any more wear chapeaux. It is always placed on the head in such a manner as to make a gutter of one corner. It is as disagreeable to the sight as injurious to the health of the soldier. It is ridiculous in a day of rain or great heat, or as to-day, when we have had both together, to see a soldier covered with a narrow hat, badly shaped, which protects the face from neither sun nor rain. One only needed to see them in Italy and Egypt; poor fellows! I suffered for them."

LAZIEST YET.—During the summer of 1846, corn being scarce in the upper country, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having worn threadbare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of charity to bury him. Accordingly he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens, the following conversation took place:

"Hallo! what have you there?"

"Poor old Mr. S."

"What are you going to do with him?"

"Bury him."

"What! is he dead? I hadn't heard of his death."

"No, he is not dead; but he might as well be, for he has no corn and is too lazy to work for any."

"That is too cruel for civilized people; I'll give him two bushels of corn myself, rather than see him buried alive."

Mr. S. raised the cover and asked, in his usual dragging tone, "Is it s-h-e-l-l-e-d?"

"No, but you can soon shell it."

"D-r-i-v-e on, h-o-y-s."

WHAT WHALERS CAN DO.—The Polynesian of Dec. 6, under the above caption, says: By the following extract from the log of the American whale-ship Saratoga, Capt. E. Harding, it will be seen, says the Polynesian, that he attained a higher northern latitude than had previously been explored. Captain Beechy in the Blossom, in 1826, reached the latitude of 70 deg. 30 minutes, in his ship, and explored with his boats to the 71st deg. 25 minutes. Captain Harding has therefore been ten miles further north than Captain Beechy, or any other navigator of whom we have now a recollection.

"September 1, 1851, lat. 71 deg. 50 minutes north, long. 159 deg. 40 minutes west, 271 deg. north, the depth of water was six fathoms. Proceeding to the northward and eastward, the depth of the water gradually increased to 30 fathoms. Experienced here severe gales, with a heat of 15 miles between packed ice, to the northward and westward, and land to the southward and eastward. In the bite, saw whales in great numbers, gradually working north. The Saratoga on her return passed Behring's Straits on the first of October; navigating with much difficulty through ice, with heavy gales."

Most of the oil procured in 1850, was taken in from lat. 68 deg. to 70 deg. north, long. 165 deg. west. The observation of Captain Harding, of large numbers of whales in lat. 71 deg., and that they were still pushing on north, will indicate where these "delicate monsters" are to be looked for another season. All the whales taken by the Saratoga, were in these high latitudes.

CANAL THROUGH FLORIDA.—Resolutions favorable to the construction of a Ship Canal through Florida, and calling upon Congress to undertake the work, have passed the lower branch of the Alabama Legislature. The subject is worthy of the consideration of our own Legislature.

DR. NOTT.—The 98th anniversary of the birth of this celebrated divine, was recently celebrated by himself and numerous friends at his house in Franklin.

TOM PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.—An *omnium gatherum* of all sorts of people, and, as it appears, of both sexes, met in New York, on the evening of the 29th ult., to celebrate the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of Paine's birth-day by a ball and supper in the City Assembly Rooms. Such proceedings and speeches as were promulgated on the occasion are not likely to promote Paine's posthumous popularity. Among other toasts was the following:

Woman—Through her influence man partook of the tree of knowledge. Though driven from the garden where it grew, she gained knowledge enough to make an Eden where ever she may be.

To this toast a Mrs. Rose, a Polish lady, responded—and gallantry for the sex forbids any other remark than the bare announcement.

NEW BANK.—A bill to charter a new bank at Huntsville, has passed the Alabama Legislature.

PAID.—The Messrs. Brown, of Brown's Hotel, Washington, have received $4500 for entertaining Kossuth and suite during their visit to the Capital.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of January amount to $1,045 13. Blocks have been received from the State of Mississippi and from the city of New Bedford.

SALEM RAILROAD.—Seven miles of this Railroad is now traversed by a locomotive, and the laying of the track onward is progressing rapidly.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—It is stated that Queen Isabella is so delighted at becoming a mother, that she has announced her intention of increasing her family, and has forbidden her subjects to take the customary oath of allegiance to the first princess, as she "hopes to present that nation with a son very shortly."

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—The bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the relief and passage home from Spain of the pardoned Lopez prisoners—provided that nothing in the act should be construed into an approbation of any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the United States—passed the House of Representatives on 29th January, by a vote of 91 to 71.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. T. L. Skinner, a venerable old man, 84 years of age, died suddenly on the evening of the 29th ult., while attending a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Eggleston, at Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn. His daughter observed him lean forward, to take off his rubbers, as she supposed, and not stirring for some time, she shook him, when it was discovered that he was dead. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, but was pastor of a church for many years, in Frostburg, Maryland, whence he removed to Brooklyn about a year ago.

STEAMERS TO IRELAND.—The New York and Galway Steamship Company, whose proposals were brought to the attention of the United States Senate the other day by Mr. Stockton, are to consist of four first-class ocean steamships, of not less than 2000 tons measurement, of the approved American clipper model, with all the modern improvements for speed, safety, and comfort to passengers, to run from Jersey City and New York to Galway, stopping at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the completion of the telegraph to that port, from whence European news could be sent to New Orleans in six days after leaving London, as Galway is only 1647 miles, or five and a half days running time from St. John's.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Whitney, of Pacific Railroad celebrity, has recently announced, through the New York Journal of Commerce, that it is his intention to accept the proposition of England to construct the proposed road across the British portion of North America, unless our present Congress should encourage him in his original design.

William Channcey Langdon, who has lately become attached to the United State Patent Office at Washington, is now (though occupying the part of a scientific officer under the government, barely twenty years of age—he first became interested in astronomy at the age of twelve years, which at fourteen, by the count of 1846, and the lectures of Dr. Lardner, which made their appearance there simultaneously.

From the Portland Transcript.

OUR KATY.... By EMILY B. PAUL.

There's a pattering of light footsteps
Across the sanded floor,
And a face like the laughing sunshine
Peeps in at the half-shut door;
'Tis a vision of dream-like beauty,
With tresses of pale gold,
And eyes like the violet blossoms
That first to the Spring unfold.

With a brow like the first pure snow-flake
That floats to the frozen earth,
And lips all dimpled, and parting
With a smile of bewitching mirth;
Half hid by the trembling shadow
That robes her mystical grace,
I've seen through the opening portal
The light of her beautiful face.

One look of endearing welcoming
And I fold in my sheltering arms
And hide on my thrilling bosom
The wealth of her glowing charms;
One moment she lends her sweet presence,
One moment she lingers and smiles,
And the light of her loving spirit
The gloom of my heart beguiles.

Then away, with a fawn-like footstep,
She glides o'er the sanded floor,
And the voice of her silvery laughter
Floats back through the open door.
She is gone, like a gush of music
Breathed out in the pathless air,
Like a rainbow, that archeth the heavens
To bend but a moment there.

Yet there dwells in my lonesome spirit
The light which her gladness brought,
And my soul with a thousand bright visions
And a thousand sweet fancies is fraught.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.—But few of our readers are prepared for the declaration that the annual manufacture of shoes and boots in Massachusetts, for the Southern market, exceeds twenty millions of dollars! Yet such is said to be the fact; and it is one which should rouse our capitalists to the necessity of making an effort, to secure a portion at least of this very profitable business to our city. [N. Y. Courier.

Well, why should it not "rouse" our Southern "capitalists to the necessity of making an effort" to make the whole "business" a strictly home trade!

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The argument on the motion to enter judgment of divorce, and to allow, as to defendant, the making of a case, or to enter a bill of exceptions, resulted in an order of the Court granting a judgment of divorce and allowance to Mrs. Forrest of $3000 a year from the commencement of the suit. (payment on the voluntary allowance of $1500 a year to be credited from that time.) Mrs. Forrest is to resign her right in dower, and Mr. F. is at liberty, if he can do so, to give satisfactory security for the $3000 a year, instead of its being a lien upon his real estate.

FLORIDA RAILROAD.—We learn from the Tallahassee Floridian that about $120,000 of the stock in the Florida Central Railroad have already been taken. This, with $80,000 guaranteed by the State, brings the amount up to $200,000. The Floridian believes that this is not half the stock that can and will be taken, as soon as it is known that the work will be certainly carried out. The commissioners have issued a call for a meeting of the stockholders, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of choosing directors.

A NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The following is the substance of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives, by Dr. Olds, to amend the postage law:

The bill abolishes the complex tariff on newspapers existing in the Post-office department, and substitutes a rate of one cent on all printed matter, whether newspapers or any thing else, weighing over two ounces and a half, and one cent for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. This is for distances less than two thousand miles; beyond that distance twice this rate is to be charged. Newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the office of publication, which weigh less than half an ounce are to be charged at half these rates. The postage is to be paid in advance, either at the place where the printed matter is mailed, or at the office where it is delivered. The postage on occasional newspapers, etc., is to be considered as unpaid, unless it be paid in advance, at the place where they are mailed. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent by mail. Publishers of newspapers may send a single copy of their publications to each other, and forward bills and receipts free with the newspapers to their subscribers.

MISSING EMIGRANT VESSELS.—Three vessels with nearly one thousand emigrants, which left the port of Dublin for New York early in October last, have not since been heard of, and very serious apprehensions prevail for their safety.

We learn from a late English paper, that the ship Senator, with upwards of 300 famigrants on board, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of November for New York, had arrived at Foyal on the 10th ult., in distress, having been dismasted in a violent gale, which she encountered 10 or 12 days after leaving the British channel. She had been baffled about on the ocean for nearly a month, and no doubt there was immense suffering on board.

J. G. BRADLEY'S FACTS OF COLONIZATION.—The Cincinnati papers state that a letter has been addressed by James G. Birney, to a colored convention at that place, declaring in favor of the emigration of the blacks in this country to Africa, as a refuge from their inferior condition here, and as presenting the best promise of their future elevation and happiness. A change has recently taken place in Mr. B.'s mind on this subject, and the fact is both significant and important.

A GOOD HIT.—The Boston Transcript says that Gov Everett, in his admirable lecture before the Mercantile Library Association in that city, related the following incident, which occurred during his residence in London as American Minister:

He received official notice from the authorities of one of the inland counties of England that an American was confined in one of their public institutions. He was represented as a sailor, half pauper and half rogue, who would be released from confinement upon condition that he would be taken in charge, and provided for by Mr. Everett. A reply was sent to the local authorities to send along the destitute American, though he would be of little use in either of his capacities of pauper or rogue; still he could be aided and sent home by the American Consul, as a distressed seaman.

It was found, said Mr. Everett, to be the medium of relieving the British Empire of the burden of supporting one of my countrymen, and I could but add in my letter—in answer to their local authorities—that, were the English Minister resident at Washington, to take charge of all the British subjects who were in the public institutions in the United States, as rogues and paupers, he would have an increase of his official duties."

DISCOVERY.—The Roman papers say that a prophecy of St. Malachy was last month discovered in the Vatican Library of Rome, which predicts that there are only to be nine Popes after the year 1851.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Blackburn has withdrawn from the Minden (La.) Herald.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The temperance people of the State of New York, recently had a monster procession at Albany. A petition to the Legislature to abolish the rum traffic, containing between two and three hundred thousand names is to be presented. A women's temperance convention was held at Albany on the 28th ult.

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VOLME II. NUMBER 3. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 55.

Divin Revelation.

IWPER.

All truth is from thscmpiternal sonrce
Of light Divine. It Egypt, Greece and Rome
Drew from the strcm below. More tavorst we
Drink, when we chose it, at the fountain head.
To them it flowed much mingled and defiled.
With hurtful error, rejudice and dreams.
Illusive of philosophy so-called,
But falsely. Sages after sages strove
In vain to filter off a mystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often much enhanced
The thirst that slaked it, and not seldom bred
Infatuation and diliraim wild.
In vain they pushed inquiry to the birth
And spring time of the world; asked Whence is man?
Why formed at all? and wherefore as he is?
Where must he end? Is soul his Maker? with what rites
Adore him? Will he hear, accept, and bless?
Or does he sit regardless of his works?
Has man within him an immortal seed?
Or does the tomb take all? If he survive
His ashes, where? and in what weal or woe
Knots worthy of solution, which alone
A Deity could solve. Their answers vague
And all at random, fabulous and dark,
Left them as dark themselves. Their rules of life
Defective and unsanctioned, proved too weak
To bind the roving appetite, and lead
Blind nature to a God not yet revealed.
'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries, except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life,
That fools discover it and stray no more.
Who tell me, dignified and sapient sir,
My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of Academus—is this fable or true?
Is Christ the nbler teacher, or the schools?
If Christ, then why resort at every turn
To Athens, or to Rome, for wisdom short
Of man's occasions, when in Him reside
Peace, Knowledge, Comfort—an infathomable
store?
Or oft when Paul has served us with a text,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached?
Men, at if now alive, would sit content
And learn of fallible learners of a Saviour's worth,
Preach who might Such was their love of
trut.

Their thir of knowledge; and their candor too!

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 8, 1852.

Since my last letter to you, the European plot has thickened.

Never did a minister, and certainly at no period of his long ministerial career, did Lord Palmerston seem to be more firmly established in office than this very moment, when the public was astounded at the announcement, *in the Times* of the resignation

Ag[ain] As to all matters of this nature the leading journal, however (counts by its information, is, when positive, almost infallible. Otherwise the announcement would have been at once rejected as incredible. Incredible as it might have appeared, it was, notwithstanding, precisely true. It consequence of internal disagreements, the Cabinet had found it necessary for Lord Palmerston to resign.

That Palmerston, was a great favorite at home there can be no doubt: personally he was incomparably the most popular of all the ministers, and even in his official character, he possessed the confidence of the great bulk of the nation, whilst those do did not trust him could not help admiring and liking him. The aristocrats he charmed by his elegance, suavity, and *esprit*, as wells conciliated by the conservative moderation of his views on points of home politics; the more advanced liberals, on the other hand, aplauded his manifestos against foreign despotism, his remonstrances with Austria and Naples, his jealous watchfulness of the Russian Autocrat, his friendly behavior towards Kosuth. Whilst all classes could not but admire the frank kindliness and never-failing gentlemanly courtesy of his manners, his patriotism—for whatever may have been his faults or his errors, he was always true, to his character as an Englishman and as a British Minister—and his eminent tact and ability as a Parliamentary debater and orator. With all his popularity, however, and notwithstanding his rare and undeniable ministorial acquirements and abilities, Lord Palmerston has been compelled to quit office.

The necessity has not arisen from public opinion at home; it must therefore have originated either from the condition and requirements of our foreign politics, or from some internal cabinet difficulties, or from both of these causes in conjunction.

That Lord Palmerston, much as he has been and is admired at home, is viewed with very different feelings almost universally abroad, is no secret to any one. But it is impossible to suppose that his general foreign policy can have been displeasing to his colleagues, who, indeed, (Lord John Russell especially and most emphatically,) have at various times, and on one signal occasion within the last two years, expressed their full approbation of it. Besides, a semi-official announcement has, since his retirement, appeared in a ministerial journal, most distinctly declaring that the same line of policy will be followed by the Earl Granville, Lord Palmerston's accomplished successor, as by Lord Palmerston himself. It is, however, very possible that in a number of minor transactions, and in some particulars of tone, time and manner, relating to transactions of principal importance, Lord Palmerston's dispatches and diplomacy may not have been such as to command the approval of his colleagues. It appears, too, that he has acted very much apart from the other members of the cabinet, although they have shared with him the public responsibility of his proceedings, and that even the Prime Minister himself has found him a troublesome independent colleague. For some time past there has been a coolness and distance between these great personages; the Foreign Minister has found himself, moreover, excluded from the confidence and hospitalities of his Royal Mistress. The Parisian *coup d'etat* brought matters to a crisis. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary took quite different views of this event, the latter giving to it, as it is said, his *unqualified* approval, and, apart from each other, the two great men were holding with Paris communications of a contrary tenor. They and their respective agents in Paris were thus playing a game of cross purposes, and Lord Normanby, our Ambassador there, who seems to have directly or indirectly received advices from both parties, was placed between them in a situation of unenviable perplexity

This was a state of things which, of course, could not be suffered to continue. A cabinet meeting was suddenly summoned, and Lord Palmerston retired.

What we know more than the above reference to this business is confined to negatives. It was *not*, we are most positively assured by the Times, either the influence of the *Grays* (as unpopular throughout the British empire as Palmerston was popular,) or the power of Austria or both united which compelled the Foreign Secretary to resign. Britain is thankful to be assured of this, for it would never be endured that Palmerston should be a sacrifice either to the private animosity of the much disliked Grey-clan, or to the political animosity of the hated Austrian despotism.

Earl Granville, who succeeds Lord Palmerston, has no high a reputation, not only in Britain, but throughout Europe, that the fall of the latter noblemen is less felt and deplored than otherwise it would be. Still the retirement of Lord Palmerston (and with him of his Under-Secretary,) has given such a shock to the Cabinet as to dislocate its parts and perplexed its relations, that many look for the eventual resignation of the Whig ministry. By the bye, talking of ministerial appointments, Earl Granville held several appointments, now of course vacant, and how to fill up these, and the Under-Secretaryship, is now the problem. Lord John, it is thought, will look to the Peelites.

I noticed in your journal for Nov. 29, a paragraph so curiously incorrect, that I take this opportunity of supplying authentic information. Frederick Peel, the *second* son (I believe,) of the late Sir Robert Peel, is a young man of great ability and promise. He is not yet twenty-eight years of age, neither is he member for Tamworth. The *eldest* son, the present Sir R. Peel, is now, I believe, twenty-nine years of age, and is member for Tamworth, in his father's place. He has been a gay, and is still a hot-headed and rather coarse young man, but is by no means destitute of ability. He is a fluent and rather effective speaker. Frederic Peel, the recently appointed Under Secretary, is not and never has been a Radical, but both before and since his father's death has sat and voted of the Conservatives—the Free-Trade Conservatives, otherwise called the Peelites, including such distinguished men as Sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, the (late) Earl of Lincoln (now in the upper house as Duke of Newcastle,) Mr. Cardwell, the (late,) Lord Francis Egerton (now in the upper house as Earl of Ellesmere,) &c. So nearly, however, does the political creed of the Peelite party approximate to that of the moderate Whigs, who constitute our present government, that it must be rather personal feelings, habits, and recollections, that keep them still apart, than any important difference of political opinion.

Kossuth's late colleagues in office, Prince Esterhazy and Count Louis Batthyany, have during the last few weeks addressed the public on the affairs of Hungary and the merits of Kossuth. Both agree that Kossuth's mobility of character, and the extremes to which he pushed his views and purposes, were the occasion of his country's ruin. On these matters Batthyany has a paramount claim to be heard. He and his brother have for years, *par noble fratrum*, been the noblest names amongst Hungarian patriots and statesmen. They have been throughout dignified, consistent, disinterested. They have never stooped to court the incense of popular adulation. They have adhered to their country's cause with a constant bravery and unwavering loftiness superior to the bearing of Kossuth. They know nothing of the arts of demagogues, though possessing the eloquence which might have served such occupation; but they possess their nations *unaltered* veneration and love. The lustre of their fame shines with "purest ray serene." What then says Batthyany of Kossuth? I quote a part of his judgment, be it remembered, not of a despot's minion, but of a noble Hungarian patriot:

"And in asserting that, with the exception of a contemptible faction, it was at the commencement the loyal intention of every one in Hungary, to maintain the union with Austria, I do not—whatever may have been done since—exclude Kossuth himself.

"The very versatility of his mind and temper, which makes him embrace every novelty with so much ardour and such sanguine expectations, is the best proof that, although stamped by nature for an agitator, he was honest and sincere in this respect, and would have remained so had Austria kept her side of the bargain. Besides, what could have induced any man of common sense in Hungary at that period to overstep the bounds of constitutional legality, the attainment of which had been the constant aim of so many Diets, and which was for the first time fully sanctioned and supported by guarantees which it was fondly hoped would render such a desirable state permanent—at a time, too, when he who had provoked a struggle would have been left alone, because the country had every thing to lose and nothing to gain by it? Yes, I repeat, Kossuth himself was sincerely desirous of keeping up the connection with Austria on the terms that had been agreed to. But when the underhand practices that had been carried on could no longer be concealed; when unexpected Blows were dealt in the dark with the intention of wearing Hungary out and exhausting her strength and patience in fruitless struggles, then it was that Kossuth's impetuous and restless temper and inherent weakness of his character and laxity of principle predominated over his better feelings. Ambition and a hankering after notoriety, and the suppleness with which he always yielded to the most pressing and least scrupulous, placed him first in contradiction with himself, and then involved him—and it may be said, also, the other Ministers in an inconsistent policy, and finally led him to the self-willed and arbitrary measures which accelerated the Fall of the Batthyany Ministry. It is unnecessary to charge a man with more failings and follies than he has been guilty of. Kossuth has already enough to answer for before the tribunal of public opinion respecting his political conduct, what was unquestionably the main cause of the ruin and downfall of his country.

"Deficient in the knowledge of men and things, in the steadfast bearing, cool judgment, and comprehensive mind of a statesman, and without the firm hand of a ruler; setting at naught all sound calculation while he played a game of chance and staked the fate of the nation on the cast of a die; encountering danger with hair-brained temerity when distant, but shrinking from it when near; elated and overbearing in prosperity, but utterly prostrate in adversity; wanting the strength and intrepidity of character that alone commands homage and obedience from others, while he suffered himself to be made the tool of every intriguer he came in connection with; mistaking his manifold accomplishments and natural genius for an aptitude to govern a country in times of trouble; and setting, in the flights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a course of the most impolitic measures, and grasped the highest power in the realm by dubious means; but when, scarcely in possession of it suffered it to be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had himself most injudiciously raised to high station, and against whom, although he had received repeated warnings as well as proofs of his treachery and worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to proceed—by the man whom he had hoped to ensnare while he crouched beneath him in abject fear, but by whom he was finally outwitted.

* * * * * * *

"He would have acted more wisely and rendered a more essential service to his country, if, after his liberation from the thraldom of detention, he had appeared before the world in the simple character of a private individual. The conspicuous part which he took in the affairs of his country, and his subsequent misfortunes, would have secured general respect, while the modesty of his demeanor, by effacing from the minds of his countrymen the recollection of the faults and errors he committed, and through which Hungary has been brought to her present state of a precedence by courtesy among his companions in exile, and placed him in a position to receive that useful advice and assistance which they would have gladly offered him for the purpose of hereafter repairing by a course of sound and moral policy the injuries inflicted on the land of his birth. But instead of acting in this manner, he has set himself up as the Dictator of his countrymen. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of those who, although far from wishing to fetter his activity, are not disposed to admit his claims, publicly to protest against his proceedings. Without dwelling any longer on the weighty motives for caution which may be deduced from his past career, I will merely observe that his pretensions to be still regarded as Governor is more barefaced from the circumstances attending his resignation. The circumstances are these: He was summoned by Georgi and three members of the ministry to resign. He instantly complied, and resigned the Governorship without convening the Council of State, that he was bound by law to consult on every important occasion. He resigned without intimating his intention of doing so to the other three ministers, (of whom I was one) and who were, consequently, quite unaware of the fact. He did not resign his authority into the hands of the ministers, as under such circumstances he was bound to do, but into the hands of Georgi. He even invested Georgi with a power and authority, with which he had not invested himself—viz: the dictatorship. He delegated a power which he only held himself personally, and, in fact provisionally, by a direct mandate of the Diet. He resigned in the name of the ministry, which he had no right whatever to do.

"Although it may be safely affirmed that he was in a state of moral and physical coercion when he gave in his resignation, it must be borne in mind that he voluntarily confirmed this act when he was free from all restraint, and could never be persuaded to resume his abandoned power, neither at Lugos, in the midst of General Bem's army, nor subsequently at Mehadia, when Bem earnestly requested him to do so, and try the last chance that remained of success; to which request he again returned a negative answer in writing. By thus acting, he abandoned Hungary to her fate, and exposed all those who had taken part in the war to the vengeance of Austria. He confirmed his avowed intention of retiring into private life, by crossing the frontier and entering the Turkish dominions before the capitulation of Vialgos could possibly be known to him, and while there were still fortresses and armies in Hungary, by which the national cause could have been sustained. In his letter of refusal to General Bem, he in fact, suggested the expediency of calling together some eminent men in order to form a provisional government. On his arrival at Widdin, he again publicly declared (in a letter since published) his resolution of retiring into private life—a resolution which for a short time he acted upon."

The communication from which these extracts are taken is dated from Paris, addressed to the editor of the Times, and signed "Count Ladislaus Batthyany." You will not fail to notice the admirable idiomatic English in which it is written. Verily, these Hungarian patriot leaders seem to possess the gift of tongues. None of Kossuth's many accomplishments is more remarkable that the rapidity and ease with which he has made himself absolute master, for all purposes, of the English language.

As to French affairs, what is to be said? Louis Napoleon, or Napoleon Louis, as for some years he has been accustomed to sign himself in virtue of his being the eldest scion of his uncle's family, has been installed at Notre Dame as what? President is certainly not the right name by which to express his dignity, but as yet no other has been invented. The ceremony on New Year's day wanted nothing but the crown to make it a more than royal, an imperial coronation. The Autocrat, having been installed where the rulers of France have ever been crowned, proceeded to take up his residence at the Tuileries, the splendid seat of French royalty. And soon he is about to issue a new coinage bearing his own effigy. What are these but royal doings? Meantime he exercises a power far more absolute than has ever been wielded by any former ruler of France, his uncle not excepted. Naples limits its own tyranny far outdone, and the Neapolitan despot, and hitherto without a compeer on his "bad eminence," as said to have smiled a smile of ineffable satisfaction, when he obtained information of the doings of the Parisian President. The most illustrious men imprisoned without charge, and released (some of them) without explanation or apology; hundreds of meaner victims seized and deported at the mere will of the Autocrat, without warning given, or amount rendered to any; thousands of unoffending citizens and strangers shot down, to strike a panic into the heart of all opposition: these are the deeds by which Louis Napoleon has outdone Austrian cold-blooded and unscrupulous tyranny and eclipsed Neapolitan infamy. Meanwhile, the congratulations of Austria: an autograph letter (as it is said,) of approval and thanks from the Czar, whose minister in Paris is reported to have been the President's friend and counsellor in the *coup de main*, and certainly hastened, at the very earliest hour possible, to tender his official thanks and countenance to the usurper: the blessing of the Pope, who has signified his entire fatherly approval and satisfaction in beholding the deeds of his dutiful son; and the fraternal smile and embrace of his Majesty of Naples, must and will atone to the Sultan or Shuh who now rules the French for the cool neutrality of England and the dignified reserve of the American Minister, who has behaved in a manner worthy of the *true Republic* that he represents.

It is clear that the powers to which I have referred have joined in fact, whether or not in form, in a common league of despotism, a league which seriously threatens the cause of liberty throughout the world, the peace of Europe, and the progress of humanity. In Piedmont and the Low Countries only on the city still find a home. And how long it will be before Piedmont is subverged amidst the ocean of despotic power and principles which surround her on every side, it is impossible to say. What remains then, but that, on behalf of the liberty and progress of the World, Britain and America draw closer the bonds of alliance and amity?

Louis Napoleon has decreed the outline of a Constitution.—There will be a Council of State and Senate, both the one and the other composed of his own creatures, and entirely dependent upon himself for continuance in office, and a Chamber of Representatives, elected for five years, *which he may dissolve at pleasure*, and for twelve months following carry on government without the interference or existence of any such body—the Senate voting, in that case, whatever supplies may be needed. The public are not to be admitted to the legislative discussions, and all political writing to be absolutely interdicted to the general press. The *Moniteur* alone will utter that which the President directs or decrees.

And for this the Parisian populace shouts applause to Louis Napoleon. Yet we cannot wonder. Since 1790, how many constitutions have been rapturously accepted by the French people, and never, from the commencement of the great Revolution till the inauguration of the Emperor in 1804, was there, notwithstanding the univeral suffrage, a minority of 50,000 votes. It is then, now, matter for surprise that, mangre all that Jesuit influence, military intimidation, police espionage and terrorism, official trickery and finangement could do, there has been found a minority of nearly 700,000 votes, and that in Paris a third of the suffrages were given against Napoleon. Besides, if he were refused, what was to be done?

My next will give some account of our Continental Committee.

X. Y.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Existence.

How mysteriously sublime a fact is human existence! and to the unbeliever, an enigma past all his powers of solution. "What is my existence?" his wondering thoughts demand: "is it a dream, mingled with variegated scenes of joy and sorrow, that will soon dissolve in thin air, and leave not a wreck behind to tell that once it was? Or is it a substantial reality? and if so, from whence did it come? His anxious thoughts sweep back over the waste of departed years—to some dim and broken recollection in the early twilight of memory—and beyond that all is mystery, and utter darkness beclouds the morn of his being. "When did I begin to be? or am I eternal? and have I just awoke to conscious life? Was I made for the present and circumstances alone? Shall I exist forever, or like many on whom I have looked and loved, and whose fate I now deplore, shall I lay me down and die? And die! and oh! what is it to die? Does death extinguish forever this vital flame? or may it be an entrance into some future state and scene? and if so, what, what must be my condition there—one of joy or sorrow? How dark, oh! how utterly dark to me is all that men call futurity! And yet, if there be no future—if I, and all the countless millions of my sorrowing race, exist only through the anxious moments of life's brief day—a day spent in the fruitless search for joy—and then we sleep never more to wake, then my existence is a mystery, a mockery and a curse.

"Ah! if, this be so, why did the great Unknown cause an existence only to give consciousness of wo? why implant within me desires so ardent and so great, only that they may be terminated in the bitterness of disappointment?"

Such are some of the troubled and bewildered meditations of the mind without faith in God, or trust in the Revelations which He has given to man. But, though faithless, he is not hopeless, nor fearless; he cannot extinguish these deep and universal instincts of humanity: his soul cannot be confined to the limits of its clayey tabernacle, for even to earth—but it will spring away and out into unknown, ethereal fields. The soul, although embarrassed by imperfection, and surrounded by dissolution, projects plans that will occupy the ages of eternity to accomplish, and longs for an existence paralleled with that of its unoriginated Author, and desires a bliss which nothing less than the fruition of heavenly rapture can bestow.

Surely no man can believe, without doubt or questioning, that an agent of such lofty aspirations and vast capabilities as is the human soul, was only made to live and hope a feverish hour, and then sink into the shades of eternal annihilation. It can not be, that

"'tis all of death to die"

Surely the soul is as immortal as its Sire, and shall never die. This life is too brief and transitory a scene to accomplish our ends, or fill up the measure of our hopes. The soul, the brightest of all the creations of Divinity, if not a spark of Divinity itself, was doubtless made for a more exalted destiny that the poverty of earth or the brevity of life can fulfill.

The body dies and returns to dust; but Revelation teaches that death only ushers the soul into a world of grand and eternal realities, where it shall mingle with the winged sons of immortality, and enjoy God in the fullness of its largest and brightest hopes forever.

Such is the splendid and God-like destiny that awaits regenerated man; and so long as truth and bliss shall evolve from the mysteries of eternity, so long shall his purified and immortal nature bask in the unclouded smile of God, which, like the dawn of vernal day, shall dispense light and blessedness over all the high and flowery plains of heaven.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, La., 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Tobacco-Savings.

Mr. EDITOR:—Observing in your paper some remarks in relation to the Missionary Cause, especially under the control of the M. E. Church, as to the most successful mode of increasing its *pecuniary* resources with a view to increased efficiency and usefulness, several thoughts have presented themselves whilst reading the question, "Will not *abstinence* from *tobacco* in *every* shape and form, enable the *Ministers* to furnish *ample* means to prosecute the work of evangelization with greater vigor, and more extensively respond to the call, 'Come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty!'" The writer of this answers in a significant, yet, practical form, by the *enclosed* five dollars, designed by him for the payment of two years' subscription to your paper, (having previously paid over to the Missionary Society a similar amount, making in all ten dollars), being an amount saved annually by abstinence from tobacco; and as often appropriated to benevolent objects and purposes, (Providence permitting,) as to continue so doing.

Having thus alluded to the subject of abstinence from tobacco, and its benefits in a pecuniary sense, it may not be unprofitable to look for a moment at another view of the subject.

As to its effects upon the body, it was said by a celebrated Physician, that tobacco was neither food nor medicine: therefore, it could not be designed for the use of man, unless in the form of a medical prescription in some severe case.

What, then, is the conclusion? The writer answers, that more than twelve years since his weight of body was 140 lbs.—now 180: *then*, nervous, irritable, dyspeptic, &c.; *now*, of uniform temperament, and natural relish for food, capable of performing two-fold the labor, with more accuracy and promptness, and with less fatigue of body, and above all, a constant indwelling peace of mind.

If the foregoing should be found worthy of notice, sufficient to justify its publication, the subject may be resumed with reference to its effects in some other points of view, by

ANTI-TOBACCO.

February, 1852.

SITTING DURING PUBLIC PRAYER.—We learn, says the Presbyterian, that this lazy and irreverent habit is stealthily increasing in the the Presbyterian Church. It is not a mark of bodily infirmity, which would constitute a just apology, but the evidence of a heart not interested in the service. Why is it that a man who can not stand ten minutes during a prayer, can stand hours gazing at a show, or in some pursuit of business? Does not interested attention make the difference? The following is worth reading:

"Some times the people sit during prayer and praise. The pastor stands, and stands, too, while he preaches. Why is this? Ah! I see how it is. I found the explanation on Monday morning. I looked in at the store, and saw my friend *standing*. I looked in again at mid-day, found him busy as a bee, and still *standing*; and on calling in the evening at six, I found him brisk as ever, but still *standing*. Dear brother, do not any longer be dull and lazy in church, and all life and activity in the store."

Do not the above remarks, in a measure, apply to some other than the Presbyterian Church?—ED. W. C. A.

Discerning Time.

A reason-heart discerneth [illegible] Eccles. viii. 5.

How little are we impressed with the revolution of the seasons and the rapid flight of time! Our years are so many stages in the journey of life. Each stage should be a time of solemn reflection. Observe in these words

THE CHARACTER OF A WISE MAN.

Who is he? Not the man who grasps at a shadow instead of seizing the substance. Not the worldling, the covetous, the sensualist, but the Christian who is in possession of true wisdom.

"Who counts the trifles of a day,
And lays that counted fast away
In figures, as they onward move
Point to eternity."

Its source.—It is derived, not from the learning of the schools, but from Him who is the fountain of wisdom. James i. 5. It is obtained instrumentally from God's word, and efficiently from his Spirit.

Its excellence, namely, in its object and effect. Look at its tendency in life, in sorrow, in death, and in the final consummation of all things.

THE DISCRIMINATION possessed. The wise man's heart is enlightened by the Spirit, renewed by grace, and made a temple for Jehovah. It discerns

The swiftness of time. How rapid its motion. Our life is compared to a vapor, a swift ship, a watch in the night, a hand-breadth, and is as nothing before God.

The ravages of time. The face of nature changes. What changes in kingdoms, churches, families, and individuals! Many show the ravages of time in their silvery locks and furrowed cheeks.

The uncertainty of time. How many are hurried into eternity. Some are reminded by the inroads of disease; but death does not always warn before it strikes.

The value of time. See its value from its connection with futurity, and the end for which it was given. On the thread of human life our destinies for immortality are suspended. Let me then redeem the time, and employ it to the best of purposes in making provision for eternity.

"The clock of time, how loud it strikes,
Its wheels how swift they fly!
Its fingers, as they onward move
Point to eternity."

Proclamation of Louis Napoleon,

President of the Republic to the French People, Promulgating the Constitution of the 24 December, 1851.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!—In my proclamation of the 2d of December, when I loyally explained to you what, according to my ideas, were the vital conditions of Government in France, I had not the pretension, so common in these days, of substituting a personal theory for the experience of centuries. On the contrary, I sought in the past for examples that resulted from them.

I have thought it reasonable to prefer the precepts of genius to the specious doctrines of men of abstract ideas. I have taken as models the political institutions which already, at the commencement of this century, under analogous circumstances, have strengthened tottering society and raised France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur.

I have taken as models the institutions which, instead of being destroyed by the first breath of popular agitation, were only overturned by the might of all Europe confessed against them.

In one word, I said to myself, since France has made progress during the last fifty years, in virtue alone of the administrative, military, judicial, religious, and financial organization of the Consulate and the empire, why should not we adopt the political institutions of that epoch?

Created by the same thought, they must bear the same character of nationality and practical utility.

In fact, as I recalled to mind in my proclamation, it is essential to demonstrate that our present state of society is nought else than France regenerate by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor. Nothing remains of the old *regime*, but great souvenirs and great benefits: all that was organized under it was destroyed by the revolution, and all that has been organized since the revolution, and that still exists, has been the work of Napoleon.

We no longer possess provinces, or states, or parliaments, or intendants, or farmers-general, or feudal rights, or privileged classes holding exclusive possession of civil and military employments, or different religious jurisdictions.

To all such things, so incompatible with its spirit, the revolution applied a thorough reform, but it founded nothing definitive. The First Consul alone, re-established unity, hierarchy, and the true principles of Government. They are still in vigor.

Thus, the administration of France was entrusted to prefects, sub-prefects, and mayors, who substituted unity in the place of directing commissions. The magistracy was rendered firm, and justice more easy, by the clear definition of attributes from those of the justice of the peace, up to those of the Court of Cassation. All this remains.

In the same manner our admirable financial system, the Bank of France, the establishment of the budget, the court of accounts, the organization of the police and our military statutes, date from the above mentioned epoch.

For the last fifty years it is the Code Napoleon that has adjusted the reciprocal interests of citizens; it is still the concordat that regulates the relations of the State with the Church.

Lastly, the greater portion of the measures which concern the progress of industry, of commerce, of literature, of science and of the arts, from the statues of the Theatre Francais to those of the Institute of France—from the institution of "*prud'hommes*" to the creation of the Legion of Honor, have been fixed by the decrees of that time.

It may be affirmed that the frame of our social edifice is the work of the Emperor—which has stood firm, resisting the fall and the shocks of three revolutions.

Wherefore, since they have the same origin, should not his political institutions have the same chance of duration?

My own conviction has been formed for a long time, and therefore it was that I submitted to your judgment the principal bases of a Constitution borrowed from that of the year VIII. Approved of by you, they are to become the foundation of our political constitution.

Let us now examine its spirit.

In our country—for the last 800 years monarchical—the central power has always existed. Royalty destroyed the great vassals. The revolutions themselves caused to disappear the obstacles which opposed the rapid and uniform exercise of authority. In this country of centralization, public opinion has invariably attributed every thing, good and evil, to the chief of the Government; so that, to write at the head of a charter that the chief is irresponsible, is to lie (*mentir*) to public feeling. It is to endeavor to establish a fiction which has three times disappeared at the sound of revolution.

The present Constitution, on the contrary, proclaims that the chief whom you have elected is responsible to you—that he has the right of appeal to your sovereign judgment, in order that in grave (*solennelles*) circumstances you may always be able to continue your confidence in him, or to withdraw it.

Being responsible, his actions must be free and without hindrance. Hence arises the obligation of his having ministers who may be the honored and powerful auxiliaries of his ideas, but who no long[er] form a responsible council, composed of [illegible] irremovable members (*membres inamovibles*), a daily obstacle to the special influence of the chief of the State, a Council, the expression of [illegible] emanating from the Chambers, and for that very reason exposed to frequent change [illegible] which render impossible a continuous [illegible] (*suite*), or the application of a [illegible].

Nevertheless, [illegible] attention to the loftiness of position in which a man is placed, and in proportion to his independence [illegible] to the confidence that the people place [illegible], is his need of enlightened and conscientious counsel. Hence the creation of a Council of State, for the future the real (*veritable*) [illegible] of the government, the most wheelwork of [illegible] organization—a reunion, of practical [illegible] forming projects of law in special committees, then discussing them with closed doors and without oratorical ostentation, in general [illegible] next presenting them to the acceptation of the legislative body.

Thus the government (*pouvoir*) will be free in its movements, and enlightened in its progress.

Now, what will be the control exercised over the Assemblies?

A chamber which bears the title of "The Legislative Body," votes the laws and the taxes. It is elected by "universal suffrage without the ballot, (*sans scrutin de liste*). The people choosing each candidate singly, can the more easily appreciate his merit.

The chamber is composed of about 260 members—a first guarantee of the calmness of its deliberations, for too often it has been seen that in assemblies, the mobility and ardor of passions increase in proportion to the number of members.

The account of the deliberations which is to inform the nation of its affairs is no longer, as formerly, abandoned to the party spirit of each journal. An official publication, drawn up under the surveillance of the President of the chamber, will alone be authorized.

The legislative body freely discusses the laws—adopts or rejects them—but does not introduce those unforeseen amendments which often derange the whole economy of a system, and the ensemble of the primitive project; and for still stronger reasons, it does not possess that parliamentary initiative which was the source of such grave abuse, and which permitted every deputy to substitute himself at every turn, in place of the government, and to present projects, however unstudied or shallow.

The Chamber, being no longer in presence of the ministers, and projects of laws being advocated by the orators of the Council of State, the time will not be lost in vain interpellations, in frivolous accusations, and in passionate struggles, whose sole object was to upset ministries in order to replace them.

Thus, then, the deliberations of the legislative body will be independent, but the causes of sterile agitations will have been suppressed, and salutary delays introduced into any modifications of the law. The deputies (*mandataires*) of the nation will maturely accomplish things of importance.

Another Assembly will bear the name of Senate. It will be composed of those elements which in every country creates a legitimate influence: such as an illustrious name, wealth, talent, and services rendered to the country.

The Senate is not—what the Chamber of Peers was—a pale reflection of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating, at a few days interval, the same dissension in another tone. It is the depository (*dépositaire*), conservative (*conservateur*), and of the public it is solely with regard to the great principles on which our society is based that it examines all laws, and that it proposes new ones to the executive power. It intervenes either to resolve any grave difficulty which might arise during the absence of the Legislative body, or to explain the text of the constitution, and to secure whatever may be necessary to its operation. It has the right to annul any illegal or arbitrary act, and thus enjoying the consideration which attaches to a body exclusively occupied with the examination of great interests, or the application of great principles, it fills in the State the independent, salutary and conservative office of the ancient parliaments.

The Senate will not be, like the Chamber of Peers, transformed into a court of justice. It will preserve its character of supreme moderator; for disrepute always falls on political bodies, when the sanctuary of legislation becomes a criminal tribunal. The impartiality of the judge is too often questioned, and it loses all prestige with public opinion, which sometimes goes so far as to accuse it of being the instrument of passion or of hatred.

A High Court of Justice, chosen from among the high magistracy, and having, as jury, members of the Councils General of all France, will alone repress all attempts against the Chief of the State and the public safety.

The Emperor said to the Council of State: "A constitution is the work of time. It is impossible to leave in it too large a margin for ameliorations." Accordingly, the present constitution has only settled that which it was impossible to leave uncertain. It has shut up, within insurmountable barriers, the destinies of a great people. It has left for change a margin sufficiently large to allow in great crises of other means of safety than the disastrous expedient of revolution.

The Senate can, in concert with the Government, modify all that is not fundamental in the constitution, but as to any modifications of the fundamental bases sanctioned by your suffrages, they can only become definite after having received your ratification.

Thus the people remain master of its destiny. Nothing fundamental is effected without its will.

Such are the ideas, such the principles that you have authorized me to apply. May this constitution give to our country calm and prosperous days, may it prevent the return of those intestine struggles in which victory, however legitimate, is always dearly bought—may the sanction which you have given to my efforts be blessed by Heaven! Then—peace will be assured at home and abroad, my ardent hopes will be fulfilled (*mes voeux seront combles*), my mission will be accomplished.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 14, 1852.

ECCLESIASTICAL INCOME.—The Church of England is supposed to have an annual revenue of fifty millions of dollars—a tax bearing with insupportable weight upon the people. A large portion of this is for the clergy. The cost to the country of the parochial clergy, in tithes alone, amounts to about thirty millions of dollars—making an average of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, to the ten thousand seven hundred and eighteen beneficed. This is all monopolized, however, by some seven thousand incumbents.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject:

"Men may sophisticate as they please.—They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe can not make it right, for them not to pay their debts.—There is a sin in this neglect, as clear and as deserving Church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that, in the sight of all honest men, he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 21.

QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR 1852.

The January number of the 6th volume of the Quarterly Review has been sent off in due time, and some may have been sent out that should have been discontinued; in this we have done the best we could, with the lights before us. In their direction we may not have made all the changes desired: and especially in those sent to ministers whose residence we are not advised of; and we give this notice to request all who have changed their postoffice to advise us of the change, and request their former Postmaster to forward the number to their present address. And last, but not least, to request all subscribers who have not paid in advance, to look at our terms on the cover, and send us the funds for the present volume, and all arrearages; and in all cases where funds are reported to have been paid, to tell to whom they were paid, that we may give the proper credits and make the necessary charges.

JOHN EARLY.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1852.

THE WHOLE OF RELIGION.

Within the compass of a religious profession may be found Universallists and Partialists. There are who, if not respectors of persons, are respectors of commandments,—exalting some to high places—not too high, but with the exclusion and contempt of others having equal claims and of the same Divine family. And there are who "have respect unto ALL thy commandments."

'Tis said Paganini could play a complete tune on one string of his violin. He was a genius, and Religion has no geniuses. The Christian harp is a complicate thing. It is such as David used to praise God on, "An instrument of ten strings." The quaint commentator may be allowed his opinion about it when he said, "These ten strings mean the ten commandments." The whole ten—the first table and the second table. The practice of nothing less will give genuine, wholesome development to religious experience, and present to the world the full-orbed light of Christian character in all its rays complete.

The man who is poor in virtues will make the most of his stock, and is as apt as any to fall into the gratulations and complaisance of self-righteousness. It is astonishing, how he protests against the sins he does not practice. In his neighbor they are monstrous. In these matters he can not be too thankful that he is not like other men, nor does he miss an opportunity of alluding to this difference, both before his Creator and his fellow-creatures.

[illegible] that wine-bibbing brother, and counts him an intolerable scandal upon the Church. The wine-bibbing professor thinks it singular any man can pretend to heart-felt religion who is so close with his money; thinks there ought to be a law for getting rid of such members, if they can not be brought up to their duty. Each—

> Compounds for sins he is inclined to,
> By damning those he has no mind to.

It would take more than two such partialists to make out a sound case, a complete universal Christian. They are both right in their judgment of each other, and wrong in their judgment of themselves. Few hearts are so depraved, but one or two gaps in the Whole Duty of Man will be a sufficient outlet for their depravity. The indulgence of a secret sin or two permitted, they will be ascetics as regards others. Some hard duties struck off the list, and they will undertake to outdo the rest of mankind in those which remain. They make a good bargain for the flesh. This is the smallest price that any one ought to think of paying for peace of conscience.

Men may gain professional eminence by narrowing the path of pursuit. They are profound lawyers, skillful doctors, by attending exclusively to a particular line of study, observation, or practice. Christian eminence does not lie in this direction. A man of great faith—Does this imply that he is famous for strong and unwavering faith in God's word and nothing else? Has he not also faith's increase—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance? And do not these all keep pace, in their growth and manifestation, with the development of the great principle through which they are derived to the soul? St. Paul's Gospel knew nothing of that concentration of effort by which a man could throw all the strength of soul and body and mind into the cultivation of one grace, one fruit of the Spirit, around which as a giant the others stood as dwarfish, pining things, hardly up to the knees in stature, or perhaps not at all recognised. Christian graces flourish together, and they are a goodly number. Those isolated tempers and emotions challenging admiration and the world's gaze, it may be, are of nature's best sort, but still of the earth, earthy. Alas! for the man who stays his hopes here. Hast thou great faith? Where is thy great love?—thy great humility?—thy great temperance?—thy great meekness? They keep company. Where one is, there are the others. The Holy Spirit is not divided. And the law of God is exceeding broad.

St. Peter's gospel, like St. Paul's, knew nothing of a partial religion. His directions sweep through the whole wide compass of the matter. "Add to your faith virtue," nor stop there, but "to virtue knowledge and to knowledge temperance and to temperance patience and to patience godliness and to godliness brotherly kindness and to brotherly kindness charity." The soul obeying this will not be the subject of a morbid experience or a partial cultivation. It will not run to seed, in a single, boasted, spurious virtue. Nor will the eyes of men be attracted by the ostentatious display of one religious trait to be scandalized by the absence of all others.

As religious duty so devotion and comfort range a wide field. There are lengths and depths and breadths and heights inviting out the soul. He is not shut in to a single fountain that may dry up, but the righteous is "like a tree planted by *rivers* of water." His resources of refreshment and joy are multiplied as well as profound. He is not confined to one theme or privilege for pleasing contemplation. God's full world is before him. As one has happily expressed it in the case of the Psalmist. He sometimes in a single piece takes a magnificent sweep of the great master-keys of creation—the foundations of the steadfast earth—the course of the fluid waters—the revolution of the sun and moon—the vicissitude of the seasons—the habits and instincts of the lower animals—the earthquake and the volcano.

CLASHING.—Our foreign correspondents take up much room this week. Our readers will gladly allow it them? By the way, we shall not interfere in their disagreement either. Perhaps our brother Englishman had better confine himself hereafter to his side of the channel, where he is so much at home in facts and so excellent in his way of telling and discussing them.

American Tract Society.

For some time past a most interesting discussion has been going on among Calvinistic papers as to the merits of this mammoth Society. The discussion makes an era in that Society's hitherto unparralleled operations. It has developed not simply indifference, but a strong opposition—an antipathy to it that has been secretly growing this good while—in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church. Others object to it, because its issues are *too* Presbyterian. Many Presbyterians are objectors, because it is not enough so: neither cold nor hot. The Philadelphia Organ accuses the Society of a tone rather lofty—assuming to do the work of the Church—counting the Church rather a failure—aiming at universal absorption, etc. The latest number received thus remarks, after alluding to the Watchman's (Richmond, Va.) advocacy of the A. T. Society:

"If any portion of the Presbyterian Church, or any of the Presbyteryan journals differ with us in the opinions we have formed, it may be a matter of regret, but certainly not of quarrel. The Church may not yet see the danger which threatens it from this quarter, but it will ultimately see it. It is contrary within its pale six hundred agents of a Society outside of its limits, and utterly beyond its control, to furnish young and old with a religious literature from which is carefully excluded every thing distinctively Presbyterian, without ultimately seeing a generation arise without attachment to the doctrines or polity of the Church. We are curious to see the developments which are yet to be made in proof of the mischief which this Society has already done in cathing out the life of Presbytarianism in some places and in some individuals. This is its mission, so far as it persists in forcing its way into our Church, and this will be its effects so far as it shall be countenanced. If it succeeds, we wash our hands of all guilt in the matter. We hope better things, however. It is not yet too late for our pastors to examine this subject thoroughly, and to guard their flocks."

The Family Altar.

"Family prayers," says Cecil, "may be made a vast engine of power to the whole domestic circle. It says there is a God, and inspires a reverence for his character. It proclaims a life to come, and points to the spirit land. It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind, while it diffuses sympathy through the soul. It furnishes the judicious parent with an opportunity of glancing at faults where direct admonition might be inexpedient. It greatly conduces to the maintenance of family government and order, while its spiritual advantages are invaluable."

METHODIST PAPERS.—It is no wonder that the religious papers of our Methodist brethren are successful; for so highly is their influence esteemed, that to promote their circulation becomes a great professional duty with their clergy. We lately saw a statement to the effect that a Methodist minister in Iowa had preached and labored on the subject, till the number of religious papers and periodicals circulated, amounted to one for every one of the people of his charge.—Who doubts that this is a flourishing and intelligent church? There is no religious influence, aside from the pulpit, so useful, or cheap, or easily attainable, as that of the religious paper; and if pastors were generally accustomed to reflect upon the subject, and to act upon their reflections, there would be an problem as to the efficiency or success of this mode of doing good. [N.-Y. Evangelist.

RELAXING.—How *liberal* the successor of St. Peter is where liberality is of little consequence! He goes largely into cooking, and gives the "faithful" the following permit:

"The Pope has granted the permission of using 'fat' in culinary operations on fast days during the year 1852. The time of Lent is excepted."

This is an item to his *credit!*

A reading room and a course of lectures, for the benefit of the young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, have recently been established. A handsome collection of books has already been made. Among the lecturers is the name of Rev. Dr. Aydelotte, formerly minister of the Trinity (Episcopal) Church of that city, but now a member of the New School Presbyterian Church.

METHODIST PRESS.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.—The following touches at this notorious politico-ecclesiastic-infidel-abolitionist-progressive-gentleman are, to say the least, racy. Much of the sketch—hinting the oratorical finish—reminds us of Prof. Gliddon. It seems Mr. Parker was called on to deliver the first lecture in the new hall of the Young Men's Association, Buffalo. His subject: The progressive History of Woman, considered according to the Savage, the Barbarian, the Hebrew, the Classic, the Ascetic, the Ecclesiastic and the Philosophic idea. The editor of the Buffalo Ch. Advocate remarks that he had probably more than once delivered the same lecture before a Woman's Rights Convention. A correspondent of that paper, who was an auditor, thus writes:

"It was an outrage on the moral sense of the audience, most of whom, we have reason to believe, experienced a mingled sensation of shame and indignation. Mr. Parker is an Eastern clergyman of the Unitarian denomination, and very widely known as a radical reformer. Possessing a winning address, a melodious and well-modulated voice, a very clear and polished elocution, some rhetorical skill, a facile flow of words, many sparks of genius, a superficial acquaintance with all sorts of learning, a small portion of mother wit, a large portion of self-conceit, several thousand 'Boston notions,' and sufficient boldness to avow openly his rank infidelity—possessing all those diverse traits and talents, Mr. Parker is able to exert a wide and baneful influence. His whole discourse on this occasion was one of the most incongruous medleys ever compounded in the mortar of a classical apothecary. Ranging through all that immeasurable space included between the creation and the millenium, the learned gentleman made several hundred allusions, antediluvian, scripturnal, historical, poetical, classical, mythological and anthropological. He then took occasion to review and explode, in a summary manner, the various doctrines of morality which have prevailed since the time of Adam. This war of annihilation was interspersed with several witty points and not a few truculent sarcasms, one of which, the trenchant of all, was double-edged, inflicting a very ghastly wound on the lecturer himself. Three different times he made the climax of an impious jest by remarking with ironical emphasis, "I am not responsible for facts!" This eminently just observation there was evidently no disposition to contradict. He was responsible for little else than wicked perversions of Scripture and gross violations of historic truth. There are not many public men who would have dared to assail, as he did, the Bible itself, and so indirectly all vital truths of Christianity, heaping ridicls and obloquy on both. We do not believe that Mr. Parker succeeded in accomplishing his object to any considerable extent. It was, nevertheless, humiliating to hear his blasphemous ridicule of one of the ten commandments received with applause by several hearers the lecture room of the Young Men's Association is again polluted by such a presence!"

REV. J. CAUGHEY.—A correspondent of the Christian Guardian, published in Toronto, Canada, a Wesleyan organ, gives information of the labors of, this Revivalist:

"Rev. J. Caughey preached his first sermon at Toronto, Nov. 23. Several persons were graciously converted at this first sermon, and from that time till January 10 the result was as follows: Those who received the forgiveness of their sins or justification 284, sanctification 137, backsliders restored 66; making in all up to that date 488, and since then 46 more have been added, making the total up to this date 534. The above numbers, with the dates,' says he, 'have been carefully taken from the Secretary's books. While we esteem every man engaged in God's work, in love for his work's sake, the praise and glory is due and must be given to Father, Son and Holy Ghost, who worketh all and in all."

CHEERING NEWS.—The editor of the W. C. Advocate says:

"Thus far, this winter, there have been near or quite three hundred accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, [Cinn.] We feel like thanking God. Never, while he deigns to pour out his Holy Spirit upon the sons of men, should we, as Christians, become despondent or discouraged."

EDITORIAL OPINION.—A correspondent (who did not deserve so full an answer—as he paid not his postage) puts a case to the editor of the Holston Ch. Advocate:

"Our preacher—a man well thought of so far, generally, among the people—saw fit to change the class leader, which insulted him so highly that he erased his name from the class book, and influenced as many as he could to do the same. Accordingly, some ten to fourteen submitted to his influence. This was all done before he gave up the book."

We quote the substance of Dr. Patton's reply. Some expounders will differ from him:

"The Discipline, when defining the duties of those who have the charge of circuits, says: 'To appoint all the leaders, and change them when he sees it necessary.' This is the law in the case. The class leader had no authority to erase either his own name, or the name of any other member from the book. If he was aggrieved, and wished to withdraw from the fellowship of the Church, it was his *right* to *ask* and *receive* admission, and the preacher had no *right* or *authority* to prevent him, unless he was under censure at the time; and it has been a mooted question, whether a member under censure has not a right to withdraw from the Church (of course without a certificate of acceptability.) We incline to the opinion that the right to *withdraw* should be accorded, even to persons under censure, unless the case involves the characters of others, justice to whom requires an investigation."

PROFESSORS, EDITORS, AND PREACHERS.—Rev. G. W. Langhorne continues his well-argued articles in the R. C. Advocate, in reply to Prof. Deems. No. IX of the series concludes:

"As to our editors I know not what to say. That they are rendering the church much valuable support is a fact which I rejoice to proclaim, and consequently they cannot be too highly esteemed. Able, vigilant, faithful, they battle manfully for the faith. They scatter far and wide the seed of piety, while they hurl in the face of opposing powers the irresistable weapons of the gospel:

> An advance guard, they watch with sleepless eye,
> Each wrench that leads to Zion's wall;
> Observe all signs of war, and promptly cry—
> To arms, and on the gath'ring legions fall.

"I bless them in their work, yet nevertheless regret that they are 'deployed' from the more blessed employment of preaching 'Christ crucified.'

METHODIST PROTESTANT.—Dr. Bond in his last letter to Hon. Reverdy Johnson thus sums up the history of the much boasted lay Methodism:

"In the year 1828 a considerable number of Methodists—ministers and laymen—after more than seven years' discussion, seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and instituted a government, in which the lay representative element was infused into every department and ramification of the system. They had sagacity enough to foresee that in such a system, a general itinerant superintendency was impracticable, and therefore they renounced Episcopacy; yet they solemnly declared a firm adherence to itinerancy. The appointments of the preachers were to be absolute as heretofore; but to be made in such a mode as the annual conferences should direct or provide. And hence the 'charity' of the conferences not only begun at home but left off where it began. They could not supply each other's deficiency of preachers, as the power of appointment in each was restricted to its own boundaries. The result has been, as their own statements show, that in the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1840, which met in Cincinnati, on the first Tuesday in May, the delegations from twenty-four conferences, covering the whole United States, was composed of representatives, who, in fact, represented but a small portion of the connexion. From the Maine, Boston, New York, Champlain, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, South Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas Annual Conferences, there were no delegates—lay or ministerial—in attendance. From several others there was only one from each, and that one a minister; and from others a very inadequate representation—the conferences being chiefly composed of delegates from a few of the more adjacent annual conferences—the Maryland, Muskingum, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Conferences being largely represented; and, of course, the president, and two secretaries, were taken from these conferences. Yet in this conference, one of the most important questions arose which has ever arisen under the new organization. The Maryland Annual Conference, it seems, had so construed the constitution, as to allow the St. John's station, in Baltimore, decidedly the richest in the connexion, to evade the rule in respect to the change of preachers, by declaring itself a 'mission station,' and consequently to have a preacher appointed it for any indefinite term.

"The General Conference declared this action unconstitutional; and the station, determined on supporting its pretensions, began Church, as to call its own ministers, and retain them as long as it pleases. This is downright Congregationalism and independency, and the example has been followed in all the principal cities of the Union—Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston, and possibly by other Churches. The inevitable tendency of the system is apparent. Congregationalism is the inevitable result of the experiment; and if we may judge of it by what has happened in some places, absolute independency, and final extinction of itineracy and the whole missionary character of the new concern, are near at hand."

California Mission—Mississippi Conference.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE: DEAR BRO:—You will be so good as to place to the credit of Warren Circuit—Rev. H. J. Harris, P. C.—$25 for California mission, and oblige

J. M. JONES.

February 21, 1852.

BRITISH WESLEYAN MATTERS.—On the 3d of February, the Imperial Parliament will assemble for the dispatch of business. On the same day the Committee of Ministers appointed by the Wesleyan Conference in Newcastle, will assemble, to consider the memorials, etc., which were then referred, or have since, by the President, been submitted to them. From the Queen's Prime Minister the country confidently expects the proposed of a new reform bill: what may the Methodist community expect from the above named committee? [Wes. Times, Jan. 19.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Young men, attend to the voice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: Read the Bible every day of your life.—[DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The First Baptist Church of San Francisco have sent an invitation to Rev. E. L. Magoon, New York, to become their pastor, and also one to Rev. R. Fuller, D. D. Baltimore, in case Mr. Magoon should decline. Their object is to have one of these men immediately.

JONAH IN THE WHALE'S BELLY.—In the cavity of the whale, a safe and practicable asylum is afforded—not indeed in the stomach but in another cavity of the whale: the throat is large, and is provided with a bay or intestines, so considerable in size, that the whales frequently take into it two of their young ones when weak, especially during a tempest. In this vessel are two vents, which serve for inspiration and respiration; and here, in all probability, Jonah was preserved not, indeed without a miracle, but with that economy of miracle so frequently exemplified in Scripture. [Plymouth Memorial.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The church recently occupied by Dr. Hawks, in Astor Place, New York, near the Opera House, has been purchased by Archbishop Hughes, and will be consecrated in May next as a Catholic church by the name of St. Ann. Dr. Forbes to be the pastor. This makes the twenty-second Roman Catholic church in New York City.

Milton has preserved for us, in solemn verse, his school-life:

> "When I was yet a child, no childish play
> To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
> Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
> What might be public good; myself I thought
> Born to that end, born to promote all truth
> All righteous things."

Professor Gliddon's Ninth Lecture.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and the numerous attractions at other places of public resort, the Lyceum Hall was well filled.

The subject of the lecture was "the ethnology of the different races."

The Professor proceeded to say that knowledge and the arts were derived from the Egyptians. A certain class of antiquaries had contended that, as Egypt was the mother of the arts, and the inhabitants of that country were of the Ethiopean race, the present day owed all its triumphs of mind to the negroes. This he denied, and contended that the banks of the Nile were peopled by the Caucasians, intermixed with the Germanic, Pelasgian and Scythian tribes. The Copts who inhabited that country were a hybrid generation, who proceeded from a mingling of the negroes and Caucasians; a living example of which peculiar people exists at present among ourselves. He displayed drawings of heads of the ancient Egyptians, which showed that they were Caucasians. This he proved by the further testimony of straight hair worn by the mummies on exhibition—barring the probability that in those days it may have been fashionable to wear wigs! There were as many varieties (?) of the human race four thousand years ago as at the present day. Father Time had not succeeded in white-washing the negro, nor is adding one tinge of darkness to the visage of the white man. The *types* of man-kind, he said, were then the same as now; although by his allusion to the instruments of printing we did not understand him to infer that that art was familiar to the inhabitants of that day and generation. Negroes in the days of Cheops were the same in physical conformation as at present. They had flat noses and crooked knees. They were slaves then as they are slaves now. They had their sports, as shown by ancient drawings, wherein Sambo danced to the inspirating tones of the banjo, and "whooled about and turned about and jumped Jim Crow!"

The Professor proceeded to elucidate the fact that the bondsmen of these days carried upon their heads *bricks*, and that the latter day fashion of carrying them in the *hat*, is not without precedent.

He also showed the portrait of a very curious animal which was seen by the Israelites in their day of bondage, and known as the "Elephant"

> The "Giraffe" too, 'a wonderful bestial'
> "That stoops to hear the morning lark!"

was among his portraits.

The lecturer, in the progress of his discourse, illuminated largely on the subject of the different races of men. The Caucasians were the fast race, famous for quick time and proverbially ahead of the age. The Lybians were a slow race, as might be seen in the pictures by the extreme brevity of their lower limbs. He drew a comparison between all the different races that have run their courses in the great Olympiad of life. As to who won the prize, or what was the best time made by the various human races, he did not say, but concluded that the Caucasians had the lead, and were likely to keep it.

The lecture was attentively listened to by an appreciative audience. The lecturer disavows any intention of running a tilt against the Bible. But he is *not responsible for facts!* It is, at least, a comfort to learn that we have discovered the last variety of the genus *homo*!!

Mormon Affairs.

[illegible] the mormon country; and, among others, the announcement that Judge Snow had determined to open court and proceed with business. It will be recollected that the colleagues of Judge S. left Salt Lake City and returned to the States some time since. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following in reference to the character of this legal or illegal functionary:

"A few words in relation to Judge Z. Snow. Judge S. joined the Mormon church about twenty years ago, but has not resided in the Mormon community, or been in full communion with the church, since they left Kirtland, Ohio, some fifteen years ago. He doubtless went to the Territory with the determination to discharge his official duties faithfully, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by his religious associations. When the difficulties commenced which led to the withdrawal of a portion of the officers, Judge Snow sympathized entirely with his colleagues, and when finally, in consequence of accumulated insults, outrages, and lawless transactions, they deemed it their duty to withdraw from the Territory, Judge Snow concurred with them in this determination, and commenced preparations to return to the States with his family. When this came to the ears of Brigham Young, he promptly brought the church influence and authority to bear, and in a few days after Judge Snow was taken down to the River Jordan and re-baptized into the Mormon church. From that moment his views and feelings experienced a complete revolution, as is evinced by the letter from which you have quoted. But enough of him.

"The location of the seat of Government of the Territory, contrary to all previous arrangements, in Pauvan Valley, 150 miles from any white settlement, and inhabited solely by roving bands of hostile Indians, is a very significant fact, but susceptible of a simple explanation. When the returned United States officers left Salt Lake City, for the reasons set forth in their report to the President, Brigham Young and his Mormon associates were well satisfied that, upon a fair and just representation of the facts to the Government at Washington, the civil authority of the Territory would be promptly withdrawn from their hands and control. Under this conviction, and with their usual cunning, they have located the capital in one of the most out-of-the-way, inconvenient and unsafe districts to be found within the limits of the Territory, with the view not only to expose the officers who might be sent there to Indian hostilities, but to remove them so far from Salt Lake City as to prevent their taking cognizance of crimes and offences there, over which the church claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

"Recent letters received from Salt Lake City announce these as the reasons for the act. The *names* assigned to the new city and county may be regarded as a characteristic specimen of Mormon diplomacy."

INTERESTING FACT.—The Rev. J. R. Tyler, Principal of the Deaf Mute Department of the Virginia Institution states in his last interesting report that our own country is the only one in which the question whether the children of deaf-mutes are themselves apt to be deaf has approached solution. Two hundred educated deaf mutes assembled in Hartford, Connecticut, September 25, 1850. Of these, 103 were married, some quite recently. Seventy-two were parents, the parents of 302 children, ninety-eight of whom can hear and speak. Instances are given of parents, both deaf from birth, having children able to hear and speak. "An instance," says Mr. Tyler, (who, by the way, we regret to say, has recently deceased) "exists in our institution, in the case of an instructor and his amiable wife, both deaf from birth, but their two bright little boys have all their senses in perfection. So that the apprehension in question," continues the Principal "is not sufficient ground for denying to deaf mutes the chief earthly happiness the school and exercise of virtue—the state which preserves nations, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself."

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This society has paid $100,000 for a lot at the corner of Astor Place and Fourth Avenue, New York, on which they propose to erect a magnificent building.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Maine liquor law which was defeated in the House of Representatives of this State on the 30th ult., has passed the Senate, with a proviso submitting the question to the people.

NEW STATE-HOUSE.—A new State-house has been commenced at Columbia, S. C.

DISCONTINUED.—The post-office at Albemarle, Assumption Parish, La., has been discontinued.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The publishers, Wm. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have forwarded us, through J. Ball, the following books, whose tasteful and substantial, "getting up" speak well for their house:

SERVICE AFLOAT AND ASHORE—during the Mexican war. By Lieut. Raphael Semmes, U. S. N. 8vo. pp. 378.

The writer was attached to the Home Squadron at the breaking out of the late war with Mexico. After seeing service afloat till the fall of Vera Cruz, he was dispatched on government service ashore to the City of Mexico. His opportunities for making large and correct observations, at all important points, upon the state of the country, immediately as it was opened by invasion, before its social and political type had been changed, were highly favorable. The style of the book does credit to the literature of our Navy. While professing to give his countrymen only a *coup d'œil* of the campaign and country, the author has produced the most satisfactory book which has yet appeared on both those subjects. He does not confine himself to battle scenes, but enters freely into the present and past history of this troubled region, and connects events that have not heretofore been brought within historical neighborhood. The social and political element formed by the clergy is well brought out. There is an unflagging interest in the perusal. The writer deals plainly, if not fairly, with the Chiefs of the Camp. Gen. Scott's vanity gets a succession of very hard rubs. One would be tempted to suspect a political and partizan intent in the appearance of such a volume just now, did not these personal animadversions form too inconsiderable a portion of it. Numerous engravings embellish the work. For sale by J. Ball.

THE COURSE OF CREATION; by J. Anderson, D. D. 12mo.: pp. 384.

A reprint of an able work by a Scotch divine. The specific *tests* do not lie, in this country, but the general principles of geology are presented with conciseness and perspicuity, and the moral relations of this science are discussed. The general reader will realize much advantage in the glossary of scientific terms, at the end of the book.

For sale by J. Ball.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF ENGLAND—from the first Invasion by the Romans to the accession of Queen Victoria; by W. Clark. 12mo.: pp. 344.

A reprint of an English work, with additions, by an American editor. The arrangement is distinctly chronological: the summary, including all the leading features of English history, does not exclude a good deal of narrative interest. It is a book for youth—not dishearteningly by its length or offending by its dryness. Those who would classify the results of their reading and [illegible] without ranging through large space, the date and place of great events, eras, epochs, kings, reigns, etc., lying in the sweep of this vast and important history, will find this volume very convenient.

For sale by J. Ball.

SCENES AND LEGENDS OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND; by Hugh Miller. 8vo.: pp. 436.

An elegant reprint, from the second London edition. Hugh Miller is confessed a *genius*. When writing on a dull subject, he is sprightly. On the various themes of this book, and with the license of every dealer in legends he has fair opportunity to work his rich vein of humor and poetry. It is a more suitable field for his temper than even the "Old Red Sandstone," and he has made out a volume that will be more read than even that clever one. For sale by J. Ball.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST, etc. Louisville, Ky.

We are in receipt of this little volume, by the kind attention of the assistant book agent.

SAINTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE—

The March number is on our table, with its usual elegancies.

SALAMDER AND THE DRAGON; by Rev. F. W. Shelton, A. M. Published by J. Taylor: New York. 18mo.

This highly popular little volume, in the allegorical style, was received by mail some weeks ago, and would have been noticed sooner, but has been read and loaned around from the first day till now. It will administer a *quietus* to SLANDER, (Salander) or make his conscience unquiet who lets out or passes round the defaming word.

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.—There is no abatement of interest in England, as regards the fate of Sir J. Franklin. Mr. C. R. Weld, in a letter to the London Times, makes the following statement, with the object of showing that life may be sustained for a long time in the Arctic regions, and that Sir John Franklin and his companions may still survive:

In the year 1743, four Russian sailors, forming part of a crew of fourteen men, went in a small vessel to fish for whales on the east coast of Spitzbergen. By some unfortunate accident the ship sailed away, leaving the above four men on that dreary island. Their entire stock, at the time of this disaster, consisted of a small bag of meal, a musket, a powder horn, twelve charges of ammunition, an axe, a knife, a small kettle, a stove, a piece of touchwood, a tobacco-box and four pipes. The men were not overwhelmed by their calamity, but instantly set to work to provide for their future wants.

The wreck of a ship which they found on the shore supplied them with fuel, and the twelve charges of powder and ball procured them as many reinder, which were numerous on the island. With nails extracted from a piece of ship timber, they made three lances, wherewith they killed a bear, and with the strong tendons of the bear they strung and strengthened a piece of crooked drift wood, which they converted into a bow. With this and the arrows which they easily made, they killed during their stay of six years on the island, 250 reindeers, 10 bears, and a vast quantity of foxes; and when they were at length relieved by a vessel which touched unexpectedly on the island, they were able to pay for their passage home with 2000 lbs. of deer fat, and many hides of the animals they had slain. One of their number, a very indolent man, who, from the beginning, had eschewed almost every kind of exertion, died from scurvy, while the other three found health in their daily active employments.

REPUBLICATION OF BRITISH PERIODICALS.—The publishers of the British Reviews have succeeded in interposing an obstacle to the republication of these reviews in this country without their consent, by employing American contributors, who take out a copyright for their articles in this country.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—STATE RELIGION—THREATENED PERSECUTION—SABBATH-CONSOCIETY IN PARIS—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A POET'S GIFT.

PARIS, January 15th, 1852.

France is now given upo the hands of the President, who has carte blanche to do as he pleases. In every part of France, he had an overwhelming majority, in some parts of Algeria alone, where the duke d'Aumale has been some time, Goverac the ayes [illegible] the minority. Still, he had 7,440,000 votes in his favor, and only 6,000 against him. On New Year's day, he was solemnly installed as President of the Free Republic for ten years, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, by the Arch Bishop of Paris: and in order to strengthen his power, he has been actively legislating ever since. Amongst his doings of the last week, I may give the following:

1. Nearly all the members of the late Assembly who might be obnoxious to him, have been banished, some for a time only, such as Generals Changarnier, le Flo, de Lamoriciere, Bedeau: and Messrs. Thiers, Duvergier de Hauranne, Baze, Thiers Chambolle, Emile de Cirardin, &c. Others are banished forever, such as Lavoye, Noel Parfait, Esquiros, de Flotte, La Grange, Victor Hugo, &c. A few belonging to the Socialist part of the Assembly, who are supposed to have been connected with the insurrection, have even been transported to the penal settlement of Cayenne. It is remarkable that of all the noble members of the Assembly who were imprisoned on the second of December, General Changarnier is the only one who has not been banished. His marriage took place a few days ago with Miss Odier, the daughter of a very rich Protestant banker.

2. Numerous restrictions have been put on the liberty of the press. Nothing can now be printed without having first been read and approved of by the "Bureau de la Presse," which exercises its censorship with great severity. Thus the Journal des Debats, one of the most moderate papers, has had six of its leaders refused for six successive days. Many more papers have been altogether suspended. The National, the Republique, the Messager de l'Assemblee, the Revolution, the Progres de Bien Etre Universal, the Democratic Republique, the Avenment du Peuple, and others have not appeared since the coup d'etat. The Opinion Publique was altogether suspended a few days ago, for having left a blank column in one of its pages. A new law on the press is being prepared, which, according to a Belgian paper, will be excessively severe. The stamp duty will be raised from one to two; but it will not be required [illegible] that every article should have the signature of its author appended to it.

3. The National Guard has been dissolved, on the assumed ground that they were a guarantee not against disorder and insurrection, but rather against government, and that the government must be as strong as possible in order to maintain order and so encourage labor. It is not that they have been reorganized, but only in some places, and in such a manner as to destroy all their political importance. The officers are to be named, not as formerly, by the ballot of the men, but by the President of the Republic, on the proposition of the prefects of the different departments.

4. The trees of liberty have all been cut down. There were about 1200 of them in Paris and the neighborhood. The inscriptions, "Liberty, Fraility, Fraternity," which covered all the public buildings and churches since the revolution of '48, have also been effaced, by order of the Prefect of the Seine. The streets and buildings whose names have been changed during the last three years, will take their former appellation.

The Constitution is to be promulgated this evening. According to the Constitutionnel of yesterday, a semi-official paper, the President will have the right of proroguing the Assembly and of dissolving it. The representatives of the people will no longer be salaried after next May.

As a consequence of the press not being free, the strangest reports are in circulation. It has been asserted in various places that a decree will soon be issued, forbidding the wearing of a beard, unless they have been a marrying sign for the Socialists. Some persons have announced that the President is about to shut up all places of worship except those of the State Churches. The Wesleyans would then be persecuted, as well as the Independants, the Baptists, and the Plymouth Brethren, who have many converts in the South of France. But this is only a report, and should I judge from appearances, and from the liberty we actualy enjoy, it seems very improbable that such a decision will be taken for the present. It would be highly impolitic, and would set many against Napoleon. But none can tell what will be done later. Many Christians are afraid, and have sad forebodings excited by the harmony that exists between Louis Napoleon and the Pope.

Another consequence of the press not being free, is to be seen in the strange exaggerations of the English press. Were it not that the matter is a very serious one, one would be highly amused at the flow of indignation which is to be found even in some religious periodicals, the Watchman, for instance, against some tyrannical act of the President, related at great length in their columns, but which act in reality has never taken place. It has thus been asserted, that there never was any real insurrection in Paris, but only a plot invented by the President: that it was impossible for one to vote freely (yet there were 80,000 men in Paris alone;) that the President dared not go out, for fear of being shot; that he had gone to reside at the Tuileries; that he is Emperor, &c. These assertions and many others have not the least foundation of truth in them. Most extraordinary false statements have been published about the Constitution, which will soon be promulgated, and which, according to the papers, will be subversive of all that is right, and subservient only to the will of an ambitious despot. Why such a hue-and-cry should be raised against a man who has saved France from anarchy, it is difficult to conceive.

But enough of politics. As Christians we take more interest in matters that relate to the spiritual kingdom: and thank God, notwithstanding the late commotions, I have good news to tell. Two new religious societies have been established in Paris within the last four weeks. One is a "Young Men's Christian Association." It is composed of young men, belonging principally to the schools of medicine and law, who meet once a week to spend an hour in the reading of the word

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...d, and in prayer. They have just begun to form a library of religious books, and to receive some religious periodicals. The number of members is only about fifteen; still, for Paris, this is an excellent beginning. The London Young Men's Christian Association, which is so active and useful, began in the city five years ago. It now reckons nine thousand members, and has been the means of the conversion of hundreds of young men, chiefly engaged in commerce. May the Paris association do the same good.

The other society which has just been established is a "Sunday School Society." The readers of the N. O. Christian Advocate will perhaps be very much astonished when I say that this is the first society of the kind established in France. Still, it is a fact. Sunday Schools are very little known here. Paris, with its million and a half of inhabitants, has only twelve. When I had, some months ago, to prepare for the Fifth conference of the Evangelical Alliance in London, statistical details on the Sunday Schools in France, I could only find out in all the Protestant churches, 122 containing about 7,500 children. Of these 122 schools probably not more than forty would be considered in America as real Sabbath Schools, as the others had no stated Sabbath services, and were simply a separate service for children, generally held by the minister for children, generally on the Sunday, but some times also on Thursday afternoon.

A Sunday School Committee was formed in Paris in 1826, but found so little support that it was dispersed the following year.

January, 1851, a Sunday School Magazine was started in Paris, edited by a Wesleyan methodist, just sent to Paris, in order to establish Catechumen classes. This magazine had so well as to find 550 subscribers the first year, and it is in consequence of three articles published in it on Sunday School Unions that a Sunday School Society was formed on the 6th of this month. Its aim is to propagate evangelical truths by means of Sunday School. It will encourage, their formation, and seek to make them more perfect in their organization, without interfering in any way with their private concerns. It will publish useful books for teachers and scholars. All lovers and teachers of Sunday Schools, who are in writing to the constitution of the society and subscribe to its funds, will be members of the Society. The business of the Society will be transacted by a committee of six persons, named by ballot by the members, so as to represent the various Christian churches (National Reformed, Wesleyan, Independent and Lutheran.) Such are the principal articles of its constitution, now going through the press, together with an address, in the name of the meeting, to the officers and teachers of Sunday schools in France, at the beginning of February, the members of the Society will be convened to name a committee. The committee will probably begin its duties by publishing a map of Palestine, some attendance, and good behavior tickets, and a list of reward books already used in France, which the Society will sell at reduced prices, after having made an arrangement with the editors.

J. P. C.

P. S. I have just received a copy of the Constitution, published in a supplement to one of the daily papers. It is rather short, containing only 58 articles, divided into 8 chapters. It is far more liberal than was expected by many; takes for its basis the principles proclaimed in 1789, and ensures liberty of worship to all, whilst no mention is made of the Romish Church as being the Church of the majority of the French. The Government of the French Republic is entrusted for ten years to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who governs by means of ministers, a council of state, a Senate and a legislative body. He is always responsible to the people, to whom he can always appeal. The Senate will be composed of the cardinals, admirals and marshals, to whom will be added such citizens as the President will name. Their number can not be more than 80 the first year, and 150 afterwards. They are life members. Peti-tions to be addressed to them. Their functions as well as that of the members of the legislative body are gratuitous. The legislative body, named by universal suffrage for six years, discusses and votes on the proposed laws and on taxes. It is composed of about 260 members. Their sittings are public, and five members wish the contrary. They cannot put the ministers in accusation, nor receive any petitions. The press will be allowed to publish the minutes only of the sittings, such as will be prepared by the President. The President of the Republic convenes, prorogues and dissolves the legislative body.

The Council of State is composed of 40 or 50 members, named by the President of the Republic. It is presided over by the President of the Republic. The Senate is to oppose all laws contrary to the Constitution, to religion, to morals, to liberty of worship, to individual liberty, to the equality of citizens before the law, to the inviolability of property, and to the principle of the inamovability of the magistracy.

J. P. C.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Hunter, Mr. JOHN L. ROBISON of Wilcox co., Ala., to Miss MARY E. W., daughter of Rev. Wm. W. and Rhoda G. Christian of Carlowille, Dallas co., Ala.

Obituary Notice.

Departed this life 20th January, 1852, at the residence of her brother-in law, D. F. Sanford, in the Fork, Greene co., Ala., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. JANE AMANDA, consort of the Rev. L. B. McDonald of the Alabama Conference.

She was the third daughter of Mr. William and Nancy Hassee, and was born in Stafford co., Va., April 15th, 1827. The family settled in Greene co. in 1835. Amanda received her education (which was very creditable,) at the schools of Clinton and Eutaw. She was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church at a Protracted Meeting, in 1845. In the fall of 1843, she was married to the Rev. L. B. McDonald. For a number of years the writer of this was a personal and intimate acquaintance with the deceased; and while he would avoid all seeming extravagance, it is difficult to speak in merited terms of her many and surpassing virtues.

As a Christian, she was enlightened, consistent, devoted. As a Methodist, she had studied the system, and well knew and heartily approved its demands. She loved Methodism for its sake, and conformed to it from principle. She regarded it the most scriptural and unobjectionable embodiment of Christian doctrine duty and privilege in the world. As a wife, she was all a good husband should ask, and very much of a model of a traveling preacher's wife—a great help, and never a hinderance in the sacrifices of itineracy. Few have so generally endeared themselves to the people where their lot has been cast. As a mother, she was patient, kind, and discreet. As a friend, sincere, obliging and hospitable. During her last illness she was frequently conversed with on the subject of her prospects. She desired to live for the benefit of her little children, but was resigned to the will of God, without fear and full of hope immortal.

At the sudden exit of one so young and useful, humanity may well weep; but we sorrow not as others who have no hope. Farewell, Sister! friend of my family! Quiet be thy slumber, and triumphant thy resurrection.

W. McNAIR.

Pickensville, Ala., Feb. 12th, 1852.

☞ Nashville, Louisville and Richmond C. Advocates please copy.

Advocate Office, February 21.

Rev Wm Littlejohn, Lafourche, La	$2 50
(N. s.) Jane Kelsey, N. O.	2 50
By Rev. W. B. Bowen: (n. s.) J. Ferguson, Shady Grove, La. Less $2 50	
By Rev. Wm Threadgill, Chunnenuggee, Ala	5 00
By Rev Wm Moore: (n. s.) Jno Meadow, Mt. Moriah, Ark., Less $2 50	
(N. s.) Rev. John Boone, Stump Bridge, Miss	2 50
(N. s.) Wm M. Stewart, Stump Bridge, Miss	2 50
By Rev. R. Abbey: (n. s.) James C. Coleman, Vazoo City, Miss., Less $2 50	
By Rev. B. Drinnon: (n. s.) E. Hagan, (n. s.) Dr. W. Weeli, Linden, Ala., Less $5 00	
By Rev. R. Trippett: (n. s.) Rev J. R. Edding, De-Glaize, La; (n. s.) Capt. Knox (n. s.) J. S. Wiseman, Prairie Mer Rouge, La.; (n. s.) W. W. Owen Pt. Jefferson La: (n. s.) L. C. Moore, L. K. W. Ross, Bastrop La., Less $15 00.	
By Rev. S. W. Speer: Jno Carter, Kirk's Ferry, La. Less $2 50.	
Wm Hodgin, N. O.	2 50
R. Collins, Mobile	2 50
By Rev. R. Alexander: (n. s.) A. Mann, Chappel Hill, Texas	2 50
By Rev. C. N. McLeod: (n. s.) J. A. Thompson, New Prospect, Ala: (n. s.) W. P. Brown, Hollow Square Ala: (n. s.) S. A. E. Farrell, E. Wynne, Hollow Square, Ala., Less $10.	
N. s.) N. C. R. — Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1854	5 00
By Rev. G. G. Nash: (n. s.) Robt. S. Atkisson, Brownsville Miss., Less $2 50	
By D. Williams, P. M: (n. s.) Rev. T. J. Linton, Monticello, Fla	2 50
By Rev. J. T. Campbell, (n. s.) D. Collins, Rutter, Ala., Less $2 50.	
By Rev. W. E. Doty: (n. s.) J. M. Ford, Shreveport, La., Less $2 50.	
By Rev. A. Hunter: (n. s.) Mark E. Moore, Equality, Ark., Less $2 50.	
By Rev. R. S. Watkins: (n. s.) J. G. Fullalove, Blossom Hill, La.; (n. s.) D. W. Davis, Shreveport, La., Less $5	
By Rev L. Parker: (n. s.) Wm. E. Pastetur, Shreveport, La., Less $2 50.	
By Rev W. Murrah: James Chalmers, Pickensville, Ala., Less $2 50	
C. H. Allman, N. O.	2 50
By Rev. A. M. Wells: (n. s.) Geo Spencer, (n. s.) Ed. Tarrant, (n. s.) Rev. Jno Meggs, (n. s.) S. E. Self., Less $10.	
By Rev D. C. Wells: (n. s.) Rev A. J. Edgerton, Grenada, Mi., Less $2 50.	
By Rev. D. Duncan: (n. s.) Ben. Adams; (n. s.) D. H. Smith, Linden, Ala., Less $5.	
Mrs M. A. Chapman, Medina, O., Less 50c	2 00
(N. s.) Mrs A. P. Pipkin, Two Bayou, Ark	2 50
By Rev. R. A. Kemp: (n. s.) R. G. Dardeu, Thibodaux, La., Less $2 50.	
(N. s.) Mrs. E. W. Raiford, Chinn Grove, Miss	2 50

First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

On Baton Rouge District, Louisiana Conference.

Baton Rouge	March 20 and 21
Point Coupee Circuit	March 27 and 28
Comerding Circuit	April 3 and 4
Waterproof	April 10 and 11
St. Joseph	April 17 and 18
Richmond and Madison	April 24 and 25
Monticello	May 8 and 9
Providence	May 15 and 16

W. E. Bott.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

On Bloomingdale District, Alabama Conference.

Bloqui Circuit at Bristers Cove	March 6 and 7
Lebanon Circuit, at Lebanon	March 13 and 14
Sand Mountain Mission, at Pine Grove	March 20 and 21
Ashville, at Scales	March 27, and 28
Harpersville, at Harpersville	April 3 and 4
Warrior, Miss., at Holly Springs	April 10 and 11
Walker, Miss., Jasper	April 17 and 18
Pikeville, Miss., at Centre	May 1 and 2

L. B. McDonald, P. E.

General Intelligence.

THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamship Empire City arrived about seven o'clock last evening, and in consequence of the strong wind which was prevailing at the time and the darkness, she did not attempt to come up to her landing.

MOBILE AND THE TWO PER CENT TAX.—An election was held in Mobile on Saturday last to ascertain whether the real estate owners of the city would pay an annual tax of two per cent on their real property for five years, for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The proceeds of the tax to be estimated as so much subscription to stock in the road. This scheme was denounced by some, who called it a forced loan, but it appears that it was responded to cheerfully. The vote stood 830 in favor of the tax and 7 against it.

LOW WATER IN THE LAKES.—The water in the Lakes is again very low. The mail steamer California from New Orleans for Mobile on Sunday last, was detained six hours at Grant's Pass, and the Eastern mail consequently failed to connect at Mobile. We understand that a large quantity of freight has accumulated at the Lake terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

DEFENCE OF LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society, it is said, has voted the sum of $10,000, should it be required, to aid in the defence of Liberia against the attacks of the savage tribes. The Society has also adopted measures to obtain additional arms and warlike resources. President Roberts is determined to punish the authors of the late outrage as the surest way to secure peace for the future. The names of the nine massacred at the attack on Fishtown on the 5th of November, were Asbury Hasland, Talbott Majors, Mrs. Maby and her three children, Mrs. Briggs and her infant, and a lad named Charles, aged 16 years.

NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer, built in New York for the Newfoundland and Texas trade, and which was to be called the Texas, has, in consequence of the rush of Californian passengers, been purchased for the New York and San Juan line, and will sail in a few days for the latter port. Her name has been changed to the "Sierra Nevada."

NEW ENGLISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London Gazette of the 23d ult. announces, officially, the appointment of John Tiennes Crampton, (now the English representative at Washington,) as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer as Minister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

FREE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—The Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati has declared its course of lectures free from all charge for Professors' tickets, retaining only the small incidental fees for matriculating and dissecting, to defray the expenses of the college. This is making it virtually a free school. The next session of the Institute commences on the 1st of March and lasts four months.

RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.—President Roberts has received from the Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James a dispatch, containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

SECURING THE OHIO RIVER WITH WATER.—A resolution is before the Pennsylvania Legislature requesting the members of Congress from that State to obtain such Congressional action as will promote the adoption of the plan which has been submitted to Congress by Chas. Eliet, Jr., for supplying the Ohio river with water during periods of drought, by means of reservoirs, to be constructed upon the tributaries thereof.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A writer in the Washington Union furnishes a statement of the financial condition of the Collins line of steamers, as certified under oath. The cash cost of the steamers, ready for sea, was $2,044,142 71. The actual average cost of each voyage to England and back, has been $69 215 64, while the average receipts have been only $48 280 85, leaving a deficiency on twenty voyages of $338,574 40. The Company has sunk altogether about $350,000, and no dividends have been paid to stockholders.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—Advices from St. John's to January 29, state that the extreme cold weather had in a great measure, destroyed the herring fishery.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—Some further experiments with Phillips's Fire Annihilator have been made in Sussex, but the results are not very flattering. The Experiments, it appears, only demonstrated that the annihilator would put out a small fire in an early stage, but it is of little use when a large building is enveloped in flame. The [illegible] says the annihilators were set off [illegible] the movement of the company. We place a ...ttle in the vapor, and drew it back wet and dirty. Again we inserted it, shielded by a wooden glove and the exposed part of the glove has since changed its color. We noticed also that when the mixtures were inclined from the perpendicular a good deal of muddy water was thrown out with the vapor. These things show that properly may be damaged by the annihilators, as well as by Croton water; and we suppose that the vapor would be very injurious to the stock of a cutlery store, and probably to many descriptions of dry goods.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.—The north of Scotland has just been visited by one of the severest storms that has happened there for many years. It commenced by a slight fall of snow on Thursday week, and on Friday the wind veered to north and northeast, blowing a gale. On the sea-coast the storm raged with unprecedented fury and has done a great deal of damage to property along the sea-coast. For miles along the coast there was nothing to be seen at the different fishing stations but wreck and desolation. The snow lay for three days in some places ten feet deep, and so completely were the roads blocked up, that one day there were over 180 mail bags overdue at Edinburgh.

QUARANTINE.—When the propeller New York was about to sail for Chagres, on Saturday, the 7th inst., the number of passengers was so great that it was found to be inhumanly dangerous, if not impossible, for her to proceed. They were scarcely able to find standing room on her decks, and it is said two-thirds of the number were unprovided with berths. Capt. Baxter declined leaving port until one hundred and fifty of the passengers were reported, and much dissatisfaction was exhibited by the passengers, who held a meeting with a view to vindicate their rights. On Saturday afternoon a number of officials finding it impossible to proceed by the New York, engaged passage by other steamers.

DISTRESS.—The 12th instant being the anniversary of the Georgia Historical Society, Dr. James P. Screven, of Savannah, availed himself of the occasion to cancel a mortgage of $200 which he held against the hall belonging to the society and the lot on which it stands.

TOO COLD FOR THE FISHES.—The New Bedford Mercury says: "We learn from Captain Stubbs, the vigilant keeper of the light-house on Curtyhunk, that during the severe cold weather of the last few weeks, shoals of tautog, or black fish, were actually driven out of their haunts around the rocky ledges of that island, and came ashore in large numbers. At Nonamisha Light, Gay Head, they were gathered up along the beach in cart loads and sent to the New York markets. Such an occurrence has not been known since the winter of 1816, when Buzzard's Bay was entirely closed over, and persons passed and repassed on the ice, during several days, the whole distance between Elizabeth Islands and the main land."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices have been received at Boston from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of December, bringing the important announcement that Rosas has signed a decree allowing vessels at Montevideo to proceed to Buenos Ayres to load.

PEACHES.—The Western papers speak of the fruit trees in that part of the country being injured by the late severe cold. All quarters of the country give the same report, so that the lovers of these summer luxuries will be scarcely able to gratify their tastes next season.

THE TOWN OF THE TOM.—The New York Mirror states that Messrs. Jacob Little & Co., the well-known Wall street operators, have realized some $250,000 by the rise in stocks, and other lucky changes, within the last three months. Delaware and Hudson, of which Messrs. Little & Co. held an enormous amount, has recently advanced twenty-five per cent. The same paper states that Simeon Draper, Esq., made the handsome sum of $20,000 by his recent purchase and sale of the lots in Astor Place.

PREPARED FLAX.—Clauson's method of preparing flax is extending itself rapidly in this country. In eight of the States the right of using it has been purchased by various parties, and this has given great impulse to the growth of flax. Mr. Ellsworth, formerly of the Patent Office in Washington, and now resident in the Wabash Valley of Indiana, has sown five hundred acres with flax seed; and Col. Baker, of Illinois, is largely engaged both in the cultivation and preparation of the plant.

VALUE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—One of the London papers estimates the loss by the burning of the Congressional Library at Washington at $40,000,000!

PROPULSION BY STEAM.—A new invention has been recently made for ploughing the soil by steam power. We wonder that this application of steam has not been made years before.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The members of the New York bar are to present Charles O'Conor, Esq., a handsome service of plate, as a token of admiration for the ability with which he defended Mrs. Forrest.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.—Letters from Europe announce the sale of the Cunard steamer Arabia to the West India Mail Steamship Company, to supply the place of the ill-fated Amazon. It is likely that the Asia will also be sold.

FROM UTAH.—The Washington Republic of the 12th says: We have received the Deseret News of the 15th and 29th of November. From an eight-by-ten sheet, this paper has grown into imperial size. On the 29th of October the site for the seat of Government was determined. The new city is called Fillmore, and is in a county called Millard. Judge Snow had organized the court of the Second Judicial District at the City of Manti, in the county of San Pete.

Judge Snow's opinion in regard to the legality of the proceedings of the Governor and Legislature in the absence of the officers who withdrew from the Territory, appears at length. He justifies the course of the former, and says that, finding their proceedings legal, he believes it the right of the President, as well as of the United States and the people of that Territory, that he should take his seat and hold his first court, as required by the act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah, and so believing, he does not hesitate to enter on his duties.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On the 10th inst., while Captain Benj. W. Bracken was adjusting the lightning rod of Harvey & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del., a portion, of several feet, gave way and struck, nearly in a direct line, the cheek bone of Mr. B., passed alongside of the lower jaw bone, came out through the neck, and fell against the collar bone with such force as to fracture it near the shoulder.

THE SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.—On the 10th inst. General Cass made a lengthy and forcible speech in the United States Senate, in support of his substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Clarke. The General maintained that, although this coalitry is not prepared to forcibly uphold the doctrine of non-intervention in Europe, it is nevertheless our duty, as a republican government, to express our solemn disapproval of all interference by one nation with the internal affairs of another.

THE STEAM LINE TO GALWAY.—It is stated that the Post-office Committee of the House of Representatives is prepared to report unanimously in favor of Mr. Tibbett's project for a line of steamers from this country to Galway, in Ireland. The plan contemplates carrying the mails once a fortnight, (alternately with the Collins line) for a much less sum than is now paid the Collins line, the work not to be paid for till it is executed, and ample security to be given for its faithful performance.

A MOWING MACHINE.—The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle says that a machine for mowing, manufactured in the western part of that State, has recently been introduced into Dutchess county, which will probably prove of great advantage to farmers. It is warranted to cut an acre an hour of any kind of grass, with a pair of horses, on all lands free from obstructions, and do it as well as it can be done with a scythe by the best of mowers. The machine is simple in its construction, and can be managed by any boy capable of driving a pair of horses. It is highly recommended by a large number of farmers who have used them with success in the western and central part of the State.

TO BE PARDONED.—Ion, of the Baltimore sun, writing from Washington, says: "I am glad to learn that, at this time, when the Spanish Government has exhibited so much moderation, Gov. Hunt, of New York, has been induced to exert the Executive clemency in behalf of a Spanish subject, Jose Antonio Lopez, who was convicted of murder in that State, and under sentence. The Spanish Minister interposed in his behalf, and visited Gov. Hunt personally on the subject. The jury, or some of them also recommended him to mercy, and I learn that Gov. Hunt has determined to pardon him.

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTER.—The National Intelligencer, speaking of the recent appointment of John T. Crampton, Esq., as Minister of Great Britain to the United States, says: "Mr. Crampton has for several years been connected with the British Legation to this country, and a good part of the time as Charge d'Affaires. Though Sir Henry and Lady Bulwer will certainly be missed in the society of Washington, it is yet a subject of congratulation, since they do not return, that we are to have here as the Representative of the Government of Great Britain a gentleman of the character and experience, and thorough fitness for his high trust, of Mr Crampton, who is already so familiar with the institutions and principles of our Government as to need no probation."

SANTA ANNA.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from the City of Mexico, under date of December 28, as follows:

Santa Anna, the prime of Mexican conspirators, you know, has never relinquished his hopes of again usurping the dictatorship of his unhappy country. His banishment and absence supply solid him secure opportunities to mature his plans. It is well known that he is even now contemplating another revolutionary attempt at an early day, but with more than his usual adroitness, he has succeeded in keeping from the Government the particular of his movements. It is very probable that he will make his descent upon Mexico at Acapulco—a point farthest from the suspicions of his enemies. I know that such was his intention, although circumstances may lead him to change his plans. A house has been built there and furnished for him by one of his friends and many things useful for a campaign are landing there daily. On the day I left I saw 150 or 200 cases of bottles going into the warehouses of the leading Santanist there, and many bales of blankets and clothing. You need not be surprised if you hear stirring news from that quarter soon.

All the officials in that State (Guerrero) are Santa Anna's friends. Don Alvarez the ex-Governor, is almost an infant in arms. General Alvarado, the great conspirator, and a bitter enemy of President Arista. He has plenty of arms and can call into the field 15,000 Indians at any moment.

The Government is almost powerless against him as the soldiers from the more northerly part of Mexico have come in with the dysentery as soon as they got into Alvarez's mountains. All the military officers of the different states in the State are appointed by his influence and all the civil officers, and, of course Santa Annists. I suppose Santa Anna's rallying cry will be ignorant will be war to the North Americans."

NEW ENGLAND ENGINE.—Messrs. Collier & Candee of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have constructed an engine by electricity. It is the invention of Mr. Gaston, of New Jersey. The Poughkeepsie Eagle says: "During the building of the machine we have watched its progress, and its different parts have been explained to us. When Mr. Gaston came to Poughkeepsie, he brought a small battery with him, which he thought was not sufficiently powerful to move the machine when finished. But on its completion the battery was applied and the engine instantly moved and ran with great regularity and with some power. The result much more than exceeded the expectations of the inventor, that all doubts in his mind were expelled. The machine is the model for a powerful engine. It can be run with a far less expense than a steam engine; its power will be more uniform, less room will be required, no boilers will burst; and it will not affect insurance. We are confident that the thing sought for power has now been practically applied. In a few days a larger battery will be procured, and the engine applied to machinery to test its power, after which, we will say more about it."

HAMILTON AND THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.—Alexander Hamilton is out in another letter claiming for his father the authorship of the farewell address of Washington. No. 1 recalls his pretensions jocularly, which they approach nearly. Mr. Hamilton certainly displays a love of notoriety, vanity, and disgusting egotism which should be frowned upon by the whole country. The New York Express thus concludes an article on the subject:

"Alas, for the modesty of the son who would in this day put upon even Hamilton as "the master influence which has guided the destinies of the United States." And a double expression of sorrow, or some other feeling, all will say, for the act of writing deliberately or coolly, that it was *on father who* wrote the farewell address as well as most of Washington's important papers. Arrogance, unhealthy, and brazen-faceliness, we must say, could hardly go beyond this. No one will envy the writer the laurels he may win, or the glory he may acquire in this new effort to detract from the world-wide fame of Washington. If he could prove his case, the act would be regarded as a mighty one, and as it now stands it adds to the act its meanness something bordering on crime.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The New York Express gives the following synopsis of the liquor law which has been introduced in the Legislature of that State:

As we read the act now, no dealer in liquor is to be exempt from the penalties, whether an importer, a wholesale or a retail dealer—though the former class are to be allowed to keep, if they are not suspected of an intent to sell them, provided always they are in the original unpacked packages. If not, or if the owner prove that first, without records as soon as they get into Alvarez's mountains. All the military officers of the different states in the State are appointed by his influence and all the civil officers, and, of course Santa Annists. I suppose Santa Anna's rallying cry will be ignorant will be war to the North Americans."

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THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE.—The following interesting details respecting the royal families of Europe appear in a Leipsic journal:

There are forty-six sovereigns upon the Continent, including the Emperor of Brazil, who belongs to a European house. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is the oldest, having passed his 75d year. There is but one other who has entered his 70th year—the King of Wurtemburg. The sovereign who has reigned the longest is the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe—55 years in all, or 40 years since his majority. Eighteen have come to the throne in the last ten years, and two, the Prince of Lippe and the King of Hanover, succeeded to power in 1851.

Seven out of the forty-six have never been married, namely: the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Reuss-Schleitz, of Waldeck, and of Lippe, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. Among the remaining thirty-nine, three are widowers—the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the third time, the King of the Belgians for the second time, and the Duke of Anhalt Dessau for the first time. Two, the King of Denmark and the Elector Hesse, are married morganatically; and one, the Sultan, has five polygamous.

Ten out of the thirty-nine sovereigns who were married, or who have been so, have no children. Twenty-six have sons who are heirs presumptive. Two Thrones that of Brazil and that of Spain will descend to daughters, as the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Spain have no sons.

Of the twenty-six hereditary Princes, several are married. The oldest is 31 years of age, and the youngest—the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—is nine months old. The Princess expectant of Spain is younger still, however, having been born on the 20th of December last.

Eighteen of the forty-six sovereigns have no descendants who can succeed them. Between will be succeeded by their brothers; two—the King of Denmark and the Duke of Modena—by their uncles, and one—the Elector of Hesse—by his cousin. Four—the Pope of Rome, the Dukes of Brunswick and of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg—have no descendants or collaterals who can succeed them.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has been briefly stated that the Charge of the United States at Vienna was not invited to a grand ball recently given by the Prime Minister of Austria—an omission which was thought to be significant. A Vienna letter of January 11, published in an English paper, says:

"Considerable sensation has been caused in the diplomatic circles of Vienna by the absence of three representatives of foreign powers at the grand ball given a week ago by the First Minister of the Crown, Prince Schwartzberg. It was found on inquiry that the individuals in question, viz: the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, the Turkish Embassador and the Swiss Envoy, had not been invited; and this slight is looked upon as a demonstration receiving peculiar significance from the present political state of Europe.

"It has been stated, in many quarters, that the Austrian Government would immediately recall its Embassador from Washington, in case the reception given to Kossuth assumed an official character. Special instructions of a peremptory nature have been dispatched from Vienna to the representatives of Austria and Russia, resident in the States. These gentlemen have been told to demand their passports, in case assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, should be given to the Hungarians by the American Government, in consequence of resolutions passed in Congress for carrying out Kossuth's non-intervention system.

"Considerable curiosity is felt in political circles as to the contents of the next post from the United States. The Austrian conservative party positively affirm that a rupture between the two governments is at hand, and they predict with confidence the return of the imperial envoy to Vienna. It must be evident to every one who reflects at all, that the enemies of Austria would rejoice at a breach between America and the great despotic powers of Europe—this being the chief object of Kossuth's ambition, and the burden of his song. The news, therefore, of the recall from Washington of the Russian and Austrian representatives would be regarded by Kossuth and his party as the best reward he his fatigues in crossing the Atlantic, and his subsequent efforts on the platform."

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday) Feb. 18.

The Cunard steamer Canada has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult.—one week later than the accounts by the Europa. The following is a brief summary of her news:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the last steamer, especially from the trade, and being freely met by holders the sales of the week embrace fully 60,000 bales, of which 9000 have been taken for export and 10,000 on speculation. The sales of yesterday (30th) were 10,000, and of Friday 8000 bales. Taken for speculation yesterday, 2000 bales. The later sales have been at full prices, and the market closes with rough firmness. There is, however, no change in the official quotations, which are as follows: Fair Orleans, 5¾; Middling Orleans, 5¼; Fair Uplands, 5; and Middling Uplands 4¾d.

Flour has been in fair demand and holders firm. The quotations are, for Western Canal 24s., and for Ohio 28s. Barrel Corn has been in good request at 29s 6d. for Yellow, and 32s per quarter for Whites.

Further exports of grain from Russian ports are now prohibited by the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.

The Canada brings advices of much excitement in England with regard to French relations, and of continued preparations for an invasion.

A meeting was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 30th January with the object of taking measures for the formation of Volunteer Corps, to repel invasion. The Woolwich Artillery have been mustered under unusual inspection, ready to enter upon field duty. The Garrison at Portsmouth has been ordered to send out additional exercising parties, and guns of larger calibre are to be mounted on the forts.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope report no important change in the condition of affairs there.

Dispatches from Paris under date of the 30th January, state that Louis Napoleon had given a grand dinner to the British minister, on the previous day, at which he expressed great regret that the latter should prevail in England that he entertained warlike intentions towards that country.

The Minister of the Interior of France had issued an order on the 30th directing the liberation of such political prisoners as could be liberated without danger to the public peace.

The country is much agitated on account of the decrees against the Orleanists. It is said in some quarters that the President has promised indemnities to the Orleans family. The executors of Louis Phillippe's estate declare the late decrees to be illegal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The Canada's accounts state that the Constitution is placed under censorship. The Financial Exposé of M. Fould, shows a deficit in the French Treasury of twenty millions of francs. He refuses to retain office, unless the decree relative to the Orleans family be modified. M. Dupin has already resigned his office.

Jerome Bonaparte has been nominated President of the Senate, and M. Maynard, as Vice-President.

The express train on the Erie Railroad was thrown off the track into the Delaware river this morning. Four lives were lost and several persons injured.

The Cunard steamer Europa sailed to-day, from Boston, with $205,000 in specie.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19.

In the Senate to-day, the Temperance Bill passed almost unanimously. This Bill gives exclusive power to parishes in the country, and to the aldermen of towns or cities, to grant licenses, subject to the vote of the people.

In the House, the Homestead Exemption Bill was discussed at great length, and referred to a select committee.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 19.

In the Legislature, to-day, A. S. Adams, (Union democrat) of Monroe county, was elected U. S. Senator from this State, to serve the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Evening.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market to-day, and 2500 bales have been sold at firm prices. Strict Middling is quoted at 8¾@8¾ for Orleans, and 8¾@8¾c. for Uplands.

Flour has been in fair request, at $5@5 12½ ₱ barrel. Corn is firm at 70c. per bushel for Southern Yellow. Mess Pork has sold at $15 50@$15 75 ₱ bbl. Lard 9@9½c.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

In the Senate to-day the bill regulating the mileage of delegates from Oregon has been under discussion, with the Iowa land bill. Nothing of public importance was done in the House.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, February 20.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market throughout the week, and the sales reach 14,000 bales. Strict middling is worth 7¼c. ₱ lb. Freights are unchanged. The receipts of Cotton have been heavy, and a comparison with last year's business shows an increase of 3000 bales, against a decrease for the previous week, of 10,000 bales.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 17, 1852.

SENATE.—Passed an act to create an additional Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Gardere gave notice of a bill to provide for a change of the parish seat in the Parish of Jefferson.

Passed House bill conferring on Justices of Peace power to issue writs of injunction.

Also an act to establish the Parish of Winn.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—General Planche, President, in the Chair—Twenty-five Senators present.

Joint resolutions from the House providing for celebrating the 22d of February, taken up and adopted.

Mr. Gardere moved to take up the Convention Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dennoy.—A Joint Committee to appoint a Joint Committee to examine the purchases made by the Medical Department of the State Institution, and report upon the same.

Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee to whom was referred the Governor's Message and accompanying documents, reported a resolution complimentary to the Attorney-General for his course in regard to the McDonogh estate. Also, an act concerning the estate donated to the State by John McDonogh.

A communication was received from the Auditor of Public Accounts, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, showing the aggregate salaries and fees of State officers to be annually $163,280.

Mr. Martin offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to re-district the State judicially.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—An act for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, which passed without amendment—Adjourned.

Passed—An act appropriating ten thousand dollars to Jackson Monument and five thousand for erection of memento on Battle Ground of 8th January, 1815.

Passed—An act to provide for taking the sense of the people upon amendments to Constitution passed 1850 and '52—Adjourned.

The Promethus Affair.

The Washington papers of the 13th contain the correspondence between the United States Government and that of Great Britain relative to the attack on the Prometheus. We give the last letter of Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1852.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE WORTH OF WOMAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Brothers around her where'er she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn-covered ways
Roses of Paradise, sent from above
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love

Man, on passion's stormy ocean
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion.
Spurns at reason's feeble cry
Lead the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within.
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns with life's lees assault din

Woman invites him with bliss in her smile.
To come from his toil and be happy awhile;
Whispering sweetly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temper of home

Man, with fury stern and savage
Persecutes his brother man.
Reckless if he bless or ravage.
Action, action—still he plan
Now creating—now destroying
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast;
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying;
Still to be; but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows.
And waters and tends it with innocent heart.
Far richer than man with his treasures of art;
And wiser by far in the circles confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind

Coldly to himself suffering,
Man disdains the gentler arts.
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his bosom stealing.
Flows the genial current on.
Till by age's frost congealing.
It is hardened into stone

She like the harp, that instinctively rings,
As the night breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with steady reply.
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and showers of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife ensues, and pity bleeding
Flees the scene departing flies,
Where to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul.
As she glances around in the light of her smile.
The war of the passions is hushed for awhile;
And discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

The Serfs of Russia.

The Russian correspondent of the London Chronicle communicates the following interesting account of the serfs of Russia:

Into the inherent character of the serf system in Russia, it would be foreign to my purpose to go. This monster institution (I cannot be said to misuse the name when I remember that out of 54,000,000 of whom the Russian population is understood to be composed, 42,000,000 are serfs, and but 12,000,000 free—about one in five) has been for years the great object upon which the pens of European philosophers have been exercised. Its vices are known to the world; nor have those interested in preserving it failed to set forth its alleged alleviations. The opinions, too, which the respective rulers of Russia have entertained upon it, are also on record. It is even no secret that the earlier convictions of the present Emperor of Russia (whose political education was confided to abler hands than usually direct the studies of continental royalty,) were in favor of modifying the system, and eleveting, if not of enfranchising, the millions. Nor is it concealed, among the few who dare speak at all, that the Czar's feelings on the subject of serfdom did not exhaust themselves in mere words, and that his majesty actually assumed the initiative in a course which would have led to serf-emancipation. It is considered, in certain circles, the reverse of a matter for regret, that resolute and implacable opposition, manifested not in overt act, but in dogged and dead-weight inaction, succeeded in causing the discomfiture and abandonment of the attempts in question. Nor is it probable that such attempts will be renewed from the same quarter.

The Emperor's chief occupation at present is the civil and military education of myriads of plumed and glittering serfs of his own. A taste for military detail and display has succeeded at St. Petersburg to any effort from the establishment of graver questions, and for the present serfdom in Russia must remain what it is. The difficulty of any interference with it, is still further enhanced by the example to which its defenders have been enabled to point, through the unparalleled ferocity and barbarity of certain serfs, who (it was said under some misconception of the pleasure of the Emperor himself,) set to work to emancipate themselves. The atrocities they committed—which caused them to be hunted down like wild beasts—are pointed to us as warnings how you entrust with liberty men who are not suited for it. Murders, violations, mutilations, of the most horrible kind, were among the first sacrifices of these men at the altar of freedom, and are a powerful, if not altogether silencing, argument in the mouths of those who would keep barred the gates of the temple.

Very far indeed is it from my intention to indulge in any apologies for the system. An Englishman can have but one feeling as to the position of a man whom he finds on a level with the horse he flogs. But it is not so very long since a similar state of things existed in our own colonies; and let us, therefore, quietly examine the working of the system, leaving the reader to institute his own comparisons and deduce his own conclusions.

I have spoken of a certain species of serfs as an exile, and I propose to glance at his position before referring to that of his resident brothers in bondage. It is this: The serf of a proprietor who resides, perhaps, several hundred miles from a certain large town, conceives that he shall "better himself" by leaving his native soil and trying his fortune in the town in question. He is a carpenter, or mason, or has a knowledge of some trade, though he may be engaged in agricultural pursuits. He proposes to his lord to let him go. Possibly his lord refuses, and there is an end of the matter; for the special case of the serf's taking leave without permission—in other words, escaping—is not now very frequent.

Some time since, when Government was desirous that the population of certain districts should be increased, the system of running away, on the part of the serfs, and hiding in those districts (where ultimately they became "inscribed") was winked at; but I believe the case is now different, and that unless the serf is almost miraculously lucky in evading all the network of the police system, he is unceremoniously seized, packed off to the military depot, made a soldier, and "accounted for" to his owner, when the latter has to pay his next instalment of serfage to the military authorities. But if the serf have a humane and liberal owner, (and I am informed that there are hundreds of such,) who can afford to part with him, the adventurer departs. He previously makes his bargain with his owner as to how much of his earnings shall be remitted to the latter, and the necessary passports from his proprietor are furnished to the police of the district in which he proposes to settle.

The police system is so diffused, and has such manifold ramifications, that it is almost impossible to evade it long, and hence the owner has a safe hold upon the traveling serf, even at the distance of five, six, or seven hundred miles; for nobody is allowed to live in Russia without leave—that is, without a *billet de sejour*, which has to be renewed every year; but in the case of the serf, and indeed of others, as the police may see fit, at the expiration of a much shorter period. In the serf's case, I believe, six months is usually the time. If the man has his lawful *billet*, which is strictly local, it is evidence that he has not run away; if he has it not, he is liable to be instantly seized. I am supposing, however, that he proposes to keep faith. He obtains his police *billet*, and he then seeks for what work he can get. Often, indeed most frequently, does he not leave his native place, except in company with a "gang" of companions similarly situated, who engage themselves *en masse*, under an arrangement to which all must be parties, and who have a leader, who conducts the business for them, and receives and divides their earnings. In this case they usually live together, and you meet them returning at night, in a body, to the large room in which they sleep, and in which they always indulge the Russian habit of eternal singing, to the no small dissatisfaction of involuntary audiences of neighbors.

The serf rentless and works. His rate of wages of course varies with his trade and with his skill. A carpenter's wages will, for instance, vary from two rubles copper (about 1s. 10d) to one ruble silver a day (5s. 4d), or he may be so excellent a workman as to be hired by contract for forty-five rubles per month. He has to pay his lodging, and he has to remit his payment to his lord. And, if he has left behind a wife, and his inclination be to assist her efforts at self-support, he has the same means of remitting to her, namely, by the post-office, a very important department of which is appropriated to this kind of business. The rest of his earnings he may apply as he pleases.

The bare necessaries of life are remarkably cheap in Russia. The workman's living costs him the merest trifle.

A WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—The following very interesting story is taken from a Devonshire England) paper:—

"Dudleigh Salterton has been the scene of a most thrilling incident. Six little children, on Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed. Terrible was the agony of the mothers when they knew it. A number of men went off in all directions; every boat was on the lookout until far into the night. Day-light returned and still nothing was heard about them—they were lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, or buried within its insatiable depths. A Plymouth fisherman fishing early in the morning, saw something floating in the distance; he bore down to it, and discovered it to be a boat—and in the bottom the six children, all cuddled in like a nest of birds, fast asleep, God having mercifully granted them that solace after a day of error and despair. He took them aboard, feasted them with bread and cheese, and gladdened their despairing hearts with a promise to take them home. Between three and four in the afternoon, the fisherman was seen in the offing with the boat astern. All eyes were turned towards him; the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town—the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discovered in the boat; none to be seen in the sloop. Intense was the agony of suspense, and all alike shared it with the parents. At last the boat came in, and the word went round. "They are all safe," and many stout-hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their insupportable happiness. It was, indeed, a memorable day; and, a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to Almighty God, who, in his infinite mercy, had spared these innocent children from the perils and terrors of the sea during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age; the sixth is but nine years old."

Further by the Europa.

The Baltimore Sun has the following summary of the news brought by the steamer Europa:

The mails of the steamer Europa reached this city yesterday evening. We have received our correspondence and papers from Liverpool to the 24th ult., from London to the 23d, and Paris to the 22d. We have various items of interest to add to our telegraphic accounts, previously published.

The Dublin Evening Mail confirms the statement we had yesterday by telegraph, that John T. Crampton, Esq., eldest son of the Surgeon-General, has been appointed her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, in the place of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, who goes as Envoy to Florence, to take the place vacated by the death of Mr. Richard Lalor Shiel. It is added that this information was communicated by Lord Clarendon at the city banquet. The Mail says that Mr. Lawrence, during his tour in Ireland, expressed his wish that the appointment of Mr. Crampton might be made.

An Irish Industrial Exhibition, after the style of the World's Fair in London, is to take place at Cork in the middle of next June.

Lord Brougham has gone to Paris for the purpose, it is suggested, of advising the President.

The Paris Patrie says: "It appears from the books of the offices of the steamships of Liverpool and Southampton, that several ex-representatives have just embarked for America. Three of them proceed to the United States and two to Mexico, where they intend to engage in trade or manufactures."

The French refugees upon the Swiss frontiers have received passports for America.

One of the Naples letters, of the 7th ult., says: "The United States frigate Independence was ordered home some days since; but, owing to the news from France, Commodore Morgan has thought proper not to leave the Mediterranean without a ship of war."

A very long and very able letter from H. Sacemere appears in the Times in reply to that of Prince Esterhazy, in which he vindicates the Hungarian cause from the criticisms of the Prince. He expresses decided disapprobation of Kossuth's policy, but concludes with the remark that "the harms which Hungary now suffers will one day be repaired." A similar letter from Count Teleki is published.

The funeral procession of Eugene Sue, the celebrated Mme. George Sand has just been arrested in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, where she had taken up her residence.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Vienna correspondent of the [illegible] writing under date of the 13th ult., says:

"There appears to be a very hostile feeling growing up between Austria and America; and there is a report about certain dispatches of a very curious nature having been recently sent from the Government of the United States to Vienna. This feeling is worth mentioning, because it has only arisen lately. But a few months ago very friendly relations were existing, and one of the Austrian Archdukes actually set out on a voyage to New York, and was only delayed by a violent fever, which seized him at Trieste."

The foregoing cannot have reference to the late reception of Kossuth in Washington, nor to the interview between Chevalier Hulsemann and the President, for intelligence of these events could not have reached Vienna. We recollect noticing, lately, in a Vienna letter, that a special bearer of dispatches had arrived in that city from Washington.

FRANCE.

The Constitution is not to go into operation until the Senate is formed, and the legislative corps elected. The President meets with difficulty in procuring men of position and character to enter his Senate. Montalembert has consented.

Terrorism in France.—While it is announced in the Paris papers that the inauguration fetes will occupy eight days, and great pains will be taken to amuse the Parisians, we also see that long lists of new arrests are given in the provincial papers, threat numbers, however, of these arrested on suspicion have been examined and released, yet courts martial are now in session at many different points of the country.

Strange to say, the decree of banishment produced a great sensation, though every body knew that the decree only sanctioned what had been already done. It is stated, however, that it would be a great mistake to suppose that the decree spoken of comprises the fiftieth part of the persons banished, or even all of the representatives subjected to that measure. General Cavaignac's name is not found in it, nor Eugene Sue's, nor Pierre Leroux's, nor Michel, (de Bourges) nor de Lamennais', nor those of a dozen others of less note. Yet all these have received private orders to quit France, or have escaped after learning that warrants had been issued for arresting them.

Great numbers of persons, not representatives, have been privately ordered to leave the country. Some of these belong to the Paris bar and faculty. Twelve of the principal citizens of Orleans have been banished in the same way. Very few of the names in this category are published in the newspapers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Minister of the Interior has directed a committee to make a draught of new laws for Hungary, on the basis of the ordinances of the 31st of December. The President of the committee is Baron Gehringer. The gentlemen composing the committee are ultra-conservatives and *employes*.

The London Daily News has been prohibited at Vienna.

The Vienna Gazette of the 15th contained an Imperial Patent, dated Jan. 17, abolishing trial by jury throughout the Empire. Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan, to be effected in the foreign market.

SWITZERLAND.

The Bale Gazette says: "The Ruel announces that a refugee in Switzerland had sought to revolutionize Alsace by orders of Mazzini, and it is pretended that letters of a compromising character had been found among his papers. We will observe on this subject, that the person in question is not a refugee, and that he did not reside in Switzerland. He resided in the Duchy of Baden, near Bale. He was employed in a commercial house at Bale, and no one was aware that he was at all connected with politics. His papers were seized at Bale and at his residence. He was arrested, expelled, and has since gone to America. One single refugee was compromised with him, and he has also been expelled by the Federal Council."

MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The Stockholm paper *Aftonbladet*, for January 2, contains the following important, although sorrowful, political intelligence: "It has been remarked that the letters which have lately arrived here from Finland have been more than usually cautious—almost mysterious. This has given rise to fears that the Russian serf-ruler had some new violence in store against the weak remains of their former Swedish liberties, which our unhappy brethren of the north-eastern shores of the Baltic still possess. Of late these fears have assumed the shape of the most distressing rumors. A private letter, which has fortunately evaded the control of the Post-office, states that the provincial governors have been declared by an imperial ukase to be independent of the Finnish Senate, and for the future answerable to the General Governor alone, who resides in St. Petersburg. Another report asserts that the Senate has been altogether dissolved. It is not yet known how far these statements are to be believed, and we anxiously await further intelligence."

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 5th has accounts from the Caucasus, which state that though, since the closing of the summer campaign, there had been no general rising, engagements had taken place between the Russian troops and the mountaineers of Naton Khale, on the Sounja, and at other places, all of which had terminated favorably to the Russians, and been followed by the submission of some of the chiefs and their bands.

The Post Gazette, of Frankfort of the 15th ultimo, says: "The *Constitutionnel* was right in saying that the Emperor of Russia had approved of the act of the 2d December. But it was not by an autograph letter that he expressed his satisfaction; it was by a confidential letter of Count de Nesselrode to the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, who caused Prince Baladini to make known its contents to Count Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. No copy was, however, presented to the Minister, the Prince confining himself to a perusal of it. The letter congratulated the President on having saved European civilization from the dangers of 1852."

ITALY.

Rome, January 14.—The Advocate Geunarelli has been banished from Rome subsequently to the search made in his house. He was the last remaining deputy of the republican constituent assembly, and it was always a matter of surprise that he should have been allowed to remain so long unmolested in the capital. Forty-eight hours were allowed for his departure.

Extensive preparations are begun in the Colosseum and it is the intention of the municipality to throw down all those shabby houses which now encumber the base of the Pantheon, so as to separate that glorious monument of ancient architecture completely from surrounding objects, and allow its proportions to come out without modern obstructions.

AGITATION OF STRIKE IN ENGLAND.—A dispute, which has been for some time existing between the operative engineers and their employers in England, has come to a crisis on the 12th of January, a great proportion of the principal engineering manufactories in London, Manchester, Oldham etc., closed their works, and ten thousand operatives, at least were thrown out of employment. Thus the apprehended strike of the men, has resulted in an absolute strike of the masters—the latter having refused to accede to the demands of the former, that systematic piece-work and over-time should be abolished. The importance of this dispute cannot be over-estimated. The Liverpool Mercury thus glowingly depicts its consequences:

"Several thousands of men, whose continued labor is absolutely necessary to keep scores of thousands of other working-men in employment, have been plunged into involuntary idleness; the productiveness of the country has received a check; our power of making wealth has been materially circumscribed, and it is feared that we shall give an impetus to the engineering trade of our rivals on the continent, which may be permanently disadvantageous to England. Perhaps we should not be going too far if we said this unfortunate dispute involves, not only the present prosperity and social happiness of every class of the community, but the continued preeminence in England in those branches of native industry which have contributed so largely to her elevated position in the industrial world."

Neither party, at present, seems inclined to submit to the other. The masters maintain their conditions, and the workmen refuse to withdraw their demands. Of the latter, the greater part will seek work in other towns. A number went off, and numbers more will follow them.

The men in London have, many of them, organized themselves into companies, and rented premises, offering to execute orders for machinery upon fair and reasonable terms; and, if they can raise sufficient capital, no doubt they can do so. The Manchester firms, which have closed their doors in that place, have taken offices in London, in order that they be in close correspondence with the London masters, and every thing at present indicates most determined resistance.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.—It was stated briefly in late foreign advices that the greatest activity prevailed at the Admiralty and in all the English dockyards, and that England was about to defend the whole coast in a most efficient manner. The reason given for this movement was that the government intended to be fully prepared for any event, but especially for any demonstration of Louis Napoleon. The quasi-ministerial journals now deny that any unusual orders for the coast defences have been given, or that any military camps are about to be formed around London. The public, however, are satisfied that at Woolwich and other dock-yards the workmen have not been so fully employed for several years. The Times and Naval Gazette, published at Portsmouth, is so well informed upon naval and other matters, that it is frequently quoted by the London journals; and that paper states that a battery of 100 guns of heavy metal is ordered to be constructed at the Nab Light, near Spithead, as well as a battery for 100 guns on the Portsmouth shore off Spithead, with the least possible delay. A new fort at Browndown, on the Gosport shore, is being constructed by Royal Sappers and Miners, and the works are ordered to be completed in two months. The rapid manner in which these and other similar government works are now carried on, shows that some fresh orders have been issued by the Admiralty. The Shipping Gazette, generally well-informed, states that the Admiralty intend to increase the naval force almost immediately, but their great difficulty will be in procuring seamen. It is also announced that a government order has been received at Birmingham for the immediate delivery of 23,000 rifles. These and similar orders plainly show that the government are preparing for any event.

BRITISH MAIL CONTRACT.—The New York Express has the following:

The British Government has made a new mail contract, for a monthly mail line of steamers to and from England and the West Coast of Africa. It is for nine years, at an average payment of £21,000 per annum. The places touched at will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Acora, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Calebar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po, making the total distance out and home 9000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from 58 to 60 days. The speed of the vessels is to average eight knots, and their size will be about 700 tons. They are to be constructed of iron. The new line of steamers is expected to commence in October next. Three boats will be required for the service, and it is understood that the port of departure will be either Southampton or Liverpool.

The commercial prospects of this trade are extremely flattering. In 1827, the export of British goods to the West Coast of Africa was £165,759, and the quantity of palm oil imported was 4700 tons. The trade doubled in ten years, and subsequently the increase has been no less remarkable. The exports of British goods in 1846 reached £620,201, while the quantity of palm oil received was 22,708 tons, of the value of £712,500. In the same year 166 vessels, measuring 48,079 tons, connected with the trade, were entered inwards, and the clearances outwards were 185 vessels, measuring 51,577 tons, making a total of 96,606 tons of exclusively British shipping. To us, as to most Britain, the growth of Africa promises to be promoted by the establishment of regular communications, and in return it will supply new articles of production. At present, the value of the important trade north of Cape St. Paul's to England, consisting of palm oil, ground nuts, dye-woods, beeswax, ivory, gold dust, ginger, rice, etc., is [illegible] and the clearances outwards from the Equator is supposed to be £1,000,000. Of this line one of our English contemporaries says:

"Politically, the formation of the line will confer the great advantage of hastening the suppression of the slave trade, and the diminution or withdrawal of the squadron engaged in that service."

There is an effort making in Congress, growing out of propositions made at the last session of that body, and urged at the present session, for the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Africa. Under an existing treaty with England, and at great expense to the Government, a fleet of Government vessels are kept up on the Coast of Africa. The establishment of the steam line communication, it is thought, would enable the Government to withdraw this fleet. The steam line, to the amount of aid required from the Government, would cost much less than the expense now incurred.

We think, also, that some inducement should be found for a public interest in this subject, in the fact of what the British Government has just done to establish a line of communication between England and Africa. This country must not allow its commercial marine to be eclipsed by its great commercial rival, especially when the double purpose of defence and utility are served by the establishment of mail steamers.

OUTRAGEOUS FRAUD.—An outrageous fraud upon the British Government has recently been detected by the officers of the Admiralty. We learn from our English files that it was perpetrated by parties who had entered into contract to supply the Navy with patent preserved-meats, packed in sealed tin canisters, and warranted to keep fresh for five years. Suspicion was excited as to the quality of these supplies, and an examination was instituted, which resulted in the most heart-sickening disclosures. Out of 7000 canisters, it was found that only 189 contained any thing fit to be eaten. The contents exposed were chiefly loose putrid matter, now and then varied with a few stones. centrails with the excrement in them, kidneys green with decomposition, lumps of heart, and, in many cases, whole hearts festering with putridity, congulated blood in great abundance, tallow, lumps of tendons, grease and offal. In short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which was most sickening, and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use profusely of Burnett's disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off pestilence. This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty, and delivered into store at the Clarence-yard, last November twelve-month. It is said to have come from Galata, in Moldavia. The British Government has already paid the sum of £200,000 to the contractors who perpetrated this base fraud. It is not known, of course, how long this swindling operation has been going on. Sir John Franklin's ships were provisioned with this preserved meat, and from the fact that at Beechy Island, where the last traces of him were discovered, the ground was covered with heaps of empty canisters, there is reason to fear that his stores were of this character.

MEAN ABOUT THE AMAZON.—An express had arrived at London, bringing intelligence, that eleven more of the passengers and crew of the steamer Amazon had been picked up by a Dutch vessel in the Bay of Biscay. They escaped in the port life-boat, and were in a most melancholy condition when discovered. They were landed at Plymouth on the 16th ult.

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city says the Philadelphia Evening Post, while in the country, some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great, and lockjaw apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet, taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known to every one.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the Richmond Times states that a few days since, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone near Buchanan, Botetourt county, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments, in the first they found some earthen ware and a large stone cross. On the cross there was some carving, but it was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest they found it to contain gold coin, perfectly smooth on one side and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

REVOLUTIONARY CONGRESS.—The German Revolutionary Congress assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th. Quite a number of delegates were present, representing the various Revolutionary Unions of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, Lancaster, Richmond, and Bridesburg. Messrs. Fichler and Gregg appeared as delegates from the London Agitation Society.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Foote has appointed J. L. Jullionie Esq. Adjutant General of the State Mississippi.

MR. BANCROFT.—George Bancroft, Esq., late U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, is about to publish in England the first volume of a history of America.

Further Foreign News by the Europa and Niagara.

ENGLAND.

In the political world there has been a great lull, and all parties were gleaning prospectively at the trial of strength, that must take place between Lord John Russell and his Parliament.

The most important of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise; the demonstrations, however, did not appear to be very remarkable for their spirit. The Manchester meeting on Wednesday, the 21st, was the most important electoral demonstration held in connection with the subject.

The London Times complains that the metropolis is in as absurd and anomalous a state as the county of Lancaster with regard to the representation. London with a population of two millions and a half, only sends 22 members to the House of Commons, including those from the Metropolitan boroughs. For the counties of Middlesex and the Eastern division of Surrey, ten times the score of rateable property, the disproportion is still greater.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defences, and are suggesting various measures and modes of defence in case of invasion. The London Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long been blind to the necessity which exists of availing itself of the measures of protection. Another journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships and steamers on service abroad.

FRANCE.

M. M. DeMorney and Fould had left the Ministry, and were replaced by Depersigney and Abbatucela.

A new ministerial office has been created, namely, the Ministry of State, and M. Cassablanca has been appointed to it.

The Duchess of Orleans dowery of 300,000 francs is maintained.

The decrees are countersigned by the new Minister of State, Cassabianca.

The Minister of War has acceded to the Cavaignac's demand to be placed on the retired list of the army.

The Ex-Representatives not comprised in the decrees of banishment have just been authorized to return to their homes.

The great bodies of the State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, the Senate and the Legislature, will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that a second, if not a third attempt on the President's life had been made; an officer is reported to have snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carousal. A rumor was also rife in Paris, with all its details, that the wife of an Ex-1 refect had tried to poignard him.

SPAIN.

MILITARY MUTINY AND EXECUTIONS.—On the evening of January 7, Madrid was not a little alarmed at finding the palace and all the military posts doubly guarded, and the body of the garrison confined to their barracks. It appears that imprudent promises of royal *largesse* had been made to the soldiers—*largesse* that, on account of the state of the public treasury, cannot for the present be granted. Added to this, it appears that some of the officers of one of the crack regiments have been punished for having struck several refractory, or more than usually dull, recruits at exercise. In any army like the Spanish, in which discipline can only obtain through a mixture of tact and severity, a very little matter suffices to make the seeds of disorder germinate. When, therefore, on the morning of the 7th, the Gazette informed the army that all the senior officers, from senior lieutenant to senior brigadier, were to be promoted, and the soldiers to have a year's service taken off, their disappointment broke out so much the more violent, that they had been expecting a dollar a man to indulge themselves with. In every regiment there was more or less excitement fanned. It is said, by emissaries. "In the San Francisco barracks some soldiers seized their arms, and, to the terror of the neighborhood, some shots were exchanged, and a tremendous uproar took place among the military, some of whom shouted *Viva la Republica*, and others broke their arms. Vigorous measures were taken, the mutineers seized, and tried by court-martial. Of the number condemned three were sentenced to be shot, and the order was carried out on the 9th. The execution restored discipline.

Stringent measures are likewise resorted to destroy the little liberty of the press which the people of Spain enjoy.

By advices from Madrid of the 17th instant, it appears, by a law just passed, that a grandee of Spain must, in future, possess landed property as government securities, transferable, with an income of three thousands pounds sterling. A Count, Marquis or Baron must also possess three thousand pounds.

SWIZERLAND.

The Radicals of Berne have demanded the dismissal of the President. As the Radicals are now in a majority, their demand is not contrary to law. The Government has served two out of four years for which it was elected.

The Dutch shareholders in the Bank of the United States have held a meeting at Amsterddm, within the last few days, at which it was resolved to nominate a committee of five members to press upon the American management the expediency of the winding up of that institution.

PRUSSIA.

Efforts had been made by the Court party in Prussia to abrogate the Constitution, although a proposal to effect the restoring of the high monarchial principles had failed, by a vote of 147 to 123.

The result of the late debate is regarded as rather encouraging than otherwise, and new projects of revision are proposed daily.

AUSTRIA.

By the new Prussian Gazette of the 16th of January, we learn the Prince Schwartzenberg had been indisposed for some days—he was struck with apoplexy on the 14th, and serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich has appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

Congress is actively pursuing its labors on the Customs question.

A penal colony has been established in Hungary, in spite of the unavailing remonstrances and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian Loan, to be effected in the Foreign market. The urgent necessity of this measure to carry on the machinery of government, is stated to have been the real cause of the retirement of Baron Krauss from his late post as Minister of Finance.

The second note of the President of the French Republic to Prince Schwartzenburg, and the re-appointment of M. de Fishault as Minister of France to the Austrian Court, which is a good deal talked of, and seems to imply the best possible feelings between the two powers.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—The Washington Telegraph relates the following anecdote of a dog in that city:

A little girl, the daughter of a gentleman with whom we are acquainted, was sent a few days since to a neighboring house for a garment that had been left there by her mother. The two houses were within view of each other, a common intervening. On entering the garden of the house to which she had been sent, she was attacked by three dogs, and thrown down; her clothes were torn, and one of the animals seized her by the foot. At her own house there was a big, good natured dog, who had never before manifested any other positive qualities than a good appetite. But he seemed to have apprehended the danger the child was approaching; his eyes had followed her, and, with the first intimation of the attack, he bounded forward, reached the scene of action in time to rescue the child, and sent her assailants howling. As she entered the house, he forced his way in beside her; and when the lady attempted to hand her the article for which she had been sent, he sprang between them, and in no other way could the child procure it than by taking it up from where it had been laid after the family had left the room. When she departed, the dog took his position between her and all possible assailants; and as she emerged from the premises, he took his place behind her, and followed slowly, and with a defiant air, until she had regained her own home, when he threw himself down at the threshold, with his face toward the theatre of his late exploit, and relapsed into his accustomed reverie.

THE FAMILY CABINET.—There are fifteen Ministers in the present English Cabinet, of whom nine are related, namely: Lord John Russell, Lord Minto, Lord Granville, Lord Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Francis Baring. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Truro, Lord Broughton, Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, and the Marquis of Cianricarde, are not in the family alliances. The prime Minister is supported by his father-in-law, the Earl of Minto, and his cousin Lord Granville, who is cousin to the Earl of Carlisle. Earl Grey has with him his brother-in-law, Sir C. Wood, his cousin. Sir G. Grey, who is the brother-in-law of Sir F. Baring, who is cousin and brother-in-law of Mr. Labouchere.

JENNY LIND'S MARRIAGE.—This affair is a fixed fact. The "Nightingale" was stated in the marriage as being thirty-one, and the "Goldschmidt of Hamburg," as being twenty-four years of age on the day of the ceremony. The pair are at present the guests of T. W. Ward, of Boston, but the New York Post says:

It is said that Jenny Lind, now Mrs. Goldschmidt, will reside with her husband three months at Northampton, Massachusetts, where a house has been taken for them, and after the expiration of that time they will sail for Europe.

Dr. Walwright had baptized Mr. Goldschmidt, who is of a Jewish family, residing at Hamburg and who, it is said, had been long inclined to the Christian faith. Mr. Goldschmidt is a pianist by profession, and is said to be an accomplished composer.

THE CONUNDRUM CONTEST.—The two following are the conundrums which bore off the prizes recently offered by Professor Anderson, in New York. The first prize—a fine silver tea-set of five pieces, worth $400, was unanimously awarded to Miss Maria C. Fenn, of No. 180 Varick street, an interesting girl of about 15 years. Her contribution was No. 76 in the book, and read thus:

Why is the writer of this conundrum like a domestic servant out of employment?

Ans. Because she wants to get a *service*, and is willing to carry off the *tea things*.

The second prize was awarded, by a large majority, but not unanimously, to the writer of conundrum No. 201 of the gentlemen's list, which read as follows:

Why ought the officers of the United States Army, in the late war with Mexico, to keep a clothing store?

Ans. Because they might *Bragg* of having the best *Taylor* and the best *Wool*; their goods *May* be sold for what they are *Worth*, and after counting their *Gaines* they could lay their heads on their *Pillow* in perfect *Bliss*, and rest satisfied that "no could swindle them and go *Scott* free, while they had a good *Walker* to catch him and *Shield* them from loss.

LOVE, ROBBERY AND SUICIDE.—A lady of property, some time ago, left Paris on a visit to the country, leaving her house in the care of a female servant, an Alsatian, to whom she was greatly attached. On Friday she arrived in Paris by railway, and on passing the Hotel de Ville, saw to her surprise, the servant enter the house of an agent for military *remplacement*, with a bag of money in her hand. She called to her. The girl was so astonished at hearing the voice of her mistress, that she fainted. When she recovered, the lady conveyed her home. The servant then threw herself at her feet, and confessed that she had taken 600 francs from her secretary, in order to purchase the release of her lover, a soldier in a regiment in Africa, who had written to say that he was dying of love for her. The lady, who was much affected at the girl's sorrow, said that she might keep the 600 francs, but that she could not retain her in her service. On Saturday she received a letter from the girl, stating that she had paid for a *replacant* for her lover, but was so affected at having committed robbery, that she intended to commit suicide. The lady caused inquiries to be made, and learned that she had put an end to her existence by means of the fumes of charcoal in a public house at Agny. (Galignani

Epithalamium.....To Mrs. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.

BY PETER PINDAR, JR.

Well Mrs. Goldschmidt dear I wish you joy
The opera-world for ever to employ.
That double happiness will on you alloy
That Hymen's votaries talk of every day.
You're bent on trying, and taking
For your new motto,
Have given your hand to Titto!

Fortunate Otto, (your dear title of three.)
When he first learned the piano,
Never dreamed he'd be the man to
Such wondrous luck as this day's news discloses
Made to a Nightingale!
And that no common, indigged bird,
But one who has made her paros heard.
And entering now her thirty-second spring.
Vows that she will no longer sing
The stupid lode of celibacy.
But join him in a duo that can't fail
To suit the popular gale.
And close in a cadenza that shall be
The climax of their joint felicity

Was ever known such transformation?
A bullet to a goldfinch—no, goldsmith—
It passes Ovid's wildest transmigration
And yet the change was all accomplished with
A few words from the Prayer Book: as
The plumage from the warbler dropp'd;
The soaring bird her warblings stopp'd.
And then nibbled to a wife—
An unpardonable fowl, I know.
But pleasant, when it brings a nest for life.
Well Hued, as this one, with a golden fleece
Such as no Argonauts had dream'd of, even in Greece

So Otto has returned to his vocation;
Jenny has set him up
And opened his new Goldsmith shop.
Where gold is to be wrought from all creation
All Alchimy is put to blush.
Since Midas, in his most metallic mood,
Never made gold with such a rush.
As Jenny can do or as Jenny could.
For, by the mint machinery of her throat,
Otto may coin from every bullbul note
A full fledged Golden Eagle, at
To circulate where lesser coin than it
Would be uncurrent, or would meet
A heavy discount in the street.

But still, I wish you joy, dear Mrs. G.;
I am resigned, or strive to be;
I'll even forget the fifteen dollars sent
That I was fleeced of in the Barnum days;
I'll even strive to lay the unwilling ghosts
Of scores of sacrificed while kids that meet
My tear-illumed eyes whene'er I gaze
Into the drawer where lie the hosts
Of sad memorials of my youthful folly—
Most insipid, most melancholy.

And when in future years,
Around the Goldschmidt hearth appears
A "darling" brood that "must be singing"
Each in its own domestic song.
And with no Barnum all equipped for bringing
It out before a castle'd garden throng—
Perhaps, dear Mrs. G.,
You'll give a thought to me.
Who, in the height of Barnum's glorious row,
Thus first inflated him
That seemed to fill the nation.
Invested three V's in the fund that now
Sets up your Otto in his old vocation:
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1852.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.—The Charleston Mercury has the following, which we commend to the attention of those whom it may concern:

We have recently received some sixty numbers of periodicals for notice. We take this opportunity to state that on no occasion can we give any attention to any serial work unless the first number be received, and we are certain that the remaining portions of the work will be forwarded in due course. If a notice be worth anything it is surely worth this much. Odd numbers of periodicals are perfectly useless, and when received should be disregarded by the Editorial fraternity, as in the practice of sending them is clearly an attempt to obtain publicity for them through the medium of the press without giving a fair equivalent therefor—an advantage accorded no other class of the commercial community, and which it is unreasonable to expect.

PROTECTIVE LETTERS.—Many thousand of letters sent to the post-office are returned as dead letters, the persons to whom they are addressed not being found. These are destroyed unless they contain enclosures of some kind; and often information of value to the persons addressed, or their friends, is destroyed with them. In a new edition to the regulations

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DOHERTY, W. MURRAY, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 4. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 56.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 20, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: The following stanzas seem to me to contain true poetical excellence, and to express a high degree of religious experience. They have been published and republished, and, I think, are entitled to still greater notoriety, being not only calculated to please but to encourage, faith, edify in patience, and comfort under affliction.

Present Experience.

Lord! I am still:
I have no prayer to offer unto thee,
Save that my heart doth say unceasingly
"Do thou thy will!"

Thou know'st I could
Not ask exemption from the ills of life.
For have found that "all," with sweetest
"Work for my good." [strife,

I had been led
To mourn o'er what thy providence disclosed;
The adverse fate that daily toil imposed
For daily bread.

The keener smart
Of seperation from a lawful good, [could
A cherished gift) which seemed as though it
But break this heart.

I can recall
When I was restless, wearied with the state
Of those who seem only to "stand and wait,"
Yet hear no call!

But now I find
I can retain no more this view of things,
For each development of time still brings
God to my mind.

To human sight
The fires still blaze beneath me, and around;
But I have proved they have no power to
The heart that's right. [wound

Either God's will
The innate fury of the fire destroys,
Making the flames innocuous by that voice
That governs still—

Or he impart
The famed asbestos' charm to foil its power,
And makes my weakness in the trying hour
Proof 'gainst its dart;—

Or else to shore
The suffering my much loved Master knew,
He nerves with martyr-fifth one of his few
All pain to bear.

Heart, then be still!
'Tis God who works in each or either case:
He only asks of thee this prayer to raise,
"Do thou thy will!"

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

FOREST OF FONTAINBLEAU.—A FRENCH CAMP MEETING—VANITY FAIR—THRONE AND TOMB OF NAPOLEON—LOUIS PHILIPPE A GREAT PRINCE.

I came down here (Fontainbleau,) last night. To-day (Sabbath,) has been a great parade day—a large number of troops were reviewed; but I determined that I would not partake with the barbarians in their Sabbath-breaking ways, and so saw nothing of it. I spent the greater part of the day in the Forest of Fontainbleau away off from the sight and sound of them. The trees of this famous wood were just like our own larches and oaks; it was not difficult to imagine myself in Alabama. This forest, which attracts so much attention in Europe, where trees of primitive growth are rarely found, would be, with us a piece of any ordinary roadside timbered land.

There was no service in the town but the Romish Mass, so that I must needs be content to worship alone. The day has been a profitable one to me, I trust. I thought, how strange that I am here in France! How good is the Lord! Life is passing, and this is a part of one of its most important chapters! And I did as I had often done before, dedicated myself to the service of a good Lord, and besought him to make me spiritually minded. The more I see of others and the further I travel, the more ready I am to compare my own happiness with that of princes. Millions of money can buy only so much, and, may be, that much hundreds can do. In the grand palace of Versailles is a range of small rooms ordinarily furnished, without pictures or damask, the favorite chambers of Marie Antoinette; and the more private places I have noticed of crowned heads, spots to which they have fled for rest and enjoyment, usually are such as men live in who are neither poor nor rich, great nor mean, but who yet sigh and labor to attain a higher place and a fuller condition. My very soul yearns over these around to see what they lack, to see how unhappy they are, and to know how happy they might be. As I walked out this afternoon, I saw thousands engaged in mere child's play, gaping at puppets, listening to the empty noises, to the coarsest thrumming and blowing. Some were inviting to pasteboard sights; some shooting at a target in the centre of a Turk-looking figure, which when struck whirled round and exploded a loud cracker; others gambling for gingerbread; some riding hobby-horses in a circuit; others listening to a stout old woman with a masculine manner and voice, giving a most vivid and powerful description of the painting of a coach! which, that is the painting, could be seen for one sous (cent.) Crowds of country people were walking arm in arm, swaying from side to side, or gathering with most serious attention about a boy who was bawling through a speaking trumpet of some terrible thing on hand which was about to be acted just behind the arras; while others were eating bread and drinking claret "common things" at long tables, amid a tempest of jabber. Rows of board tents, which contained goods for sale and the above named wonders, were on each side, and the whole in an unenlightened, thinly wooded part of the Palace grounds. It was a real French Camp Meeting, Satin presided, and nearly every body seemed to have "joined the church." So place could be mentioned with it in the same world but the Champs Elysees of Paris. There you have the same; blind-fold of women telling fortunes, with a plate of coffee grounds in the centre of a large circle of human beings: a large learned black dog picking out letters and cards in the midst of a crowded circle of the same sort: gilded canopies, with singers and actors of good coarse quality performing to audiences seated at little tables sipping coffee, or sitting on chairs at the gate of a seat for a seat, the whole being an appendage of cafes to bring custom; and so on, all over and up the street. It is not far from Dover to Calais, and Bunyan must have crossed the channel. "Then I saw in my dream, that when they were got out of the wilderness they presently saw a town before them, and the name of that town is Vanity: and at the town there is a fair kept, called Vanity Fair. It is kept all the year long. It beareth the name of Vanity Fair, because the town where it is kept is lighter than vanity. Therefore at this fair are all such merchandise sold as houses, lands, trades, places, honors, preferments, titles, countries, kingdoms, lusts, pleasures. And moreover, at this fair there is at all times to be seen jugglings, cheats, games, plays, fools, apes, knaves, and rogues, and that of every kind. Here are to be seen, too, and that for nothing, thefts, murders, adulteries, false swearers, and that of a blood red colour."

—MONDAY.

To day we strolled all over the beautiful grounds of Fontainbleau: and beautiful they are, more beautiful than those of Versailles. Miles upon miles of shrubbery, of avenues of trees, cut and shaped fantastically or regularly, and walks and expanding lakes, make up this charming pleasure ground of kings. Next we visited the palace. There was the spot at the foot of the horse-shoe stairs at the entrance, where Napoleon bade adieu to the Old Guard upon his going to Elba. A small round table of plain mahogony, covered with a glass case, is strown as the one upon which he signed his abdication. Rooms pretty much as he left them are there, to remind us of the man who experienced as much as any other whatever could inflate with pride or abase with shame. His throne is there, looking as if he had sat upon it this morning. It is of circular shape, no larger than an arm-chair, indeed looking like some that I have seen, covered with purple velvet and ornamented with gold lace and flowers. Over it is a canopy of purple hanging from a circle of gilt work in the shape of a crown, fringed with white ostrich feathers. The room is elaborately carved and gilded. In this house Pius VII. was detained for three years, and here Napoleon tried to wring from him a resignation of all temporal power. Here Louis XIV signed the revocation of the edict of Nantz. This house was long neglected, and has been revived to its pristine splendor by Louis Philippe.

In walking through the Palaces in and about Paris, one sees apartments furnished, and everything ready for comfort, but the halls are without a tenant: the servants are there; but one asks, where is the owner, where is the master of all this? There is a striking emptiness in all their splendor: here verily is seen that very [illegible] of which Solomon said "that this also is vanity."

I saw in Paris the tomb of Napoleon, to which it is not common as yet to admit strangers. It had cost in 1848, 3,311,000 francs; since then, 2,402,324 francs have been voted for it. It is in the Church of the Hotel des Invilides. The tomb takes up the greater part of the church. Immediately in the centre of it, under its lofty dome, a large circular crypt has been dug out; in the centre of the pavement of which the sarcophagus containing his remains is to rest upon a gigantic slab of porphyry weighing 135,000 pounds, (from Lake Onega, at a cost of 140,000 francs,) accessible by three steps of green marble. Around this crypt are twelve square pillars of white marble, going up to the floor of the church. From which the tomb below is seen. In front of each of these pillars is an angel of giant size looking down on the spot where the hero is to lie: these figures represent Arts, War, Legislature, Science, &c.; all twelve look mournfully toward the sarcophagus. They are all noble works of sculpture, and, wonderful to tell, each figure and the large marble pillar before which it stands are one stone. It must have required for the two a plinth of 9 feet broad by 6 thick and 10 feet long. Behind the pillars, on a level with the tomb, and running around it, is a gallery of 5 feet, on the wall of which are represented in marble bas-relief the principal passages in the Emperor's life. Both the inside circle and the outer gallery are to be paved with the richest mosaic. Some of this I saw. It was most brilliant, representing wreaths of bay, an eagle, &c. So much for the circular pit in which is to be the sarcophagus. The approach to the pavement of it is by a passage from the side. The entrance of this passage is at the foot of a double stairway at the end of the nave of the church. Over this entrance is a magnificent altar in black marble, with white veins. Four lofty columns of the same material support the canopy of the altar, which is approached by 10 broad monolith steps of marble of Carrara. The columns are spiral. The canopy is heavy gilt work representing angels, &c.: over the altar and beneath the canopy is a Christ upon the cross. The entrance is flanked by magnificent tombs of Bertrand and Duroc in Carrara marble. The whole was so different from any thing that I had conceived, that I was most wonderfully impressed with the design and execution. Louis Philippe must have the credit for this and many of the great works about Paris: the Obelisk, the Triumphal Arch of the Champs Elysees, the present finish of the Palace of the Louvre and of Versailles, the Fortifications; indeed his greatness and prosperity are stamped as fully upon Paris, as the more brilliant and shorter reign of Napoleon. It required a strong mind to hold the French people still long enough to make a mark upon them; and there could be scarcely a greater achievement than that of Louis Philippe, who reigned in peace over France for 18 years, and at last died in his bed.

K.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Luther.

The Reformation, or the revival of pure and primitive Christianity, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, is one of the brightest epochs that mark the history of the world. It is great not only from the great political and literary changes it developed and carried forward, but its greatness is eminently seen in the fact, that in its results is bound up the spiritual and immortal destiny of countless millions.

The glorious orb of Truth which had arisen upon the world when the Son of God was manifested in the flesh, and which had continued to rise higher in the moral heavens, and to scatter its splendors yet farther upon the benighted nations, during the progress of four centuries, had suffered a partial eclipse for nearly a thousand years. Man for a season usurped the place of God. Human reason and fabulous traditions had taken the place of the inspired teachings of God's Word and the oracles of Eternal Truth. The simple and impressive forms of apostolic and primitive worship had been cast aside to make way for the vain and pompous ceremonies of a false and licentious priesthood.

Nearly all of Christendom was in darkness and spiritual slavery. The sovereign pontiff had placed his proud foot upon the supplant neck of the successor of the imperial Cæsars. Papal Rome uttered its mandates, and the superstitions and enslaved nations trembled and obeyed, as though the voice of the Eternal had thundered from the highest heaven—Rome reached the zenith of her power and glory.

At this juncture, God arose in the greatness of his strength. God raised up a banner, not from the palaces of Rome, or the castles of the empire of the West, but from the lowly dwelling of the humble miner of Eisenach. Thus would God with weak things confound the mighty, and manifest to all men that the excellency of the power is of himself, and not of his creatures. Moses calls from tending sheep, to bear the rod of God and proclaim to them the will of the great I Am. And the apostles came from the fishing boats and nets of the sea of Galilee, to be the instruments in founding a kingdom coextensive in its range with the globe itself, and destined to live until the last sand shall have run from the glass of Time. Luther was nurtured amid scenes of hardship and poverty, that he might be the better prepared for the storms and trials that awaited him as the future hero of the Reformation.

Luther had within the elements of a greatness which the combination of no trails of unpropitious circumstances could stifle or repress. His was a mind that longed for truth and living realities. He could not be satisfied with outward forms and unmeaning ceremonies. He was not content to slake his spiritual and immortal thirst at the muddy streams of superstition and fable; but he urged his way with undaunted and unwearied step to the fountain of Eternal Truth. There he drank long and deep of the living waters. His rejoicing soul felt new life rush through every power, and began to expand with a philanthropy as wide as the world. What should he do? What could he do but cry with a flaming soul and a trumpet tone, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, and whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

The sun does not burst upon the world with a sudden and overwhelming brightness, but gradually, from the deepest twilight to the unclouded brightness of perfect day. So the sun of Truth arises upon the human mind. Doctrines and customs, venerable for antiquity and honorable by the faith and observance of the greatest and wisest of mankind, are not hastily to be questioned and shaken off in a day. It requires patient research and the accumulating evidence of years of investigation to abandon boldly old and familiar standards, and to adopt such as are new and untried. Luther did not immediately, on belief of the truth and sanctification of the Spirit, discern all the corruptions of his age: neither does it seem that he at once contemplated a great and general reformation. But his soul was roused by opposition, and in seeking to fortify and defend the truth he insensibly found himself arrayed against the Roman world, and all its multiform and multiplied errors; and thus, through the Providence of God, without design or wish on his own part, he was made the grand and honored instrument of the greatest movement that marks the history of modern times.

How wise in working and wonderful in counsel is the Almighty. The persecution of Luther, wickedly designed of man, was overruled of God, and thus the wrath of man was made to praise God.

God raised up political and spiritual friends who mightily helped Luther in his glorious enterprise of combating error and disseminating light among the nations of the earth.

Luther, having found the Word of God so exceeding precious to his own soul, translated it into the native language of his own countrymen, and thus made the Bible what it ought to be—the book of the people. Luther wrote continually in defiance of the truth, and by pointed and powerful argument, drawn from the Word of God, successfully defended it.

Luther was a brave, bold man—ardent, perhaps impulsive—but always a staunch and unyielding defender of what he conceived to be the truth of God. In a word, Luther lived to glorify God, and died exemplifying the power of grace to save all who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Luther's name will ever stand proudly preeminent among the intellectual and religious benefactors of mankind. Although three centuries, fraught with the most stirring and momentous events in human history, have rolled away since he began his glorious career, his fame has suffered no diminution, but continues to roll down the tide of time with increasingly grand and majestic flow. It requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell that his name will be

"Forever famed, forever loved."

and that unborn millions and oncoming generations shall, through the history of all coming time, continue to rise up and call him blessed.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, February, 1852.

From the North-western Christian Advocate.

Fashionable Pleasures.

How often we hear professing Christians say, "Surely, there can be no harm in our indulging in the innocent pleasures of the day." Just for a simile, we will look at one of these *very harmless* pleasures.

One Saturday evening we called on an intimate friend, Mrs. A——. We found her in not a very amiable humor, as she was rating the dressmaker soundly, for not making her little daughter's dress a good fit; declaring it should be altered that night, even though the seamstress should have to sit up until twelve o'clock, to get it right. We remarked: "The dress Sarah has on is pretty, and looks quite good enough for to-morrow, even should you not get the new one fitted to-night."

"O, no!" was her reply; "I would by no means take her to church in so plain a dress. Besides, I have anticipated all the week, having the new dress ready for her, and now to disappoint the dear child would destroy my own pleasure, as well as hers. No, I can not think of it."

We did not reprove our deluded sister at the time, for there was other company present, and, reader, we are not one of those who believe in giving reproof in a harsh, cutting manner, before the multitude, but rather, if we see a brother or a sister in the Church in an error, or as we may think deviating from the path of duty, we would take occasion to remind them of it at a fitting time, and in a spirit of kindness. Solomon says, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

The new dress was fitted, and of course worn to church, causing the little girl to look like a spread fan, with the handle inverted; and the way Mrs. A. swung off up the aisle was proof that her "harmless pleasure" was fully gratified. (notwithstanding the dress had to be brought home on Sabbath morning.) When seated, the pious lady was prim and devout, her face somewhat elongated, and during sermon her hand was so often raised to the eyes that one might have supposed that some of the truths to which she was listening were already reproving her conscience, had it not been for the diamonds glittering upon her fingers, among the folds of her lace-edged pocket handkerchief!

Alas! (we will not say "for modern Pharisees," but) for modern Methodists—they have no need of broad phylacteries to designate them. Display, display: nothing else will gratify the vitiated taste! No matter how much envy, jealousy and hate it may create.

"O," says one, "I thought by 'fashionable pleasures' we were going to read a chapter on attending places of fashionable amusements—some celebrated panorama, a Jenny Lind concert, or Shakspearean readings, perhaps." Dear reader, it all amounts to the same thing—the drawing the heart away from the one thing needful by fashionable attractions. Fashion, cruel enchantress! of how much real and substantial pleasure thou art wrongfully depriving thy votaries.

And what think you will be the influence of that Christian mother upon the future character of her darling child? Will she be training her for heaven, while her own heart finds pleasure only in the false hopes of earth? O no! she can not be pointing with uplifted finger to heaven, while she is looking downward herself, grasping at earth's gems. She might as well undertake to teach astronomy by directing the eye to the pebbles upon the beaten highway. Your child had far better be under the care of one who professes no religion, than of one whose life is a bundle of contradictions.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Reflections in Solitude.

MR. EDITOR: While in a solitary place, pondering various things in my mind, my thoughts rest upon the great truth that man being "bought with a price," is not his own. St. Paul, in his letter to the Corinthians (sixth chapter), declares this to be the case. And, in presenting to our minds the fact that man belongs to God, he presents no claim arising from creation, but places it alone upon the ground of redemption. This redemption was effected by the matchless price of Jesus' blood; and in this redemption we have a deliverance from the bondage of sin upon earth, as well as "from the wrath to come." This must be obvious to every one who remembers that one of the great objects of man's redemption was that God might have a temple, or dwelling place, upon earth—"your bodies." Man was bought for a temple for the Holy Ghost, a temple for the spirit of eternal truth to dwell in. And it is from this fact that the apostle draws the conclusion that men should glorify God in their "bodies and spirits."

That man may effectually accomplish this great end for which he was redeemed Christ and the apostles have laid down certain principles as the basis of all human action; such as, "he that hath two coats, impart to him that hath none; exact no more than that which is appointed you; do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely;" but "renounce the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully, but by manifestation of the truth: do to others as you would they should do to you," etc. These are an embodiment of the great leading principles which lie at the foundation of Christianity; and upon which men must act if they would glorify God. And that man or minister professing Christ who can be entirely passive while those under his watch-care wantonly and repeatedly violate all or any of these principles, is unworthy of an office of trust from God. For no intelligent being, let his pretensions be what they may, can be acceptable to God (nor should he be to man) who does not strictly and constantly make these principles the ground-work of all his actions. No, verily, the man who ventures to take upon himself the service of Jesus, and disregards any of these principles, or is fully passive in spirit while those of his charge disregard them, "wrongs his own soul," and is a traitor to his God. And if, while he presents to the world an exterior unsurpassed for sanctity and beauty, he has not these principles embodied as the rich soil out of which his motives grow, he is a blemish in the church, a libel upon Christ—a viper on earth, crawling about the habitations of men, dulling the innocent heart, and poisoning the pure mind with those selfish impulses which lead men to disgrace Christianity; and finally to lose sight of those high principles which so preeminently characterize the Christian. To be a disciple of Christ is to be a good man; to be a good man is to be honest and an honorable man: one who walks in all the ways of righteousness, "looking unto Jesus," not only as "the Christ," but as the embodiment of every ennobling virtue, and soul-exalting characteristic of humanity in heaven or in earth. The man who thus acts, in view of his redeemed relation to God, is the temple of God, and in his body and spirit God is glorified. He acknowledges that he is the purchase of Jesus' blood. He feels that he is not his own, nor does he belong to man; nor is the voice of the people the voice of God to him; because he stands on a combination of principles from God, and any thing that is not according to the substance of that foundation, has no place with him. God dwells in him, and any unholy thing would eject God from *his* temple—"your *body*."

Louisiana, 1852. T. J. E.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Another Way to Increase the Missionary Treasury.

There is something that stirs the spirit of every lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the reports of several of the Southern Conferences in respect to their missionary collections. It is a cause of profound gratitude that such an impulse is given to our missionary enterprise. God grant to increase it an hundred fold.

I was also pleased to see some excellent suggestions by brother W. H. S. as to measures to increase our missionary collections generally, but especially in the Mississippi Conference. I trust that we will all act on the suggestions of this good brother. But I have another mode to propose that it seems to me is reasonable, and commends itself to the good sense and conscience of every man, especially of every Christian, more especially to every Christian minister.

My plan is, give to the treasury of the Lord what we spend for tobacco.

I said that this plan would commend itself to the conscience of every man. I thus conclude—

1. From the fact that the use of tobacco in any form, by any person, is worse than a useless practice. I can not plead in its justification a single physical, moral or intellectual good. It never did gratify, or in any way subserve, any power or principle that God has made to be a constituent of our nature. It only gratifies an engrafted appetite, unnatural and always deleterious to the healthy exercise of our physical or mental functions.

2. From the fact that in our outlay for tobacco in any of the modes by which it is used, we have no more reference to the glory of God, or the spread of the Gospel of Christ—to the religious, mental or moral good of ourselves, or any body else, than we could have by throwing that amount into the depths of the sea.

3. Because every consideration of humanity demands of us, that we give the bread of life to starving thousands with our means, rather than "waste our Lord's goods" by first conducing and then conserving an appetite so unnatural and injurious, if not so destructive, to every natural function of soul and body.

I have joined in the general and heartfelt joy consequent upon the high and commanding ground our brethren are taking on the subject of missions; but if my suggestion is acted on by all the members and friends of our beloved Zion, at our next general anniversary we will have, instead of some $80,000, at least $1,500,000. Does any call for facts and figures? Let him calculate for himself, and he will see that it is absolutely certain that the members of the M. E. Church, South, spend *more than three millions of money*, than half that amount for tobacco annually. Let any that choose make the calculation, and he will be surprised at the result—it will very far exceed his highest figures.

I hope my suggestion will receive a serious consideration. I am sure it is made in the spirit of Christian candor and kindness, with an earnest wish that it may be received as it is given, with the fullest purpose to do what God will approve in the premises. If we can glorify God and serve the Church by spending our money for and using tobacco, more than by using it to send bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and salvation to the perishing, then let us "spend our money for that which satisfieth not," for that which only creates and subserves that that the author of our being never gave us. If, on the contrary, God has given us this important talent that we might by it ameliorate suffering humanity, and send salvation to the perishing, then let us give to the Lord's treasure what we now give for tobacco.

MELANCTHON.

Clinton, Miss., February, 1852.

How many are ruined for all time by the false theories taught by the unbelievers in Christ and him crucified.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

First Death in the Family.

I arrived at P—— H—— on Saturday, 8th November, about 3 o'clock, and found "Martha," (an interesting child of thirteen,) just closing her earthly career. She recognized me, but could not speak: for two days or more she had been given out by her physicians, and her friends in sorrow stood round to see her die. A more distressed family I have not seen. The father! the sorrows of his heart were inconceivable; he scarcely ate or slept, but restlessly paced the yard, and seemed a wandering maniac: completely absorbed, he had no thought or look for those who passed him. No subject employed his thoughts, no reflection found lodgment in his breast, save such as related to his dying child: it seemed as though the very chords of his heart were breaking—but it were vain to attempt a description of his agony. I speak of him more at length, because he presented the most perfect picture of distress I ever beheld. The father, however, was not the only afflicted one. The faithful, loving mother (sacred be the name!) sat by and watched every breath. In the immediate family the sorrow was great, and but little less among friends and more distant relatives, for all who knew her loved her. My own feelings were deeply stirred—she was a favorite of mine, not only on account of her lovely disposition and amiable character, but because under my ministry she embraced that religion which enabled her to bear so patiently her painful illness.

But these were the feelings experienced while watching her breathe, and every moment looking for the last—fast the hour approached—the doctor was called in, and his opinion given that but few moments she would tarry on earth. See, now, the mother clasp her already cold hand, and in agony exclaim "This sweet hand, will it never press mine again!" Sisters, brothers and other relatives assemble; but where is the father? A messenger is dispatched for him; soon he comes, and with a soul almost bursting with grief, falls upon his knees by the bed-side and clasps the hand of his lovely, dying child. O ye angels of God, record the solemn vows he then made, and God of grace and mercy give him strength to perform them! Her eyes were fixed, her pulse fast waning, and soon it was said by one who watched with us, "She is dead!" Then what shrieks! O God, if there was a murmur at Thy will, forgive it! I then closed her eyes with my own hand, while I tried, by the precious promises of God, to console the bereaved. Soon her cold form was properly disposed, and placed in the center of the room, covered with a snow white cloth, an emblem of the pure spirit which had taken its flight from the body.

Four o'clock of the succeeding day was the hour appointed for the burial; notice was given accordingly, and the pupils of the school of which the deceased was a member were requested to meet at the institute, in order to march in procession to the house and attend the funeral. When the time had nearly arrived, the corpse was placed in the coffin amid the cries and sobs of the family and friends. The solemn tones of the tolling bell were soon heard, and the fellow students of the departed marched with slow pace to the house. The girls were first admitted to the room; they formed a circle around the coffin, the lid was then removed, and a scene presented too overwhelming for the stoutest heart, and too sad for description. To see this company of little immortals weeping over and mourning a departed one, melted every heart and suffused every eye with tears. The boys next entered, and a like scene was presented, save the difference between the tenderness of the female heart and the sternness of the male. The cover was then replaced, and preparations made for repairing to the grave, which was but a short distance from the dwelling. The place was soon reached, and the tolling of the bell ceased, to be succeeded by the voice of the humble minister, who spoke in words of admonition to the unprepared of every age and of consolation to the bereaved. The burial service was then read, the body lowered, and the harsh sepulchral sound echoed back, by the falling clods ceased—and another burst of grief from the afflicted. A mound of earth was raised to mark the place where she lay, and the time had arrived when we must leave her to rest in the tomb. One after another left—still the mother lingered. O what a chord was severed! How could she leave her child to sleep through the night in the cold ground! With a submissive spirit she finally resigned her to the dreary chamber of the dead, and returned to her home.

Since then but a few moments have elapsed, and I have employed them in hastily penning these few lines. O Lord, teach us that "we all do fade as a leaf," and may we prepare for death and a blissful meeting with the sweet angel who waits for us in heaven.

Louisiana, Nov. 9, 1851. G.

ARABIAN IDEAS OF ENGLISH TRAVELERS.—Their general opinion of an English traveler is, that he is either a lunatic or a magician, a lunatic, if, on closely watching his movements, they discover that he pays little attention to any thing around him; a confirmed lunatic, if he goes out sketching, and spends his time in spelling good paper with scratches and hieroglyphics; and a magician, when inquisitive about ruins, and given to picking up stones and shells, gathering sticks and leaves of bushes, or buying up old bits of copper, iron and silver. In these cases, he is supposed, by aid of his magical powers, to convert stones and shells into diamonds of immense price; and the leaves and sticks are charms by looking at which he can bestow comforts upon his friends, and smokes and pestilence upon his luckless enemies. If a traveler pick up a stone and examine it carefully, he will be sure to have at his tail a host of malapert little boys deriding him, though keeping at a very respectable distance, in deference to his magical powers. Should he indeed turn round suddenly and pursue them a few steps, they fly in an agony of fear, the very veins in their naked little legs almost bursting, and they never stop to look back till they have got well among the crowd again, where panting for breath, they recount to their auditors the dreadful look that devil of a Frank gave them, making fire come out of his eyes and adders out of his mouth. (Neale's Eight Years in Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Serious Thoughts.

BY LIZZIE NEWTON.

How we love to tread the familiar paths of other days, to recall past events, and in memory recast them! And it is well, for from such reflections we may learn lessons of weighty import, may learn to avoid breakers which threatened to wreck our frail barks, and more surely find our way into the harbor of peace.

In looking back on the past year, two or three incidents arise like "sacred mountains," hallowed by God's presence and blessed by his love. One was in the bright spring time, when the birds warbled their sweetest songs, the violets peeped up from their lowly beds and "the earth seemed drowned in beauty." Do you remember it? I mean "the revival." Do you recollect when your souls were in deep agonny, when your hearts were broken, when your heads were waters and your eyes fountains of tears, because you had rebelled against one whose goodness and mercy had followed you all the days of your lives? Do you remember when your sins were pardoned and your mouths filled with praises? Oh, yes! it cannot be that those scenes left no impress on your mind. Recall those hours. Look at those Christians and rejoice with them as hallelujahs rise like incense from their lips; bow with those mourners around the altar, hear their earnest pleadings and, oh be exceeding glad, for the Lord hath done great things for us.

That was when the year was new—it has grown old—and passed away, and where are the mourners and converts now? Are they instant in season and out of season; are they found at Sabbath school, church and prayer-meeting; do they love their bibles and communion with their God? Alas! alas! many have forsaken their first love, grown cold in the faith, and some are found in open sin. But bless the Lord, all are not thus unfaithful; some walk worthy the vocation wherewith they are called, and are going on to perfection.

But where do *you* stand? You, who cried, "O for more of this love, for a richer baught." You who exclaimed, "God is so good, only believe"—say, where are *you*? Examine your hearts and answer to your God.

Louisiana, February, 1852.

Permanency of Early Impressions.

This truth reveals a power which mothers have, above all others, by which to school the immortal spirit for whatever sphere they choose. No lesson of early life is lost. Though not, perhaps, made visible in its fruits for successive years, yet, from the nature of the mind, no early impression is effaced from the tablet of memory.

I saw a man of middle age, unprincipled, profligate and abandoned; but now arrested in his career of guilt by a sudden chain of reflection. His thoughts were busy upon the past, and anxiety was written on his brow. His mind was absorbed in the most thrilling scene of his childhood. He stood, in imagination, a youth at the bed-side of his dying mother. He looked again upon her pallid brow, on which beamed a heavenly smile. He heard again her voice in words of dying counsel. The faltering accents of her last prayer for the blessing of heaven to rest upon his early years, again thrilled his soul, and I saw the tear of penitence start from his heart. And I said, "That mother's fearful warning lives after the thoughtlessness of twenty years, powerful to alarm, restrain and reform. Surely, childhood hath a power to retain lessons of wisdom and love, which belong not to the experience of age."

So deathless is the influence of the faithful mother over her child. Her impressions upon the heart are like letters cut in brass or granite. God has elected her to a calling more curious and wonderful than the magic art of the sculptor; for her's is not to present a lifeless form of beauty to an admiring world, but one instinct with

"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"

a workmanship which will reveal for ever the touch of its early fashioning. Mother! the tear of your child will be wiped away. Its sorrows are fleeting.

"The tear down childhood's cheek which flows,
Is like the dew-drop on the rose;
When the next summer breeze comes by,
And waves the bush, the flower is dry."

But the impress of your life upon its soul is immortal. [Mother's Assistant.

WAGES.—The wages which sin bargains for with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages he pays them with are death, torment, and destruction. He that would understand the falsehoods of sin must compare its promises and its payment together. [South.

MORALS OF HAYTI.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Port-au-Prince, says:

"As you walk through the town, your eye is not infrequently caught by the spectacle of a house in all the dilapidation consequent upon a fire, which had evidently once been much superior in every respect to its neighbors. Melancholy proof is thus afforded of what is said to be prevalent, taste for burning down residences which hold out the hope of plunder. One foreigner has lost three good dwellings in this way in less than that number of years. When the flames are at their work, the populace will gather around and manifest decided symptoms of gratification at the entertainment, and if asked to bring water, or lend any other aid, will inform you that they are not your servants, and that you may help yourself. The whole town, in fact, has more than once been almost entirely destroyed by fire; so there are few remains of the original French buildings, as might easily be inferred from the appearance of the existing edifices. It is strange that this propensity should be so common when robberies on the highways are altogether unknown. You may travel about in all directions with any amount of money, and never be molested in the least; though if a piece of bread or a segar can be pilfered from you, it will inevitably change masters. House breaking, however, is as popular as house burning, not so much for money as for money's worth, in the shape of provisions and clothing."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 28.

CHRISTIAN CONVERSATION.

It was a happy occasion for two foot-travelers, as they went on in a sad way toward Emaus, when a stranger joined them. He entered into their conversation—it was such a conversation, begun, carried on and ended, as He might afford to join in. The subject did not require to be changed, and the strain of talk adjusted to propriety at this interruption, nor was the flow of communing souls restrained by His presence. He went into the subject that they were on: took it up where they left off, and beguiled the way by leading them into heavenly truth.

Might it not be asked, in the midst of many lively conversation scenes—How could we bear the interruption of the two disciples on their way to Emaus? Could the Stranger that entered into their conversation take part in ours? Would he lead us on out of our entanglements and ignorance to clear and high conclusions? Could he be a listener, to say nothing of speaker?

Alas for those who, in "letting themselves down," undo all the work and counteract the influence they have wrought while keyed up to their highest pitch of propriety and effort. Who relax by falling into foolish talking and jesting and letting filthy communications proceed out of their mouths. This last offence many seem to think they escape by virtue of *quotations*. And ie a thought, a word, an obscene phrase less impure, filthy, by passing through the throat of the profane!

Christian conversation—'tie this makes the heart burn. It leaves no ugly stain on other minds, or painful void in our own. It quickens spiritual vitality, warms love, strengthens faith, enlarges charity. Strange indeed it would be, if those who are interested on one subject (religion) on Sunday, could keep their minds and hearts and tongues off of it till Sunday came round again. Christ is present where two or three are thus engaged, be it on the highway, in the parlor, or the church: He is present if not audible: He hears if He does not answer. His Spirit answers back. Christ is there to bless.

Revelling, and Such Like.

A correspondent, writing of the Papists in a certain portion of Louisiana holding a fair for building a church, and winding up with the usual (!) improprieties of raffling, etc., adds:

"I do not think fairs become any religious sect, and although *they may* repudiate this name, they certainly have many different denominations among them, Dominicans, Jesuits, etc. Well did a lady observe, 'That when a wife gambled—and raffling is gambling—she ought never to object to her husband in this respect.' I am glad to see that our Church is waking up to the necessity of driving out such things from her membership; and the Alabama Annual Conference deserves particular commendation for her bold stand in opposition to the insidious approaches of him who oft assumes the form of an Angel of Light."

Bible Society in Lafourche and Terrebonne, La.

By the Thibodaux Minerva, 7th inst., we received full and very gratifying intelligence of the organization and proceedings of the "Bible Society of Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana," auxiliary to the South-Western Bible Society, at New Orleans.

On the 18th of January a preliminary meeting was held at the Methodist Church in Thibodaux. Rev. N. P. Chamberlin, Rev. W. C. Crane and Rev. W. J. Ferguson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the consideration of an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 1st of February, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting convened on the 1st of February, and was organized by the appointment of Rt. Reverend Leonidas Polk, Chairman, and Mr. Walter Bennet, Secretary, pro tem.

Interesting addresses were then delivered by James Saul, Esq., and S. Tenny, Esq. Rev. W. C. Crane then reported a constitution, which was unanimously adopted.

It is well devised for calling into action the Christian benevolence of those engaged, and we look for happy results, in that interesting portion of the State, to our common Protestant Christianity. The names of those engaged in the movement, representing the best influence among Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodists, augur well for success. By a thoughtful and happy stroke of policy, the Executive Committee were instructed to appoint a committee of ladies to assist them in promoting the objects of the Society.

The following gentlemen, nominated by the committee, were elected officers of the Society, viz:

Hon. George S. Guion, President.

Joseph Semple and John A. Lane, V. Presidents.

Winchester Hall, Secretary.

Marcus P. Zills, Treasurer.

Messrs. S. Tenny, J. E. Beck, Walter Bennet, F. L. Mead and James M. Hanna were appointed Executive Committee.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Robert J. Harp, after which the following committee were appointed to circulate subscriptions for membership to the Society:

Messrs. G. S. Guion, S. Tenny and F. L. Mead, for Lafourche Interior, and Messrs. J. C. Pugh, J. Semple and W. S. Mayfield, for the Parish of Terrebonne.

All persons contributing any sum to its funds shall be members for one year; those contributing twenty dollars at one payment, or thirty dollars in three payments, members for life; and those contributing fifty dollars at one payment, or seventy-five dollars in three payments, honorary life directors.

All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures in the Parishes of Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne, are to be remitted to the Southwestern Bible Society at New Orleans, in aid of the general purposes of that Society.

The Executive Committee is to keep a good supply of Bibles on hand, and to see that collections are made in some way annually in every congregation. It shall be authorized to appoint local distributors, to call public meetings of the Society, and fill vacancies occurring in its own body. Three of its members constitute a quorum.

May this be but a beginning for hundreds of Bible Societies in Louisiana.

Prayer for Colleges.

The officers of the undersigned colleges, in the United States, are convinced from the experience of former years that the observance of the last Thursday in February, as a day of prayer for colleges, has been of great importance, and is worthy of a more extended and earnest observance. They, therefore, respectfully and affectionately invite the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, of different denominations, in every place, to unite with them on said day, in earnest prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on colleges: University of New York; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Columbia College, D. C.; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1850; Waterville College, Me.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Hamilton College, Oneida Co., N. Y.; Wake Forest College, N. C.; William's College, Mass.; Amherst College, Mass.; Middlebury College, Vt.; Richmond College, Va.; University of Vermont, at Burlington; Jefferson College, Penn.; Oxford, Emory College, Geo.; Athens, Franklin College, Geo.; Oglethorpe University, Milledgevills, Geo.; Erskine College, Abbeville District, S. C.; Emory and Henry College, Washington Co., Va.; Rector College, Taylor Co., Va.; Hamilton, Madison University, N.Y.; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.; University of Nashville, Tenn.; Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Marietta College, Ohio; Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Hamden Sydney College, Va.; Hanover College, South Hanover, Ind.; Howard College, Marion, Ala.; Union University, Tenn.; Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill.; McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.; LaGrange College, Ala.

Unrolling of the Mummy!!!

Such a crowd as has not often met in the Lyceum Hall, assembled last night to witness Professor Gliddon's long heralded performance of "unrolling the Mummy!"

The members of the Medical Faculty were present, together with the Hon. Theodore H. McCaleb, of the United States District Court, and a crowd of the *ecrums* too numerous to mention.

Many ladies were among the audience, and the anxiety they exhibited to witness the performance was immense!

At precisely half-past 7 o'clock the Professor mounted the rostrum amidst loud applause! The Mummy was laid in state on a table fronting the audience, and looked very much like an overgrown wasp in a chrysalis state. A large number of carcasses of young alligators were strewn around, much like pickled herrings laid out to dry.

The Professor prefaced by saying that mummyfication antedated the Mummy exhibited many thousand years—that embalming was a religious art, and as essential to the salvation of an Egyptian, as baptism is at the present day to a Christian.

This mummy had been buried two or three thousand years, and after dwelling so long in darkness he would proceed to assist it to see the light. Mummies, he said, were first put in pickle for forty years; then baked, in order to be properly cooked for the feast of death, and wrapped in linen, preparatory to being bituminized and encased in the inner and outer coffin. The outer casings were marked with certain figures and hieroglyphics, whereby it was easy to read the name, age, sex and quality of the individual. The mummy on exhibition came into his possession without the outer casings, and for that reason he would not inform the audience of its sex, as he otherwise might have been enabled to do. This subject had hieroglyphics on the linen swathing, but it was so abraided as to be illegible. The subject was from Thebes, on the Nile, where the custom of embalming had accumulated about five hundred millions of mummies. After much learned disquisition the Professor proceeded to

THE UNROLLING!

About a half dozen of the Medical Faculty now ascended the platform, to play the part of undertakers to the defunct! They commenced by *rolling* the mummy to a position nearer the audience. The Professor, in the meanwhile, proposed to unroll some animal mummies; and commencing with the Ibis, went through an ornithological list, embracing the hawk, the owl, etc. These specimens of antique poultry elicited no little attention.

After the birds were disposed of, the medical gentlemen proceeded to unroll the human mummy. They commenced by skinning off a great variety of bark, and went through the process much after the manner of pealing a potato! When they had done with the outer coating or *epidermis*, and otherwise handled it very irreverently, the Professor walked it out, in an upright position, facing the audience. He then said two sets of bandages were yet to be taken off, which he would proceed to do in the tenderest manner possible. In doing this he showed the manner of rolling up the subject, which was exactly the bandaging process used by surgeons of the present day. As much as forty pounds of linen had been taken off one mummy, which, to the poor Egyptians, was a great waste of cloth! While these explanations were making, the Faculty tugged most industriously at the subject, and in a manner which showed that they were old resurrectionists.

After much trial of patience and tribulation of the spirit, the mummy was finally unrolled!

The only thing remarkable about it was, that it had a very lean and dried aspect, and emitted a fragrance much like ancient cow-skin, spoiled in the drying!

This was but the first stage in the unrolling of the mummy! The last will be given on Tuesday next.

The amount given by the King of Prussia to the support of the Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem is upward of £125,000 (about $618,000) out of which sum the actual Bishop receives his annual salary

METHODIST PRESS.

Our file of the California C. Advocate has been received up to the middle of January. We quote an item and are glad that there exists a religious paper where such things occur to rebuke them:

"A SAD BEGINNING.—A large body of the members of the Legislature left on last Sunday morning for Vallejo. Bro. Taylor, who preaches on the wharf on Sunday morning, for the special benefit of elders too busy to go to church, had an opportunity to serve them, in a few words of caution, which we hope they will heed. What a shame that those who expect their laws to be enforced mainly by moral power and a good conscience, should thus trample on the moral principle."

On the subject of *Free Public Schools* the Advocate remarks:

"One of the most interesting features of our government is the support given to free public schools. We are greatly deficient in providing 'fellowships' or leisure for learning in its higher departments, by not having certain emoluments open to those who give promise of special devotion and interest in science. But we are laying a noble foundation, alike honorable to government and beneficial to the people, in the free common school system.

"We may lay it down as an axiom, that the State should provide for the education of its children. The tax for it is both proper and right. It costs less to diffuse knowledge than to support ignorance."

DR. BOND UPON THE STAGE AGAIN.—Events, North, seem likely to resurrect the ex-editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. The present difficulties there are those in which his FORTE lies. Who can tell but he may again be editor of the great official Organ at 200 Mulberry street! The editor (12th inst.) says:

"Our worthy predecessor stepped into our office on Friday last, and is to remain in New York for several weeks. He will immediately put to press his 'Appeal,' and editorial papers published in the Itinerant, during the radical controversy of 1828–31. The whole will constitute a most important volume. It is to be preceded by an introduction, and illustrated by notes."

PRESSING ELDER DIFFICULTY.—The dissatisfaction with this part of itinerant economy, North, seems to be general. The stations don't want them, and don't like to support what they don't want; the sparse regions want them, and can't support what they want. Any way, it is a fifth wheel concern there, and the following opinion, as to putting it on and putting it off, according as it runs well, has met with some favor.

A writer in Zion's Herald, who says he is himself a Presiding Elder, has developed a plan. The general idea of it may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"Let the next General Conference be memorialized to order the limitation of districts to twelve or thirteen charges, wherever practicable, and so to change the order in regard to Presiding Elders, that each district shall determine for itself whether the incumbent shall devote his entire time and labor to the district, as at present; or otherwise attend to such duties only as are strictly official, and as may be performed in connection with a regular pastoral charge, from which he shall derive his support, the expense and extra trouble connected with his district duties excepted."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The Texas Banner, noticing the organization of this Synod in Houston in November last, observes, quoting from the "Kirchenbots" a paragraph commending the piety of the members:

"It seems to be their intention to keep aloof all Rationalists and Infidels. For a number of years the Germans of Texas were visited with so called 'Lutheran preachers,' who came over from Europe, not being able to make the examination there, put on the gown and preached Rationalism and Infidelity in the name of the venerated Luther. We trust the Texas Synod will not only keep pure the ministry, but enforce a Christian discipline in their membership, that they may be respected as a Christian denomination among American Christians."

ENDOWMENT OF EMORY COLLEGE, GA.—Dr. G. F. Pierce, President, makes the following proposition in the S. C. Advocate:

"Brother Hugh E. Morrow, of Griffin, Ga., proposes to be one of a hundred who will pay $100 cash, at the next session of the Conference, for the endowment of Emory College. Are there not *ninety and nine* men in Georgia, Methodists and friends of Methodist education, who will respond to this generous offer! Those inclined to co-operate in this important movement may address me at this place, or communicate personally with me as I pass to and fro, on my agency for the College building."

A GOD-SPEED.—Our brother editor of Boston, in quoting the missionary collections of the Alabama Conference, and our remarks upon them, gives his hearty *amen*, and adds:

"Much as we hate slavery, we say Lord bless the generous-hearted men who do such good deeds."

CONFERENCE ACTION.—The Memphis Advocate presents this week and last several columns, from different writers, censuring the action of the Alabama Conference, at its late session, in the case of one of its members accused of attending the Striker's Ball and heterodoxy.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.—The laxity of morals threatening the West is thus rebuked by the Editor of the Cincinnati Advocate:

"We learn that at the large hall on the corner of C. and W. streets, concerts are held regularly every Sunday evening. A refreshment house occupies a large room on the first floor of the building. A bar is also attached to the hall. Young girls wait on the company with liquor. The admittance fee of ten cents allows each one a glass of brandy, whisky, beer, or any thing he may desire. A large orchestra are engaged for the benefit of those who attend while nigger singing, yelling and hurraing completo the disgusting picture.

"This is the state of society to which Rationalists wish to bring us. The Bible is to be called a fool's book, and to be kicked into the street; and its ministers, in the language of the German daily papers, "are to be hung with their own entrails." We hope that the reign of chaos is not fairly begun.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SELECT MELODIES. By Rev. Wm. Hunter. J. Hall publisher. New Orleans: 1852. 18mo. pp. 384.

The editor well remarks that it is "impossible for all the good hymns in the language to be embraced in one Church hymn book." This is not designed to supersede or compete with such a book: it is intended for the family and religious social circle, rather than the congregation. Mr. Hunter is favorably known to the singing Israel. He caters admirably to the appetite for simple and pathetic melodies. No one can fill his place in Methodist Hymnology. He is a translator and author of merit, as well as compilor. A large portion of this collection bears his initials. Many of the pieces we do not recollect to have seen elsewhere. Our opinion is worth little in such a matter, but we like his paraphrase of the Lord's Prayor as well as Montgomery's.

Here we have the Child's Morning Hymn, by Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D.; Eden is My Home, by Rev. J. N. Maffit; one or more by that Western Songster, of no mean fame, Rev. F. E. Pitts; The Sunbright Clime, and enough more to make up 369 songs. Of course there is no light sprinkling of chorus.

The copy before us is neatly bound in sheep, and may be had wholesale for $30 per hundred. For sale by the publisher.

A SHORT GUIDE for the treatment of Children, in Health and Disease, by Water. C. C. Schieferdecker. M. D. J. W. Moore, publisher. Phila.: 1852. 12mo. pp. 209.

The author has the air of a thorough quack. The men of the drug-school know nothing about the business; he is a king-cure-all, confident, knows every thing. If the reader can stand this empyrical style and make his way into the book, he may find some valuable hints about the Priessnitz system. Here we have an account of its origin, and learn that Pythagoras, Hippocrates, etc., (B. C. 500) went for the cold water cure! The application of the system to *children* of tender age is specially discussed. We have always been of opinion that a plentiful use of water was one of the most crying wants of *that* age. For sale by J. Ball.

QUAKERISM, or the Story of My Life. By a Lady. J. W. Moore, Phila: 1852. 12mo. pp. 384.

Some queer revelations upon queer people. This "story," if it be not a lie, proves again that all is not gold that shines. The nurture was for forty years a member of the Society of Friends, and observed them. She professes to have been thoroughly disgusted at their duplicity under the garb of simplicity. The chapter on Paying Tithes is a striking instance. If we are to believe this lady, there is a great deal of wickedness sheltered under those broad-brim hats and bland countenances. The story is well told, abounding in novelties to the outsider, and not deficient in narrative interest.

For sale by J. Ball.

A LEGEND OF THE WALDENSES, and other Tales. By Mary Wardle. J. W. Moore, Phila: 1852. 12mo. pp. 346.

A collection of fictions that have been before well received, through Monthly Magazines; the first, founded on scenes of suffering and heroism in Huguenot history. The publisher, and rightly, has not judged it worthy of being bound. For sale by J. Ball.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK:
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE:

These brilliant Monthlies present unusual ARTISTIC excellence for March, with the usual literary matter.

SOUTHERN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

Mr. Reagan, proprietor, now issues from Nashville instead of Mobile. His Monthly is much enlarged, and a fine array of original Southern contributors is presented.

DECISION. By Grace Kennedy. Carter & Brothers. New York: 1852. 18mo.

This little volume is designed to impress the young and wavering with the important truth, that "Religion must be all, or is nothing." For sale by J. Ball.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES. By Rev. J. L. Chapman. Memphis, Tenn: 1852.

An examination and correction of Succession and exclusive Episcopacy—in answer to Dr. Page, Rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. C. has arrayed a host of Fathers, and even of distinguished Episcopalians on his side. It is a short and strong argument against Prelatical pretensions, and unobjectionable in its spirit.

Several copies have been left at this office.

MONROE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

We have received from the President, Rev. A. Lea, the Circular of this Institute, located in the flourishing town of Aberdeen, Miss. A sound course of study is laid down: the *ornamental* part not forgotten. The Lyceum exercises will doubtless be very entertaining and improving—an important appendage to every such institution.

A DISCOURSE on the Horrors of the Liquor Traffic. Delivered in Wesley Chapel, Indianapolis, Ind: 1851. By Rev. B. R. Crary, A. M.

One of the best we have read of that class of appeals now awakening all good citizens to their duty.

Bonaparte's house, at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in, is a stable; and, where the imperial body lay in state, may be found a machine for grinding corn.

Dr. A. H. Wilder, of Springfield, Mass., failed some time since and went to California, leaving his wife and family to earn their daily bread for the time. A few days since, the several creditors of the Bankrupt received the residence of their debtor's wife in compliance with her petition, when each found under his plate the amount of his claim. The husband had taken this method of paying the liabilities still of the first of his earnings on the Pacific.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

What Energy Can Do—A Native Texan.

MR. EDITOR: My object for writing these few lines is to encourage and forward all young men that may chance to read them.

I arrived at H——, Texas, a few days since on a Western tour, and have staid looking on and resting until to-day. One of the curiosities of this place is a *native* Texan, who is thirty-four years old; a very agreeable man, good manners, and rather of the German. He is now district surveyor and a member of the bar, and carrying on a large mercantile establishment; doing all the principal business himself. He has been entirely raised in this wild, destitute of both schools and churches. He was eighteen years old when he learned to read. He told me that he was twenty-three years old before he heard a sermon preached; was never out of Texas until twenty-nine years old, and then saw his first steamboat; never saw a regular school until he was thirty-one years old; never was in the society of religious men until lately; yet he is a pretty moral man, loves peace, gives largely to churches, and is a trustee to the Fowler Institute, an institution belonging to the Methodist Church. He is a professor of mathematics, is a good lawyer, a good historian; converses well on history, politics, etc., and is, I believe, the best scripturist I ever saw out of the ministry. He is also one of the greatest jesters of his day, and knows all the anecdotes of the age. He also speaks easily about the products of all countries and governments. He has done all these things in twelve years, and supported a family in good style.

I thought of the many prospects that attend the young men who are raised in a civilized country, surrounded by friends, and institutions, and laws, and so few embrace them. Suppose our Texas man had these advantages! He was an orphan, and without all that was necessary to have made him an educated man. I spoke of his success and energy, and he used these words of Solomon: "You may bray a fool in a mortar, yet his foolishness will not depart from him." I look upon him as being one of the greatest human curiosities I ever saw; certainly one of the most extraordinary men in the West.

I write this that you may publish it for the encouragement of young men in the venture for knowledge. His name (B. A. V.) is known in every department of his State, both in the civil and military list. He is the modern Æsop, the great backwoodsman, the polished gentleman, the true man, self-made, self-independent, and not self-important. Let young men, now students in school or college, learn from this what application and energy will do. A PATHON.

Texas, Jan. 30, 1852.

[From the Louisville Journal.

ANGELS.

Thin shadowy forms are hovering
In the air around us spread,
And we feel their hallowed presence,
In the daily paths we tread;
Their soft eyes are kindly gleaming
Down in many a golden beam;
Theirs the hands that gently scatter
Heavenly roses on our dream.

Richest gems of thought they bring us
From their fair and distant home,
Though they often make us sadder
We are better when they come.
And they weave sweet spells of music
O'er our troubled hearts to glide,
And uphold souls almost sinking
Down in life's cold rapid tide.

They sustain, and cheer, and comfort
When our spirits fail and shrink,
Save us from the dark abysses
When we tremble on the brink;
Soft they chide when fiery passions
Would our hasty bosoms stir
Angels sad and deeply sorrow
When our human spirits err.

Low they speak in soothing whispers
When in grief we bend and moan,
And soft they bear us messages
From the sainted loved one's gone,
They that still the fever burning
In our sickened weary hearts—
They unclasp the crystal fountain
Whence the cooling tear-drop starts.

They that braid the costly pleasures
That our deeper spirits know,
And tune the crushed and bruised heart-strings
Thrilling with a secret woe.
Of our better thoughts they waken
All that's pure, and high, and true,
They that prompt the kindly impulse
Of the little good we do.

Oh! they bring us daily visions
Of a world more pure and fair,
While their sweet low voices whisper
"God and love, and home are there."
They that keep a deathless vigil
At the portals of the soul—
They that tread the angry tempest,
When the waves of trouble roll.

Through the vale of gloomy shadows
Safe our fainting souls they bear,
While their tuneful songs of Heaven
Soothe us in our passage there.
Ah, how rich, how high, how precious,
We must be in God's pure sight,
That He sends us guardian angels
From His realms of fadeless light.

IDA.

POLYGAMY AMONG THE MORMONS.—The wife of one of the United States Judges in Utah, an intelligent and pure-minded woman of the Mormon faith, has written a letter to a friend in Canton, Ohio, in which she confirms the statements often made by others, that "polygamy is openly taught and practiced" by the Mormons in that territory. She says it is so interwoven with the threads of society that it is impossible to mix in social life at all without encountering it at every turn."

NEWSPAPER ON SILK.—In Pekin, China, a newspaper of an extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "good Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Boys' Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

HAVANA.—RUMORS OF AN INVASION.—Considerable excitement has again been created in Havana by absurd rumors of an immense expedition fitting out in the Southern States to invade the island. Recent advices from there state that considerable alarm is really felt, which cannot but be injurious to commercial interests. These rumors are attributed to the spies employed by the Cuban authorities in this country who, as they get well paid, deem themselves in duty bound to communicate occasionally some alarming intelligence. Otherwise, their occupation would soon be gone.

THE REV. H. WILBERFORCE.—The Oxford (Eng.) Herald says the ex-vicar of East Farleigh, who acceded to the Church of Rome a married man, can not enter the priesthood of the Church of Rome; but it is said he has received a dispensation from the Pope which will permit him to preach, though not to perform any other of the priest's offices. An order of preachers, to meet the cases of those English clergymen who, being married, can not be admitted into the priesthood is talked of as about to be established by his Holiness.

ORIGIN OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—It is stated that this bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "If they want the bill, let them have it," he put his official signature to it, and it became the famed Maine law.

NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVIDENCE—WHEN SETTTLED—ROGER WILLIAMS—ORIGIN OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH—METHODISM—PROSPERITY—MR. CAUGHEY—DIFFERENT CHURCHES, ETC.

MR. EDITOR: Providence, R. I., is situated at the head of the tide water of Naragansett Bay, about thirty miles from the Atlantic ocean, and forty miles South-Southwest of Boston. It is the second city in size and commercial importance in New England. It contains nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, and is characterized by great energy and business enterprise. A large amount of cotton is bought and sold here. Rhode Island is a manufacturing State: though small in territory, its manufactories are immense, principally for cotton goods of nearly all kinds. Cotton dealers in Providence supply not only the State, but some portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut with cotton, and some of them have acquired large fortunes in the business. Various kinds of business is carried on with spirit and success. Many of the capitalists are immensely rich, having acquired their wealth within a few years. It has been here as in other places—while many have become rich, others have become poor: though a large proportion of the business men here have been successful.

The settlement of the place commenced as early as 1636, by Roger Williams, who was banished from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts for his opposition to some of the peculiar notions of the Puritans. He regarded his removal to this place as providential, and hence, named it Providence. He, with his associates, adopted the congregational form of church government, and imbibed the notion that immersion was the only valid mode of water baptism. But to carry into practice their views in this matter, was attended with some difficulty. None of them had been immersed, and who could they get to administer the ordinance! "Necessity is the mother of invention." The following plan was adopted, according to Mr. Benedict, in the History of the Baptists. "At length, the candidates for communion nominated Mr. Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. Williams, and who, in return, baptized Mr. Holliman and the other ten." Mr. Holliman did not pretend to be either a *minister* or a *baptized believer*, but he was appointed to give *believer's baptism* to Mr. Williams, and then Mr. W. gave baptism to him and the rest. Was Mr. Williams properly baptized! Will those answer it who reject pious Christians from the communion simply because they have not been immersed by an immersed administrator! This was the origin of the Baptist Church in this country.

Methodism was early introduced here by Freeborn Garsettson and Jesse Lee. Bishop Asbury visited the city occasionally, and preached to the people, but Methodism made slow progress here for many years. A society, consisting of five persons, was organized in 1798, and continued small until 1815, when the Spirit of the Lord was poured out, and several added to the Church. A house of worship was much needed. Special efforts were made for the purpose, which proved successful, and in the following year the house was dedicated to the worship of God. The society continued to prosper, until the house was quite too small, and it was found necessary to erect a large edifice. In 1822 a large and commodious house was built on Chestnut street, where the society still continues to worship. Glorious revivals have been experienced here from time to time, from which the Church has reaped much fruit. A great work was experienced here in the winter of 1848–49, under the labors of REV. JAMES CAUGHEY, the great revivalist. Nearly one hundred were added to the church in this revival; most of them continue steadfast unto this day. As we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Caughey several times during this revival, we shall take opportunity of referring to him as a preacher, and notice his labors both in Great Britain and this country, in some future communication.

The church on Chestnut street, to which we have referred, is undergoing extensive repairs, and is to be fitted up in modern style, at an expense of about $9000—when completed, will be one of the best churches in the city, and will conveniently seat from one thousand to twelve hundred persons.

Four other societies have come from Chestnut street within a few years, and are now worshipping in their respective houses of worship. The first that left now worships on Power street, and is enjoying a good state of prosperity. They have a fine brick church and a good congregation. This is the only Methodist Church which we are acquainted with in New England, but what has adopted the choir singing. This instance we regard as sufficient to test the matter that congregational singing might be sustained in nearly all our churches, if it were adopted. We hope that societies will soon follow, and that the time will not be far distant when singing will be done by the members of the church, and not by a *few*, composing the choir, whether Christian or not.

The Matthewson street church has recently built a splendid edifice, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. It has a marble pulpit—a fine organ, and seated with *sofas*. The plainness of primitive Methodism is not seen, but still there is a great neatness and convenience in the edifice. The church is enjoying great spiritual prosperity. More or less are converted nearly every week.

The church on Federal street is small, but prospering. The Wesleyans have also a church here, most of which left Chestnut street some years since, because they could not stay in a proslavery church. Their consciences no doubt were greatly relieved, but they have not prospered. They will probably dwindle to nothing. The denominatory spirit possessed by these seceders, is sufficient to kill any church.

We designed to have spoken of the ministers of these churches, but what we have to say of them must be reserved for another epistle.

Our winter has been very severe, but from present appearance, we are led to conclude that the intense cold weather has passed. Our harbors are getting clear of ice, and navigation is again resuming its usual course. More anon. TRAVELLER.

February 11, 1852.

CLOSE OF CANALS ON SUNDAY.—The Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners have adopted a resolution that the locks on the Pennsylvania Canal shall be closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and shall remain closed until 12 o'clock Sunday night except for the passage of packet boats.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

The steamship Cherokee, Lieut. H. K. Davenport, commanding, arrived yesterday in six and a half days from Chagres, bringing the California mails with ten days later intelligence. The propeller West Wind sailed from Chagres in company with the Cherokee. The United States sloop-of-war Cyane was at Chagres on the 17th, also the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange. Both vessels sailed for San Juan on the 18th.

The steamer Crescent City sailed from Chagres on the 19th for New York, with $1,500,000 in gold dust on freight, and three hundred passengers.

John B. Weller (democrat) has been elected United States Senator for California.

The Cherokee brought between three and four thousand in gold dust on freight, and upwards of $200,000 came in the hands of passengers.

Mining Intelligence.

The miners are digging up the streets of Placerville, much to the annoyance of the News. The Marysville Herald says:

We learn by a friend lately from a mining district above, that on Frenchman's Bar, heretofore well known for the success of parties working there, operations for the season have been almost wholly suspended from the rise of the Yuba. Parties holding claims upon the bar have united for the purpose of going extensively into fluming in the spring, and are making preparations for a commencement of the work early in March. In the meantime most of the claims are entrusted to the care of some one or two of each company, while the remainder are enjoying a season of rest and pleasure. There are still a few places worked on the bar, from which $8 to $10 per man is daily taken out.

On Condemned Bar the same condition of affairs exists as in the preceding case. At Rumiree Ranch, the one until belonging to Barker, Battersly & Co. is doing a large amount of business. The demand for sawed lumber is great, being required for fluming purposes in that vicinity. The owners of the mill, we understand, are under large contracts, and the manner in which their saws are kept running day and night, proves the extent to which it is designed to push the work of fluming on the Yuba during the coming season.

AT CARSON'S flat considerable difficulty has occurred in consequence of rival claims. It has not yet been settled.

LOUISIANA.—Col. John R. Weller has been elected U. S. Senator, in place of C. C. Clay, for six years from the 4th of March last. He was elected by a vote of 71 to 17. Col. Weller has been a resident of California for three years. The San Francisco Courier says that, except in a political point of view, he cannot be unacceptable to the citizens generally. He will be an earnest supporter of the Compromise.

Gen. Vallejo has sent a communication to the Legislature requesting an amendment of his bond, now that the seat of Government has been removed.

A resolution has been adopted instructing the Representatives of State in Congress to travel themselves to obtain the passage of a law allowing an increase of salary to the United States District Judges.

FROM SAN DIEGO AND LOS ANGELES.—The San Diego Herald, of the 24th, states that Gov. Bean has issued orders for the disbanding of the State troops, there being no longer any occasion for their services. The Herald states that there is not a vacant house in the town, considerable addition to the population having recently taken place.

LOCATION OF A NEW MORMON TEMPLE.—The San Bernardino Herald says:

We have seen and conversed with one of the principal Mormon chiefs, who informs us, that, as soon as he is satisfied of the existence of a permanent encampment of troops on the Gila, it is the intention of his people to form a settlement in that vicinity. It is well known that the land lying between the Colorado and Gila rivers is very rich and arable, and the site chosen by the Mormons for the foundation of a new city, is well adapted to the intended purpose. Situated in a valley, forming large quantities of the finest quality of timber for building, and within easy reach of the mines, and with the facilities for water transportation, which the Colorado and Gila rivers afford, the location of a Mormon city in that region, will, in all probability, be the means of bringing into notice the fertile valleys of the Gila, and will be the harbinger of peace and a long line of settlements that will powerfully conduce to the advantage of the whole South—opening up the best avenue of the land emigration from the States anticipated the coming season.

"In a conversation with two gentlemen of this city, just returned from the North, we learned the following interesting particulars relative to the Mormon settlement at San Bernardino. The settlement is composed of twelve hundred souls, divided into one hundred and fifty families. Over one hundred ploughs are in preparation, designed to break up 1800 acres. The Mormons have erected a fortification against the Indians—a stockade enclosing an area of ten acres in extent. The valley of San Bernardino is represented as well watered by living streams of water and is as productive as could be desired by the most fastidious cultivator. Wood is found in great abundance and the mountain sides are covered with luxuriant growth of pine timber. Saw mills are in process of erection and we confidently anticipate seeing a respectable sized city in this beautiful valley in the course of the next few years. However objectionable in some of our citizens the peculiar tenets of the Mormon religion may be found, we all must admire the patient and untiring energy exhibited by these people, in the prosecution of the vast undertaking they have essayed. We welcome their appearance among us, and bid them God's speed in their efforts to develop the great agricultural resources of our country."

Boundary Commission Items.

The copper mines of Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, where, for a few months, the head-quarters of the Commission were established, were ordered by the Commissioner to be abandoned in August last.

That portion of the Commission which remained at the time Mr. Gray's party left, were detailed for the survey of the Rio Grande, under the command of Col. J. D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers—since recalled.

The Apaches, whose displeasure was first incurred by the death of one of their warriors shot by a Mexican carrier in the employ of the Commission, and the illegal arrest and detention of two Mexican captive boys, had made four descents upon the *rancherias* of the Commission, in each of which they were successful in driving off a considerable number of horses and mules. The entire loss, confined in this way amounted to perhaps eight or ten thousand dollars.

A combination of forces was supposed to have existed between the Apaches and Navajoes, with the design of unrestricting hostilities against all Americans and American property falling into their power.

Lieut. Conde's party was stampeded a short time subsequent, among the mountains, and lost four of its animals.

The country between the mouth of the San Pedro river and the junction of the Gila and Colorado, is almost entirely destitute of grass.

The valley of Salt river and the Gila, between the mouth of the former and the Pimo Villages, is admirably adapted to the growth of Sea Island cotton. The Pimo and Maricopa Indians produce an excellent quality of it, in moderate quantities. The adaptation of the soil to this production is principally owing to the extensive deposits of salt, which cover the surface of the ground in snow, like crystalized form, and of virgin whiteness.

The valley of the Gila contains—and perhaps about the Pimo villages—some excellent arable land. The amount is very small, however, in proportion to the whole extent of the river.

The golden anticipations, so far as they relate to the Gila, have received a staggering blow by the explorations of the river. No evidences of the existence of any mineral treasure were discovered, and the river has but few attractions to offer in any other respect.

The Yumas are pronounced among the finest specimens of the Indian kind, in physical proportions, by all the prominent. Although making no overt act of hostility, the lower chief of the various parties of the Boundary Commission, they assembled about the launches in force, chiefly armed with bows and arrows, and strutted about with a lordly swagger, much to the gratification of their own vanity, no doubt, and to the mingled admiration and amusement of the Americans, who neither feared nor gave ground for them in their hypothetical promenades.

The approach to the springs of Ojitas Creek, up a dry bed, after crossing the long and inhospitable Jornada, inspires the liveliest hopes imaginable to be connected. The parched tongue and swollen throat of the famished emigrant, grown painfully insupportable, cry aloud for water. To meet with disappointment were, in many instances, actual death. Mournful evidences are exhibited by the many skeletons in its neighborhood, of the suffering endured by animals, which have toiled over the famished, along the plains and across the Desert to the gushing threshold of waters! The place is literally a "valley of the shadow of death." The carcasses of over 1500 cattle, horses, mules and oxen—these interspersed occasionally with a human skeleton.

Miscellaneous Items.

WHALE SHIP.—The whale ship Nile has been fitted out and cleared at San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands and the Arctic Ocean. The Pioneer thinks whaling will become an important branch of trade from that port.

GOLD COIN.—Messrs. Moffatt & Co., of San Francisco, have issued new ten dollar gold pieces, which proves a great convenience.

BURGLARIES.—The Pioneer states that burglaries are becoming very frequent in San Francisco, and several cases of highway robbery have occurred.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.—The mechanics and manufacturers of San Francisco have held a meeting for the purpose of entering their protest against the ordinance imposing a tax on goods manufactured and sold in the city.

Agriculture has begun to engage the attention of farmers in all parts of the State.

THE MORMONS.—The San Francisco Pioneer of the 3d ult. says: "By the mail carrier from the Dalles to Oregon we learn that news had reached that place from the Great Salt Lake of a revolution. It is said the Mormons are arming and fortifying themsel

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Steerage perpetrated by steamship agents at that place, by which the prices on the Golden Hale which sailed on the 11th ult. was first put at $250 for a steerage passage with berth and board, and $200 for a deck passage. Two days before the vessel sailed the tickets for deck passage were put down at $150 thus swindling those who had already purchased at the former rate. The Star publishes a card from steerage passengers on the Eldorado, of Bovignal & Aspinwall's line, in which they state they were treated like brutes. "Seven hundred and fifteen hundred passengers were on the Golden Gate. Every available seat worthy vessel in the port of Panama was up for San Francisco on the 12th, and the means of transportation was not commensurate with the demand. A large number of passengers are at Panama, who have paid their passage through on the steamers, and cannot get away. The company's agents will not refund their money, and they are obliged to wait." It is feared that many deaths will occur on the Golden Gate in consequence of the immense crowd.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—Suddenly, in Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 18th, Mrs. CATHERINE PARKER, wife of Robert Parker, Esq., in the 53d year of her age. She was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, went to England, was converted when 15 years old, and joined the Methodists, and was a member at City Roads Chapel, London. She settled in Montgomery twenty-two years ago. She was one of the original members who united to form a Methodist Church in this place. She lived to see hundreds added to it, and among them her only surviving brother, who cherishes a hope of a happy reunion. The writer can never forget the day of her death. With his family and several other friends, he sat down around her hospitable table. All were joyous and happy. She filled her appropriate place at the table, and with her usual grace and dignity performed the duties of her station. How little did we think that that festive scene would be so soon changed to the stillness of the house of mourning, and that we should that night stand around her body shrouded for the grave! Yet this was so.

In the evening she walked a few squares to visit a sick friend, and while there was attacked with apoplexy and died. We take great comfort in remembering her past life. She was not permitted to speak to us and say that all was well, as she neared the gates of death; but what of that! She lived the life of the righteous, and her last end could not be unlike his. The Sabbath before her death she was in her place in the sanctuary, and at the Lord's table; and a few days before she met her pastor in class, where she spoke, as she had often done, with much feeling of her hopes of Heaven. We are often seen her kneel by penitents at the altar, to encourage and pray for them. On the morning of the day of her death, she joined her husband and family in domestic worship, where she was accustomed sometimes to lead in prayer herself. Not only will her heart-broken husband and daughter, already widowed and afflicted, miss her; but a large circle of neighbors, to whose houses, in time of sickness and affliction, she was ever wont, like an angel of mercy, to find her way. Not only will the minister and his family miss her kind offices. But the whole church will miss a sister, Paul says, "she being dead, yet speaketh."

JOSHUA T. HEARD.

DIED—In Hinds County, Mississippi, February 18, SARAH MARIA, daughter of Martha S. B. and the late Rev. John W. Childs, of the Virginia Conference, aged 8 years and a few days.

This little girl, though she had scarcely arrived at the years of accountability, had her mind deeply impressed with the sentiments and spirit of the religion of Jesus; and this was clearly manifested in her last moments. A few hours before her death, and when none of her friends anticipated so sudden a termination of her disease, she remarked to her mother that she had been praying to God, and that he had heard and answered her prayers, and that she then felt much better; and the joyous expression of sweet smiles about her lovely face confirmed the statement. Then looking at her mother, she said, "I also prayed that God would bless you, and my dear sisters, and my little brothers." A very short time elapsed before the shaft of Death pierced her heart. And, doubtless, feeling her innocent spirit fluttering to be free from its earthly tenement, and that the moment of her departure was at hand, sprang up in bed, and supported by her mother, lifted up her little hands, and directing her eyes to heaven, in a clear and distinct voice reported the Lord's Prayer; and as the "amen" died upon her lips she ceased to breathe.

"Hope looks beyond the lapse of time.
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in fruit, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

J. T. KENNON.

Raymond, Feb. 20, 1852.

☞ Richmond Ch. Adv. please copy.

CHARGE OF ADDRESS.—Rev. J. T. Heard, P. E. of Demopolis District, wishes his correspondents to address him at Dayton, Ala.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

For Columbus District, Alabama Conference.

Tuskaw	Sat. and Sunday,	February 21 and 22
Fort Island and Pine Grove,	Sat. & Sund.,	28 and 29
Columbus Station,		March 6 and 7
Athens Circuit,	"	13 and 14
Mount Zion Circuit,	"	20 and 21
Columbus Circuit,	"	27 and 28
Hotchatchee Circuit,		April 3 and 4
Jacksonville and Gertusilion,		10 and 11
Greene,		17 and 18

GEO. SHAFFER, P. E.

Advocate Office, February 28.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

(S. s.) A. Clary-Texana, Texas ..... $ 2 50
(S. s.) H. C. Bartlett: for self, Hamilton, La. 2 50
(S. s.) Horace Bartlett, N. Hill, New York 2 50
(S. s.) Geo. Bartlett, Guilford, Conn. 2 50
(S. s.) M. P. Blue, Montgomery, Ala. 2 50
By Rev. D. Carpichael: (u. s.) John Whitehurst, Lawrenceville, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. A. E. Goodwyn: (u. s.) H. C. Baden, Bayou Pierre, La. 2 50
(S. s.) S. McClain, Plaquemine, La. 2 50
By Rev. T. R. Russell: (S. s.) Thos. S. Holt Oak Bowery, Ala., Less 50c. 2 00
By Rev. H. L. Pattin: (u. s.) Dr. J. H. Markham, New Berne, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. R. Trippett: (u. s.) Dr. J. M. Hilliard, (u. s.) R. H. Johnston, (u. s.) L. R. Worthington, Decatur, La., Less $7 50.
By Rev. T. J. Campbell: (u. s.) C. F. Mullen, Mt. Sterling, Ala., Less $2 50.
(S. s.) Rev. J. N. Mullen, U. Town, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. W. P. Miller: (u. s.) N. Baldwin, P. Springs; (u. s.) Rev. T. Menefee; (u. s.) Thos. Lester, Tuskaloosa; (u. s.) James Key; (u. s.) M. H. Goodlow; W. Stand; (u. s.) T. L. Moore, Lockhart; (u. s.) Mary T. Attaway, Macon co., Ala. Less $2 50. ..... 15 00
James Brown, Biloxi, Miss. 2 50
By Rev. J. L. Cotton: (u. s.) Maj. A. Tipton, Selma; (u. s.) Jas. W. Pritchett, Selma, Mo., Less $5.
By J. P. Thomas, Vernon, Mi. 2 50
By Rev. G. Ryder: (u. s.) P. T. Neal, Carrollton, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. G. Ryder: (u. s.) T. Stirling, Olney Ala., Less $5.
By Rev. J. Kenyon: (u. s.) Mrs. W. Mount, Hayneville, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. M. J. Bergunson: (u. s.) T. H. Rich, Tallassee, Ala., Less $2 50.
By Rev. R. Trippett, on account 10 00
By Rev. H. Rapalje: (u. s.) H. W. Harper, (u. s.) R. Wallis, Pine Ridge, La.: (u. s.) Wm. O. Sowell, (u. s.) Jno. Akin, Acton, Ala., Less $2 50 ..... 20 00

General Intelligence.

LARGE BUSINESS IN COTTON.—It is perceive by our weekly commercial summary that the sales of Cotton for the week just closed, have reached the large amount of FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND BALES. This, we believe is the heaviest week's business ever known in this market.

TEXAS PROPERTIES.—The creditors of Texas recently held a meeting in the Exchange at Philadelphia, at which some steps were taken to press their claims on the attention of the present Congress. The amount of Texas claims held in Philadelphia is said to exceed one million of dollars.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The bill to exempt manufacturing companies from taxation has been defeated in the Mississippi Legislature.

MEETING OF THE U. S. BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 16th, says a meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank was held this morning, when the committee reported it expedient to make a general assignment. The meeting approved the report and appointed another committee to consider the various projects submitted, and to make application to the State Legislature for such powers as were required for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP-MASTERS.—By order of the Spanish Government, foreign vessels are to be placed on the same footing as Spanish bottoms in the Peninsula and adjacent Islands, as respects navigation, harbor, lighthouse, anchorage and other dues, provided foreign governments will grant similar advantages to Spanish vessels in their waters.

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—Vessels are in demand at New York for California. On Saturday two ships in ballast were taken up for San Francisco, at $200 for first, and $100 for second cabin passengers. It is stated that such is the increase in the emigration to California, that all the steamers running between New York and Chagres have been engaged for passengers for two months to come.

MINDEN.—The Herald of the 13th says: "Minden continues healthy. We know not of a single case of sickness in town. Notwithstanding the very dullness of the times, Minden is now improving at an encouraging rate, and there seems to be no special depression among our merchants. We have had some rain during the last week but it has cleared off again. No flattering prospects of navigation soon."

IMPROVEMENTS.—The citizens of Union, and of part of Jackson and Claiborne parishes, have petitioned the Legislature for the appropriation of the swamp lands therein-bounts to make Corne and Darbonne navigable, and for other purposes.

MEDICAL REFORM.—A bill has been reported in the New Jersey legislature allowing any one to practice medicine, they being liable only for malpractice.

"DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Captain George Huggins, an old and prominent citizen of Mobile, died in that city on Sunday last.

ARKANSAS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer of the 18th says: Our delegates to Little Rock have returned, impressed with the highest confidence that a spirit is aroused in Arkansas, which will early bring forth substantial fruits of Internal Improvement in that State. They have also had their ideas enlarged as to the immense resources of that fertile region. We learn from them that the Convention fixed upon the plan of building the main trunk line with branches, and that Memphis was adopted as the point of terminus on the Mississippi River.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The entire yield of California in 1851 is estimated at $75,000,000. The amount of gold by the El Dorado, the last steamer with gold, added to the previous arrivals, makes an aggregate of $7,825,000 since 1st January, and, including the deposits at New Orleans in January, makes an aggregate of $7,705,000. The exports in the mean time have been $5,042,000, leaving a balance in favor of the country of $2,663,000.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders in the Florida railroad has been held at Tallahassee, and others have been elected. The subscription of $1,300,000 by Buff Green and his associates, has been withdrawn.

TEMPERANCE EXCITEMENT.—The temperance excitement at Albany, New York, is intense. The friends of the Maine liquor law appear determined to push it through.

It has a despotic movement, which they will resist as unconstitutional. The Herald thinks the question will lead to bloodshed.

FEMALE ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—The New York Tribune of the 17th says: The degree of "Rebecca" was conferred on eleven ladies, wives of members of Staten Island Lodge, No 342, on Thursday evening last, at their lodge-room, in Tottenville, Staten Island. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the ceremonies.

THE PARDON OF LOPEZ.—The Washington papers publish the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Senor de la Barca and others, relative to the pardon of Lopez under sentence of death in New York for conviction. The criminal has been unconditionally pardoned by Gov. Hunt, in consideration of the clemency shown by the Government of Spain towards the Cuban prisoners.

LORD GRANVILLE.—The present British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, it is said, given another proof of his friendship towards the United States, by the recall of Mr. Chatfield from Central America, where he has done little else for three or four years but foment difficulties between his government and our own.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax papers of the 10th state that the subject of the Halifax and Quebec railroad was still under discussion in the Provincial Legislature. The proposition under consideration is a proposal for a railroad by way of St. John and the valley of the St. John river, of which one quarter part of the cost shall be assumed by Nova Scotia, a third by New Brunswick, and five-twelfths by Canada. This is the proposition of the Canada and New Brunswick delegates. There was a prospect that the proposition would be adopted.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres states that power has been given to Rosas to spend the public money without rendering any account of it. He has had the same power before, but has published a statement of moneys received and paid out. Hereafter he will not do this. All the power now rests in his hands.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The bark Exact arrived at Savannah on the 21st with fifty-one United States soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Merchant, en route for Florida.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending February 14, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion
Boston	61	138,788	1 in 2275
New York	454	517,849	1 in 1193
Philadelphia	207	350,000	1 in 1690
Baltimore	101	140,025	1 in 1673
Charleston	28	43,014	1 in 1536

Of this number, 13 died of old age, and 101 of diseases of the throat and lungs.

PRIVATE ARCHIVE.—A gentleman who has occasion to walk with two ladies under the umbrella, should always go in the middle—that secures a dry seat to himself, and is showing no partiality to either of the ladies.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald states that a flouring mill has just been put in operation on the Poteau, Choctaw Nation.

CHASE OF AN ELEPHANT.—The town of North Adams, Mass., has been sued for $20,000 by the owners of the elephant, Columbus, which was killed by falling through a bridge near that town last summer.

THE AUGUSTA BRIDGE.—The Charleston Mercury of the 20th says: "We are gratified to learn from a reliable source, that the tolls on the South Carolina side of the Augusta Bridge are discontinued, and that the rates on the Augusta side are reduced to former rates, an amicable arrangement having been made to that effect."

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A Catholic church is about being erected at Pine Bluff, Ark. Gen. Thomas H. Jones has donated a lot of ground for the purpose.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILROAD.—Mr. Stevenson has surveyed the line of the Cairo Railway. The two branches of the Nile are to be crossed by a pontoon bridge. The Pacha has given orders for 18,000 laborers to be put upon the works.

GOOD REASONING.—Monchonchia, or Yellow Snake, the Omaha Indian, asked if he had not a right to speak to his great Father (President Fillmore) "for, when had he ever ridden a coat or a horse or a blanket from him?"

THE GARDNER FRAUD.—A Washington correspondent says: "The truth respecting the indictments for the Gardner fraud, about which there are so many rumors, is that they were continued to the next term of the Court on motion of the U. S. Attorney, on account of the non-arrival from Mexico of important witnesses for the prosecution. The Government received information respecting this evidence through its diplomatic agents. The precisety of the present secrecy regarding its exact character will be apparent to all, when, at a proper time, it shall be divulged.

INCREASED POSTAGE.—A writer in the Washington Union states that the Atlantic postage in 1851 exceeded that of 1850 by more than two hundred thousand dollars.

SALE OF TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Society, in New York, have determined to sell the building on the corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets, to a public auction, and build another hall further up town.

Later Details by the Canada.

The Canada, which arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th, brought dates from London and Paris to the 30th ult:

ENGLAND.

In speaking of the appointment of Lord Cowley as Embassador to France, the London Daily News says:

"The Marquis of Clanricarde was spoken of. But he is of the known opinion of Lord Palmerston. Lord Clarendon was mentioned; but he who is said to have refused the seals of the Foreign office, was not likely to embark in such a troublous sea of diplomacy as Paris. Lord Cowley was spoken of. But his Lordship has identified himself of late years with the foreign politics of the Morning Chronicle, than which nothing could be more illiberal or reactionary. Lord Cowley has been out of the tournament of English and French politics. Though come of a Tory stock, he took a decidedly liberal view of foreign politics. These opinions were fearlessly professed, though not carried out in any way that was intermeddling or offensive. We are glad to see a politician so liberal, at least so little leaned by Tory and aristocratic tradition, appointed to watch over British interests in a country every way so anomalous and new as France has become since the accession of Louis Napoleon to unlimited power.

The News thinks that Lord Normanby, formerly Minister to France was really the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation or dismissal. It says:

"Lord Palmerston, it is well known, expressed himself in London, to Count Walleske in terms which did not harmonize with Lord Normanby's language in Paris. The President of the French Republic mentioned, and showed proofs of this discrepancy to Lord Normanby, who appealed to the government at home. These circumstances led to Lord Palmerston's withdrawal from Downing street, and to Lord Normanby's retirement from Paris."

The emigration to Australia is increasing, but the ship owners both in Liverpool and London are disinclined to send their vessels to ports where there is every probability of their being deserted by their crews, and left without the means of returning to England.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—The British holders of the State bonds of Texas, are very indignant at the proposal of the Governor of that State to reduce the amount of the debt to the net sum actually paid by the original bondholder; and are contemplating measures for impounding the ten millions due by the Federal Government to the repudiating State by a formal appeal to Congress.

The gold discoveries in Australia have induced serious propositions for the establishment of a mint in that distant colony. As much as a quarter of a million sovereigns have already been transmitted, partly as returns for the gold which has arrived here, and partly for prospective purchases of the metal on advantageous terms. Under these circumstances, the propriety of establishing a mint either at Sidney or Port Philip is deemed indispensable. Anything more wasteful, looking at the risk and loss of interest it involves, than the shipment of the metal backwards and forwards, in the shape of rough gold from one side and coined pieces from the other, can hardly be imagined.

London, Saturday, noon.—Summons were issued on Friday for a Privy Council to be held on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, at which the royal speech will be arranged. The principle of the new reform bill will be neither disfranchisement nor influencelessness as regards localities, but only a general enlargement of existing constituencies.

The various boroughs are to be enlarged by copious annexations. There are to be no new Metropolitan boroughs—no more Representatives for Manchester and Liverpool—none for large towns—none for large towns unrepresented, and no obliteration of names which have brought disgrace upon the bill.

At Manchester on Saturday trade was quite dull with a weaker market.

At London an increased supply of bills on France caused rates to advance.

The first steamer of the Australian Steam Company, of 1,500 tons register, is to leave for Port Phillip early in April.

The demand for freight and passage to Australia had increased in some degree since the recent acts. The parties going out chiefly consist of the laboring classes.

Captain Penny has again volunteered his services for a new Arctic expedition; but the Admiralty do not seem inclined to avail themselves of his services. It is said that Captain Penny will have an expedition fitted out for him by private subscription.

Gen. Sir Lewis Grant is dead.

The prevailing rumor that it was intended to add 35,000 men to the army, is stated by the United Service Gazette to be wholly without foundation, and that the Secretary of War will not propose an increase of even 10,000 men.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats*, of January 29, announces as certain that the general elections of members of the legislative Body of France will take place on Sunday, the 15th, and Monday, the 16th, of February.

A telegraphic dispatch received at London, dated Paris, January 30, says:

"The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, authorizing them to release from prison, and restore to their families, such of the insurgents, arrested since the 2d of December, as shall give out to have been merely led astray, and whose liberation offers no danger to society."

The following Americans are mentioned as having been released: Messrs. Bonfils, Bonfils, Jr., Bonfils, Jr., Bonfils, Jr.,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT

God bless the Firemen! You, my constant friends
From whose warm hearts the generous prayer ascends
Can give the orison an incense-wing,
As soft and fragrant as the breeze of spring
God bless the Firemen! Let the echoes rise
In truthful breathing through the ambient skies

When, in the "noon of night," the loud alarm
Startles the sleeper, and the voice of harm
Spoken with iron tongues, gives note that, led
By flands of flame, empanoplied with dread,
The Spirit of Destruction is abroad,
Fierce with the fury of a demon-god—
Where then the task to meet the raging foe?
And whose to lay the fell destroyer low?
Needless if were to answer. All can tell,
For all the Fireman's daring know full well.

Still, onward still, destruction's lurid tide
Rolls with the gale, its vassal and its guide;
Raging and surging on, from roof to roof,
As if it claimed, for its own mad behest,
Art's choicest triumphs—while the builder's skill
Is naught compared with its wild, wayward will

Now the proud column and the strong-bound arch
Crumble and fall beneath the onward march
Of the fierce waves of flame, which spirits seem
To realise some hell-engendered dream.

But tired, at length, of inorganic prize,
For nobler sacrifice the Fire-fiend cries;
'Tis life he asks, nor longer will he tread
On things alone inanimate and dead.
Ho! let the triumphs of the loom be brought,
And golden gifts, and treasure-hoards of thought!
He spurns them all, and marks them with his hate
And still he asks for Life! for Life!—too late.
Perchance, will be the Fireman's saving arm,
To free from danger and to shield from harm.

Here, in an attic's flame-encircled height,
A little child, a thing of life and light,
Slumbers, unconscious of the danger near;
Its angel mother never taught it fear.
Twice as ye list, wild wreaths of glaring flame!
Ye can not check the Fireman's noble aim;
He rears the ladder—scales the tott'ring wall—
To save that infant's life he perils all!
And oh, success his saving arm attends!
Heaven will befriend him who that child befriends!

Then, is it strange that Beauty's gentle breast
Dwells with wild heaving on when dream-decked
Whene'er the Fireman's noble deeds are told—
And love is his reward—more prized than gold!
For in that breast 'tis e'er the Fireman's aim
To kindle, not annihilate, a flame;
As in that breast, and in that beauty's worth,
Is meet reward for more than deeds of earth.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from South America.

The steamer Empire City, whose arrival below the city we noticed on Saturday morning, brought the California mails, three hundred and twenty passengers, and a large amount of gold dust.

Mr. Duggan, clerk of the steamship Alabama, came passenger in the Empire City from Havana. He reports that the Alabama arrived at San Juan on the 26th ult., having experienced very heavy weather during her whole passage.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Indian troubles in the south of California appear to have been brought to a close. The Los Angeles Star of the 1st ult. says:

Gen. Bean returned to Chino on Friday last, bringing in seven prisoners (Indians), among them Antonio, son of Antonio Garra, and the leader of the Indians at the time of the attack on Warner's rancho; also Edward Hines, the murderer of Domingo Carrigo, and for whose arrest the Governor had offered a reward of $1000. Hines was delivered over to the civil authorities, and will be safely guarded until a trial can be obtained.

On the 23d December Major Heintzleman, U. S. A., commanding in the Southern District, ordered a council of war for the trial of several chieftains, and after a careful investigation they were condemned to be shot. The Star publishes a confession made by Marshall, who was hung at San Diego. He denied to the last that he had been concerned in any murders, and persisted that he only joined the Indians to save his life, intending to leave them as soon as an opportunity offered.

We give the following items of general news from the Alta Californian:

In all parts of the State from which we have intelligence, up to the eve of the departure of the Golden State, the greatest order and quiet prevail. In the South the Indian disturbances are at an end, and throughout the mining region of Northern California uniform peace and good will go hand in hand with prosperity.

The State Legislature is now in session at Sacramento, to which city it adjourned about a week since. This removal of the seat of government was brought about by the failure of the Vallejo contractors to provide suitable accommodations for the State officers and the Legislature. That body convened on the 5th inst. at Vallejo, and proceeded to business of opening the session.

The message of Gov McDougal was transmitted, and followed by the resignation of that officer. Governor Higler having been declared elected, and installed, and his inaugural, with that of Lieut. Gov. Purdy's to the Senate, having been received and read, the Legislature took steps to adjourn. Several propositions were made by the citizens of Benicia, San Jose, Marysville and Sacramento, and finally, after some opposition, the Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, decided to meet at Sacramento, where a fine commodious new court-house had been placed at their service. On Friday last, the 10th instant, both Houses met at the new seat of government, where they have since continued in quiet session, without accomplishing any important business. The State archives had been removed by order of Gov. McDougal, during his administration, to San Jose; and the people of that town, when an attempt was made to remove them, obtained an injunction, and detained the archives for several days.

They have since been removed, however, and the question, "Where is the State capital?" will soon be settled by a decision of the Supreme Court. But little doubt exists that the capital rightfully belongs to San Jose. As we have stated, the proceedings of our Legislature, thus far, are destitute of general interest. There are two or three contested seats to be disposed of before legislation will become brisk. The election of a United States Senator is the first important step to be taken. A number of candidates, the most prominent of whom are Messrs. Weller, King, McLean, Henley and Broderick, are before the Legislature, but at this time it is utterly impossible to determine the prospects and decide upon the chances of either.

In Southern California peace and contentment, likewise prevail. The last act of the Indian insurrection terminated with the death of Antonio Garra, the chief of the most powerful hostile tribe. He was captured by a detachment under command of Gen. Bean, brought into San Diego, and, after a fair trial, was condemned and shot, Jan. 10. The Indian Commissioner, Dr. Wozencraft, afterward went among the disaffected tribes and concluded treaties of peace with the Cahuilla, Pablo, Calientes and San Luis Rey Indians.

The advance guard of the Boundary Survey arrived in San Diego on the 8th ult., and they report the Indians along the Gila as an ugly set, requiring the strong arm of military law to keep them in check and proper position. Mr. Gray, Chief Engineer of the Expedition, made the journey from the junction of the Gila and Colorado to San Diego in six and a half days. The party were destitute of provisions most of the journey. The survey of the Gila was commenced in the latter end of October, and progressed about three hundred and fifty miles. It was abandoned about sixty miles above the confluence of the Gila and Colorado, where the party had no alternative but starvation.

A battle occurred Jan. 4th, between the insurgents and Government forces of Lower California, in which the former, under Negrete, were defeated and dispersed by Lieut. Col. Chavis, commandant of the military colony called La Frontera, in Lower California. The fight occurred at Santa Tomas. The loss on either side was slight.

The most gratifying feature in the progress of our affairs is the great excess of immigration over the passenger departure by the Panama steamers every month. The tide of human beings setting towards our shores gives ample assurance of business prosperity, and from its character, promises stability in the future.

The weather for the past fortnight has been delightful—the skies bright and clear. The miners begin to complain once more of a scarcity of water. Enough rain has already fallen to establish the prospects of the farmers.

A new daily paper, called the Western American, has been started at San Francisco, by Francis E. Pickett, J. B Hall, James W. Young, C. B. Hooker, and Andrew Jumside.

From South America.

Dates from Valparaiso to the 2d December have been received at San Francisco. The Alta California has the following summary of news:

CHILI.

Official intelligence was received at the Intendencia that Cruz being unable to remain longer at Los Guindos, whither he had retired after evacuating Chillan, had passed the Rio de Eable, and was directing his march toward Concepcion, followed by the forces of Bulnes. It is also stated that the loss of Cruz in the partial engagements which have occurred was very severe.

THE NEWS.—At Serena, on the morning of the 25th November, the forces of the Government attacked the insurgents. In order to dislodge a body of them which had entrenched themselves to the house of the late Don Juan Edward, a brisk cannonade was directed against the house, which soon took fire and communicated with the house of Mr. Rose, the British Consul, destroying his archives, furniture, etc.

Don Jose Miguel Carrera, chief of the insurrection of the North, had been arrested by Senor Manriagos, Intendent of Serena. It was said, for having entertained the intention of proclaiming himself President, which the insurrectionists considered as treason against the party.

From the Mercantile Reporter, of November 25, we extract the following:

ECUADOR.

This Republic is now in peace, the revolution having been gradually accepted, and Gen. Urbinez authority recognized and proclaimed throughout the whole territory

PERU.

This Republic is also in peace, and Congress is discussing the budget. A decree has been issued for the protection of the press, stating that its liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that the law of repression can only be enforced in alarming circumstances. Also a law respecting marriages with foreigners, or persons of a different religion, which were prohibited before, but are now permitted and considered legal, on complying with several conditions; one of these is, that both parties be free to follow their own creed, but the children shall be educated in the Catholic religion.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

The most important news is that of the peaceful victory gained by General Urquiza over Oribe, without the assistance of the Brazilian forces, (which were at a considerable distance from the scene of action) and of the general amnesty which was proclaimed by him

The terms of the capitulation of Oribe are as follows: The resistance of the military and citizens to the Anglo-French intervention is recognized as having been, according to their conviction, for the defence of the Republic. The differences of political opinion which have existed are not to be an obstacle to employment, etc.

The debts contracted by Oribe for the public service are recognized by the Government.

The election of Senators and Deputies to be immediately proceeded with in all the departments. The Legislature to name a President. All preceding differences of opinion to be forgotten.

BRAZIL.

In consequence of the successes of Urquiza in the Banda Oriental the Imperial forces are to be withdrawn to the frontiers of the Oriental State in two divisions; one to be posted on the Uruguay and the other on the Yaguaron

The difficulties with England concerning the captured slaves were not yet terminated, but it was expected they would be terminated favorably for the Government of Brazil.

BOLIVIA.

Nothing worth mentioning has taken place respecting the political affairs of this republic. The concordate celebrated with the Pope by General Santa Cruz, will probably be rejected by Congress, as encroaching on the liberties of the church in Bolivia. Opinions were strong against it. Government had given the French minister, Mr. M. Bage, A. Weddel a gold medal as a token of regard on account of his important work on Bolivia.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.

The largest fire which has ever occurred in San Juan de Nicaragua took place on the night of the 14th inst., burning one-third of the best-populated part of the city. Among the property destroyed was the large and valuable building owned by P. F. Manceros, and known as the United States Hotel, the dwelling and counting house of Mr S Shephard, agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the dwellings and stores of Hons Francisco Ormine Pedro Pean and Dominguez. A large number of other houses, occupied by natives, and stores owned by merchants of Granada, were also destroyed.

San Juan is not provided with fire engines. Capt Platt, of the Albany, dispatched Lieut Arip trong with a detachment of men and an engine, to the relief of the place. Capt Fade, of the British brig Express, also sent a portion of his men, with ropes, etc. It was through this assistance, mainly, that the progress of the flames was arrested.

San Juan remains healthy, but the market is overstocked with all kinds of merchandise.

The transit route across the Isthmus is in excellent condition, and there are no passengers now at San Juan awaiting a passage for San Francisco.

A DUEL.—Gov. Mellunghi, fought a duel on the 30th of January with Mr. A. G. Russell, one of the editors of the San Francisco Picayune. It was occasioned by an article reflecting on the Ex-Governor. The parties met in Santa Clara county, and fought at the distance of ten paces with pistols. Russell was wounded in the flesh wound on the breast.

The Sacramento Times says:

"A specimen of gold-bearing quartz was shown us on Monday evening—which had been taken from the ridge, near Newtown—of the richest kind. It weighs some six pounds, and is supposed to contain about $2000 worth of gold.

"Some gentlemen connected with the tunnel at Deer Creek, immediately below the celebrated gold tunnel, have exhibited to us some specimens of their lead, which indicate as rich a deposite in that portion of the vein as in that which has obtained such wide reputation.

"The quarts is generally decomposed, strongly impregnated with and discolored by iron, and the specimens exhibited to us were full of gold."

FROM UTAH.

The San Francisco Picayune has the following letter from Carson Valley, dated Dec. 13:

The great Salt Lake mail that was due here on the 25th ult. came in yesterday after experiencing a severe time. The carriers had several engagements with the Indians, and had one of their men badly wounded in the thigh with a ball. The party numbered fourteen. Two of these left the remainder with the mail, when beyond the Big Desert, having with them but seven days' provisions. This was to give the rest an opportunity to bring in the wounded man. Thirteen days have since elapsed, and we have no tidings of the twelve men. Last evening, a party hastened off with provisions for their relief, and I expect to hear from them before closing this letter.

A party of Washoes "made a sweep" into the Carson valley the other day, and shot five horses—one dead on the spot, the arrow passing through his body. Three others have since died. They marauders carried off the one they killed on the spot.

There are a great many Indians in these valleys. Their fires are seen at all times and in every direction. They are afraid of our settlements and will not come in. But they are much in the habit of visiting the miners, appearing to be on the best of terms with them.

There are about 100 miners here at present, who are working with good success. Our settlement is organized into a sort of *pueblo*, having its laws and rulers—the chief magistrate is called an Alcalde. A competent engineer is now engaged in making a survey of the valley.

We are petitioning Congress for a division of Utah Territory. We ask for "Pinte" Territory, whose name we claim for the new organization: that it shall be bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Goose Creek mountains, and on the south and west by California. We have ample territory, and that which is good, together with sufficient mineral resources to form a splendid State.

Reports come to us that a large number of emigrants are wintering in Salt Lake Valley, many of whom are designing to make their homes in Carson Valley. The probability is that the overland emigration next year will be as great as ever before.

Dec. 18.—Those who returned for the wounded man arrived to-day—all as comfortable as the circumstances would allow.

M. Kossuth and Capt. Long.

We give place to the following letter from Capt. Long, as we deem it due to that officer to publish his defence, inasmuch as we have given publicity to the charges against him. A portion of the Northern press, devoted to Kossuth, continue to refer to Capt. Long in terms of censure, and we are glad he has fully explained the supposed difficulty between him and Kossuth at Marseilles. The following letter was addressed by Capt. Long to Hon. W. R. Smith, in reply to a communication from that gentleman, containing an invitation, expressed in terms at once modest and distinct, with a careful effort to shield rather than cast censure upon Kossuth:

EXETER, (N. H.) Feb. 1, 1852.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 27th of January, informing me "that you had called for the correspondence relative to the supposed difficulties which occurred on board the Mississippi, under my command, with Kossuth, off Marseilles, for the purpose of vindicating the dignity of the Navy, and to sustain me as commander," etc.

While the circumstances which gave occasion to the honorable intentions mentioned in your letter are to me a matter of deep regret, allow me to express to you my thanks for your readiness to vindicate the dignity of the Navy, as well as to sustain the character of an officer whose ablest efforts, in the discharge of his duty, have met with unmerited reproach.

It should be remembered by the American people that, in the discharge of the delicate duty of removing Kossuth and his companions to this country, I could have been actuated by no motive but to do it in such a manner as would make them happy and myself respectable. To have treated any of them with rudeness or neglect would have been inhospitable, as they were then on board ship under my immediate command. It would have been ridiculous for they were dejected and surrounded by the failure of their exertions to give freedom to their nation. They were exiles without a country, without a home, and had claims upon the compassion as well as the respect of mankind.

The prominent charge against me is rudeness to Kossuth at the time we were off Marseilles. From the first moment I saw him to the hour of our separation I offered no pains to render him and his associates happy. When the first came on board, he and his companions were received by me and the officers under my command with every expression of welcome which language and cheers could afford. On my part their welcome was sincere; my own apartments were resigned to promote their comfort and I employed all the means in my power to divert their attention from the gloom which seemed to have settled on their prospects.

My position at Marseilles was peculiarly perplexing and responsible; but I did not intend to be, and was not, disrespectful to Kossuth, either in my language or manners. My conduct was such that on a review of it I cannot regret it, and would not alter it.

In order to form a just opinion of the propriety of my conduct as an officer at Marseilles, it is important to consider the strictness of my orders, with reference to a compromise of the American flag; that I had been cautioned again and again by Commodore Morgan and others whose opinions were entitled to the highest respect, on the imminent danger of compromising the flag; that the French authorities had refused to allow Kossuth to pass through France to England; that he had once landed at Marseilles, and that orders had been issued by the same authorities that he should not land again, together with the excitement which his presence personally among the people had occasioned at Marseilles.

In the first place, please to observe the strictness of the general orders of Commodore Morgan against the interference with the political affairs of other nations, dated April 9, 1851, from which the following is an extract:

"To the careful preservation of the good faith of our country, as pledged in treaty stipulations, and the delicate subject of strict neutrality, I claim your particular attention. You will remember, therefore, that the ship under your command when lying in the port, or sailing within the jurisdiction of another friendly nation, is a mere guest, and for the time more or less under its protection. Assured that it is the wish of the Government of the United States, it is my wish that the utmost circumspection be observed, particularly by the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron under my command, at all times, when in company, or conversation with the people of the nations of Europe, that they enter into no political discussion with them, or with each other about them, or the state of their respective countries; and that they carefully avoid the expression of any opinion which may justify a surmise that their sympathies are enlisted in behalf of, or inclined towards, any particular party or nation. It is the *determination of the Government to preserve our neutrality strictly*, and thereby to secure the friendship and continued confidence of all. Any deviation from the foregoing order in relation to this subject will hardly, under any circumstances, admit of an excuse."

In addition to the above general orders please to observe the specific orders from Commodore Morgan to me of the 11th September, 1851. In those orders you will find that many doubts are entertained by him whether Kossuth would be allowed to land in France, an expression of regret that Kossuth had determined to land at Marseilles; an apprehension lest I should encounter many vexations and inconveniences, and then enjoins to me *"the most exact observance in every particular* of the instructions already given to me in the general orders with reference to the careful preservation of strict neutrality, without which the most serious compromise of character of our country is almost inevitable

I next received a letter from the American Consul at Marseilles, John L. Hodge, Esq., bearing date 3d. 1851. In this letter he says that he received an official letter from the "Prefect," requesting him to engage him on business of importance. In compliance with this request he called. The "Prefect" told him that the letter addressed to him as the representative of the United States was published in a paper called "La Peuple," a virulent partisan paper and asked by whom it had been done, as he viewed it a breach of confidence. Mr. Hodge stated that he let Kossuth have the letter, and that it was published by him. The "Prefect" then gave orders that no one land the officers and men of the Mississippi should land, and Mr Hodge wrote to me as follows: "You will in the most positive manner carry out the views of the "Prefect;" prohibit every individual (except your men landing from the United States steamer Mississippi no matter whom) be the person."

The consequence of the publication of that letter, and the comments upon it in the paper "le Peuple" was the supplicament of the editor of the paper and the suspension of all issues from that press. A further consequence was great and very unusual excitement among the people

Had I no reason or to be apprehended, in view of the circumstances, a consequence of our flag? The populace of Marseilles manifested so much excitement while Kossuth and his associates were on shore that the "Prefect" there our Consul informed me that such demonstrations must cease. He also withdrew the permission he granted through the intercession of Consul Hodge for Kossuth and his associates to land at pleasure. He further ordered that no one of them should in Europe be allowed to land who had not passports signed by a French Minister or "*visé*" by a French Consul

On the afternoon of the same day the ships were surrounded by a multitude of boats filled with people in broadly excited state, chiefly Socialists and Sicilians and other persons, evidently some of them particularly that well-known class of the lazzaroni, who had crowded the Piazetta of St. Mark's, Venice, during the Austrian bombardment of that city. I could see in many of the faces of the people in these boats a fiendish expression, and were still collected in the afternoon and evening. I was informed that the boats were loaded with stones, and were filled with soldiers. I was told that the people would *dispute my passage if I hoisted a compromise of the flag*. The complaint with this request, but soon returned and said: "I hope I will not be offended, but the people would not allow it." I replied, of course I would not, but *that was a different case*. He made a short address to the people, and then he and his associates left the deck, and in about half an hour after this period the boats moved off slowly in the dusk of the evening. It was rude to him my rudeness consisted in the above expressions. It is for this that I have been censured "slow, justly, you will judge."

There was strong ground for apprehension on my part, for I had been repeatedly warned of the danger of a compromise of the flag. I had received express orders in no way to interfere with the politics of foreign nations. Now either it to be done by the officers or men under my command. Kossuth, though a foreigner, was under the protection of the American flag, by virtue of a resolve of Congress. He had had permission, through the intercession of Mr. Hodge, the American Consul, to go on shore with his companions. Events had transpired of such a character that the people of Marseilles had become intensely excited. I had received orders not to allow any person, whoever that person might be, to leave the ship but the officers and men of the Mississippi. Should these circumstances and warnings have been disregarded by me, would they be overlooked by any men having the least degree of prudence, when the peace of two nations was in jeopardy? I had no right to suppose that the French Government would prohibit Kossuth from landing at Marseilles on account of the excitement his presence caused among the people, and that at the same time they would be tame enough to allow him to address them in their port under the protection of an American flag, and from the deck of an American frigate.

Suppose there had been in reality no danger of compromising the flag; if I had reason to apprehend danger of a compromise it was not my duty to speak. The life of an officer should not be sealed in silence till the flag is compromised. It is his duty to anticipate and prevent the evil, rather than pause till mischief is complete; then attempt a remedy. Regarding it as my duty to interfere, I knew of no language more subdued and gentle.

At the time I employed the above language Kossuth mentioned that I had charged him with having compromised the flag. I told him at once that he misunderstood me; that I did not say he *had* compromised the flag, but that there was danger of it. Here I supposed was an end of all dissatisfaction on his part, until I was informed some days afterwards, while on our passage to Gibraltar, that Kossuth was dissatisfied with the remarks I have referred to. I immediately called on him with a view to put a period to all dissatisfaction. The apparent to be excited, still entertaining the impression that I had ordered him from the deck, and charged him with compromising the flag. I disavowed it most explicitly and, after some conversation, read to him from my general morning instructions that part of them which more particularly related to my position when in the ports of foreign nations, and with regard to observing strict neutrality, &c.; to enter into no political discussions, &c.; carefully to avoid any expression of opinion indicating sympathy with any particular party. He expressed his entire satisfaction with my explanation. He then bequested a copy of a part of Consul Hodge's letter which I had read to him some days before, and mentioned that he should like to have the names and sentiments that he had not comprended of the flag while on board the ship; to which I cheerfully assented.

From this period friendly relations existed between us. We visited the Governor of Gibraltar, and American Consul, and partook of their hospitalities together

I respectfully refer you to Kossuth's last letter at Gibraltar, dated 13th October last, in which he says forth his respect for leaving the ship, and expresses in strong language his personal regard for myself and the officers and crew of the ship.

Claiming little skill, sir, in the arrangement and consideration of forts, this is the first time I have attempted a defence of myself though I have been censured when I should have agreed it, and condemned before I have been called to answer to charges against me.

You are the only person who, though personally a stranger to me, has addressed to me a word of encouragement, or who has taught me to hope that my name and character would be defended in Congress. For this encouragement please to accept my warmest thanks. At the very longer for me, but for one who has no ambition but to do his duty, it will ultimately be awarded by a discriminating public.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. J. Long, Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. W. R. Smith, M. C., Washington.

A GREAT HUNT.—The Jackson (Florida) News of the 14th says:

The party of gentlemen from Camden county, Ga., who went up the river on a "hunt," about ten days ago, consisting of Maj. D. Bailey, Wm. Bailey, Dr. Barnard, B. B. Gowen, A. Dufaur, D. L. Clinch and F. Clark, have sent a full account of their glorious success. We make the following extract:

"Having had unusual good luck in our *hunt*, I take pleasure in communicating to you the glorious result. No party of hunters have ever been so successful as the hunters from this Camden. Our party (composed of eight) encamped on the Alligator creek, and in six days' hunting destroyed forty-eight deer, fifty-seven turkeys, one *monster* panther, and five wild cattle. Dr. Barnard well deserves the name of the famous Crockett, having killed a bear and captured two others, hazarding his own life in the undertaking. Sergeant Gowen killed three alligators, one measuring *eighteen feet four inches*; he was a monster. The credit of killing the panther is given to myself. A portion of party returned much sooner than we expected, owing to the *measles*, which made its appearance in camp. No doubt if we had all remained, we would have killed a much larger number. We had the pleasure of passing our friend, Wm. Bailey, through the ordeal of sprinkling with blood; having killed his first deer. I believe I have given you all the particulars, and in conclusion would say, that if you should ever embark in a hunt of the kind, I would suggest the Haw Creeks, as the best hunting ground, about thirty-five miles from Pilatka, on the east side of the river. Had it not been for the measles, I really believe we would have killed one hundred deer. I never saw the like of game in any country."

THE CASTLE OF HAM.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following interesting details of this celebrated French fortress:

The fortress, as it exists to-day, is supposed to have been built by ——, in 1210, upon the ruins of a fortress still more ancient. The architecture of the walls and towers, the disposition of the ramparts and battlements, support this theory. It is often called in history the "Feudal Bastile." It has sustained four sieges; the first in 1411, by Jean Sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy; the second in 1557, by Philip II, King of Spain; the third in 1595, by the troops of Henry IV; the fourth by an invading force, under Gen. Tchumasi. The following list comprises all the prisoners of celebrity who have been confined in this fortress, from the tenth century to the present day:

1307—Charles the Simple, King of France.

1470—Louis XI, King of France, incarcerated by Louis de Luxembourg.

1472—Louis de Luxembourg, incarcerated by Louis XI.

1560—Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, head of the house of that name.

1760—The Comte de Rhin, lover of the Duchess of Berry.

1738—The Duke de Larochefoucauld, denounced by the Duchess of Chateauroux.

1778—The Marquis of Marbeuf, for grave offences toward Marie Antoinette.

1778—Mirabeau, for his work upon stock-jobbing—(*axiotage*).

1795—Numerous Representatives of the people to the Convention.

1804-14—Brigade, aid-de-camp of Toussaint L'Ouverture; Charles and Armand de Polignac, etc.

1815—Marshal Moncey, for having refused to take part in the trial of Marshal Ney.

1817—Chaumareix, captain of the Medusa, condemned for his conduct in the wreck of that vessel.

1830—Jules de Polignac, and three other Ministers of Charles X, condemned by the Court of Peers.

1840-46—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

1848—Hon Muza, Arab Chief.

1851—Generals Changarnier, Bedeau, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere; Colonel Charras, the Questors Burge and Leflo and Roger (du Nord), all members of the Legislative Assembly.

DISCIPLINE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The United States Senate, with a view to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service, without the aid of the lash, has passed a bill by a third reading, setting forth in what manner offenders shall be punished. It is as follows:

That the commander of any vessel in the navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences committed by officers and persons of inferior rations by any one or more of the following punishments, to wit:

1st. By diminishing their rations; by restricting their diet to bread and water; by imposing extra police and other duties; and in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing punishments, by making good from the wages of the offender, to the owner, the value of the article or articles stolen, and obliging the offender to wear for any term not exceeding ten days, a badge with the word "thief" thereon.

2d. Discharge from the service with bad-conduct discharge.

3d. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water; Provided, no such confinement shall exceed thirty days.

4th. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days.

5th. Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days.

6th. Confinement not exceeding two months.

7th. Reduction to next inferior rating.

8th. Ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea.

9th. Deprivation of liberty on shore.

And loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments

Solitary confinement not to take place until a surgeon certifies it can be done without injury to health.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Horace H. Miller, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia, in the place of A. K. McClung, resigned.

Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

William Duer, of New York, for the port of Valparaiso in the Republic of Chili, in the place of Z. W. Potter, recalled

Joseph Graham, of Ohio, for the port of Buenos Ayres, in the place of E. A. Saunders, removed.

Nicholas J. Reefe, of New Jersey, for the port of Lagunaya, in the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of Louis Baker, recalled.

Timothy Darling, for the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, in the place of Julius C. Kretschmar, recalled.

Valentine Holmes, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Belfast, in Ireland.

W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in the place of A. F. Owen, resigned.

Samuel J. Tickford, at Tumbez, in Peru

George King Rogers, of Louisiana, for the port of Lyons, in France, in place of James Hembleert, recalled.

William H. Glover, of Kentucky, for the port of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in the place of W. P. Rogers, resigned

Alfred Wheeler, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of California, in the place of M. Jones appointed Judge

Joseph W. Furbur, of Minnesota, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of H. L. Tilden removed

John F. Smith, to be Register of the Land-office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin

John S. H. Rainey, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Champagnolle, Arkansas.

William M. Lapsley, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Cahawba, Alabama.

James Magee, Illinois, to be Register of the Land-office at St. Stephens, Alabama

Jackson W. Smith, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Stephens, Alabama

Archibald Neely, to be Register of the Land-office at St. Augustine, Florida.

Thomas J. Burke, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tuscaloosa, Alabama

George W. Wood, to be Register of the Land-office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE MISSISSIPPI BY BASSO.—A dispatch from Havre de Grace dated the 16th instant; "The ice here has not been moved nor even disturbed by the late freshet, and shortly it is calculated in the depth of the river. The crossing is in good order apparently across the cattle, and among the passengers who passed over it to-day were a large number of boats, go yearly to the more northern ones with full knowledge of the poverty of the majority of them. Every possible contrivance I would further by recommend to strangers to their native lands rather than expose them to the dangers that await them among strangers.

Later from Havana.

The Empire City brought Havana papers to the 17th instant. The *Diario* contains a list of commissioners which have been appointed in various towns on the Island to receive subscriptions to the Spanish Atlantic Steam Company.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the *Diario* exposes his ignorance in attempting to give an idea of what is going on in our Legislature. He states that a law has been introduced for the prevention of intemperance. This movement, which has no existence save in the imagination of this wise correspondent, he says is much needed in the streets of New Orleans and all places of amusement are infested with drunkards. The writer, also, mentions that the name of Mr Sigur has been spoken of in connection with the Mayoralty of the city, but that none of the decent part of the community will vote for him.

The *Diario* indulges in considerable sarcasm at the expense of the officer deputed by Gen. Twiggs to salute the Spanish flag on the arrival of Senor Laborde. It says that the squad of artilleists who fired the salute were so ignorant of their business and so unaccustomed to salute the grand Spanish flag that they had now to insist until the Cuban bound them one

From the Rio Grande.

The American Flag, published at Brownsville, of the 11th says:

The Mexican steamer from Vera Cruz, which we reported in our last as having arrived at the Brazos, left on Thursday afternoon, on her return to the former port. It is reported that she took with her five or six filibusters, who had gone on board of her with the intention of taking possession of her and her freight. How true this may be, we will not vouch, but fear it may prove false. We can hardly think these men so fool-hardy as thus to attempt an act of piracy in one of the ports of the United States. She did not land her guns nor ammunition, but returned with it all to Vera Cruz, not deeming it safe, we presume, to attempt their transportation to their place of destination.

The U. S. Court, which had been in session at Brownsville nearly a month, adjourned on the 12th inst. Indictments were found against the following named persons, for infractions of the neutrality laws: Peter Dowd A. J. Mason, R. N. Stansbury, Alfred Norton, J. M. G. Caravajal, Capt. McLane, R. H. Hord, E. R. Hord, J. D. Howell, R. B. Trimble, Capt. Wheat and Jack R. Everitt.

Of the parties, Mr. A. J. Mason, was present and demanded an immediate trial, but this was refused, and all the cases were continued to the next term, in June next.

THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE.—The following interesting details respecting the royal families of Europe appear in a Leipsic journal:

There are forty-six sovereigns upon the Continent, including the Emperor of Brazil, who belongs to a European house. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is the oldest, having passed his 72d year. There is but one other who has entered his 70th year—the King of Wurtemburg. The sovereign who has reigned the longest is the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe—63 years in all, or 43 years since his majority. Eighteen have come to the throne in the last ten years, and two, the Prince of Lippe and the King of Hanover, succeeded to power in 1851.

Seven out of the forty-six have never been married, namely: the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Reuss-Schleitz, of Waldeck, and of Lippe, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. Among the remaining thirty-nine, three are widowers—the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the third time, the King of the Belgians for the second time, and the Duke of Anhalt Dessau for the first time. Two, the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse, are married morganatically; and one, the Sultan, lives in polygamy.

Ten out of the thirty-nine sovereigns who were married, or who have been so, have no children. Twenty-six have children or heirs presumptive. Two thrones, that of Brazil and that of Queen Victoria, go to daughters, as the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Spain have no sons. Of the twenty-six hereditary Princes, seven are unmarried. The oldest is 34 years of age, and the youngest—the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—is nine months old. The Princess expectant of Spain is young—still, however, having been born on the 20th of December last.

Eighteen of the forty-six sovereigns have no descendants who can succeed them. Eleven will be succeeded by their brothers; two—the King of Denmark and the Duke of Modena—by their uncles, and one—the Elector of Hesse—by his cousin. Four—the Pope of Rome, the Dukes of Brunswick and of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg—have no descendants or collaterals who can succeed them.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22

The Cambria arrived at Halifax, after a rough passage of a little over fourteen days from Liverpool. Full telegraphic reports of her news have been received, and confirm the previous accounts.

Cotton is reported to have declined fully 1-16d during the early part of the week, but toward the close business improved, and the rates were firmer. Breadstuffs were drooping, and sales of Flour and Wheat had been made at prices below those of the previous week. Corn was firmer. Provisions active, except Butter, Lard and Cheese, which had declined, and were dull.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull, and prices had a downward tendency.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 8th inst. In her speech the Queen stated that the friendly relations between England and other nations remained undisturbed.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hill asked the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory, and treated the interrogatories of the Queen with disrespect. He had, moreover, acted independently of his colleagues in important matters, and had unreservedly approved of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. The Earl of Dudley has come out in defence of the course of Louis Napoleon.

The movement in favor of the liberation of the Irish exiles is progressing rapidly in the cities of the East and West.

The Abbe Clerdeir (?) and M. Barodier have been ordered to quit the country. Letters from Paris state that the Government send spies to all the social festivals, and the liberty of speech is entirely destroyed. The Electoral law has been published. It declares universal suffrage to be established, giving all male citizens over twenty years of age the right to vote. Citizens over twenty-five years of age are eligible as representatives. Algiers and the colonies are excluded from the right of representation.

An attempt upon the life of Queen Isabella was made on the 24 instant, by shooting. The ball took effect in her shoulder and made a severe, but dangerous, wound. The assassin was arrested.

Some of the Circulars state that the closing rate for Cotton was 5⅛@5¼d. Western Canal Flour was quoted at 23s. 9d. Yellow Corn at 29@30s. and Western at 32@34s. per quarter. Lard had declined 6@7s. per cwt. Fifty vessels were lying in the Mersey at Liverpool, waiting for a fair wind. Half of them were destined for Cotton ports.

BATON ROUGE, February 24

Governor Walker has signed the bill for the Consolidation of the city of New Orleans, that for the annexation of Lafayette, and that calling a Convention for forming a new Constitution.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Feb. 23.

The sales of Cotton to-day sum up barely 1800 bales, the quotations being for Middling Uplands 8 and for Middling Orleans 8¼. Flour has been in fair request at unchanged prices. Sales of Corn, 12,000 bushels at 68c. per bushel for Mixed Western. Lard has sold, in barrels, at 9@9½, and in kegs at 10@10¾c. per lb. Hams, 11@12c. Rio Coffee, 8¾@9¼c. per lb. New Orleans Molasses, 30c. per gallon. The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Chagres and Havana. A passenger, Christopher Ament, died on the passage. He belonged to Nashville, Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

The Congressional banquet in honor of Washington's birthday has been a splendid affair. Speeches have been made by General Scott, Justice Wayne, Commodore Stockton, Thomas Ritchie, H. W. Parker Custis, Thomas H. Hayly, Mr. Toombs, John J. Crittenden, and others, all taking ground in favor of non-intervention, and deprecating Kossuth's movements and doctrines as relate to the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Niblo's Theatre was crowded last night on the occasion of Mr. Webster's, delivering a lecture before the State Historical Society. His speech is pronounced to be one of the most eloquent ever delivered by him.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.—The Pacific brings dates from Liberia, by way of England, to the 24th of December, being two weeks later than our previous advices. President

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Altar of Worship.

How few erect an altar where
The social circle daily meet,
At morn—at eve—for holy prayer,
To join in pure devotion sweet;
How few there are who ever seem
To worship aught on earth but self,
Or household gods, which may be seen
In many forms of worldly pelf.

At Fashion's shrine how many bow,
In homage at the tyrant's throne,
To pay the consecrated vow
To things no better than a stone:
Or wooden idols, painted o'er,
Like heathen gods in Pagan land,
Which Superstition bows before,
At blind Idolatry's command.

Some worship Beauty—fading flower,
Whose loveliness soon dies away;
While some adore bright Genius' power—
To it, a ceaseless homage pay.
But ah! how few n beauty see
In bowing to n Saviour's throne,
Whose mercies flow forever free,
From pure benevolence alone.

Some have an idol god of fame
Placed near the altar of the heart—
A hollow sound, an empty name,
Yet from the passion will not part.
Others there are who bow to wealth.
And homage pay to heaps of gold,
Denying talents, time and health,
To grasp at riches yet untold.

Some worship round the sparkling bowl,
Their heads bewildered by its fume,
While clouds of incense round them roll,
Their time, their talents to consume—
For Bacchus holds despotic sway,
And undisputed power obtains,
Till mind itself has past away,
And nothing of the man remains.

There is no altar darker still,
Enthroned in depths of moral night,
Enough the feeling heart to chill
With horror at the gloomy sight—
It is where gamblers meet to bow
Around their desecrated shrine,
With anxious look and frowning brow,
In cards their fortunes to divine.

Poor, feeble man, of life so brief,
That not an hour to call his own—
Subject to sorrow, pain and grief,
Ashamed to bow at Jesus' throne!
Unconscious of immortal worth,
Would fear to bend the knee in prayer,
Or worship round the social hearth,
Or raise to Christ an altar there.

S. B. T.

Louisiana, 1852.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

BY J. N. MAFFIT.

[By what we are disposed to consider a fortunate occurrence for the readers of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, the following LECTURE has fallen into our hands. Its publication will be completed in three numbers—the last two will probably be shorter than the portion now given.

The MS. in hand is without date, but the reader, by the allusions to familiar events, will be able to fix the date of the lecture with considerable accuracy. From the best information we can obtain it was never delivered by the author but once, and then in Little Rock, Ark., where it was written out. It is of unquestionable authenticity: those acquainted with Maffit's style will need no proof of this. It goes into the printer's hands intact. This gem of wit and eloquence has lain for two years or more as rubbish, under a merchant's counter, in this city!

It will appear that the lecturer has sadly miscalculated the benevolence of one man of the "almighty dollar"—Astor. He sleeps not under the elegant epitaph here prepared for him. We have no sympathy with the envious, malignant, popular outcry against well-got and well-used wealth, the reward of diligence, and the sinews of charity; but the love of money—the rage for money—the money-getting mania—the worship of the money-god—the dollar dynasty—let it be stoked.—Ed.]

The wealth of the intellect is knowledge. The wealth of the heart is grace, humility and benevolence. The wealth of the earth is its green fields, its free and dashing waters; but the wealth of avarice is the jewels of "the dark and dirty mine," the silver and the gold. The "Almighty Dollar" is the orbed shield of Mammon. It is worn by every soldier who fights under King Crœsus. It is his passport to the halls of pleasure and his title to a decent burial and an honorable grave. It buys food for his stomach and provender for his horse. It buys panegyric for his character and the wounds of unhealing scandal for his foes. It rocks the cradle of his infancy and builds the cold monument above his wasted ashes when life's fitful dream is over! The ring of this metallic shield is the music used to hush the wailing woes of his infancy; it is the last to tingle joyfully on the dull cold ear of age!

Early in the world's records, and amidst the first pages of inspiration, we find this memorable passage, respecting the worldly condition of Abraham, the "Father of the Faithful," (Genesis, chap. 13, v. 2.) "And Abram was very rich, in cattle, in silver and in gold!" Happy old Jew! many would say, although he knew nothing of the mysteries of modern finance! He could not, by the arts of modern banking, make three almighty dollars out of one "almighty dollar;" nor could he know any thing of the stocks—the value of railroad shares and cotton factory dividends. He understood the rules of simple addition and multiplication. He knew that one piece of gold laid by the side of another piece made two pieces. He was not without artifice and trick in his way, and twice in his life passed off his beautiful, accomplished and queenly wife as his sister—thus making a snare of her beauty to inveigle the affections of wealthy kings and nobles, who, when they discovered that she was Abram's wife as well as half sister, could do no less than come down with their dust to make amends for their presumption. Thus, as well as by the natural increase of his flocks and herds, and the multiplication of his slaves, born in his house and purchased with his money, was laid the foundation of his vast and princely wealth, and the "Father of the Faithful" became as rich as a Jew.

But what were his conduct and feelings under this state of affluence and independence? When the family and substance of his brother Lot were captured and carried off in the sack of Sodom and Gomorrah, Abram hastily armed his servants and retainers and overtaking the predatory kings of Canaan he made a Palo Alto charge upon them at Hobah, on the left hand of Damascus, and recovered together, with his brother Lot's family and effects, all the wealth and spoil taken from the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah. The high-minded Hebrew refused to take any of the spoil pressed upon him by these grateful kings, and made this proud declaration: "I have lifted up my hand unto the Lord, the most high God, the possessor of Heaven and earth, that I will not take from a thread even to a shoe latchet, and that I will not take any thing that is thine, lest thou shouldst say, I have made Abram rich." Mamre's holy plains re-echoed back the accents of that kingly voice!

I proceed to the first recorded trade or bargain and sale among the "world's gray fathers," and here find the wealthy Abraham a conspicuous actor. His accomplished and beloved Sarah lay cold in death, a beautiful, but inanimate statue, beneath the silken folds of her queenly tent. She had died the mother of that high ancestry of which a Saviour should be born, a line of throned and crowned men, of poets and prophets and beautiful women of the gazelle step, and the serene eye of resplendent loveliness. And the husband and father had not the ownership of a single foot of soil on God's round earth. The plains were indeed covered with his silken tents and his thousands of camels were grazing around; but the soil they fed upon was not his own. He came out from the tabernacle of death, and left her lily form which should never smile on him more—those lips of snow which should kiss him never again—he left her muffled in the pure and billowy curtains where she had become the bride of death; and while the spiced lamps burned low, and made the air heavy with their Idumean fragrance, Abraham rose from his knees at the couch of death, and came forth. His crooked Damascus scimetar hung not at his side. His proud Chaldean gait was subdued, although stately, and he held on his way to the massive gates and frowning turrets of the sons of Heth. Oh, there is a sacredness in woe, a majesty in those who mourn the dead beloved!

The silent throng stood aside while the great Hebrew passed, and the elders rose and bowed low to the princely, but solemn and sorrow-stricken man! Abraham, now seated amidst the elders, rises and bows low to the people—not one of the stiff, unmeaning and supercilious bows of modern times, but the hearty prostration of oriental days—perhaps even the swinging revolution of his hands and arms over his head, a la Turk! He said he was but a sojourner in their land, and spoke of his dead, and asked a sepulchre. What a generous and noble answer was returned! "Hear us, my lord! Thou art a mighty prince among us: in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead!" Still encouraged by these gentlemen of the "olden time" Abram only requested their influence with Ephron for the cave of Machpelah; and hear what this gentleman said: "Nay, my lord, hear me! the field give I thee, and the cave that is therein, I give it thee!" Oppressed with these generous offers, the heart of the sorrowing prince was full. Again he bowed low to the people, and offered money in return. In the most complimentary manner Ephron admitted that the field, the cave and surrounding trees were worth four hundred shekels of silver, but considerately added, "What is that betwixt me and thee! bury thy dead!" But the conscientious and scrupulous Prince Abraham would not pay the sacred rituals of interment to his dead until he had weighed out the four hundred shekels of silver, "current money with the merchant."

This is the first recorded trade among the fathers of mankind; and the gentlemanly bearing of the parties concerned, the mingling of generosity and justice, render this a model business transaction for all succeeding ages! (Genesis, chap. 23.)

The passion of ancient avarice, as in present times, disclosed itself in two ways; in concealment and in show. The true miser, par excellence, is doubtless the one who gloats over the almighty dollar in secret, and worships the golden god of his idolatry at midnight, when no human eye is upon him, and who starves and starves his poor nature rather than diminish the precious heap of treasure.

The showy miser makes a grand display to shew an admiring world how great, how prosperous, powerful and happy above all others of the human kind he is—how the goddess Fortune has been wooed and won by his own matchless intellect and power of combination and calculation.

One instance of the estimation of wealth, taken from ancient history, will be more than enough to illustrate this type of the passion of avarice—it was the magnificent solemnity at the inauguration of one among the latest of the kings of Egypt, Ptolemy Philadelphus, which forms one of the most glittering pages of history. It required a whole day for this procession to pass through the circus of Alexandria. The troops of Silani and Satyrs headed the gorgeous procession, dressed in purple and red, covered with ornaments of gold. Then came the Victories, with golden wings, carrying vases nine feet high, from which rolled up the smoke of incense, spices and burning perfumery. After a double altar, of gold, nine feet in height, came one hundred and twenty youths, in purple vests, each one carrying a golden vase of myrrh and incense. Then, after various emblematical personages, came a chariot, twenty-one feet in length and twelve broad, drawn by one hundred and eighty men, on which was a figure of Bacchus, fifteen feet in height, pouring libations from a golden cup in his hand, while a huge golden vessel containing fifteen measures, stood before him. Then followed the throng of femme Bacchantes, grasping knives and serpents in their hands, no bad emblem of the madness and wrath of wine. On another chariot, thirty-six feet in length and twenty-four in breath, was an immense wine press, filled with the reeking vintage, and sixty satyrs trod the grapes, while the immense multitude drank the wine.

Another similar chariot, drawn by six hundred men, carried an immense wine vat, containing three thousand measures of wine, followed by one hundred and twenty crowned satyrs, carrying pots, flagons and large cups of gold. Then came immense silver vats, and two bowls of the same metal, eighteen feet in diameter and nine feet deep, and ten caldrons and two silver wine presses, and drinking vessels and wine coolers almost innumerable. Then came on a vast chariot, drawn by five hundred men, the representation of an immense cavern, from the deep rocky chasms of which flowed two fountains, one of milk and the other of wine. All the nymphs who stood around wore crowns of gold. Then came the allegorical representation of the descent of Bacchus to India, in which the statue of the god was in a chariot drawn by an elephant with golden trappings. Five hundred young virgins, with golden zones and crowns, followed this chariot; then an immense train of chariots, drawn by elephants, stags, lions, buffalos, wild asses, and ostriches. Then came an immense procession of all the productions of the Indian clime: and then the massive statues of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemys, and the reigning sovereign of Egypt. Then came women glittering with gold, and bearing the names of all the Grecian and Ionian cities, countries and islands, and a chariot containing a golden thyrsus, one hundred and thirty-five feet in length, and a silver lance eighty feet long: then an immense chorus of harpers and musicians, then two thousand bulls, all of the same color, adorned with golden frontlets and crowns. The statues of the great Olympian deities were next drawn in the procession, with heavy altars and dindems of gold, and crowns more than one hundred feet in circumference. A golden cuirass, eighteen feet high, and a silver one of twenty-seven feet, on which was the representation in gold of a thunderbolt, eighteen feet in length; and besides these there were four hundred chariots laden with silver vessels, twenty with vessels of gold, and eight hundred with aromatic spices, guarded by 57,000 foot and 23,000 horse soldiers, all dressed and armed with Barbaric magnificence.

Had the gold borne in this procession been fused and poured at once into the Nile, it would have caused an overflow!

Thus Egypt, but a few years before she became an insignificant province of Rome, showed forth her wealth to the eyes of the world: and all this but a few hundred miles distant from the state of Sparta, where silver and gold had been repudiated by law, and iron made the legal currency in such a bulky proportion that a camel would groan under the weight of the smallest payments!

The exhumation of those abodes of Grecian wealth, luxury and licentiousness, the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, has given us more than one lesson of the love of the "almighty dollar," strong even in death. The mountain was connected to the deep bosom of heaven by that awful pillar of flame which was based on the thundering heart of the earthquake, and capped by the crown of the lightning. The pitchy clouds rolled down the rocky steeps, and shut out the light of sun and moon and stars. The air was hot with scorching agony, and the vast upheaving ocean of lava had begun to roll and leap down the mountain precipices in cataracts of flame. What, then, was the last thought of a denizen of the city below! Death has failed to keep one secret—a skeleton revealed it after a sleep of 1800 years! Driven from the upper apartments by the flaming breath of the mountain, the wretched citizens sought their cool, damp cellars; but here the heat of the cinders and the engulphing lava-waves engulf them. The stifling vapors rolled in, and life in a moment became extinct. One skeleton was found with a most eager and insatiable attitude, prone upon the cellar floor; but what do his fleshless fingers grasp! One hand covers a bunch of keys, and the bony skeleton of the other, crooked and intensely grasped, grapples a pile of golden coin! Every bone tells of the last thought and purpose of the once wealthy and dollar-loving Dionede! Far better, then, had that wealthy miser been tossing on the waters of the blue Mediterranean, than watching over his treasure vaults, and grasping, with stilled and hot breath, the coin that burned his fingers to the bone, without unloosing his desperate clutch! Grim Death must have "grinned a ghastly smile" over such a scene.

Both the Grecian and Roman satirists represent the love of the "almighty dollar" as among the rife and uncontrollable vices of their times. Persius, a splendid Roman satirist, of the equestrian rank, allied by blood to the highest nobility of the State, writing in the year of our Lord about 62, thus describes the miser of his times:

> "Go, miser, go! in avarice grow old,
> Raise heaps on heaps, increase thy mass of gold;
> Go, dare the storms and terrors of the main;
> Brave hunger, thirst, and pawn your soul for gain;
> As interest bids, be sure to buy or sell;
> Still as you hoard the mighty heap shall swell—
> Now twice, now thrice the sum it was before,
> Now it is five; now it is ten times more!"

And the accomplished Juvenal, writing about the same time, at the venerable age of eighty years, gives the following as a synopsis of maternal instruction to youth:

> "Buy what shall bring three cent per cent again;
> No kind of merchandise as foul disdain.
> Spices or hides, they'll answer just as well;
> The smell of lucre is a pleasant smell:
> And, boy! forget not thou that noble line,
> Worthy of Jove and all the powers divine:
> *Have wealth one soul, but love, none ask or care!*
> Oh, apotheosis divine! oh sacrilege rare!
> 'Tis the first rule that boys from grandams get,
> And girls learn long before their alphabet!"

And, again:

> "The wealth alone by toil and peril gained—
> By greater toil and peril is retained.
> With buckets ranged the ready servants stand,
> Alert at midnight at their lord's command;
> Too rich! too rich! his gold and ivory keep—
> His busts and bronze—poor delights from sheep!"

And, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, Dr. Johnson reiterates the same truth of London, the centre of the new age of civilization:

> "This mournful truth is everywhere confessed,
> Slow rises worth by poverty depressed
> But here more slow, where all are slaves to gold;
> Where looks are merchandise, and smiles are sold;
> Where one by bribes by flatteries implored;
> The groom retails the favors of his lord."

An English tourist sagely writes of us poor Americans, that no two of us can meet in the street and converse together two minutes without using the word "dollar." This may be true of business and commercial men of any country, and the word "dollar" is as good to use on such occasions as the words "pounds," "livres," "francs," or "guilders;" quite as frequently in the mouths of our English, French, and Dutch neighbors as "dollar" is in ours.

Does any one ask how the "almighty dollar," so envied, adored, and productive of supposed happiness, can be obtained? by what toils, labors, outlay of surpassing genius and splendid abilities, can be procured, laid up and hoarded in enormous and mountainous piles, higher even than the murky raven of avarice can soar with sooty wing? I will reveal the secret, and place within the reach of every auditor put within his hands the key of wealth! It requires no depth of thought, no splendid outlay of immense talents, to acquire immense riches. The single word ACCUMULATION reveals the secret. To earn, to accumulate, to lay up and hoard each day of one's life something more than the expenses of existence, will as surely carry wealth into a man's coffers as the sun rises and sets upon him as a living man. And if to this he superadds that higher amount of intellectual power to lay out these daily accumulations, so as to make them also cumulative, his tide of wealth soon begins to roar in upon him like the concentrating surges of the Norwegian maelstrom.

Let us sustain the position of the great case of the acquisition of riches by reference to examples in our own country. One large fortune in the East, that of the self-styled "Lord Timothy Dexter," of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was founded in the result of a joke perpetrated upon his supreme ignorance. Born a coarse, swaggering fool, with scarce education enough to write his name, he came into possession of some paternal estate, and was seized with an ambition to become a navigation merchant, and some wags told him that a shipload of *warming-pans* sent to one of the warmest West Indin Islands would be a good investment. He accordingly bought up all those comfortable implements in the markets of Salem, Boston, and New York, and sent his ten thousand dollars worth to the wondering West Indians, who finally discovered that the lower part of the warming-pan with its long handle made an excellent dipper, while the perforated cover made an excellent skimmer for the cane syrup on the sugar plantations, and the sale was instantaneous, bringing back a return of one hundred thousand dollars! And so fortunate was Dexter in his future enterprises that his folly and ignorance seemed like molten streams of gold to flow over into his treasury. It was only when he had retired from business, built his palace, surmounted by the gigantic statues of himself and lofty other noblemen, assumed to himself the decorations and titles of a lordship, and wrote his famous book entitled "A Pikel for the Knowing Ones," without a single point or mark of punctuation in the body of the work, but filling some twenty pages at the end wholly with them, and requesting the reader to use them in reading the book just as he thought proper; it was only when all this was seen that all who knew him were fully convinced of the utter impotence of wealth to give its stolid and eccentric possessor either happiness, reputation, intellect, usefulness, or consideration in society.

In the case of the great living "fifteen millionaire" of New York, John Jacob Astor: he is asserted to have declared that the greatest difficulty in the achievement of his immense fortune, and the point where he was most in danger of a perpetual shipwreck, had been in the acquisition of his first thousand dollars. An unaided, unpatronized and unendowed young man, the accumulation of his first disposable and unincumbered means of operation, wasted many of his wearisome days of labor and nights of anxious wakefulness. And if, as is reported, this munificent steward of the largest fortune in America should leave, at his death, the bulk of his wealth as a fund to furnish, through all coming time, to the young and enterprising poor men of good character, that difficult "first thousand" as a loan, without interest, John Jacob Astor will not have lived in vain. His vast accumulation of fortune, like a wide river of music, will flow on in heart-gladdening cadence to the end of time; and on the banks of that ocean-like current of benevolence the songs of many millions of sweet-voice and sunny-eyed youth, the happy and grateful children and maidens of Columbia's educated and golden age shall thrill the ear of centuries to come. Love shall be the sun, in the ascendant, to illuminate that tuneful river, and tens of thousands of the snow-winged barks of easy fortune and competence shall dance over the bosom of those tranquil waves, and the name of Astor shall be the never-ceasing murmur of those gentle waters. The choirs of the vestal angels shall take up the echo from the songs of the low-River of Life. They shall wreath that name with garlands of rainbows, and hold it up amidst the fleecy clouds, as the prize of virtue, to the good and aspiring of all the generations of earth. Sweeter far, and more balmy to the repose of the departed soul such music as this, than the deep-toned organ strains, shaking old cathedral walls and jarring the marble pavements of the tombs of Death below! Brighter, far brighter to light the departed soul through the "valley of the shadow of death," the flash of those millions of happy and grateful eyes, that all the flambeaus of the grave, flashing their broad and lofty taper fires into the dim outlines of vaults that swell up in solemn grandeur, like a mimic heaven, grained from the cold and unwasting rock!

Stephen Girard, the mammoth millionaire of Philadelphia, some years a resident in the ungainful and interest-denying tomb, seems to have acquired his power and control over a vast accumulation of wealth, by his knowledge of human character in the selection of the most able and energetic captains for his trading ships; his letters of instruction to each being masterly models of such composition, providing for each possible contingency with a forecast and reach of reflection which would embellish and enrich the letters of instruction given by thrones and premiers to their plenipotentiaries. The result was that almost all of his homeward bound ships, after a three and four years' voyage, would return complete argosies of wealth. Girard has made Education his heir, and while his poor dust, as poor now and valueless as the putrid corse of a beggar, borne from yonder alms house, moulders away in the grave, the Palladian Temple of Learning, founded by his beneficence, covers one of the great squares of the "City of Penn," and swells up towards Heaven, the proudest palace of intellect on the vast American continent. Nor Athens, nor Seven-hilled Rome ever saw such columned halls and vast walls dedicated to Mind! There stands, and forever shall stand, the Monument of Stephen Girard! The power of the "almighty dollar" survives death and outlives the tomb! The feeble donor passes away like a plucked flower or a morning vapor exhaled by the rosy sunbeam; but the gift remains, working its good or ill while earth's possessions remain stable, while the flinty marble resists the gnawing tooth of Time, or the parchment scroll retains the written charter of Property!

Some possessors of wealth, like Peydras and Millaudon of New Orleans, in death spread the mantle of paternal affection over all the fatherless and motherless children of the realm. Their names are written on the gushing hearts of thousands upon thousands of the sons and daughters of sorrow. The rainbow of their fame is the prismatic blending of the smiles of millions of orphans bursting out from the tempest of their tears! Their memory becomes godlike—an enduring echo breaking from an overarching cloud of love, and remaining on earth sweeter than song, and more deathless than marble. To such a fatherhood, even as unto the Father of All, can the poor dying widow commit her little ones so soon to be motherless! On the bosom of such angel charity she can fearlessly lay her little babe, as her own hands and her own bosom grow cold in death!

[To be continued.]

Payson and the Lawyer.

The following imperfectly described rencontre with a lawyer of Portland, Maine, who ranked high for wealth and talent, will serve to show Mr. Payson's insight into character, and his power to mould it as he pleased.

A lady, who was the common friend of Mrs. Payson and the lawyer's wife, was sojourning in the family of the latter. After the females of the respective families had interchanged several calls, Mrs. —— was desirous of receiving a visit from Mrs. Payson, but, to effect this, Mr. Payson must also be invited. And how to prevail with her husband to tender an invitation, was the great difficulty. He had been accustomed to associate religion with meanness; and, of course, affected great contempt for Mr. Payson—as if it were impossible for a religious man to possess any talents. When he gave his consent, which he did very reluctantly, it was with the positive determination that Mr. Payson should not converse on religious subjects, nor ask a blessing, or offer a prayer in his house. He collected his forces and made his preparations in conformity with this purpose; and when the day arrived, received his guests very pleasantly, and entered at once into animated conversation, determined, by obtruding his own favorite topics, to forestall the divine. It was not long before the latter discovered his object, and summoned together his powers to defeat it. He plied them with that skill and address for which he was remarkable; still for some time victory inclined to neither side, or to both, alternately. The lawyer, not long before, had returned from Washington. Mr. Payson made some inquiries about several persons there, and among others, the chaplain of the House of Representatives. "How did you like him?" "Not at all; he appeared to have more regard to those around him, than he had to his Maker." Mr. Payson was very happy to see him recognize the distinction between praying to God, and praying to be heard of men, and made some observations on prayer which, without taking the form, had all the effect on the lawyer's conscience of a personal application. At length the trying moment which was to turn the scale arrived. The time for the evening repast had come; the master of the feast became unusually eloquent, so as to give no interval for "grace;" just as the distribution was about commencing, Mr. Payson interposed the question, "What writer has said the devil invented the fashion of carrying round tea, to prevent a *blessing* being asked?" The host felt himself cornered, but promptly replied, "I don't know what writer it is, but if you please, we will foil the devil this time; will you ask a blessing, sir?" and by some well-timed sentiment of his reverend guest, he could not, without rudeness, decline rising him to return thanks. And thus he contested every inch of his ground until the visit terminated. Mr. Payson sustained his character as a minister of religion, and gained his point in every thing; and that, too, in a way so natural and unconstrained, and with such respectful deference to his host, that the latter could not be displeased, except with himself. Mr. Payson not only acknowledged God, on the reception of food, but read the Scriptures, and prayed, before separating, and did it, too, at the request of the master, though this request was made, in every instance, in violation of a fixed purpose. The chagrin of this disappointment, however, became the occasion of his greatest joy. His mind was never entirely at ease, until it found peace in believing. Often did he revert with devout thankfulness to God, to the visit which had occasioned such mortification; became a member of his church; and ever after regarded with more than common veneration and respect, the servant of God whom he had once despised. [Extract from the Life of Edward Payson.

Nutritious Preaching.

"Do you like Dr. S—— as well as ever?" was the question once addressed to a member of the A—— street church. "Oh, yes! his sermons are roast beef and plum pudding to us for a whole week." This was high praise surely, and bespoke a full larder, as well as no small skill in setting out the feast. It gives us at once an idea of the man, and of his sermons, and of the study, too, whence such sermons came. We catch a glimpse of a quiet room, better stocked with standard works than with the literature of Tupper and Gilfillan; of a patient, prayerful man, rising from his knees to adjust his manuscripts for the day, and of an open Bible on the study-table. The hat and cane are laid aside, for he has already paid a visit to the suffering family in the adjoining alley, or to the sick bed of a dying parishioner; and "it is well before preaching to *look over the verge.*" While such a man writes let no one needlessly intrude, for the robbery of his hour is the plundering of a whole congregation. In a minister's study-hours the "talk of the lips teemeth to penury."

Of the discourses of Dr. S——, on which such a savory encomium was pronounced, we had no personal knowledge; but we can easily conjecture some of the qualities which made them so nutritious.

1. They must have had a *great deal of Bible* in them. Not an occasional scrap, or a dainty passage culled out to beautify a sentence and round off a period, but wholly *saturated* with the word of God. Hamilton tells us that Dr. Chalmers' discourses "held the solution." The strong meat is found in the Scriptures alone. The preacher who never "wears out," or wears his people out either, is he who delves daily in the gold mines of revelation.

2. Those nutritious discourses must have had a great deal of *prayer over them.* There are other men besides the staid Quakers who believe that he who preaches aright must preach "as the Spirit moves him." And through Divine aid comes down the invisible ladder by which the prayer of faith ascended to the Heavenly Intercessor. McCheyne never wrote a line without previous petition to God. Holy John Welch rose at night and spent hours in pleading for the celestial baptism. "I am convinced," writes an eminent clergyman, "that even æsthetically considered, one hour of prayer is a better preparation for sermon-writing than a whole day of study."

3. They had a great deal of *every-day* religion in them. They were practical. There is a painful lack, with many ministers, of knowledge of human nature in its daily notings. They are not ignorant men. They are tolerably familiar with John Owen, and Matthew Poole, and Francis Turretin, know all about the Council of Trent, and may even aspire to an acquaintance with the Magdeburg Conturiators. But to the living, acting, laughing, weeping, tempted, and sinning world around them, they are well nigh strangers. During the week their parishioners have been driving a plow, or hammering a lapstone, or pleading a cause, or have been "up to their eyes" in cotton bales and sugar casks.

When the Sabbath comes, these parishioners bring to the sanctuary their every day wants and trials, as citizens, as men of business, as parents, as husbands, or as children. They want preaching that shall tell them, how to live as well as what to believe. They want *plain* instruction. They want doctrine, but doctrine made portable and practical. They hunger for truth, but truth simplified, and purged of scholastic technicalities. We once heard a young licentiate of great promise preach a sermon in which he talked about the "governmental theory of the atonement," and garnished his discourse with such words "predicate," and "potential," and "subjective." The whole discourse smelled strongly of the class-room, and had probably been "sat upon" by an inquest of theological students during the author's senior year. We would like to have whispered into the brother's ear, "You will burn that sermon up before you have been in the ministry twelve months."

The Sabbath teachings which are carried into the week are those which treat of every day wants and every day duties—which meet the Christian, and tell him how to grow in grace and holy living—which soothe the afflicted with gospel consolations—which tell the young how to shun daily temptation, and the aged how to prepare for death—which point the anxious inquirer to that cross beneath which he may quiet his aching heart. And the simpler these teachings the better. A discourse which a minister would not be willing to read to his children and domestics, with a good hope that they would understand it, is no doubt a safe sermon to take into the pulpit. "It takes all our learning," said Archbishop Usher, "to make truth simple."

4. Another excellence of the preacher, of whom Fuller writes, probably was that he seldom went beyond his "thirdly." "Neither will we; so we will close with the remark once made to Dr. Green, by a poor woman of his parish. "Mr. Green," said she, "what do you think is the great business of the shepherd?" "To feed the flock, madam!" was his reply. "That is my notion too, sir, and therefore I think he shouldn't hold the hay up so high that the sheep can not reach it." [Presbyterian.

God Immutable, Yet Repenting.

That infinite Being is unchangeable in his perfections, purposes and principles of government. But will not his perfection as immutable admit, will it not demand different conduct in different circumstances? Let us take the case of Nineveh. God proclaimed by Jonah, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown." But when the king arose from his throne, and covered himself with sackcloth and sat in ashes, and sent a command through all the city that neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, should taste any thing, and that every man should turn from his evil ways and from the violence in their hands—God saw that they turned from their evil ways and he repented of the evil that he said he would do unto them, and did it not. Here, says an objector, is a case of mutability—here was certainly a change.

But where was the change? There was indeed a change as to God's *conduct*, his treatment of Nineveh. But was there any change in his perfections, his purpose, or his laws? Not in the least. These all lead him to treat a creature according to his character. If he is sinful, he treats him as being sinful; if holy, he treats him as such; and if penitent, he treats him as a penitent.

This is just what God did in the case of Nineveh. While it was a sinful and impenitent city, he treated it as such, and threatened to destroy it. When it became a penitent city, and the people turned from their evil ways, he treated them as penitents and saved the city.

The whole change then was in the people of Nineveh. There was none in God. His very immutability compelled him to treat Nineveh, when glorying in her sins in one way; and to treat her in another way when clothed in sackcloth and sitting in ashes. And his immutability will always compel him to make a difference between the impenitent and the penitent—between the transgressor who continues in his sins, and the transgressor who confesses and forsakes them.

But it is still urged that God repented. But the difficulty will vanish, if we consider for a moment the manner in which the sacred writers are accustomed to speak of God. They every where apply to the Supreme Being, language which is derived from the nature and passions of men. They speak of him as having eyes, hands, feet, etc., and ascribe to him the various emotions which agitate our hearts; as anger, wrath, grief, etc. But the sacred writers certainly do not mean to imply that God has a human frame, or is subject to human passions. They use this language merely in accommodation to our understandings. They ascribe the conduct of God to that which is the cause of similar conduct in men. When God is said to be angry with the wicked, the language means that he will treat the wicked somehow as the angry man treats the one who offends him; that is, he disapproves of and will punish him; but by no means signifies that God can ever entertain any passion like that which burns in the unholy bosom of an angry man. So when God is said to repent, it does not mean that he has any thing like the regret, that sorrow for his own conduct which is understood when a man is said to repent. It means that the conduct of God is similar to that of a man who repents—his *conduct* is *altered.*

The objection to prayer drawn from God's immutability is founded upon a wholly mistaken view of the subject. God is immutable in his perfections, purposes and principles of government. But it is certainly one of his purposes and one of the main and distinguishing principles of his government to answer believing prayer. Unless his purposes and his principles of government alter, believing prayer must be answered, that is to say must be useful. How absurd to say that, because God is immutable prayer is useless, when nothing but the immutability of his promise to hear prayer can encourage us to offer it.

If it were the object of prayer to produce any change in God, then, indeed, his immutability would render it vain. But this is not the object of prayer. Prayer is the means which God has immutably connected with spiritual blessings. And you might just as well say that the object of the farmer when he sows his grain is to produce a change in God as that it is the object of prayer to produce such a change. And the immutability of God renders it just as useless to sow the seed in order to have the harvest, as it does to offer prayer in order to obtain divine favors. [Puritan Recorder.

Russia, in 1852, will celebrate a rejoicing at the vast expense of her empire, the [illegible] of her thousandth year of national existence, which will be kept with all the solemnity due to the importance of the event. The Russian empire was founded in 852; in which year the Russians made their appearance on the banks of the Bosphorus as Warrangians.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 6.

Alabama Conference and "Theology."

We observe that some misunderstanding prevails about the action, at its late session, of the Alabama Conference, in the case of Rev. W. H. Milburn. Some of our Church papers allude to it in a manner requiring, in justice to the Conference, that its action be set in a proper light. The matter has also reached the papers of other churches.

In the "Presbyterian" of the 19th ult., a writer, after quoting from the Mobile Advertiser a charge that was preferred against Mr. M., viz., "holding and teaching that the preaching of theology is the bane of the Church and the curse of the pulpit," adds:

"Now, Mr. Editor, whether the report of the speech from which this extract is taken be entirely correct, one who was not present can not certainly know. But on the supposition that it is correct, and that no injustice is done to Mr. Milburn in the manner in which he is placed before the public in the report, let me ask, are we to understand that the Conference of the State, with the venerable Bishop Andrew at their head, did sanction, or do sanction such sentiments as the above? The Advertiser states that Mr. Milburn withdrew after making the speech; and the question was put, "Shall his character pass?" and was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority. Other matters, not pertinent to the object before me, were embraced in this vote. But the correctness and orthodoxy of, the sentiments cited above were involved directly and inevitably. Did the Conference mean to sanction the dogma put forth by Mr. M.? For one, I can not believe it. I must think there is something not yet disclosed to the eye of those without, which will relieve the Conference from the responsibility of endorsing sentiments so long known as the watchwords of Socinianism and Universalism, and recently the theme and burden of almost every address and sermon from the ranks of Transcendentalism and other covert forms of infidelity. It is a small matter what one man holds and preaches, a small matter comparatively, but it is a matter of immense importance what so large and influential a body of ministers as the Alabama Conference may approve.

I discuss not the propriety of the distinction which Mr. M. would make between the teaching of our Lord and that of his inspired apostle, nor of other distinctions made by him in his speech. There is not, in truth, the slightest foundation for them. They are mere fancies, without authority from Scripture, from history, or from reason, but most contrary to all three. The point now is, are *such sentiments to go forth into the world with the countersign of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Alabama, speaking through the Annual Conference?*"

We were in the Conference room when the action was taken, and regretted to see the report that appeared in the Advertiser—not that it did essential injustice either to the Conference or Br. Wilburn, but because it seemed in contravention of the intention of the Conference in sitting with closed doors. And we regret the publication the more, seeing the misapprehensions it has given rise to.

If we are not mistaken, Br. M. meant by the term "theology"—at least in substance, as shown by his explanation before the Conference—"doctrinal preaching," which, it must be confessed has often been abused. The Gospel is a full treasury, and there may and ought to be variety in its teaching. Still the use of the term theology in such a connection was unfortunate and offensive, and considering Br. M.'s command of language and remarkable elegance and accuracy of definition, we were surprised at it. He did not succeed in convincing the Conference of the propriety of the statement. We feel safe in saying his views did not command their assent—not by any means. The Bishop pointedly disowned the philosophy, in his chair, on the spot: he said that for his part he had always thought preaching "theology" was what they ought to do, and in his simplicity he had been doing it and expected to continue doing it, and so advised the preachers. But as *explained* Conf. did not consider the error sufficiently serious to call for any action, or formal expression of opinion. It is the custom of Methodism to tolerate a little latitude in a brother's philosophy—when it does no real damage.

Br. Milburn's defence was listened to with marked attention. It displayed a vigorous and disciplined mind, a wide range of reading and profound study, and lacked not the rich graces of oratory; and though the Conference were not prepared to endorse his sentiments, those sentiments seemed rather theoretical than practical, and his character was passed.

To show that thinking men may differ, it has been laid down as an axiom, by a distinguished Wesleyan, that the success of Methodist preaching lies here—THE COMBINATION OF DOCTRINE AND EXPERIENCE. And we believe it.

PRESIDING ELDERS.—A friend intimates that our remarks last week, under the head of Methodist Press, are liable to the construction that we regard the office a fifth wheel, useless, etc. By no means. An efficient Presiding Eldership, such as generally prevails among us, is as essential as a General Superintendency. We can not do without them.

REVIVAL.—An interesting meeting has been for the last week in progress at Moreau st. charge—H. C. Thweatt, pastor. Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the C. P. Church, has given the pastor and people valuable and highly appreciated assistance. About twelve souls have professed conversion, and been added to the Church.

Prof. Gliddon—Mummies—Moses.

On Tuesday night last Prof. Gliddon concluded his 12th lecture in the Lyceum Hall. A full and *elite* audience attended him through the Course with the most complimentary interest, and he dismissed them handsomely. Prof. G. is *au fait* at a bow, and *some* on chronology.

We omitted a few salient points in our hasty notice of the previous lecture and were in error in one statement. The bodies to be embalmed were said to be "put in pickle 40 years;" that was rather *strong*—forty days was their briny probation for embalment. It was quite observable that the learned Professor was not to be caught in another *equivoque* about the sex of his mummy subjects. That blunder in Boston, some years ago, about the priestess that turned out to be a boss carpenter (or "chief artificer" as he more classically styled it) was not to be repeated in New Orleans! Prof. G. gave it out in that notable case that it *was* a woman, and so it turned out—*with a slight variation!* In this case he ventured no opinion. The delicate affair of gender "remained to be seen." It was neither masculine nor feminine, but neuter while in its swathing bands! Of course he *knew*, but did'nt care to say. He would let his appreciative audience find that out for themselves.

After the bundle was unrolled—by the facetious as has been before described—the Professor made a venture. The first declaration positively and unequivocally was that it *was no* negro. This announcement was made with a triumphant air, as it establishes, beyond doubt or fear of reasonable contradiction, the "diversity" theory! The long, straight hair appearing and the anatomic lines becoming distinct, the learned Professor ventured on a little further—it *was* a female. The hole being picked through the millstone he saw clear through it. No equivoque this time. What a profound thing is Egyptian Archeology! Who can deny its claims to being called a science? Forsooth, the Professor, is not to be blamed for not venturing faster. The reputation of science is not to be risked.

The hieroglyphical inscription was very much abraded! After, the subject, *so carefully labelled at embalment*, was stripped to the skin—(1) it was not a negro; (2) it was a woman. For this interesting discovery the audience, to be sure, will feel indebted to the correct reading of hieroglyphical characters and not to anatomy. Why should'nt they?

The Professor gave some very striking statistical information on the subject of mummification. The cost of the best kind was *circum* $1250; next $300; and the lowest $20. The priests, who had the monopoly of undertaker's business, made a fine *spec.* out of it. Their temples must have been lively workshops. The making these coffins and weaving these millions of yards of linen for wrappages demanded of them some *craft:* hence *priest-craft* may mean something, after all. Their theories for another world were laid for levying a tax upon mortals in this; reminding us of a certain SECT heard of in this day.

Mummification ceased about the year A. D. 641. But so fast had mummies accumulated, the Egyptians used them for fuel—thus making *light* of a *grave* subject. The present politic government seeing these defunct citizens are more numerous and valuable than the live ones, have prohibited their emigration: hence the scarcity of mummies in this country.

Perhaps nothing more took aback the majority of Prof. G.'s listeners than his crocodile exhibit: The preservation of these animals was remarkable. They seem to have been a favorite meat for embalming; somewhat as cucumbers for pickling. A specimen lay on the table, over 5 feet long, that looked as though it might have been taken at the Ballze a few months ago. And yet, peradventure, this very leviathan defied Job, or roared like the bulls of Bashan, in the ears of David's ancestors, or secuted Moses in the bullrushes! Who can tell? There was a vast receptacle somewhere about the Nile (Prof. G. had been in it himself and perhaps counted them) where these beasts were stowed away by the million, measuring from 6 inches to 18 feet. What *latent* bellowings are there!

Every one must have his own "theory" about this thing. The lecturer stated that these were divine honors paid by the Egyptians to their gods of the Nile. It might be reasonable to embalm men and women—for this was necessary to their salvation: but how could their gods stand in need of such salvation? These embalmed "slew-bellies" were of all ages and sizes, and for any thing Professor Gliddon ventured to the contrary, of all *sexes* too. Were they fished up and killed for the honor of embalment, or were they picked up dead—dying a natural death? There is a difficulty, and *our* theory—if it do not infringe on some other man's, is this:—These Egyptians learned a thing or two of Joseph. He had taught them to lay up corn. A famine of the "flesh-pots" was predicted by some greedy prophet and they began to lay in the things that would keep best—alligators. The famine never came—the stores provided by thoughtful antiquity were never in demand, and now that Prof. Gliddon has called them out, they are too dry to be eat and too hard to be explained.

It is really gratifying to observe the accuracy of dates which this noble science affords. "*Felix qui potuit*, etc." One dried-up specimen was pointed at by the lecturer's learned looking wand and the audience were assured that "that man was *exactly* 2957 years old!" Now then: exactly 2957 years! dispute it who can! The lady's age, so recently introduced, was doubtless equally within reach of Egyptological cognition, but as it was not *certain* she had ever been married the Professor politely forbore telling it.

And here, kind reader, endeth this chapter of revelations. This is the amount of the wonderful and profound science that is to knock the heads of Moses and the prophets together! This is the latest agony! Can Christianity stand up under all this?

From the outset we have not felt it due to this vaunting, shallow, dogmatic, blundering, guessing philosophy to present it in a serious aspect. It is not worthy of respectful treatment. In the matters at issue others may be Champollion's disciples; but we are Moses' disciple. The man that hewed and read the two tables of stone, "written with the finger of God," cannot be thus summarily set aside by him who read the Rosetta stone. The gentlemen of this school must learn their lesson better: they must be able to spell it up and down; to read it backwards and forwards and every way; then may they, with less presumption, seek to discredit a sacred RECORD, so plain "he may run that readeth it."

Prof. G. spoke glibly of 30 centuries B. C., and assumes his "dynasties" to mark time as accurately as the Anno Domini. And yet, to say no more, a gentleman of talents and learning, M. Poole, who was brought upon the banks of the Nile, and has spent many years in the study of the monuments and their hieroglyphic records, has adduced proofs from the monuments themselves, to show that several of the dynasties *were really contemporaneous*. Thus, e. g., M. Poole shows proof, that the seventeenth dynasty and the fifth were contemporaneous.

We would advise Mr. Gliddon (whose lectures have afforded us great pleasure) to give himself more margin—at least as much as the Nile has. He would do well, in fixing dates, to follow the example of a shrewd student we wot of, who entered himself in a Southern College. It was required of every one on matriculating to give name, residence and age. Our College man was suspected of being older than his advancement indicated. He was *touchy* on the subject of age and evaded the confession by entering: G. B. T.: Georgia: Born 1st March, in the year of our Lord *that the woods were burned*.

One hundred dollars per night and all expenses paid—who would not lecture at that rate! This is the age of humbug and mummies. *Vive la bagatelle!*

Religious Press on the Pacific

In opening our California mail, last week, no small joy or surprise was felt at being greeted by the first numbe of the "San Francisco Christian Advocate"—a veritable Methodist print, with the good name of J. Boring, editor. This, the first number, dates January 31. It is a size smaller than this sheet, and presents a neat and substantial typographical face. Terms, $6 per annum; for six months, $3; for three months, $2 50. Send on your names and cash.

The editor thus opens his columns:

"In offering to the good people of California a third religious newspaper issuing from this city, it will not be inappropriate that our first number shall present briefly, somewhat at least, of the intended character and objects of the publication.

As indicated both by prospectus and name, it is intended to be devoted chiefly to the interests of the Christian religion; which, however, will by no means preclude us from the publication of whatever may be valuable to our readers, whether directly and strictly religious or not. We hold no fellowship with those views of Christianity, the tendency of which is to make it morose and exclusive in its practical influences upon the human heart, and to shut it up from whatever may chance not to proceed directly from it, and bow in servile submission to it.

The religion of Jesus Christ is not only not in conflict with science and literature, with progress and improvement; it is the friend and protector, may, the conductor of these, while by their reflex influences a constant contribution is made to religion in return.

An enlightened, rational and fixed Christianity, fixed upon principle, and productive of "love, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost," is that for which we contend, and on which alone we are willing to throw our trust.

In the prosecution of the foregoing views, it will be our object to present the readers of the Advocate with whatever may seem best calculated to advance the interests of learning, general intelligence and catholicity of spirit in the Church and country. We shall none the less, however, scrupulously and rigidly analyse and oppose whatever we shall think wrong in either principle or practice, or in anywise derogatory to the pure and elevated character of the Christian Church. And here it is well once for all to say, that we are not of those who claim for themselves or church any peculiar excellency, or exclusive descent by which they are incapacitated for seeing and honoring the image of Christ in others who are not called by their name. While we reserve to ourselves the right of preferring the Church which we have chosen, (for reasons which are satisfactory to us) we award to *all* Christians an equal right, and for the same cause to prefer the church of their choice, and from our heart bid them God-speed in the great work of saving souls. It shall be cause of joy and rejoicing with us to chronicle the triumphs of our common Christianity, wheresoever and by whomsoever they may be achieved.

It will not be deemed incompatible with the principles laid down, to keep our readers fully informed of passing events, both at home and abroad, whether of political, commercial or literary character. We will by no means prostitute the columns of a paper claiming to be religious, to political or party discussions, but leaving "the dead to bury the dead," shall present facts as they occur and may go to make up the history of the times. A politico-religious newspaper, is of all publications the most to be feared and despised. The press is an engine of great power, and when corrupt, and especially religiously corrupt, becomes a blind and infuriated tyrant, dealing out death and destruction to all who may chance to fall under its displeasure. Let those who are called to such a work give themselves thereunto, "but we will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word." Acts vi. 4.

We have made arrangements by which our readers will be furnished weekly with the prices current of this and the principal markets of the country, and the general commercial news of the times.

It is also intended to devote a portion of our columns to the subject of agriculture, and to promote, as far as we can, the interests of this great department of human industry.

In conclusion, suffer us to say, that no pains shall be spared to make the San Francisco Christian Advocate a "strictly prime" religious, literary and family newspaper.

THE BIBLE IN SERMONS.—It is said of Dr. Chalmers's discourses that they *held the Bible in solution*. The lives of the hearers and doers of such sermons could neither have been barren nor unfruitful.

THE NEW MISSION ROUTE.—The Superintendent of the California Mission of the M. E. Church, South, writes: "At this very time Missionaries could be sent any and every week from this port for China, and would generally reach that country in from forty to fifty days, and frequently even in less time. And here I will add, that if the suggestion seem good to Bishop Andrew, and he will send the recently appointed Missionary to China, via San Francisco, we will send him from this port to China free from all expense to the Missionary Society at home."

DEATH.—The Rev. Stephen Asbury Roszel, one of the most distinguished ministers of the Baltimore Conference, and in the prime of life, died at Alexandria on the morning of the 21st February. His sickness was the result of a cold, contracted by riding, some days ago, a few miles in his wet clothes, after preaching a dedicatory sermon, during the delivery of which he had perspired freely. This event will cast a sadness over the session of that approaching Conference, whose accomplished Secretary he had been for many years. [Ch. Adv. and Journal.

METHODIST PRESS.

WELL REBUKED.—A correspondent of the N. and L. Christian Advocate, writing from the Georgia Conference, says, in fulsome adulation of one of its young ministers: "I heard Rev. W. G. C., of Augusta, a young man of fine literary taste, who writes as well as he speaks, who 'out-Herods Herod' in the magnificence of his pulpit powers."

The Holston and Memphis papers have both taken sharp exceptions to this style of criticism. The latter remarks:

"It is this, or the like, that lessens the dignity and influence of our hallowed religion. We would much prefer to hear he was remarkably humble, preached the cross with becoming zeal, hiding himself behind its fadeless glory. Young men are ruined, churches led astray, and the life of Christ in the soul much enfeebled by such unmeaning cant—downright nonsense."

OUR MOTHER AND GRAND-MOTHER.—Our friend of the Banner corrects a correspondent who supposes there is no *High Churchism* in Texas:

"Br. C. is mistaken in respect to our State. Texas is no more the land of log cabins and Indians. Steamboats are running up and down our rivers; and if we have no railroads yet, we have good and comfortable stages, and the silk-stocking gentry are beginning to come. Already there are nine or ten of the pretended successors of the apostles in the State, and they try to do their best to circulate tracts and books among the people, and particularly among the people called Methodists; they seem to have an old liking to them. They call us their unfaithful children; they like for Methodists to go ahead and prepare the way. We may have the poor, the uneducated, the negro or Indian, who can not read their prayers; but an intelligent man, who can read in the prayer book, ought to be a member of the Church. The good Lord preserve us from our mother, and preserve our mother from our grandmother."

TEMPERANCE.—The W. C. Advocate indicates a strong disposition toward Temperance reform in the West. The number of 18th ult. gives this Kossuth item:

"The Protestant evangelical clergy of this city, to the number of over one hundred, assembled at eleven o'clock in the ladies' parlor of the Burnet House, on Friday, the 13th inst., in order to have an interview with the illustrious Hungarian. Rev. Dr. Fisher addressed the Governor, and the Governor in return addressed the ministers present."

THE FIELD OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. Dr. Bering, in a late letter to the editor of S. C. Advocate, ably argues the propriety and importance of extending our church operations into *freesoil* California, or *any other freesoil*, not marked out of our limits by the plan of agreement with the North. Many seem to think that because the M. E. Church, South, has not cut herself off from preaching the Gospel in the slaveholding States, therefore in them, and them only, her field of operation lies. Such a proposition is not to be for a moment listened to, and we should, by every proper demonstration, prevent others from putting us in this contracted position. Because our mission includes the bond, does it therefore exclude the free? Are the ministry of the M. E. Church, South, nothing more than slavery preachers? So some seem to think who have scruples about our entering the newly acquired freesoil territory of California. But let Dr. B. speak:

"Then let it be asked again, are we bounded in our obligations as a church organization by the slaveholding territory of the United States? Are we cut off from all territory which hereafter may be acquired, (for with the overwhelming preponderance of antislavery influences in the councils of the nation, as well as the church, no addition is to be made to the slaveholding States) and thereby to become so circumscribed as at last to feel ourselves (as we really should be) a branch lopped from the stock, withered and burned? Again, are we denied, *divinely denied*, all participation in the grand and glorious enterprise of the world's conversion, simply because our lots have, under Providence, fallen to us in a land in which slavery exists? * * * * * *

A church circumscribed within narrow geographical limits, embracing the richest resources of the world, and yet doomed to wear out its existence and bury its treasures for want of sphere sufficient within which to act, and adequate range for healthful and essential expansion, is surely among the most singular and bitter curses with which God himself could fill the cup of any people. That this is the outline of the plan by which we are sought to be overthrown by others, is confessed; but that we should not only suffer judgment to be rendered against us by default in the case, but also proclaim and defend the justice of the verdict, and correctness of the basis upon which it rests, is cause of painful surprise. And yet I declare my incapacity to see more or less in the doubts of the church with regard to the missionary enterprise in this country than an open declaration of the fact that we are shut up, as before stated, within our present limits, and denied all rights of standard-bearers for Christ, in other lands. It is not simply California that is involved, but a great fundamental principle of church economy, by which we claim the right, and may share the honor, of contributing to a world's conversion, or by which these are forever transferred to others.

LAY MOVEMENT.—Our Northern exchanges do not contain much news of it. Things seem at a stand.

The German Protestants in the United States comprise ten distinct sects or denominations, having an aggregate of 5356 congregations, and 358,000 members. The largest bodies are the German Lutheran and German Reformed. Each of these bodies have collegiate institutions, and issue denominational papers. There is also a large German Romanist population in the Union.

MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER.—So great was the demand for this interesting work, that the first edition has already been entirely sold out, without a single volume reaching New Orleans. A second edition, however, will soon be out.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CHAMBER'S PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE. Philadelphia: 1851.

The publisher, J. W. Moore, has supplied our table with the first four volumes of this work. It is now in course of republication, and will be completed in 8 vols., 12mo., pp. 250; sold at a low price, and very neatly got up. The series is mainly addressed to that large class of minds improved by the popular lectures and publications of the last dozen years, and craving a higher literature than is to be found in cheap periodicals. The Papers embrace History, Biography, Archæology, Science, Arts, Fiction, and the leading topics of Social Economy. Each volume contains distinct subjects. For sale by J. Ball.

ILLUSTRATED TEMPERANCE TALES. By T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia: 1850. J. W. Bradley, publisher: 8vo., pp. 320.

This book on the center table will go far towards counteracting the decanter on the side table. One or the other will have to quit the house. The author's portrait, by Welch, faces the title page, followed by a brief autobiography, which adds this favorite writer to the list of self-made men. The illustrations are spirited and the book handsomely bound. For sale by J. Ball.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for January. American edition. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

The following is the table of contents for the January number:

1. Memoirs on Russian and German Campaigns.
2. Kew Gardens.
3. Physiognomy.
4. Junius.
5. Highland Destitution and Irish Emigration.
6. Heron's Notes.
7. Farini's History of the Roman States.
8. The French Autocrat.

The present number abounds in powerful discussions of events just now engaging universal attention. The last article will of course find readers in characteristic English view of French matters. The usurper finds no quarter, his late movement no extenuation. Half the world suspect the English of wishing to trent the Nephew like the Uncle was treated—write him down. This suspicion doubtless abates most of the just force of their estimate of their neighbor's affairs. Touching the political merits of Louis Napoleon, the following remarks from an American writer, who occupies a different standpoint from this able London Quarterly reviewer, are not undeserving notice:

"Certainly he is no model, and his character has neither depth nor breadth enough for any warm coloring in eulogy. But the "devil is not as black as he is painted"; and it may be well to apply censure intelligently by first carefully reviewing facts.

When Louis Napoleon entered upon the Presidency of France, he found an excitable and impulsive people, profoundly agitated by recent revolutionary events. The flame of socialistic principles was spreading rapidly. It held control of the mob of Paris, and that mob held strange Communist theories concerning property, held that the landlord was a social abomination, that the state should feed and amuse, not tax nor restrain them; and that it had a prescriptive right to order the destinies of France. For centuries the mob of Paris may be said to have been the law of France—rude, capricious and exacting in its dictation to the provinces. It was to France what the Dragon is in the fables of early chivalry, ravenous, consuming, merciless. At the beginning of Louis Napoleon's Presidency the provinces stood in the utmost dread of it, and almost passively waited upon its caprices. Property was insecure and depreciated in this perpetual dread of revolutions, this sleepless apprehension of a volcanic eruption. There was material, of the most pliable kind, for ambition or discontent to work upon. We believe it is beyond dispute that Louis Napoleon in his *coup d'etat* merely anticipated a revolution projected by his opponents; and, which, if successful, would have owed all its triumph to the mob of Paris. That mob is notoriously socialistic and communist; and had it again realized a triumph, we might now have strange scenes to describe. That it was utterly at war with the interests and sentiments of the mass of citizens of Paris and of France, seems plain from the singular unanimity with which the people have come forward to support Louis Napoleon—not even a first rate man, and encircled with no halo of past glory. We take it that the people of France are willing to submit to the lesser evil of a somewhat arbitrary power, to escape the greater evils of socialism, communism, and Parisian mob law.

But even in this view, considering Louis Napoleon the useful agent in securing necessary results—we accord him no special merit. Ambition doubtless moved him; but then, he only declared himself President for ten years when he might as easily have proclaimed himself King for life. Nor is the arbitrary and restrictive Constitution he has promulgated without its merits. It introduces a new and valuable feature into the organization of the Government—a third power, standing between the President and the immediate representatives of the people—a Senate which "maintains or annuls all the acts which may be submitted to it by the Government as unconstitutional or denounced for the same cause in petitions from the citizens"; and further, it has the right to propose laws and suggest modifications. The President and the Senate have a mutual veto upon one another. Heretofore, nothing stood between the President and the immediate representatives of the people, and the slightest conflict between them was the signal for a revolution, or, at least, for an *emeute*. Louis Napoleon, in his Senate has combined the elements of our Supreme Court and Senate. This is an excellent check upon hasty revolutions, and will largely school the people of France to calm deliberation upon political subjects.

The restrictions of the Constitution are manifestly provided with a view to suppress excitable influences upon the mass—to check machinations against the Government—to bar the path to further revolutions. When we reflect upon the confessedly unprepared state of the French people for full enjoyment of such republican power as ours, the dangerous tendency to socialism, the tyrannical sway of the mob of Paris, we have neither praise nor censure for Louis Napoleon, any more than for any other creature forced into a position by the accidents and necessities of the hour. There is no need of eloquent common places on "freedom;" the French people were plainly not prepared intelligently to appreciate it in its native dignity of law; order and moderation; and Louis Napoleon or some one else had to take position as the arbitrary head of a tumultuous people. It is probably not unfortunate that an approaching anarchy has been suddenly transmuted into the herd outlines of what may be anomalously viewed as a Constitutional Despotism—that the revolutionary lava of the present has been suddenly hardened into a substance out of which results may be more durably quarried for the future."

American Bible Society.

The regular monthly (February) meeting of the Board of Managers was held on the 5th inst. The Hon. Luther Bradish in the Chair.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two were in Kentucky, and in Ohio, Alabama, Illinois and Michigan, one each.

Interesting intelligence was received from different parts of our own country and from foreign lands, in regard to the Bible Cause.

Letters were received from the Rev. Dr. Stiles, who has been laboring in Georgia and Alabama, and elsewhere with encouraging success.

In France, recent events, by deranging business and industrial operations generally, and crippling the resources of the friends of the Cause, have greatly impeded the Bible Work. Hence the necessity for greater exertions than ever by the friends of the Bible in this country in their behalf.

A letter was received from St. Petersburg, Russia, gratefully acknowledging the aid promised by this Board in publishing the Revel Esthonian New Testament and Psalms.

Another from Bishop Boone, at Shanghai, in regard to the Scriptures in China.

Several important additions were made to the Agents of this Society, viz: the Rev. G. J. Pearce in Georgia, Rev. Mr. Bayless in Kentucky, in place of Rev. F. Mitchell, resigned, the Rev. Jonathan Lyon in Tennessee, Rev. Wm. H. Pearne in New York, and Rev. Mr. Blake in Florida.

Important grants were made both of books and money. In particular, it was resolved that, in addition to about $23,000 already pledged for different foreign objects, the following sums be appropriated and paid so soon as the state of the treasury shall permit, viz:

For Northern India, $3000. China $5000, in sums of $1000 to each of the following Missionary Boards: Am. Board of Com. for F. Missions; Board of Missions for Pres. Ch.; Prot. Ep. Board of Missions; Missionary Soc. of Meth. Ep. Ch.; and Missionary Society of Meth. Ep. Ch. South. To Madras Bible Society $2000. To the Miss. Soc. of Meth. Ep. Ch. for Germany $500. This makes in all the sum of about $33,500 now pledged by this Society for the foreign work.

It was stated that of $4500, the balance of the appropriation made to France, $2000, it is hoped, will be paid the present month, and the remainder next month.

The receipts of the last month were $26,736 99; the number of Bibles and Testaments issued 24,989. [Bible Society Rec.

REV. W. WINANS, D. D.—Our readers will be gratified at the intelligence conveyed in the following extract, which we take the liberty to make, in the conclusion of a private letter from Dr. W., dated Feb. 24:

"I have made some little progress in preparing sermons for publication, having prepared two—one on the 'Existence, Nature and Character of God;' the other, on the 'Trinity in Unity in the Divine Nature.' They are both long, perhaps *too* long. My object is to prepare a series of sermons, embracing all the leading doctrines of Revealed Religion. The first of the series, on the 'Evidences of Revealed Religion,' is already in print. It will serve as an introduction to the rest. The two I have mentioned will follow in the order in which they are named, then one on Creation, one on the Creation of Man, etc. How I shall succeed I am unable to determine with any satisfaction: but I shall try.

"My health, which was greatly improved, has suffered within the last three weeks from, external affection, which, thank God, is now much ameliorated.

"Affectionately, yours,

"WILLIAM WINANS."

An Apt Figure.

An Indian chieftain, during the early settlement of New England, invited a minister to settle as a missionary among his tribe, and to induce him to do so, the Sagamore said, "You shall be to us as one who stands by a running water, filling many vessels."

We have never met out of Holy Writ, a more beautiful figure than this. Indeed it seems to have a resemblance to the simple aptness of the old Hebrew poetry, and to express, by a chaste and delightful comparison, the true nature of the office of an evangelist. It is not his own wisdom that he presents, or his own fullness that he puts forward. He [illegible] which Revelation furnishes, "living water" for all who thirst after righteousness. He himself is but the minister, the servant. He rests not on his own sufficiency, but upon the sufficiency of Christ. He draws not from his own fountain, but from that which has been opened for every transgressor. He speaks not in his own name, but in that of his Divine Master. "Pray for us, that the word of God may have free course and be glorified." [N. Y. Observer.

EVIL THOUGHTS.—Have a care of evil thoughts. O, the mischief they have done in the world! Bad thoughts come first, bad words follow after, and bad deeds bring up the close. Strive against them! Watch against them! Pray against them! They prepare the way for the enemy:

> Bad thought's a thief! He acts his part;
> Creeps through the window of the heart;
> And if he once his way can win,
> He lets a hundred robbers in.

BISHOP BOANE.—Bishop Doane, of the diocese of New Jersey, has issued a pamphlet, from which it appears that charges have been prepared against him by the Bishops of Maine, Virginia and Ohio, and by three laymen. The three Bishops requested Bishop D. to call a special convention of his diocese to inquire into the reports against him, which request he treats with considerable indignation, as an unjustifiable interference in the affairs of his diocese, over which they can have no jurisdiction.

THE JAPAN SQUADRON.—It is said that this squadron will take out, in addition to its regular armament, about twenty beautiful brass guns, fitted for boat or land service, from each of which nine shots can be discharged every minute. This fact, connected with the unusual number of marines, looks as if something more than ordinary naval duty is expected of the squadron.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention met at Columbus on the 25th ult. The attendance was very large, nearly eight hundred regular delegates being present.

SHREVEPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

MAIL DERANGEMENTS—DEPRESSION—SPRING—SPIRITUAL HUSBANDRY—BIBLE HOUSE—SEED STORE OF MORAL TRUTH—BIBLE CONSERVATISM.

Several weeks have elapsed since the Advocate made us a visit, and we are longing for its appearance "more than they that watch for the morning." The mails between this city and New Orleans are always in a snarl. There are two routes—one by land and one by water—and, as usual, where there are several ways of doing a thing, it is not done at all. Our postmasters, steamboat captains and stage contractors are unceasingly quarreling over the work and falling out about the spoils: whilst the people are made the passive and helpless victims of their neglect and selfishness. Last summer we were thirty days without news, owing to a dispute between your postmaster and the boatmen about the rates of transportation, and at present we are suffering a dearth of news because the postmaster at Alexandria will not send the mail bags around the falls to the boats, and the captains refuse to send for them. Whoever is to be blamed in this matter, it is certain that the postal arrangements should be reformed and these difficulties obviated.

Owing to the continued low water only a few hundred bales of cotton have been shipped, and business of every kind is very much depressed. There are now nearly thirty thousand bales here in store, with scarcely any prospect of its reaching the New Orleans market for months to come. Our town has suffered to its utmost capacity during the past year, and so far the present: and unless Providence shall speedily send us navigation and good crops, commercial disasters innumerable may be looked for.

The weather is dry and balmy, and spring in reality, with her usual heralds of bursting buds and frequent blossoms, is already here. The planters, thrice baffled and disappointed in this section of the State, are preparing the ground and putting in their crops, hoping against hope that Heaven will give the increase. I never can look upon the various and interesting operations of agriculture, without observing the analogies which obtain between natural and spiritual husbandry. The sower going forth to sow with implicit faith in the complicated providences which are to restore his seed, with its increase of thirty, sixty and an hundred fold, illustrates, with much felicity, the duty of those who have a dispensation of the Gospel committed to them. The tares that spring up with the wheat, and the labor of successful culture, find too plain an application in the chequered miscellanies of the pastor's flock, and in his pains-taking and toilsome guardianship of the Church of Christ. The planter rarely, if ever, fails altogether; his expectations may not be fully realized; but he reaps, to some extent, the reward of his exertions. In like manner the faithful preacher never sows the word of God wholly in vain. He may accomplish less than he could wish—less than he could hope—but truth, especially Divine truth, has a tenacity of germination, which the most untoward circumstances can not entirely destroy.

God's husbandry, however, unlike any other, is cosmopolitan, in its character. Probably nature furnishes no parallel in this respect. Her fruits and plants and flowers are of local adaptation. Those which flourish in the temperate zones wither in the tropics, and the peculiar growth of the tropics is scorched in the equatorial latitudes. But the Bible is indigenous to every soil, in the sense that its principles take root in all.

The Southwest has abundant reason to congratulate herself over the prospective erection of a Bible House in your city. It will be a mammoth seed store of moral and religious truth—the alone pure and unmixed variety. It is fortunate for the honest and simple minded mass, that such a variety is somewhere to be obtained, freed from the degenerating fellowship of sectarian comments, and the paralyzing touch of scholastic dogmatism. Leaving out of view the other and valuable objects of this institution, the American Bible Society is undoubtedly the strongest existing bulwark of evangelical orthodoxy. Here the incomparable version of our English forefathers is kept in sacred isolation, whilst it is guarded with jealous care and ceaseless vigilance by the united hosts of the Protestants. So long as this shall be the case, the sincere inquirer after truth, confused and bewildered by the perplexities of polemic divinity, can turn to the law and to the testimonies for relief. However high and contradictory sectarian views may run, the Bible, thus guarded, will always remain an acknowledged standard to which all may appeal. Sects may arise and corrupt and pervert the truth—they may stray so far from the [illegible] of similarity, but the Bible will still be safe—a tower of strength and light to which the erring may return. Let the Bible Society be torn into fragments, as some have aimed to do; let every sect furnish itself with as much of the spoils as suits its purpose; let the Baptist take from thence his water font; the Episcopalian his sacramentarianism and apostolic succession; the Calvinist his predestination and decrees; and the Arminian his free grace, and we betide the cause of our common Christianity! The influence of a Bible, acknowledged by all, is eminently conservative, and tends more than any thing else—to preserve the purity and integrity of the faith.

Regarding the Society in this single aspect, shall we not say, success to the Bible House of New Orleans! Let its foundations be laid amidst the united prayers and songs of the people of God, and let its wall stand for ever.

February 20. WOODMAN.

NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEATHER—CHANGED PRESIDING ELDER QUARTER—PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT—STATE OF THE CHURCH—TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR: Since I wrote you last the weather has changed from a severe cold to a chilly, disagreeable state, such as we frequently experience in March. Snow has fallen within a few days, so that at present we have sleighing, but it will not continue long. The Yankees are resolved to improve it while it lasts. The poor steeds will no doubt rejoice when the snow has melted away, for they have been taxed beyond their strength to gratify the vain desires of pleasure takers.

Our rivers and harbors are cleared of ice, and navigation is unobstructed. Business is resuming its wonted energy. New life has

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

been thrown into all departments of enterprise, and now, as we walk the streets of our large towns and cities, all is bustle and apparent confusion. It is characteristic of the Yankees to be driving at something, though their labors may be of little benefit to themselves or others.

Our winter has been highly favorable to the ice trade. Who would have thought, a few years since, that the Yankees would have gone into the ice business! And strange as it may appear, it is now one of the great branches of trade in New England. The first cargo of ice was shipped from Boston in 1802, and was sent to St. Pierre. The business was soon suspended, and not resumed till 1815, from which time, up to 1832, it was almost entirely in the hands of one man; and in the latter year the shipments amount only to about five thousand tons. In 1848, over forty-three thousand tons were shipped to ports in our own country, extending from Philadelphia to New Orleans, and over seventeen thousand tons to foreign ports, of which nearly seven thousand tons were sent to the East Indies. These shipments for 1848 occupied 326 vessels, 115 of which were ships and barks, 70 brigs, and the balance smaller vessels, and the amount paid for freight was nearly *one hundred thousand dollars*. The total business, including freights and profits, that year, amount to nearly *four hundred thousand dollars*. Since that time the business has vastly increased, and probably not less than *half a million of tons of ice* will be cut and housed the present season. The ice trade is carried on most extensively in Charlestown and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Californin fever has increased among us recently. Large numbers are on their way, and multitudes are about starting for the gold regions. Many are now taking their families with them, for the purpose of making California their permanent home. These are generally respectable people, and will exert a good influence in that new country. Most that have previously gone to California have done but little in getting gold; a few have done well, and returned. To get gold, labor is required, whether in New England or California.

Several questions have been agitated among us of late touching the government of the Church. Among these is the Presiding Elder question. Some think that this part of our system needs a change, or modification. A variety of views have been presented, some contending that the P. E. should have charge of a circuit or station, and visit his district, which shall consist of three or four charges, as the case may be, occasionally, as circumstances may require. Others think that the Conferences should consist of about two districts, and let the P. E. visit each circuit and station two or three times a year. But a large majority, we believe, are satisfied with the office as it is. All they want is, that suitable men should fill the office—men who will labor for the good of the Church and the salvation of souls. Men who have gifts to superintend and cultivate should not be placed in this responsible position; if they prefer agriculture to saving souls, let them follow the former, but not place them in the most important and responsible offices of the Church, while most of their time is devoted to secular employment. The ministry should be devoted to *one work*, viz., saving souls, but when it becomes connected with worldly callings, the cause of God suffers, and the people will become dissatisfied. Our opinion is that the next General Conference will leave the office where it now is, but perhaps suggest to the Bishops the importance of putting the right kind of men into it.

The Philadelphia movement is receiving some attention in this section, and with many finds a strong sympathy. The subject has been pretty freely discussed in Zion's Herald, and from all we can learn, does not meet with a general approval. The general opinion is, that our laymen ought to have more to do in the affairs of the Church, especially in its financial department, but they think so to alter the constitution of the Church as to admit of lay delegations into the General and Annual Conferences, would in effect destroy the itineraney. The matter will probably come before the General Conference, and be discussed in some way, but we apprehend it will be a long time before the change asked by our brethren in Philadelphia will be effected. Still the matter should be candidly examined, and the brethren asking for the change should be treated with kindness and respect.

Many glorious revivals are in progress among us; but the Church is too cold and worldly. The consequence is, that the converts, figling their way into a cold Church, soon lose their spiritual enjoyment, or entirely "fall away," which is often the case. The Church needs a *resurrection* to life and spiritual activity. The Christian Church should be a *revival Church*. "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." Methodism has done much in New England; it has entered every nook and corner of these States, and infused spiritual life and power into all the evangelical churches; but at present it needs more of its original energy and power. There is danger of its partaking too much of the spirit of other churches: of its seeking the popular favor of the rich and great. The Methodists are making in numbers and influence with the other leading denominations here, and in some instances the Methodists are foremost in wealth, though it is not generally the case. When they were few in number, generally poor, and almost universally persecuted, their success was great. They met their enemies and vanquished them—they were mighty, powerful and successful. Now, with their thousands and wealth and fine churches, it is to be feared they will in a measure lose their original zeal and entire devotedness of the great work of to spreading Scriptural holiness among the people. Signs of this spiritual declension are seen, but we pray God that they may soon disappear before a general out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches.

The temperance cause, to which I referred in my last, is prospering. The Maine law is now all the rage, and will undoubtedly soon be placed on all the statute books of the New England States. But I must close for the present.

TRAVELER.

February 25, 1852.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The Washington Telegraph says that a Mrs. Hodge, residing between that city and Marlboro', Maryland, on Sunday, received a severe kick from a horse, and the latter husband immediately started for a physician, but got drunk before he had performed the errand and so his poor wife died of her injury without receiving any surgical aid.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: By request, I take my pen to chronicle the death of Brother JOHN N. FARMER, formerly of Union Parish, La., who died in this city on the 2d instant, aged about 32 years.

I have been familiar with him for the past few months, and conversed with him during his illness. I might—were it not that all true Christians live and die well—say much. Bro. Farmer, in delicate health for months, in the latter part of December was attacked with erysipelas, which, assuming a typhoid form, terminated his earthly existence on the 2d inst. When we organized a church here, he presented his letter, and we ever afterward found him a consistent Christian. At the class and prayer-meeting his seat was occupied, and oft would he pray, "O Lord, make us faithful Christians, that whether we die in California, on our way home, or after we get there, we may die at our posts."

A short time before he died he asked him of his prospects. He assured me that he was going to heaven. He then gave us some directions with regard to his temporal affairs; requested me to write to his brother and tell him "to meet him in heaven." After which he lingered but a short time, when the spirit was dismissed to Paradise. His body sleeps on the Sierra Nevada. May Heaven sanctify this dispensation to the good of his afflicted relatives and friends.

J. F. HARTIE.

Nevada City, Cal., 16th Jan., 1852.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

For Columbus District, Alabama Conference.

Eutaw	Sat and Sunday,	February 21 and 22
Eastland and Pine Grove	Sat. & Sund.,	28 and 29
Columbus Station	March	6 and 7
Athens Circuit	"	13 and 14
Mount Zion Circuit	"	20 and 21
Columbus Circuit	"	27 and 28
Bartlett's Circuit	April	3 and 4
Jacksonville and Carrollton	"	10 and 11
Greene	"	17 and 18

GEO. SMYLIE, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On Baton Rouge District, Louisiana Conference.

Baton Rouge	March 20 and 21
Bayou Sara	March 27 and 28
Concordia Circuit	April 3 and 4
Watertown	April 10 and 11
St. Joseph	April 17 and 18
Richmond and Madison	April 24 and 25
Natchez	May 1 and 2
Providence	May 15 and 16

W. E. DOSS

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

On Bloomingdale District, Alabama Conference.

Blount Circuit, at Bristers Cove	March 6 and 7
Lebanon Circuit, at Lebanon	March 13 and 14
Sand Mountain Mission, at Pine Grove	March 20 and 21
Ashville, at Scales	March 27 and 28
Harpersville, at Harpersville	April 3 and 4
Warrior, Miss., at Holly Springs	April 10 and 11
Walkee, Miss., at Jasper	April 17 and 18
Elyerville, Miss., at Centre	May 1 and 2

L. B. MCDONALD, P. E.

California Mission.—(Miss. Conference.)

Received of Rev. H. Booth, of Cole's Creek Circuit..... $25 00

Advocate Office, March 6,

* * * Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Rev J. W. Shipman (n. s.) Dr. H. Ford, Burkeville, Texas..... $ 2 50
(N. S.) Rev. H. Powell, Jasper, Texas..... 2 50
Rev. T. H. Russell, on account..... 5 00
Capt. Robinson, 2 extra copies, N. O..... 5 00
By Rev T. G. W. Price (n. s.) N. O. d. Sinky, Marion, Ala. Less 50c..... 2 00
By Rev J. A. Clements (n. s.) James Watts, (n. s.) Miss. M. A. Scott, Berkeley, Miss..... 5 00
By Rev D. A. J. Parker; Rev Thos. Owens, Rocky Springs, Miss. Less $2 50..... 2 50
By Rev W. H. Crenshaw: N. R. Knox, Mrs. H. Williams, Baton Rouge, La. Less $5..... 2 50
(N. S.) A. D. Camp, Bethlehem, Ala. Less 50c..... 2 00
By Rev. J. Abney, for self, Mt. Enterprise, Texas..... 2 50
(N. S.) Isaiah Hudson..... 2 50
By Rev. J. Murchison (n. s.) Charles Pascoe, Woodville, Mi. Less $2 50..... 2 50
By Rev J. L. Cotton: (n. s.) Mrs. E. McCurdy, Selma, Ala. Less $2 50..... 2 50
(N. S.) T. Creswell, N. O..... 2 50
Mrs. S. B. Thomas, Jackson, Miss..... 2 50
By Rev R. Alexander (n. s.) C. C. Tolson, New Berne, Ala. Less $2 50..... 2 50
By B. Barefield, P. M. (n. s.) James Sample, Gilmer, Texas..... 2 50
(N. S.) Miss Malvina D. Morgan, Mississippi City..... 2 50
By Rev H. L. Nash: H. G. Roberts, Edward's Depot, Miss. C. Pecha, Clinton, Mi. Less $3 50..... 1 50
By Rev A. Skinner (n. s.) D. Stout, Evergreen, Ala. (n. s.) S. S. Howell, S. Butler, Ala. Less $5..... 2 50
By Rev. T. M. Bateman: (n. s.) J. H. B. Field, Columbus, Mi. Less $2 50..... 2 50
By Rev J. W. Ellis, Jr. (n. s.) James D. Imug, Cahawesville, Ala. Less $2 50..... 2 50
Rev W. A. Ferguson (n. s.) Mrs. E. M. Beasley, Napoleonville, La..... 2 50
By Rev. H. Sterns (n. s.) A. T. Shepherd, Bloomsboro, Ala..... 2 50
(N. S.) B. H. Cross, Hickory Grove, Ala..... 2 50
By Rev D. Shuman (n. s.) Dr. C. Irby, Montpelier Ala. (n. s.) Col. J. K. Bryan, Jefferson, Ala.; (n. s.) Elijah Curley, Jefferson, Ala., Less $7 50..... 5 00
Rev. L. A. Reed, on account of subs credited..... 15 00
By Rev E. W. Griswold (n. s.) Wm. Dunbar, Trinity, La.; (n. s.) H. Stampley, Oakly, La. (n. s.) Wm. Murphy, (n. s.) Martha Boutlier, Harrisonburg, La.; J. C. Cockerlina, Waisburg La., Less $7 50..... 5 00
By W. Bowers (n. s.) T. A. Scales, Dr. A. W. Jones, Brownsville, Ala.; D. L. Myers, Livingston, Ala., Less $7 50..... 5 00
By Rev Wm. Vaughn (n. s.) martin Dominick Greensboro, Ala., Less $2 50..... 2 50
By Rev G. W. Martin: H. M. Baisey, Tuscumbia, Ala., Less 50c..... 2 50
Mrs. C. P. Danks, to March 6, 1851..... 5 00

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On this universally interesting subject, we take the following remarks from a secular paper of this city:

Industrial Fair in New Orleans

We hope our citizens will not forget that it is proposed the Fair shall take place in this city in the month of May, 1853. Some action should be shortly taken by the public, and immediately after the election, by the authorities, to invite the attention of the entire South-west to the project, and to induce them, planters, mechanics, inventors, manufacturers, to prepare to forward articles to the Fair. The members of the Legislature of Alabama, gave the project a cordial endorsement, and it is now for New Orleans to take some action in the premises, by way of initiative. A preliminary convention of delegates is to meet in this city in May next, and it would be well for our State and city authorities to see that we are creditably represented. It is designed that the proposed Fair shall be annually renewed at Mobile, Natchez, Memphis, or some other Southern point.

The idea seems to us an excellent one and the project in every way feasible. The Fair would most probably gather together, from the different sections of the South, much valuable material for comparison and improvement. The resources of the South and its agencies of cultivation and production are extraordinarily obscure to most of us. Men, only a hundred miles apart, use different implements for the same purpose not infrequently, and know nothing very accurately of the particular machinery or implements used by each other. Of course, there may be merits in both which would suggest to the practical and experienced man the design of a more useful piece of machinery. Where several different instruments to accomplish the same end in Arts, mechanics or agriculture should be brought into the comparison, they would produce a more perfect result. Besides, a hundred things, now but partially known, would have their merits practically brought forward, thus benefiting all parties.

We do not anticipate that the project will be very brilliant at the outset. We may have no "Mountain of Light," such as the Koh-i-noor diamond; but we will have made a commencement in bringing the peculiar industry of the South—peculiar from ours being the only "planting" section in the world—to a comparison of experience and an interchange of improvements.

The Fair, if the project be urged with spirit, will bring an immense mass of the people of the South to be present here, and see such a novelty as the first great Southern Industrial Exhibition! The great commercial Emporium of the South, and entirely dependent upon its advantages, prosperity, the city of New Orleans could scarcely slight an enterprise so interesting in its character and so important in its aims—to say nothing of the more immediate object of bringing a great throng to our city, to quicken its commerce and make a brief but busy epoch in its history.

JUDICIAL WISDOM!—A decision which bears rather heavily on the feminine population, was decided in the Supreme Court yesterday. We give it in full:

Mary Eliza Yates, wife, vs. T. Dwight Lougland. Appeal from East Baton Rouge. Rosich delivered the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiff has sued her husband for a separation from bed and board, on account of cruel treatment, as Mrs. Dorsint and Mrs. Bore did before her; and the evidence shows her to be, though yet in her teens, fully equal in vigor and strong mindedness. Her *traits* and *gestes* remind one of those stern matrons of the Salonian race who built the temple of the "*Dea vici pleca*," where they compelled their injured and down-trodden husbands to kneel and pray that they might be opposed.

Unbridled and abusive from her wedding day, habitually calling her husband names unfit for ears polite and vilifying him on all occasions to his neighbors; it it were true, that on one or two occasions he forgot himself for a moment which is only shown by bear-ay evidence he might well plead as an excuse the provocation given to him. It is shown beyond a doubt that, in a room of pitiful and forgiving disposition and that he bore with Christian patience the ills of his domestic life.

We are of opinion that this demand is reconvention is fully made out, and that he is entitled to a separation from bed and board.

It is therefore ordered that the judgment be reversed, and that there be judgment for defendant for his reconventional demand, and that he is hereby separated in bed and board from his wife Mary Eliza Yates. Plaintiff to pay costs in both courts.

RESOLUTION OF THE AUDITOR.—By a resolution of the Senate, the Auditor of Public Accounts was required to furnish a statement to the Senate of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State from 1820 to the present time. Below is the reply of the Auditor, accompanied by his official statement:

A. B. PEACHY, *President of the Senate:*

In answer to a resolution of the Senate, requesting the Auditor of Public Accounts to report to the Senate as soon as practicable, the amount of the Annual Receipts and Expenditures from 1820 to 1852, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statement.

Very respectfully, L. DEBARRIS, Auditor Pub. Accts.

STATEMENT *showing the amount of the Annual Receipts and Expenditures from the year 1820 to 1852.*

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Excess.	Receipts.
1820	$507,290 71	$310,056 38	$197,234 33	
1821	503,168 67	364,848 60	138,320 07	
1822	467,553 90	372,343 88	95,210 02	
1823	482,377 99	394,659 30	87,718 69	
1824	582,251 82	500,867 15	81,384 67	
1825	456,699 34	396,394 75	60,304 59	
1826	561,825 36	501,531 37	63,294 99	
1827	852,216 57	758,881 91	93,334 86	
1828	1,107,802 14	986,032 32	120,770 12	
1829	809,504 20	811,121 68	85,482 57	
1840	778,224 24	642,000 92	136,224 22	
1841	758,500 83	700,822 78	57,677 05	
1842	588,716 65	501,591 23	87,125 42	
1843	648,509 64	560,065 54	84,237 21	
1844	872,177 61	616,084 98	255,492 63	
1845	3,602,889 72	3,510,818 39	352,071 33	
1846	1,245,715 94	985,813 28	301,785 61	
1847	1,418,856 63	675,082 06	263,115 69	
1848	1,351,265 17	872,702 50	478,562 67	
1849	828,965 91	329,758 00	299,200 92	
1850	1,016,441 56	1,001,859 30	325,426 47	
1851	1,101,673 01	852,787 54	348,886 37	

L. BOUDOUIN, Auditor of Public Accounts.

DISTURBANCE.—Mr. John Swiler, son of the well-known Capt. Joseph Swiler of this city, who was severely scalded and otherwise injured by the explosion of the towboat Mary Kingsland on Sunday last, died about three o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in Gretna Mr. S. who was a Bailee pilot, was a passenger on the towboat coming up to see his family. This is the third time the Mary Kingsland has exploded.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns of this institution for the week ending with Saturday: Admitted 374, discharged 355; deaths, 40; remaining, 1014.

ROBBERY.—A countryman, recently arrived in this city states that he was robbed on Saturday of $125, and of a quantity of clothing which he had purchased at an auction store. His story is exactly like that recorded by us a hundred times—with the mere variation of names—toughing the proceedings at mock auction establishments. He bought a number of coats for several times their value at the instance of a bystander, who agreed to take them off his hands at an advance. He would exchange with him. He was then inveigled into a low drinking shop where one man seized and ran off with his recent purchases, while three or four confederates robbed him. The sufferer, in this instance, is more stupid than those of his class generally, for he cannot tell the shop at which he purchased the clothing, nor the grocery at which the robbery was committed.

MRS. BENNETT ON THE CATHOLIC POLICY.—The New York Herald contains interesting letters from France and Spain, written by the wife of the proprietor of that paper. In respect to Louis Napoleon, she represents him as being far more popular in France than he is supposed to be by the American people. She says that "there is no truth in the stories told about his being afraid of assassination. He goes about freely, and almost carelessly, and is everywhere well received. He has more moral and popular power than is generally known or understood in America." And this is attributed to his judicious use of patronage, which is said to embrace millions of the people. Another source of his popularity is stated to be the increased security which his *coup d'etat* has given to men of wealth, who were in dread of having agrarianism introduced by the socialists. She says, "acts of extreme severity, viewed at a distance, and unexplained here, seem to be quite different things, where it is believed they are called for and required by circumstances and necessity."

EXPLOSION OF THE TOWBOAT MARY KINGSLAND.—The towboat Mary Kingsland, Capt. Phillips, on her way up the river having in tow a ship bark two brigs, and a schooner, when at Poverty Point, this morning at six o'clock exploded her three starboard boilers, killing Geo. Heiney, the second engineer, also two firemen, and one deck hand. Mr. John Swiler, one of the Bailee pilots was seriously injured; Captain Phillips slightly, also one fireman and two deck hands slightly injured. The Mary Kingsland is very much shattered in the hull and upper decks, and her machinery much broken. The towboat Star was dispatched immediately to bring up the wreck. The Phœnix brought up the bodies of Mr. Wilson (clerk board) and Mr. James Watters, (fireman). Also two of the wounded, Capt. Phillips and Mr. Swiler.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company" is the title of a company recently formed, and about to go into operation at Aberdeen, Miss. It is to have power to deal in exchange, issue promissory notes, discount, and in short, to have most of the privileges of a bank.

MRS. GAINES'S CASE.—In alluding to the case of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines which has recently been decided against her in the United States Supreme Court, a Washington paper says:

She commenced the prosecution of her claim, as the daughter of Daniel Clark, to his real estate, about nineteen years ago, when she was Mrs. Whitney. Subsequently, she married General Gaines, who espoused her cause as well as her, and devoted his fortune to its prosecution. General Gaines expended, to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of two estates which he owned—one at Louisville and the other in Tennessee—which he sold for about $100,000. He also expended his pay and emoluments, amounting to about six thousand dollars a year. Some of Mrs. Gaines's friends have also advanced considerable sums in her aid, being confident that her title was clear and would be established.

In the Paterson case, which was a factitious one, Mrs. Gaines succeeded. At that time Gen. Gaines was tendered an offer of compromise, which he refused. He subsequently again refused it, when he was in a state of actual destitution, saying he would have a complete victory or none. In the case against Relf and others, the decision of the Circuit Court was against Mrs. Gaines and the Supreme Court has affirmed it.

A CORRECTION.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that it was the answer of Gen. Lafayette to the address which, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, I made to him upon the occasion of his last visit to this country, was prepared by me, though pronounced by him. This is a mistake, which, in justice both to his memory and to myself, ought to be corrected. It was composed by himself as the style abundantly shows, on the morning of his reception by the House of Representatives he breakfasted with me alone, and I stated or read to him the address which I intended to make to him on that day. The expression occurs in it, that he was in the midst of posterity; on reading which I remarked to him that it would afford him a fine opportunity to pay a handsome compliment, which he might do by saying, Nor and that he found himself surrounded by the same patriotic men attached to liberty, devoted to free institutions, and with all the high attributes which distinguished his revolutionary compatriots. The General seemed pleased with the idea, adopted it, and incorporated it in his answer. This trivial incident could have been the only foundation of the paragraph. H. CLAY.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 20

SALE OF A VALUABLE PICTURE.—Leutze's great national picture of *Washington Crossing the Delaware* was sold at New York on the 21st ult. *for Ten thousand dollars.*

From Texas.

By the mail last evening of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we received Galveston papers to the 27th of February.

LEGISLATIVE.—Among the acts passed by the late Legislature was one to incorporate the People's Line of Mail Steamers. It is expected that the company incorporated by the act will be understood to be composed of their corporate character, to sustain competition with Harris & Morgan's line. They are required, within a certain time to have three or four low pressure steamers plying between New Orleans, Galveston and Matagorda Bay. The fare between Galveston and Newtorleans is limited to ten dollars, the freight between the same ports is fifty cents per barrel. An act was also passed relinquishing to the counties of the State the State taxes for the years 1852 and 1853.

BRAZOS RIVER.—The Civilian of the 27th says: The river Brazos is so low by the during Friday and Saturday last, that boats could not get to Columbia. There is no doubt that it will continue unnavigable for steamboats throughout the spring.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in due style at Houston and several other points.

ARRANGEMENT.—Henry D. Platt, Boston has been appointed surveyor of the Customs for the Port of Corpus Christi, Texas.

MURDER.—A duel occurred on board the steamship Cincinnati, on the evening of the 21st, while she was lying at Lavaca. The crew got hold of a decanter of brandy with which they got drunk and finally refused to do duty. When the Captain attempted to enforce obedience to his orders, he was assaulted and struck. Two of the men were arrested and have been sent to Galveston for trial. The names are Jacob Smith and Patrick Priddy.

SUICIDE AVERTED.—The Reveon of the 27th says: The steamer Dillon struck a snag about three miles below this city last night, while on her way from Galveston to this city, and narrowly escaped sinking.

NEW ORLEANS ARENA.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 14th ult. says: "We are creditably informed that our fellow citizen Major G. T. Howard, has been appointed Indian Agent in place of Judge Rollins, deceased. The Major has lived for many years upon this frontier, and has had much experimental knowledge of Indian character, and we have no doubt but that he will prove an efficient agent."

AN OCCURRENCE FIRE.—A fire occurred recently in Washington which destroyed property to the amount of $20,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LATE FROM PIEDRAS NEGRAS.—The San Antonio Western Texan of the 19th ult. has the following:

Mr. James T. Pearock and six others arrived here on the 12th instant eighteen days from Presidio del Norte from which we learn that the Mescalero and Apache Indians were almost daily committing depredations in that vicinity, plundering the inhabitants and driving off their stock.

We learn from Mr. Pearock, that Gen. Cordero, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, had entered into a treaty with the Comanches, by which the latter have stipulated to kill 50 of the Mescaleros and Apaches. More than about two weeks before he left, a party of Mexicans and the Comanche chief Labbock, with six of his warriors, had just returned from an expedition against the Mescaleros, having taken four scalps, and captured some 150 head of animals.

The report of the country as being in a miserable condition. The Indians are constantly crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico, where they rob and kill the inhabitants in all directions with impunity and their forces the river into Texas.

Mr. Pearock is of opinion that there is a large number of Indians between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, divided into small depredatory bands, making incursions into Mexico and the lower Rio Grande valley.

PERUVIAN.—The Colorado Tribune of the 19th says: "Thos. J. Crockett, a nephew of the celebrated "be sure you're right then go ahead," David, died at San Augustine, in the Red-lands, a few days since, aged 80 years. The deceased was an enterprising merchant of that city, where he was highly esteemed for his industrious and honorable dealings with all whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity."

INFLUENZA.—The San Antonio Herald speaks of a disease resembling influenza or grippe, and in some instances assuming a pneumonic type, prevailing to a considerable extent in that section of country. Several very sudden deaths had occurred from it. Several similar cases have occurred in the vicinity of Matagorda.

Foreign Details by the Cambria.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was opened on Tuesday, February 3. Lord Palmerston entered and took his seat unnoticed, and was passed without recognition by Lord John Russell and Sir Francis Baring. After the address had been moved by Sir William Bulkeley, Sir Benjamin Hall called upon Lord John Russell for some explanation in reference to the resignation of Lord Palmerston. As we have already published by telegraph, the principal cause assigned was the course of the noble lord in reference the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon.

The Duke of Wellington had approved Sir Harry Smith's conduct in the Kaffir war. The fault was that he had not opened roads through the woods.

The Earl of Ellenborough gave notice of questions regarding the expiration of the East India Company's charter.

Right Hon Robert Vernon Smith has been appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Hon. Fox Maule, appointed President of the Board of Control. Mr. Smith is Representative for Northampton.

Sir William Molesworth is to have a Ministerial appointment.

Lord Broughton retires from the Board of Control, and Mr Fox Maule takes his place.

It is stated that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be specially raised to an Irish dukedom.

The inquiry into the Amazon accident is concluded. The report is not yet made known.

A VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY.—One Hundred Persons Missing.—The Liverpool Albion, of Tuesday and Wednesday last, have received most alarming destruction of life and property in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. One truly awful calamity has occurred at the village of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, by the overflow of a reservoir used for supplying the woolen mills and a number of the dwellings in the neighborhood with water, and known as the Bilone Reservoir. On Thursday morning about one o'clock it burst with a tremendous roar, and the whole torrent down the valley with terrific force, carrying away an immense mill, built of stone, with all its heavy machinery, etc., several outbuildings, two rows of new buildings at Holmfirth, and part of the village of Hinchcliffe Mills. Nearly all the inhabitants were asleep at the time, and were swept to a considerable distance, a number of bodies having been taken from the river fifteen miles from the spot. One hundred persons are missing, and more than sixty dead bodies are said to be lying at the inns.

In the neighborhood of Manchester the rivers were so swollen by the rain that many of them overflowed their banks, submerging all the low grounds in the neighborhood. A great portion of the Peel-parks mill's water was. A large portion of Lower Broughton was also submerged the ground in some places being covered to a depth of nine feet. On the south side of Manchester, near the lower part of Oxford street, a good deal of property was destroyed, and the inhabitants of some of the houses in Little Ireland were compelled to take refuge in the upper stories, in consequence of the basements being flooded several of the mills in the neighborhood had to be stopped in consequence of the lower stories being flooded. A reservoir belonging to Mr. J. Brooks, at the Heaphill Cotton-mill, near Stockport, is said to have burst its banks destroying machinery and other property to the extent of nearly £1000.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—*London, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1852.* The House of Lords met yesterday at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The Earl of Malmesbury called the attention of the House to the report that a quantity of powder had been exported from this country to the Cape, for the use of the enemy. He wished to know whether steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent the continuation of this baneful traffic, and for the punishment of those concerned in it.

Lord Grey stood up to reply. But on receiving information of the existence of the practice he had written a dispatch to the Governor of the Cape, directing him to take measures for its effectual suppression. He expressed his surprise and regret that this illegal trade had been allowed to subsist—considering that the laws for its prevention were so numerous and severe.

In reply to the Marquis of Londonderry Lord Grey said that for reasons stated in the dispatches with the unanimous consent of his colleagues he had felt it his duty, and it was the most painful he ever had to perform to advise the recall of Sir Harry Smith.

With respect to the successor he would only say he had applied to the Commissioner-in-chief for his advice in the matter, and it was on his recommendation that Major Gen. Cathcart had been appointed to the post.

The House adjourned at 6¼ o'clock.

FRANCE.

The Electoral Law is published. Each Department is to return one Deputy for every 35,000 electors and one more if the number exceeds 25,000. The suffrage is direct and universal, and the vote is given secret. All Frenchmen of 21 years of age, possessed of civil and political rights, are electors, and all electors of 25 years of age are eligible. A special law will regulate the mode of voting in the army for the election of the President. The number of Deputies is to be 260. The Electoral College will meet on Sunday, or a festival day if possible. No armed force can, without the consent of the Electoral College, be present at the sittings or near the place where the Assembly meets. The Electoral Colleges are convened for the 29th February.

Col. Vaudrey is appointed Governor of the Tuileries, with the rank of General Officer of Brigade. The general decoration of the members of the Legion of Honor is re-established as adopted by the Emperor.

Eighteen hundred Toulon convicts had consented to form agricultural colonies in Cayenne.

The Paris Bar will protest against the tribunals confiscation. The President says that the decrees does not embrace the Chapel at Brèux, the family vault of Louis Philippe.

A decree, just published specifies that when it may become necessary for one or more Councils of State to be nominated to a committee, or examination, or take part in the execution of any law, such nomination shall be made directly in virtue of a decree of the President of the Republic.

The *Moniteur* declares that the intention attributed to the Government of interference with the insurance establishments, or of imposing a tax on income or rent is false, as well as other similar reports.

The resignation of M. Dupin as Attorney-General to the Court of Cessation is accepted, and he is replaced by M. Delangle Ex-Attorney General to the Court of Appeal.

M. Millet, chief of the insurgents at Bourg, is sentenced to death.

A scene took place at the theatre which produced a considerable sensation among the persons present. A man was arrested in the hall when in the act of speaking violently against the President of the Republic. When conducted by the police agents outside the hall, the man arrested as once made himself known to those as one of their colleagues. That declaration however, did not prevent the others from carrying him before the Commissary of Police—probably to calm down the emotion which the whole incident had produced. This is the first exploit of the new Minister of Police.

The military commissions instituted to judge the insurgents of December, are to cease their operations throughout all France. They are replaced in every department by a mixed commission consisting of the Prefect, Military Commandant, and Procureur General, which will decide with the shortest delay on the fate of the accused.

The Duke of Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have addressed a letter to the Legislative Assembly, requesting the sequestrators of their father (thanking them and the [illegible] of most of all parties who had resisted the infamous [illegible].

General Cavaignac is writing his memoirs.

SPAIN.

The Spanish papers protest against the threats of Gen. Concha has again resigned the post of Captain-General of Cuba and the Government will accept his resignation.

The dagger recovered from the wound inflicted on the late attempt to kill her. It appears that when the assassin, Martin Merino, approached the queen he knelt down and being in clerical robes, she was in the habit of performing services at the church of San Sebastian here no obstacle was thrown in the way of his design, as it was supposed he had a memorial to present to the queen. Just when she came close up, he suddenly struck at her with great force with a dagger which he had concealed up his sleeve. The queen mechanically put forward her arm to keep the blow off, and providentially that arm was guarded and the blow fell on it, the force of the arm was greatly broken by the contact.

The weapon struck her on the front part of the right side, penetrating the eight several folds of her mantle of velvet and gold and cutting through the stays—the wound [illegible] which diminished the effect of the blow, which [illegible] has not injured any vital organ. The only wound that the knife had been wounded. The assassin at the moment of striking exclaimed, "Come ye three kings" (Take it, you have now got enough!)

The Queen's first thought was for her child. Martina she exclaimed, *Que sucede el Infante?* (My child!—Is the young heir aware of [illegible])

There was a banquet at court that day. The King Consort drew his sword. One of the royal huissiers struck down the assassin who fell full length, and was secured by the Duke of Tamames and other members of the royal suite. The Queen was taken to her own chamber, where she was immediately surrounded by her ladies and attended to. She was very much agitated for some time.

Martin Merino, who committed this detestable crime was a native of Arnedo, Province of Logrono, sixty three years of age, an ex-Friar of the Franciscan Order but secularized in 1821, on his own application. He was removed last evening in a coach to the Saladero prison, and the cavalry escort who have accompanied him, had some difficulty in preventing the crowd from the palace from doing summary justice on him.

He is generally cool, and evinces not the least compunction for his acts. His only inquiry was: "Is the Queen dead?"—and when told she was not he expressed surprise, and said that he had put her hard enough. At other times he acts admirably to those who speak to him but his general manner is that of a would cynical sneer. He had performed mass at 11 that morning.

There are very contradictory accounts about him. The Lagunas says that he was always of ultra revolutionary ideas, and was in every possible way against the [illegible] Ferdinand VII., and emigrated in 1824, while the Conde Mirasol describes him as a "[illegible] saying that he emigrated as anti Liberal (from 1820 to 1823), that he served as a Captain in the Carlist army during the civil war and came in under the Convention of Bergara. He had been acting at Madrid for some time as assistant-curate of the Parish of San Sebastian and San Milan. He is said to have been engaged in an attempt against the life of Queen Christina during her regency, and to have had in an opportunity for carrying it out. He was executed by the garote on Saturday, Feb 7, and died calmly.

SWEDEN.

A powder magazine at Londeton, near Lidingsham, exploded on the 24th. The shock shattered several thousand panes of glass in the city of Stockholm, particularly in the palace. The magazine contained 2800 cwt. of gunpowder, and the loss is estimated at 114,000 thalers. Two houses only have been tonght among the ruins.

The destruction of the magazine was so complete that it was impossible to find where the building stood. Two workmen were injured by sawing through the iron plate, which guarded the doors when the heat or sparks thereby ocasioned set fire to some grains in the wood-work. In Stockholm it was thought there was a fearful earthquake, and the sittings of the Cabinet Council were for a moment suspended. The persons engaged in sawing were suspected of the prompted by plunder.

TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that a complete counter-revolution has taken place in the Government of the Sultan Reschid Pacha, the most liberal and enlightened minister ever placed at the head of the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, has been dismissed, and has been succeeded in the Cabinet by a minister who is known to be devoted to the interests of Russia. We find the confirmation of the report, however, in many other papers.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS,

Large Arrival of Gold—Return of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, March 2

The Chagres steamer Crescent City has arrived here, bringing one million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of gold dust.

The Bremen steam packet Hermann had returned to the port in a leaky condition. Having struck on the bar at the entrance of the bay as she left this port.

NewYork Cotton Market.

The Cotton market is inanimate and prices unsettled, but without any quotable change in prices. To-day's sales embrace 2000 bales.

Steamer Baltic at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2

The business in both Houses of Congress has been unimportant to-day, both have adjourned over to Wednesday, to attend the grand banquet to be given to-morrow in Board Hall. Collins steamer Baltic, now lying in the Potomac.

The personal controversy between Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, and Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, has been settled without a duel.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship America—Cotton Advanced—English Ministry Resigned.

HALIFAX, March 4—12:25 c. m.

The Cunard steamer America has arrived here with dates from Liverpool to the 21st February. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 21

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the last steamer, and the sales of the week reach 74,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 5000 and speculators 25,000 bales. The demand has been good from the trade, and freely met by holders. Prices have advanced ¼d ₱ lb., and the quotations are now for Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 5. Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 4 13-16d.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has considerably improved since the last steamer. The London Money market is without change. Consols 87¼. Flour is in fair request, and the quotations are for Western Canal 22s 6d, and for Ohio 23s. ₱ bbl.

The Ministry have resigned.

The Gaines Case.

BALTIMORE, March 4

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mr.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Capture of the Sea Serpent.

[We do not vouch for the correctness of this story. This is about the time of year such marvelous reports start around. It does'nt hail from Nahant however. The latitude and longitude of it is suspicious. [Ed. N. O. C. Ad.]

SHIP MONONGAHELA, at Sea, Feb 6, 1852

To the Editors of the N.Y. Tribune—A small vessel has just been reported from my masthead; and as she is apparently bound into some of the Northern ports, I intend to speak her, purposely to acquaint through your widely diffused journal, the people of the United States with the fact of the existence and capture of the Sea Serpent—a monster deemed fabulous by many—but the truth of whose existence is forever settled, and I trust I will be excused in saying by Yankee intrepidity.

On the morning of January 13, when in lat. 3 deg. 10 min. S., and long. 131 deg. 50 min. W. the man on the look-out, seated on the fore topmast cross-trees, sang out "White water," and in reply to my "Where away!" said "Two points on the lee-bow." Supposing it to be made by sperm whales, and very anxious to obtain oil, I ordered the ship to be kept off and immediately went aloft with my spy-glass. I will observe that for several days we had been struggling along with very light and baffling winds, but at daylight of the morning of the 13th the wind had drawn to the south southwest, become steady, and threatened to become a gale. I was aloft nearly half an hour before I observed any thing like "*white water*," and then I presumed it to be made by a school or rather *shoal* of porpoises, but wishing it to be made certain, I ordered the mate, as it was seven bells, to turn all hands, square in the yards and send out the port studden-sails. It being my breakfast hour, I urged the man to keep both eyes open, and came down, but before I reached the deck my attention was called to the sudden and vehement cry of Onnetu Vanjan, a Marquesan Islander, "O! Look! Look! Me see! Too much! Too much!"

All eyes were instantly directed to the savage, to ascertain where he was looking, and then all eyes turned to the lee-quarter. I just had time to see "*black skin*" when it disappeared. The native was excited, and in reply to my questions, said, "No whale—too much—too big—too long—me no see all same dat feller—me frald." Not being able to tell which way the animal or fish was bound, I luffed and came aback, ordering the lines in the boats and the crews to "stand by." The horizon was scanned in every direction for nearly an hour, when giving up all hopes I braced forward and went below. The native continued to look with eagerness, pushed on by the observations of the crew, who asserted that he had seen nothing, but he proved the truth of his sight in a few minutes by uttering another cry, and with more vehemence than the first. I rushed on deck, and the first look, not a mile to leeward, rested on the strangest creature I had ever seen in the ocean. It was apparently still, but "*sobbing*" up and down, as we say of sperm whales. I knew it was not a whale. The head I could not see, but the body had a motion like the waving of a rope, when shaken and held in the hand. Every eye in the ship regarded it attentively, and not a word was spoken or sound uttered. In a few minutes the whole length of the body rose and lay on the water, it was of an enormous length. Presently the extremity or tail moved or vibrated, agitating the water, and then the head rose entirely above the water, and moved sideways slowly, as if the monster was in agony or suffocating. "It is a Sea Serpent," I exclaimed, "stand by the boats." There was a hesitancy, and the Mate said: "Of what use is there lowering for him? we only lose time and gain nothing, besides." I abruptly checked him, and ordered all hands called aft. When they had mustered, I told them I wished to "*try*" that *fellow*—I urged them with all the eloquence I possessed, telling them there was but few who believed in the existence of the Sea Serpent, and that a wish had been expressed that a whale-ship might fall in with one, that we could attack him, and should tell of seeing him when we got home, we would be laughed at and derided, and the very first question would be, "Why didn't you try him?" I told them our courage was at stake—our manhood, and even the credit of the whole American Whale Fishery, and concluded by appealing to their cupidity; holding out that we might possibly get into some southern port.

"I do not order one of you to go in the boats," I said, "but who will volunteer?" Let me say to their credit every American in the ship stepped out at once, followed by all but one native and two Englishmen. I ordered the boat-steerers and officers to examine and see that every thing in and about the boats was in perfect order. I had already jumped into my boat when the Serpent began to move quite rapidly, and it was necessary to stand after him. The wind was piping up strongly, but as we gained I continued to carry all sail, hoping to be able to lower before the gale rendered it impossible. The Serpent worked to windward, which compelled me to haul on the wind, and soon after I carried away my forestop gallant mast; this was most unlucky for us, and what was still worse, we lost sight of the monster. We repaired damages with all possible dispatch, and still kept on the wind hoping to see his snakeship. In less than an hour we saw him again, but some ways to windward; soon ascertaining that he partly turned and was headed haft our beam, I put the ship about on the other tack. The wind had increased so much that I was obliged to put a single reef in the fore and mizen topsails. The Serpent disappeared for a few minutes again, but when he rose he was a mile ahead of the ship and going slowly to leeward, having made a complete circuit.

I frankly admit my hopes were feeble ever really capturing him, and the gale made me hesitate about lowering, but the time arrived, the Serpent was still, and we nearly a half mile to windward. I come to with the head yards aback to have a better control of all the ship, and told the ship-keeper to keep close to us, and by no means to lose sight of us for an instant. We lowered, myself taking the lead, and in a few strokes, the wind and sea carrying us to leeward, I told the boat-steerer, James Whittemore, of Vermont, to "stand up;" with calm and cool intrepidity, he laid hold of the iron, (harpoon,) and when I beckoned with a movement of my hand, quick as thought both of his weapons were buried to the socket in the repulsive body before us. I shouted "*starn*," but there was no visible motion of his snakeship. I shifted ends with the boat-steerer, and cleared away a lance as quick as possible, beckoning them to pull up that I might get a lance, when a movement of the body was visible, and the head and tail of the monster rushed as it were to touch the wound.

The frightfulness of the head, as it approached the boat, filled the crew with terror, and three of them jumped overboard. I instinctively hell out my lance and its sharp point entered the eye—I was knocked over and felt a deep churning of the water around me—I rose to the surface, and caught a glimpse of the writhing body, and was again struck and carried down; I partly lost my consciousness under water, but recovered it when I rose again; in the bloody foam, the Snake had disappeared, and I shouted, "Pick up the line." The third mate, Mr. Benson, caught a light of my line near the end, and bent on his, which in an instant began to be taken out rapidly. The mate picked me up as soon as I rose to the surface, and in a few minutes all were picked up—one was severely bruised and another insensible, but he recovered and both are now well. The Snake had taken my line, the third mate's, and was taking the second mate's, when I ordered the mate to bend on and give his line to the ship. The Snake was sounding, and I cautioned the officers not to hold on too hard for fear of drawing the irons. At first the line went out rapidly, but decreased gradually, nevertheless I was obliged to get up a spare line out of the fore-hold and bend on. For fear that the ship would by its weight on the line draw the irons, I put on several drugs and gave the line to the mate, when it became stationary. There was now out four boats' lines, 225 fathoms in a boat, and two-thirds of another line, 100 fathoms more—in all one thousand fathoms, six feet in a fathom—six thousand feet—better than one mile and an eighth, an enormous depth, and the pressure at that distance is inconceivable.

It was now blowing furiously, and I scarcely dared to carry sail enough to keep the ship up, the boat was in peril, and I was obliged to take the line to the ship again, and run the risk of the irons drawing. I made the end of the line fast, and took in all sail but enough to keep her steady, and waited in alarm the snake's rising. At the parting of the line, or the irons drawing. At 4 P. M., the wind began to shift, which favored us a little; at 5 P. M., it, to our great joy, began to abate.

8 P. M.—a sudden lull; line taut. The night was beautiful, the sky clear, wind scarcely a breathe and sea rapidly falling.

No eye was closed in the ship, we were speculating on our prey. It was evident he was on the bottom. He staid down a long time; but on reflection I considered that was his *forte*—that he was at home there. At 4 P. M., of the 14th, sixteen hours after he went down, the line began to slack. I had it taken to the windlass, when we got nearly two lines "hand over hand," then there came a strain again. This strain continuing, I told every body to bear a hand and get breakfast, and just before we were through, the cook cried out "Here he is." In no time all were on deck, and sure enough he had risen; but all that was visible was a hunch, apparently the blight of the Snake, where he had been fastened to. I lowered three boats, and we lanced the body repeatedly without eliciting any sign of life.

While we were at work, he gradually rose to the surface, and around him floated what I took to be pieces of his lungs, which we had cut with our lances. To make our work sure, we continued to lance, eagerly seeking for his life, when he drew himself up and we pulled away, and then witnessed the terrific dying struggles of the monster. None of the crew who witnessed that terrible scene will ever forget it—the evolutions of the body were rapid as lightning, seeming like the revolving of a thousand enormous black wheels. The tail and head would occasionally appear in the surging bloody foam, and a sound was heard, so dead, unearthly and expressive of acute agony, that a thrill of horror ran through our veins. The convulsive efforts lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when they suddenly stopped, the head was partly raised—it fell—the body partly turned and lay still. I took off my hat, and nine terrific cheers broke simultaneously from our throats. *Our prey was dead.*

Luckily he floated buoyantly, and we took him alongside, and while doing so he turned over, lying belly up. Every eye beamed with joy as we looked at him over the rail, and the crew again cheered vociferously, and I joined them. We now held a consultation as to what we should do, and I had requested all hands to offer their opinions. After a short talk, all of us felt convinced that it would be impossible to get him into port, and then we concluded to try and save his skin, head and bones if possible. In the first place, I requested a Scotchman, who could draw tolerably, to take a sketch of him as he lay, and the mate to measure him. It was now quite smooth, and we could work to advantage. As I am preparing a minute description of the Serpent, I will merely give you a few general points. It was a male; the length 108 feet 7 inches; 10 feet 1 inch around the neck; 24 feet 6 inches around the shoulders; and the largest part of the body, which appeared somewhat distended, 49 feet 11 inches. The head was long and flat, with ridges; the bones of the lower jaw separate; the tongue had its end like the head of a heart. The tail ran nearly to a point, on the end of which was a flat firm cartilage. The back was black, turning brown on the sides, then yellow, and on the centre of the belly a narrow white streak two-thirds of its length. There was also scattered over the body dark spots. On examining the skin we found, to our surprise, that the body was covered with blubber like that on the whale, but it was only four inches thick. The oil was clear as water, and burned nearly as fast as spirits of turpentine.

We cut the snake in, but found great difficulty, and had to fleuse him; the body would not roll, and the blubber was so very elastic that when stretched twenty feet by the blocks, it would when cut off, shrink to five or six feet. We took in the head, a fearful object, and are endeavoring to preserve it with salt.

We have saved all the bones, which the men are not done cleaning yet. In cutting open the Serpent we found pieces of squid and a large blackfish, the flesh of which dropped from the bones. One of the Serpent's lungs was three feet longer than the other. I should have observed that there were ninety-four teeth in the jaws, very sharp, all pointing backward and as large as one's thumb at the gum, but deeply and firmly set. We found it had two spout-holes, or spiracles, so it must breathe like a whale; it also had four swimming paws, or imitations of ones, for they were like hard loose flesh. The joints of the back were loose, and it seemed as if when it was swimming that it moved two ribs and a joint at a time—almost like feet. The muscular movement of the Serpent after it was dead, made the body look as if it was encircled by longitudinal ridges. We were nearly three days in getting the bones in, but they are now nearly clean and are very porous and dark colored.

The heart I was enabled to preserve in liquor and one of the eyes, but the head, notwithstanding it is cool, begins to emit an offensive odor, but I am so near the coast now that I shall hold on to it as it is, unless it is really like to breed a distemper. Every man in the ship participates in my anxiety.

2 P. M.—I have just spoken the vessel; she proves to be the brig Gipsy, Capt. Sturges, eight days from Ponce, P. R., with oranges and merchandise, bound to Bridgeport. He has kindly offered to put these sheets in the post-office when he arrives. As soon as I get in I shall be enabled to furnish you a more detailed account.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SEABURY, Master Whaleship Monongahela, of Newlledford.

Miscellaneous European Items.

The Spanish Royal Navy now consists of one line-of-battle ship and two in construction, five frigates, six corvettes, eight brigs of first class, three of second class, two brig schooners, three schooners, and twenty-one steamers of all sizes, of which five are at Cuba, five others employed as packets between the Peninsula and the Antilles, and four at the Philippine Islands, or on the way there. There are also eight transport ships. The coast-guard service is stated to comprise six steamers, two brig-schooners, five schooners, three mistreos, fourteen feluccas of first class, twenty of second class, and sixty-five smaller vessels.

No small degree of excitement has been created by the discovery of a body imbedded in the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, London. While the workmen were chipping an old stone wall of the chapel, they came upon something rolled up in canvas, and on uncovering it a human form was disclosed in a perfect state of preservation. A wooden pastoral staff was found by its side, such as was carried by the mitred abbots of the olden time. Mr. Barry was sent for, and in the meantime the remains were strictly guarded, in order that an examination may be made. The walls in which this interesting relic was discovered, form part of the chapel built by Richard II., in 1398, the money for the purpose having been raised by a tax imposed on all foreigners then residing in the kingdom. The body must, therefore, have been imbedded nearly five hundred years. It was found in the wall of the crypt, under the high altar, where in the old monasteries, there was generally to be found a small chapel, underneath the great public church. To be buried in this position was a mark of distinction reserved for the founder.

The *Gazette de France* says: "Some time back there was an idea of establishing an immense electric light-house on some lofty part of the Capitol, in place of the gas lights. We understand that this plan is about to be carried into execution, and that already preparations have been commenced for the purpose on the top of the tower of St. Jacques-la-Boucherie."

The Jesuits have been attempting to obtain a decree disabling the Jews from holding any public function. As the government of Louis Napoleon lately made an emphatic protest in favor of the Jews in a radical Canton of Switzerland, where they were threatened with proscription. It is not likely, with M. Fould for his Minister of Finance, and Baron Rothschild for his banker, that he will be guilty of any unkindness toward the race of Israel.

The terror in the French provinces goes on increasing daily. In many parts of the country the troops go out and beat the woods for men, as if they were hunting game. A detachment of the 55th regiment, after a long chase, lately caught 27 men in a forest at St. Tilbery in the Herault, at the unsportsmanlike hour of two o'clock in the morning. In the same neighborhood the papers speak of arrests having been made by the dozen, and by the score, by the military *Cafes* and public houses without number have been closed.

The costume of the French Senators will be magnificently embroidered, at least if we may believe the designs which an artist has been ordered to draw. It is not yet known whether the coat will be in cloth or in velvet; the cut of it will be quite French, but more elegant than any that has yet been seen. In bringing embroidery into use for functionaries, it is wished to give a fresh impulse to that branch of industry, which has long been suffering severely both in Paris and at Nancy.

M. de Tscherbenin, Russian Privy Councillor, has arrived in Berlin. He is said to be the bearer of dispatches from the Russian Emperor to Louis Napoleon, of which the Czar opposes any attempt of the French President to put on his head the imperial crown, as being incompatible with the treaty of 1815.

It is thought not improbable that the Emperor of Austria may take the imperial crown of Germany, which the King of Prussia refused in 1849.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C. has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the last six months.

APPOINTMENT.—Col. H. M. Burton, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been appointed Consul to the Island of Thomas, situated south of Cuba, in the West Indies.

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.—The Union Hall Hotel, at Nashville, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Loss not ascertained.

THE PARIS POLICE.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a gossiping letter, has the following

The Tribunal of Correctional Police continues to furnish lively and entertainment to its visitors. The Judges are as severe as ever, but the prisoners are facetious to a remarkable degree. Mr. Baudemont was taken before the court on Saturday last, in charge of vagrancy. He was said to be in bad spirits at the fresh accusation brought against him. "Monsieur," said the president, "you do not reply to my question." "Oh, I beg your pardon, sincerely, but I have a bad cold, and do not hear well. I quitted my limits to come to Paris." "But you were ordered not to come to Paris." "That is precisely why I came. But don't suppose that I care any thing about Paris. I want to be sent to Noukahiva." "Well if you can't reply to my question, hold your tongue." "Why did I come to Paris, you ask? Because I saw a placard stuck upon a post, stating that all those rascals that broke their ban and came to Paris, should be sent to Cayenne or Algeria. I should prefer Noukahiva, but Africa let it be. What difference does it make to me? I am a worn out good-for-nothing old hack. I have been commanded twenty-six times. I have many conclusions on my back, that I don't care a straw for. France is my native land, I know, but I prefer traveling. It would improve my mind. Sending me to Africa, to Noukahiva, to Cayenne, to Caleutta, to Pekin, to Timbuctoo or any where else, only do send me some where. In France I do nothing but vegetate in prison. Do you call that a social position? I start—I start—I am—I am sixty-two years of age, and I must think of settling down to something, or else what will become of me when I am old. I should like to know. You will confer a great favor on me if you will send me to Noukahiva." The Tribunal condemned the fellow to a year's imprisonment and five years' surveillance by the police. "More surveillance," cried the prisoner; "why, I shall be under surveillance to the end of my days." At my age it's a dreadful bore. Come, now, send me to Noukahiva, and then I shall be out of the way." "The question is decided," said the President, "now hold your tongue." "Just think of a man that's been dunderheaded twenty-seven times and can't get himself sent to Noukahiva! My eyes, what a shame!"

One can hardly help laughing at the impudent garrulity of this veteran sinner; but his want of tact is painfully evident. Had he not made it palpable that he was desirous of seeing foreign parts at the expense of the State, he would have been transported to Cayenne, according to the letter of the decree of December 8. But as the Court was somewhat disposed to gratify the blackguard's inclinations, he is sentenced for five years more to that inhospitable soil, and perhaps to spend his declining age in the house of his fathers.

A TEMPERANCE LESSON.—I began also in *Behalf of the Mobile Savings Bank.*—We have fallen on in the paper on a lesson which is worth printing. The story runs thus: It was told by the Rev. J. B. Owen, A. M., at a recent lecture in Liverpool:

A Manchester calico-printer was, on his wedding-day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share. He rather winced under the bargain; for though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard; and he, poor man, was seldom out of a public-house as soon as the factory closed. The wife and husband saw little of each other except at breakfast; but as she kept things tidy about her, and made her clothes, and even selfish advance for housekeeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts; and neither interfered with the other, except at odd times, she succeeded by one little gentle artifice or another, to win him home an hour or two sooner at night, and now and then to spend an entire evening in his own house. But these were rare occasions. They had been married a year; and on the morning of the wedding anniversary, the husband looked askance at her meat and comely person with some shade of remorse, as he observed, "Mary, we've had no holyday sin' we were wed; and only then I had but a penny in my pocket." "Well, John," said she, "but I'm got the pint o'ale!" "Gotton what?" said he. "The pint o'ale!" was the reply. John didn't understand till the faithful creature rambled down in old stocking, from under a loose brick in the chimney, and counted out her daily pint of ale, in the shape of 365 three-pences, (1 s. 24 1-2d.) and put it into his hand, exclaiming, "Ther shall have thy holiday, John." John was ashamed, astonished, conscience smitten and charmed. He would not touch it. "Hasn't thee had thy share?—then I'll hev no more," he said. They kept their wedding-day with the old dame; and the wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments that ultimately swelled into a shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, a carriage, and, for aught Mr Owen knew, John was mayor of his native borough at last.

THE STEAMER GLASGOW.—Hard upon the unhappy Amazon came the mishap of the Glasgow, which threatened to be a calamity no less terrible. But the latter steamer escaped, although entirely disabled, with the loss of her second officer and a seaman. We find the following account of the affair by a passenger:

We left Glasgow on the 8th, and on passing down the Clyde a ship near to Bowling struck us, from which our cut-water was damaged, causing delay till Saturday the 10th, when we left at one o'clock, P. M. Dropped the pilot at Greenock, and encountered gales and head winds till Monday the 30th. Then commenced blowing a hurricane, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the ship could be kept against the wind and sea. The storm increased at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th, and the seas shipped seas continually. About half-past six in the evening of the same day, the vessel was struck on the starboard aft quarter with a tremendous sea, which swept away the bulwarks from the fore-mast aft, carrying away the wheel-house, the captain's deck-room, the greater part of the smoking-room, the mate's cabin—which was on deck, and the companion. The sky-lights of the after cabin were also destroyed. An immense volume of water came rushing down the companion, till it was about three feet deep in the saloon. A large body of water was also in the engine-house, the engine having at this time ceased to act. The after part of the vessel was now under water. The captain called to the engineers and firemen, "Keep up the fires, for your lives." The full steam being put on, and the men working up to their middle in the water, the vessel was raised. The seas continued to sweep over her with great force, giving her great blows and shocks—some of them smashing the bulwarks both in the starboard and larboard bows. The four men at the wheel were thrown down at this moment, and another man and boy immediately went and seized it. Mr. Paton, the fourth mate, then came to their assistance, and it is impossible to speak too highly of his conduct. It was meritorious to a degree. At this time, Mr. Robertson, the second mate, was washed off deck by a heavy sea, and seen no more; the third mate had an arm broken, and was obliged to be removed below, and four other seamen were also disabled. Among the passengers all of which exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability to assist, were a gentleman and his wife, with four children, two girls and two boys, the eldest ten years of age. It was truly affecting to see the parents in the cabin explaining to their children the perilous position in which they were placed, reading prayers to them, and commending them to prepare for eternity; and although when the storm was at its height, the poor little creatures hid themselves down upon the tables in the saloon, hand in hand, they and their parents, with no other hope than that the ocean was that night to be their graves, but it was otherwise ordered. The vessel managed to brave the storm. On Wednesday, about two o'clock, at considerable risk of being caught in the trough of the sea, from her great length she was put about, and although the weather was rough, she went away before the wind in gallant style. We sighted Cape Clear on Monday morning about six o'clock, and arrived at Greenock on Tuesday evening.

TURKEY.—The official Almanac of the Turkish Government for the year 1268 of the Hegra, or 1852 of the Christian Era, contains valuable information upon the governmental details of the Ottoman Empire. It seems that there are Departments of Marine, Commerce and Police, and also of Agriculture, Education and Public Prosperity. The number of officials in these departments depends upon the Sultan's will. Disposable Effendis and Beys, especially if poor, are usually called into these places which are lucrative. The Department of Police is composed at present of 33 associates, all Muslim, but rarely more than 6 or 7 are present at a meeting. It is noticeable that none of the Christian officials in the departments are mentioned, although they are the heart and soul of the business. The Quarantine Commissioners—all Germans—are not only not mentioned, but the existence of the institution is ignored in the Almanac. The same is true of the Directors of the Medical School and others, while the honorary Directors, whoare Muslim, are all named. Capt. Slade, who may wear a diamond on his turban, and who takes the rank of Admiral in the Marine, is also omitted in the list.

These facts show that the Turkish Government has yet to fear religious fanaticism. The extension of civilization by means of the press has a place in the Government estimate. There are 31 periodical publications in the whole country; 11 of them appear in Constantinople, 5 in Smyrna, 3 in Egypt, 8 in Syria, and 4 in Moldavia and Wallachia. They are in the Turkish, Arabic, Greek, Greek-Turkish, Armenian, Armenian-Turkish, Moorish, Bulgarian, Wallachian, Servian, German, French and Italian languages. The periodical official journals which appear in the Turkish language, for more than half of the inhabitants of the Empire are conversant with that, consist of a small one in Constantinople and another in Egypt. A medical bulletin has been recently added to them. Most of these sheets appear weekly. Turkey has 6 foreign Embassadors—in Teheran, (Persia) Athens, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The Embassadors in London and Paris are Greek-Turks. Eighteen foreign powers send Ministers to Turkey.

RIOTS AGAIN.—In the reply of Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh, to Kossuth's Address, the following excellent advice occurs:

"There may be some who think otherwise, but the most of us feel convinced that the moment the United States go abroad as the armed propagandists of any political creed, their fate as a free nation is sealed. It is not that we should be afraid of other nations—but the bad panic alone created by wars for opinions, the endless strife to which every sword will give rise—the necessity for large armies arising from them, would destroy any republic that could be framed by the wisdom of man. The interest, the passions, the hereditary feuds of races and parties fused into one mass by the equal institutions of the country, would soon dazzle us, and military fame would become the road to power and get above. Where those things lead by written in the history of many republics that flourished and dazzled the world with their deeds, and then died. It would be sayin that our country is not peopled by human beings, to go, dead that like causes here should not here produce like results.

"Thus, at least I, for one, have understood the maxim which I considered the foundation of the policy which has made and will preserve this nation great. If others are willing to learn from it, so also the true meaning of the words, or to disregard the parting advice of the immortal Washington I will ever consider that advice as a lesson of wisdom, which that great man learned from the history of the world—not a lullaby to prevent the babe from hurting itself during its weakness, but a warning voice from the Father of his Country, telling of the rock which has proved fatal to so many, and where dangers threaten in a special manner, those conscious of power.

"With these convictions of the interest of that power to which before all others, we have sworn allegiance in the temporal order—convictions that were shared by our fellow citizens of every class, until Kossuth landed on our shores—having, moreover, the additional reason, stated above, for adhering to this traditionary policy of the country—we find ourselves naturally opposed to the attempt who invites us to embark on a sea where we, ourselves have not yet ventured, but which we can no call unknown."

A STRIKE AT CINCINNATI.—It is stated that there is a general strike at the Phœnixville (Pa.) iron rolling Mills owing to a recent reduction of wages. The strikers demand a return to the former rate of wages before they will go to work.

Louisiana Interior.

THE WEATHER.—The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 28th ult., says: "The weather for the past few days has been delightful. The balmy fullnesses of spring are all the year around us, and the forest and the field have put on their freshest garniture. We trust that we shall have no need to say, but that we may say and sing for the rest of the season.

"Sweet Summer's a comin', cold Winter's gone."

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 28th ult., says: "The river at this point is still rising and is now 34½ feet above low water mark."

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 27th ult., says: "Look out for your levees, the river is rising rapidly."

LAND SALES.—The Plaquemine Sentinel, of the 28th ult., says: "Since the exceedingly severe rain of Friday night, 20th inst., the bank of the bayou within the limits of our town has sunk in many places and to a considerable extent—the worst place being opposite the residence of Mr. F. Smith, where half the levee fell in. This puts our corporation to a considerable expense; but we are happy to see our Mayor active and vigilant in remedying the disaster. A short distance above the mouth of the bayou, a large semi-circular slide of the river bank has also occurred, extending towards the bayou and making the upper bank of the bayou at the mouth a narrow neck of land which must soon give way. In which case the mouth will be made a third wider. We are fully justified in asserting, that during the present rise, two-thirds of the drift of the Mississippi enters the bayou."

RED RIVER.—The Alexandria (La.) Democrat of the 28th of February says:

"Our river, which has been lying so low for several months past, as to be considered in a fair way to lose its fair name in this world, has suddenly taken a home-opathic dose, and is in a fair way to recover its wonted activity, and restore life and animation to all coming within its influence. It is now in good navigable order for the largest class boats all the way to Shreveport."

The Feliciana Whig records the sudden and accidental death of Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, wife of Major Thomas Montgomery. On Sunday morning, the 15th, the train of cars on the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad stopped near the depot at Clinton to discharge some freight, when Mrs. M. opened the front door of the passenger car, and received her death wound by the accidental discharge of a musket, which had been placed against the door by a negro, who was assisting in discharging freight. The unfortunate lady, who was accompanied by her children, expired almost immediately.

RIVER LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday says: "Bayou Lafourche is now in fine steamboating order, and rising rapidly. We have great fears of remarkably high water the coming season."

RIVER PLAQUEMINE.—The Sentinel contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of that Parish relative to Bayou Plaquemine. A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth that the drift which annually passes through Bayou Plaquemine is rapidly increasing the obstructions to navigation on the navigable routes to the interior and the Atakapas; that in the opinion of the meeting the increase in the width and depth of the Bayou which has taken place within the last few years, and the great fall in the stream (eighteen and a half feet in twelve miles) afford good grounds for the belief that the Mississippi would eventually take its course to the sea in this direction, unless measures were taken to prevent it. The following are the concluding resolutions:

Resolved, That from sources of information to be relied upon, it is believed that nearly two millions of acres of land are rendered incapable of cultivation, and consequently useless to the State, through the periodical flood of water passing into Bayou Plaquemine, and submerging the lands in the direction of its course.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously recommend to the Legislature of this State, as an act of great public utility—reclaiming an immense quantity of public lands, securing uninterrupted navigation to the western interior, etc.—the propriety of locking and camalling the bayou, and that our delegation are requested to urge the expediency and necessity of such a measure.

Resolved, That it is the belief of this meeting that locking and camalling Bayou Plaquemine would be more a work of public advantage and importance to the State generally, than to any one section of it; it would secure continued navigation from the Mississippi river to all the interior parishes west, besides giving to the State the benefit of the large amount of public lands which would be brought into market through the completion of this work.

MAILS TO CALIFORNIA.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"I learn that the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads—which is, by the way, a very practical—not to say radical committee—are prepared to make a report in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Vanderbilt's offer to carry the United States mails from New York to San Francisco, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. Mr. Vanderbilt offers to perform the service at half the rate which Mr. George Law and Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall now receive, and to do it in less time by several days."

The correspondent further states that Congress will probably terminate the contract with Mr. Law, and others according to its terms, by buying the ships at the sum fixed in the contract, $1,500,000. By this operation, continues the writer, they will save to the public treasury $2,500,000, during the eight years of the remaining term of the contract, besides getting the ships clear and for nothing. To continue the contract with Messrs. Law & Co. will require $8,000,000. But Mr. Vanderbilt will do the service for $1,000,000. It will, therefore, be determined to buy the ships, and yet save $2,500,000.

THE MATERIAL OF WAR.—The materials of war belonging to the French Government are valued at 435 millions of francs. The sum is thus divided: Provisions, 27 millions; Military Hospitals and their furniture, 37 millions; clothing and camp furniture, 45 millions; 72,800 horses, and their trappings, 52 millions; fodder, 15 millions; Artillery department, 208 millions; Engineers' instruments, 11 millions. The Artillery department contains 4,968 bronze cannon, 2411 iron cannon (all battering pieces); 3800 bronze field pieces, 276 mortars, 632 howitzers, 220 bronze swivel guns, 17,074 gun carriages—field, battering or casemate; 2,903,801 flint and percussion guns, belonging to the State, but in the hands of the army and the National Guards; 151,021 musketoons, 184,536 pistols. The Arsenals contain—6,091,234 cannon balls of various weights—835,393 bombs, 1,000,000 shells, 212,215 grenads, 22,000,000 lbs. of bullets, 22,000,000 lbs. of powder, 80,000,000 cartridges, 60,000 lbs. of powder contained in projectiles, 60,000 lbs. of ingredients for the manufacture of powder. Since 1815, during 35 years of peace, the army has been kept upon a footing of war, at an expense of 13,600,000,000 francs, or in plain English, $2,700,000,000—two thousand seven hundred million dollars.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—It will be seen by the following from the Jacksonville Republican, that the Indians in Florida are getting very troublesome, and that fighting has actually commenced. The remote settlers are in danger, and the Government is called upon to act with energy and promptness:

"In addition to the reports current from various quarters of Indian forays beyond the prescribed Indian boundary, we give place to the following note which Gen. Hopkins has, politely handed us. We have also seen a letter to the same officer, dated as far back as November 11, 1851, from Captain Jarnagan describing a trail of Indians and hogs that they had driven off, by Blissett and brother Hope, especially if poor are usually called into these places which are lucrative. The Department of Police is composed at present of 33 associates, all Muslim, but rarely more than 6 or 7 are present at a meeting. It is noticeable that none of the Christian officials in the departments are mentioned, although they are the heart and soul of the business. The Quarantine Commissioners—all Germans—are not only not mentioned, but the existence of the institution is ignored in the Almanac. The same is true of the Directors of the Medical School and others, while the honorary Directors, whoare Muslim, are all named. Capt. Slade, who may wear a diamond on his turban, and who takes the rank of Admiral in the Marine, is also omitted in the list.

"Millerville, Orange county, Feb. 10, 1852.

"*Sir*—Jarnagan has been with the Indians again; he has captured two, and they think another was killed; and no doubt the ball is opened as the war whoop has been heard in our land. We know not what may become of our families. We want aid speedily. We think our families are in great danger.

"Yours, truly. JOHN HOPKEY.

"General R. Hopkins."

The rumor that the Governor had given authority to raise troops is denied.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States at New Orleans, during the month of February, 1852:

Deposits.

Gold...$482,576 60, of which $474,084 76 Coll.	
forein gold	$482,576 60
Silver...$16,054 52, of which $2,728 01 parted	
from California gold	16,084 52
Total amount of deposits	$498,661 51

Coinage.

8,500 double eagles	$170,000 00
12,000 eagles	120,000 00
44,000 quarter eagles	110,000 00
64,500 pieces Total coinage	$400,000 00

No delivery of silver coins.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

The Tehuantepec Railroad Company will resume their operations on the route in the course of a month or two with a force sufficient to repel any attempt to obstruct their enterprise. Whatever may be the present disposition and decision of the Mexican Government as to the reëstimation of the Garay grant, or the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty, no doubt is entertained that they will ultimately yield their objections to both. The first object of the company will be to construct a temporary road for the transportation of their own material, etc., as well as passengers and freight. The route lies through a beautiful and salubrious country, and it must become the favored route of travel to the Pacific.

VESSEL CAPTURED BY PIRATES.—The Hillsdaler Chronicle, of January 17, contains a narrative of the capture of the British vessel Violet, on the Rill Coast, by four boats loaded with pirates, numbering about one hundred and fifty men who killed the master and one of the men, took possession of the vessel, and sent the crew on shore. The survivors of the crew reached Tunguis after several weeks of suffering.

SAD ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—At Pierre Jacques, Newfirmswick, recently, a Mrs. Campbell left the house for a short time, leaving three little girls of the ages of two, five and seven years alone. They were amusing themselves by running round in a circle, when they became giddy and all three fell on the floor near the fire that it communicated to their clothes. When the mother returned the youngest girl was dead and the other two died soon after.

MONARCH CORPORATION.—A bill has passed the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, uniting the seven leading coal companies under one charter, by which they are empowered to hold 12,000 acres of land, issue stock to the amount of $5,000,000, and perform other large operations.

SMOKING HIS ZEAL.—Mr. Lucius R. Cobleigh, a hotel keeper in South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, recently became a convert to temperance, and to show his good zeal in the cause, he made a general crash and smash of his liquor utensils on the pavement in front of his premises. Casks of Jamaica apple-brandy, old rye and Scotch whisky; decanters of mild gin, tumblers, and empty glasses, with every thing else breakable, were flung in one fragmentary or atomic condition. Such a scene of destruction, says the Pennsylvanian, naturally attracted a crowd of spectators, some of whom showed the deepest concern, sorrow and indignation, while beholding what they considered a wanton waste of the precious liquids. Some of the old soakers were seen licking the pieces of broken bottles with an eagerness which showed a highly cultivated taste for stimulating beverages.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 21st ult. contains a long article on the present aspect of the temperance question in that State, and particularly in the city, and it shows conclusively that even if the Maine liquor law could be got through the Legislature its provisions could never be carried out in the city of New York. Leaving out entirely the abstract question of right or wrong, the law is impracticable, and a force as great and as obedient as were the soldiers of Louis Napoleon would be unable to enforce it. The Advertiser thinks, however, that the temperance folks might, by united effort, obtain the abolishment of the Sunday traffic in liquor, and also the passage of a law separating entirely the liquor trade from all others, forbidding vendors from selling any thing else.

ENGLAND.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, England, was recently held to give an expression to public feeling in regard to the French *coup d'etat*, and the threatening aspect assumed by the despotic powers of Europe against the independence of England. They adopted resolutions denouncing in strong terms Louis Napoleon and his *coup d'etat*.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The assertion that Louis Napoleon had been shot at has hitherto had hardly any better form than rumor. The Cabinet's full news vouches for its truth. The Prime President was not only shot at once, but by three different individuals. Rumor has this three, but only one is a substantial fact. This fact is as follows: On Thursday night, the 22d ult., between 12 and 1 o'clock, the President was leaving the Elysée to pay a visit to Mrs. Howard, his mistress; some six or eight officers were with him. As he came down the alley towards his carriage, a devoted, stationed at the gate, leveled his short rifle, took aim and fired. The ball whistled past Napoleon's head, slightly grazing his hair. The aim of the assassin (sharpshooter) is usually supposed to be unerring; but in this occasion his sight was dim. It was midnight, and he fired round an angle of the palace; besides this, he knew that death lurking upon his arm, and as he drew the fatal trigger his nerve failed him, and his ball flew wide of its mark. He refused to speak to expl

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SMILES AND TEARS.—By Rev. Wm. Pea

"All thou happy little child,
On this clear, bright summer day
In the sunlit sporting wild,
Art thou happy?" oft we pray
If I had that pretty thing,
That lay down to ponder tree
I would laugh and dance and sing
Oh! how happy I should be
Then I caught the butterfly.

Placed it in his hands securely
Now, me thought, his pretty eye
Never more will look demurely
"Art thou happy now?" said I.
Tears were sparkling in his eye
For the butterfly was dead
In his hands its life had sped.

"Art thou happy," maiden fair,
On this long, bright summer's day,
Culling flowers so rare,
Art thou happy? tell me, pray
If my Henry were but here,
To enjoy the scene with me;
He whose love is so sincere,
Oh! how happy I should be."
Soon I heard her lover's tread,
Sounding on the gravel lightly;
To his loving words so sweet,
Tender glances answered brightly

"Art thou happy now?" I said
Down she hung her lovely head
Henry leaves for foreign skies!
Tear-are in the maiden's eyes

"Art thou happy," mother mild,
On this bright, bright summer's day
Gazing on thy cherub child,
Art thou happy? tell me, pray
If my baby-boy were well
Thus the mother spake to me,—
Sighingly my heart would swell
"Oh! how happy I should be."
Then the cordial I supplied.
Soon the babe restored completely
Cheeks that pined and sighed,
On his mother smiled he sweetly
"Art thou happy now?" I said
Would his father were not dead!
Thus she answered me with sighs
Scalding tear-drops in her eyes

"Art thou happy," aged mom,
On this glorious summer's day,
With thy cheeks all pale and wan,
Art thou happy? tell me pray
"If I were but safe above,
Spake the old mom unto me
To enjoy my Saviour's love.
Oh! how happy I should be."
Then the angel Death came down,
And he welcomed him with gladness
On his brow so pale and wan,
Not a trace was seen of sadness
"Art thou happy now?" I said.
Yes—he answered with his head
Tears of joy were in his eyes,
Dew-drops from the upper skies.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

BY J. S. MAFFIT.

[Continued.]

Such is the mighty power of the "almighty dollar"—its shiny side—reversed by a dark counterpart, inky as night *and black with* perdition! What buys prostitution to the scorched bosom of insatiate Desire, and brings the wanton, as an adder, to warm on the heart of unthinking youth, and then leave a sting which shall rankle until that heart shall become ashes, and in its place the coil of the cold and desolate serpent of remorse shall hiss and writhe forever. What buys ten thousand wine cups of the crushed red grape—and the seething lava of the distillery, to pour upon the drunkard's unnatural thirst—drink—drink—drink—until from the parched throat shall shriek out in another world that unavailing cry for one poor drop of cold water to cool the tormented tongue that shall never taste wine nor water again! What arms the desolating cannon with its thunder, and gives breath to the braying trumpets of War! One answer, and one alone, comes up to almost all the ills and desolations of human existence: and that answer, in all ages and in all languages, has been and ever is the same. It rumbles out in the ruinous voice of the earthquake—in storm—in terror—in despair—the "almighty dollar," the "dollar-almighty!"

Every production of the green earth, from the thousands of gay bouquets that bloom on its bosom, to the diamonds of the purest water that sparkle deep in its bowels, comes at the call of the "almighty dollar," and pays obedience only to its power. It buys health, pleasure, medicine, sickness and death. It arms the midnight assassin with his dagger, and gives the robber his pistol; then it turns round and arrests the assassin and murderer, and brings them relentlessly to the halter! It is a weapon of power and defence: it can disarm tyranny and master even the rigors of ice-hearted bigotry.

The modes adapted to obtain the "almighty dollar" are as various and ingenious as can be imagined by the most ingenious speculator on human capacity. Not a few would make marriage that sacred and holy ritual of love—the stepping stone to fortune, and breathe out affection and adoration to woman, when in their heart of hearts they only wedded her broad lands and accumulated stocks. No speculation on earth can be conceived of so low and base born as this, to prostitute affections that ought to be as pure as the starlight of angel eyes, to groveling and sordid mammon!

The northern loan speculator in marriage, like a wild goose in winter, flies southward, and tells his Adonis' curls and lisps out his simpering and hollow-hearted nothings at the feet of some Southern widow or heiress, more blessed with lands and slaves than with intellectual and personal attraction. The thing without a heart works his vile breath all up into lover's sighs, and dries off all the amorous pantings of a blacksmith's bellows. He feigns despair, and rolls up his eyes in almost hopeless adoration, "like a duck in a thunder storm," then goes to the county or parish records, and searches diligently into the validity of title deeds, into total amounts and possible incumbrances, lest he—the greatest and most consummate cheat imbuing—should be cheated in bargaining away his worthless impersonation of self for opulence and independence! Let such marriage rituals be celebrated with such music as the unrelenting and untiring tongue of a Zantippe only can discourse! Let such nuptial pillows be filled with toads, and the owl-faced nightmare be the third lodger in the bridal bed! And, by day let the remaining third of the allottment be the shivering white negro—the slave of slaves on the opulent plantation!

See now this picture of "gloom and glory," and ponder a moment on Vicissitude! Know how chill is poverty's comfortless breath—how frozen the kiss of its white and bloodless lips! The beautiful and tasteful mansion, shadowed by its sylvan bowers, rises on the sight, approached by a pave of majestic simplicity of elegance. The blush of warm-tinted and gorgeous curtains bespeak the home of luxury. Enter the lofty portals and feel the mind itself expand in the wide halls and the lofty vaulted rooms. The foot falls noiseless into the downy carpets. The form is reflected in rich and flattering mirrors, and the couches, redolent of ease, look more inviting than violet banks on the margin of young rivers. The sweet-souled and the accomplished are the proprietors of that home of elegance and plenty. Fashion has made in her choicest lower, and the lovely children of as lovely parents, who never knew want or peril, are dressed by the cunning hands of Persia, and accomplished by the most celebrated masters of many lands. The high-souled and generous father, wound into the ecstacy of almost universal benevolence by such a noonday sun of worldly prosperity, lends his wealth and his credit throughout his wide circle of acquaintance, and expands himself to the utmost to produce happiness among all those whom he loves, and for whose happiness his warm affections are interested. But hark! there is a crashing sound. That monstrous Lerna, called credit, has writhed and rolled in his demon spasms, and in his contractions has crushed a thousand nascent hopes, and splendid fortunes. Why looks that father so pale, and why turns his eye in such affright towards the entrance to his now joyless halls? His wealth has sunk in the whirlpool of commercial and monetary revulsion, engulphed by the shipwreck of others. The merciless avengers of prostrated credit leave him without a name, honor or a home. The sound of a hundred chariots of fashion, that once rolled up his avenues, is now hushed. No calls are made upon the poor! None come to see him who can not lend, and has no music and dinners in his halls!

'Tis a melancholy task to descend with fallen grandeur into the low, obscure and needy walks of life—going lower and lower every step! The crushed hearts of those too tenderly sheltered, and so mentally unprepared for disaster and ruin, are but ill prepared for the dark and dismal scenes of poverty. Fallen from the high estate of affluence, and secure of overwhelming calamity. A little further on even this gloomy reverse of the picture darkens; and the hand of death now assails the poverty-stricken family. One by one they sink into the grave, and the midnight pall obscures for one world so bright a morn of terrestrial happiness! Happy they if they but find the jewel of adversity, and gain treasures that can not pass from them! Such are the ups and downs of the "almighty dollar."

Mammon laughs over the groveling and devising modes in which miserable wretches cringe to the golden deity to gain a single smile from the Moloch of Wealth! It was the custom of a miser in Vermont, where the Green Mountains furnish a gratuitous supply of fuel that a hundred centuries can not exhaust, to sit all day over his fire, with a basin of water, to prevent the too rapid combustion of his fire. He compelled his wood to burn endwise, as a broadside, full length fire, would have compelled him to more expense in carting that necessary of life. Every one has heard of the grand lesson of economy taught by one English miser to another: making him a call at night, he was received by the light of a farthing rush candle. He explained his business, that he wished some conversation, when instantly the light was blown out, with the saving remark that it was just as easy to talk in the dark! On the awful field of Waterloo hundreds of greedy men and women fought with the vultures to get at the bodies, for the purpose not only of stripping off the remnants of clothing, but what was more desperate still, of knocking out the teeth of the poor thousands of the slain to sell for the purposes of dentistry; and for this same purpose, at a later day, American men struggled with the buzzards over the slain of the field of San Jacinto, in Texas. Squalid rags and loathsome beggary become, with many, the stepping stones to the possession of immense sums of gold. The quilted and many-colored garments of the wretched mendicant often are lined with still more sordid gold, gained by all the lying arts of false mendicity.

Yet these are not the worst phases of the great universal money-getting mania. There may be such men, as honest and generous and noble-minded engaged in exchange and brokerage. There are thousands of such: but the note-shaver, the extortioner, is the vulture of society. He lives on Misfortune and Ruin. He gloats upon commercial distress—himself often devising and bringing about those pecuniary revulsions which enable him to extort his two and three per cent. per month, for the yellow coin which he has previously extracted from similar suffering.

Nor is the fancy stock dealer any better than his fellow thieves who gain iniquitous wealth on false pretences. The kite flyers of fictitious bills of credit, not drawn on actual commercial credits, are no better than other swindlers who found chartered banks without capital, and issue as money that which is not the representative of a single dollar; all which must depreciate and perish in the pockets of the poor dupes of such barefaced and wholesale rascality. Oh, but once while on earth did the blessed Saviour of mankind ever raise his pure and holy hands against a human being! It was when he whipped a drove of money changers from the Temple, and used words to the recreant and rascally extortioners more stinging than the thongs of his whip of cords—"My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer: but ye have made it a den of thieves."

Death, a grim, spectral tyrant, has no more regard for gold than he has for human life. How suddenly does the miser unclench the hand that grips his purse, when death touches him with his cold finger and naked, as he came into the world, so naked he goes from it; dependent as a puling infant, when the last sickness is upon him; dependent even for a covering of earth for his poor remains; as dependent as the poorest beggar that ever in vain solicited charity at his flinty and marble door! The generation of heirs leap like hungry lions on the miser's estate, to all of whom his death comes as a glad-some dispensation, long wished for and anticipated. His name is forgotten in a day, and the magazines of wealth, for which he ruined his soul and lost his heaven, are scattered to the four winds of heaven by thankless inheritors, who curse him that he did not leave more of that which he gathered at the price of his own damnation!

It is reported of one of the most absorbed and basest millionaires of Boston, in the last generation, (reported of Hon. Wm. Gray,) that in his dying struggle a dreadful thought of his want of the "one thing needful" rushed on his departing soul. In the immensity of his mighty business he had neglected that. Grasped he to his physician, "Save my life for two days, and I will give you ten thousand dollars!" "Alas," said the doctor, "you can not live an hour!" "I am forever undone!" was the response of the possessor of nine millions!

The chest of the brothers Rothschild, dying some years since in England, his corse enclosed in double and gorgeous sarcophagi, was to be conveyed from England to the family burying vaults in Frankfort. So large was his body and the enclosures, that the sumptuous hearse could not accommodate it, and it was equally impossible to crowd it in a private carriage. A dray was the only conveyance at hand upon which it could be placed. As a bag of salt or hogshead of sugar, or a bale of cotton, the great financier of Europe was borne down to the quay. The dray became obstructed by the immense press of drays coming up from the shipping, and the body of Rothschild, the great, was detained for hours amidst the lumber of a noisy commerce! All his millions then could not accelerate his passage to the grave of his fathers.

At that moment his wealth fed half the armies of Europe: it was the base of nearly every political movement, and as his huge person monarchies either "let slip the dogs of war," or called back their panting bloodhounds from the field. The autocrat of the almighty dollar, at whose nod thrones tottered or were established in the old world, little recked he of the poor figure his remains made in leaving England! What a lesson for purse-proud wealth!

Is there no angel of the yellow mines who can infuse a divinity of mercy and benevolence into the metal, as it sleeps in the chambers of the rock, to counteract its power forever with the beautiful purposes of love, to wean it from destruction, and to create it, through all time, to the beginning of nature, to glorious art and the researches of "star-eyed Science!" Can not this ravening lion of power, when unchained from the rock, or let loose from the sunless cavern, be made to become a lamb in meekness, while its elephant shoulders, move on the giant purposes of utility, and make earth a sweet minnie paradise! It is a red, thunderbolt in the hands of vice; it is, in the hands of benevolence, the balm of consolation and the healing of human woes. The one makes it a slave of lawless passion—the other makes it an angel of mercy. With it the one forces the beautiful—the helpless and the confiding simplicity of infancy, where virtue's loveliest flowers lie-ken, and corruption festers in the warm heart of impassioned beauty: with it the other rescues the Magdalen from ruin, builds a refuge where she may hide her poor, outcast head from the storms which Passion rolls back on the erring votaries of pleasure to teach them that God loves virtue and hates vice! Poor wrecked, outcast being! Those bewildered passions implanted in our nature for the life-springs of our highest and purest enjoyments, in thy perverted nature are now careering currents of liquid fire, scorching thy poor heart to a cinder, and charring thy once pure soul to an Ethiop's blackness! Save her, shelter her, ye who have wealth and that richer precious opulence of benevolent philanthropy! Snatch her from the yawning abysms of perdition, ye who build hospitals for sickness, and who tenderly watch over the felon in his dungeon, to lead him through to honor and usefulness.

And what is this wondrous wealth, this Talisman of power for which a crazy and frantic world forever rave and sweat, and moil on through struggle and suffering, which sternest duty never imposes upon any disciple of the virtues? What is it but dust! The yellow gold and the white silver corrode. The rust eats into their substance, and the wild winds scatter that dust amidst nature's uncounted particles. Nor is the gold and silver the only or the greater part of earth's wealth. Paper and ink are the evidences and the representative of the most of that which men value upon earth: rags and lampblack—so perishable by fire or by flood—so wearing away when the wings of Time only wave over them so gently. The Doomsday Book of England is marvelously old, musty, illegible: yet it is the waning evidence of the old aristocratic land tenures and feudal privileges of a thousand years date. Where are the title deeds of the Roman lords, who held the soil of England before Jesus Christ came a babe into this poor world! What a satire upon human wealth to look over the deeds, the indentures, the rent rolls, the cognizances of a father or a grandfather deceased! The yellow, stained paper, the waning ink, show how swift human possessions are fleeting away, as the track of the sea-bird to Tarpa's desert strand!

The irony, so bitter and cruel, which wealth maketh itself wings and flies away, is vividly pictured by the graphic Eugene Sue, in his "Wandering Jew." With the perseverence and craft of Mephistocles, the diabolical Jesuit, Rodin, has followed the wealth he sought through blood and crime. With death and the most terrible suffering he wrestled and overcame all by the mastering power of his will. With the arts of the tempter of souls himself, he pastures the several heirs to the immense inheritance, and makes them victims to death through their own passions, as they are moved by his diabolical machinations: and when the day of claim arrived, and no living heir stood between Rodin and the mighty wealth that had accumulated through ages in the Weird family allied by blood to the "Wandering Jew" when Rodin calls on the custodian of that wealth, ascends with him to the darkened chamber, unappalled sees the embalmed corpses of all the heirs doomed to death by his own devices; with glistening eyes sees the steel casket opened, the immense drafts, *payable by honor* on the most ancient Banking Houses of Europe, counted out to the exact and identical sum sees them placed back again in the steel receptacle: is told they are all his: and, at the moment his nervous and bony fingers are about to gripe the avails of a life's toil and soul's forfeiture, the custodian touches a spring, an indamable composition within the casket ignites—and lo, in blue flame, that immense wealth on paper becomes thin air!

Fiction, as it is, there is genius of sublimity in the picture, and the lesson of the Parable is not in vain!

Even the diamond itself is resolved to charcoal in the flames; but what Alchimy can reinstate that charcoal as a diamond!

[To be continued.]

Godly Desires.

The following extract is from Caughey's Revival Miscellanies. It is the conclusion of his sermon on the "Omnipotence of Faith," on the text, "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." [Mark 11:24.

"Desires," says an old writer, "are the *souls of the mind*. What is it that hurries the poor drunkard to the drunkard's grave, with a velocity swift as time? Why, desire: deep, intense, burning desire: desire hardly surpassed by the damned, as they thirst for the lake of fire. What is it that hurries the thief to plunder his neighbor, to stamp his own character with infamy, and endanger his life? Why, desire for wealth not his own. What is it that works up man to a point when he can commit a crime, the recollection of which chills his blood—a crime that brands him with the foul deed of murder? Why, desire.

"If you desire salvation, then, says Wesley, look for it every day, every hour, every moment. Why not this hour, this moment? Certainly you may look for it now, if you believe it is to be obtained by faith. And by this token you may surely know whether you seek it by faith or by works. If by works, you want something to be done first. You think you must do this or that. Then you are seeking it by works unto this day. If you seek it by faith, and just as you *are*, then expect it now. It is of importance to observe, that there is an inseparable connection between these three points: expect it by *faith*, expect it as you *are*, and expect it *now*. To deny one of them is to deny all of them: to allow one of them is to allow them all. Do you believe we are sanctified by faith? Be true to your principle, and look for the blessing just as you are, neither better nor worse, as a poor sinner that has still nothing to plead but Christ died. John Fletcher says, 'Come, text naked promise by a naked faith.' Deal in naked faith, faith stripped of feeling: with a soft heart, or a hard heart; just such a heart as you have now. If you are seeking to weep more, to get a softer heart, before you come to Christ, then you, till now, are seeking salvation by works. You see the condition God requires—desire, prayer, faith. Desires are the sails of the mind. Have you your sails up? Yes, some of you have. O, my dear brother, you are on the very edge of the fountain. Said the poor woman, 'If I can but touch the hem of his garment, I shall be made whole.' The crowd passes around him. I am weak with the loss of blood; I fear I shall never reach him; I shall die in the attempt. Well, if I tarry here, I die; I can but die. I will make the attempt.' Borne this way and that way, by the waves of the people, now she is being borne nearer and nearer. 'If I can but touch the hem of his garment.' Now, trembling, pale, agitated, she stretches out her hand and touches, and is made whole. Now, sinner, Christ is in the crowd; he is nigh thee; he is passing by thee; touch him, touch him, and live."

In America some years ago, there was an old gentleman who had constructed an electrifying machine. The students from one of the colleges went to his house to see this wonderful machine. He began to wind round and round and round, till the machine was charged with the electric fluid. "Now, my lads," said he, "take hold of each other's hands; now you that stand before there, touch that brass ball." He touched, and sudden as lightning the shock was felt through the whole group. And if ever this promise was charged with *electrifying, galvanizing, strong power*, it is now. What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them! See! see that vessel leaving the port of Liverpool. (Now, don't laugh at my seafaring language.) "Ship ahoy! whither bound?" "New York, sir." "Now York! when do you expect to get there, captain?" "Good vessel, sir, fair wind: I expect a short voyage." "Why, man, you have not a rag of sail up. I'll tell you where you'll get if you don't take care; you'll get to the bottom. Now, here comes another vessel: 'Ship ahoy!' whither bound?" "New York sir." "New York!' when do you expect to arrive there, captain?" "Look aloft, sir, the compass stands direct to a point, fair wind and a fine breeze." How finely she's rigged—mainsail, topsail, top-gallant sail! See how she bounds on before the breeze! The desires are the sails of the mind. Have you got your sails up? Yes, yes, bless God! I see many of you have many of you in the gallery there, and many of you below there, have your sails up. Come

"Blow, breeze, blow a gale of grace!"

"Now, let all get down before the Lord; all of you in the gallery there, and all of you below. Now, 'What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.' It is not a cold, lifeless trust, but a good, bold, hearty venture on Christ. I can not doubt the truths of my Lord: I can as soon doubt his divinity as his truth: I can as soon doubt his Godhead as his veracity. 'What preparation,' says one, 'is necessary?' 'What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.' God can not lie. I will *die* rather that doubt my God. God is not a man, that he should lie. The devil does not care a rush for a Christian believing that God is able, willing, waiting and anxious to sanctify the soul. Nor does he care for him believing that God will do it some time. Nor it is faith in the present tense that the devil dreads—believing that God does just now do it. This simply and fully taking God at his word is the great spell. Come, my dear brother! come, my dear sister! don't be afraid to step into the sea to Jesus, as Peter did. Hark! he bids you meet him. Now step, so to speak, on the naked promise, and the Spirit and the blood will fully cleanse. If ever my God was here, he is here now. Touch the promise—touch the hem of his garment. I know some of you are touching. He is saving some of you; I know my God is saving some of you. Let your inmost soul cry out—

"Tis done—thou dost this moment save;
With full salvation bless;
Redeem'd upon Thy throne I leave,
And spotless love and peace.

"What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

St. Paul.

That the Gospel is the power of God is proven from the supernatural effects that have followed its proclamation. The human heart, which is "deceitful and desperate" and a moral embodiment of "enmity against God," has, under the divinely transforming and remedying power of Christianity, been made to possess and to exemplify all the lovely characteristics of that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.

The Gospel (we suppose) might have been made such an instrument in the hands of Omnipotence, as irresistibly to have compelled the belief and practice of mankind, without employing the agency of either angels or men: but this would have been destructive of our moral agency, one of all those mutual dependencies and sociabilities by which man is bound to man.

The Gospel is the wisdom, as well as the power of God: this is seen not only in the solution of that awful mystery, and in the answering of that most momentous of all questions, How can God be just and yet the justifier of the sinner: but in all those nice adjustments and adaptations which we behold and admire in the working and application of the Gospel!

When we take a survey of the social and intellectual aspects of human society, an almost infinitely variegated scenery of necessities and circumstances is presented. Now it is in adapting the agencies of the Gospel to all those necessities and varied circumstances, that the wisdom of God is most eminently and wondrously displayed. There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit, and there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God that "worketh all in all." This multiform and varied manifestation of the wisdom of God in the Gospel, is no where more conspicuous than in the calling of men of variod gifts and varied social position, to the work of the ministry. The adaptedness of Gospel agencies to peculiar times and peculiar necessities, was strikingly evinced in the call of Saul of Tarsus to be a "witness and a minister" of Jesus Christ. Prior to the call of St. Paul to preach Jesus and the Resurrection, no man of profound ability and varied learning had yet appeared before the world as the advocate of the Messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth. The pride of the philosopher and the lofty confidence of the learned would forever have prevented their hearing "the truth as it is in Jesus" from the unlearned and the unknown. To arrest the attention, compel the respect and silence the sneering objections of such as were too self-confident and proud to hear or be influenced by men of humbler claims, Paul was no doubt called to the work.

Tarsus, the birth-place of St. Paul, was only second to Athens and Alexandria in its literary claims and the polish and refinement of its population. From this seat of learning St. Paul was sent to Jerusalem, and brought up at the feet of one of the most eminent doctors of the law, and learned in all the wisdom and tradition of his fathers.

So varied were the abilities and acquirements, and so abundant the labors of this first and most far-traveled of all the apostles, that a modern writer, of no mean ability, thus said "that of all the great men the great that ever lived, perhaps St. Paul was the greatest." Certainly he was

"One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die."

His great powers were not given for kingdoms, nor continents, but for a world, and for all eternities. His great [illegible] and high attainments, well adapted him to grapple with and successfully put to silence the learned doctors of Judea, the philosophers of Athens and the master-spirits of Rome, and every where to call forth and impress the higher and more cultivated classes of society.

St Paul is the greatest missionary whose labors have blessed and built up the Church—and though a thousand and eight hundred years have rolled away, his peerless names still stands highest and brightest on the archives of immortal fame. On the broad fields of Europe, Asia and Africa, he scattered, with a liberal and unwearied hand, the seeds of Eternal life. On the battlement of the most renowned and proudest cities of his time, he first planted the standard of the Cross. As an embassador from the Eternal Throne, he passed through civilized and savage lands, negotiating with immortal minds the momentous interests of eternal life and eternal death. And yet with all his great abilities and abundant labors, he was, like his Master, thinly clad and coarsely fed: he had no foot of land, "no cottage in the wilderness;" he "counted all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord," and wherever he toiled and perilled, on the land or the sea, he constantly proclaimed and wrote it high upon his banner: "God forbid that I shall glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."

Hannibal and Napoleon, on their march to the conquest of Italy, scaled the frozen Alps, but Paul the Apostle scaled the more inaccessible alps of the human soul, to win its affections to the Saviour, and gather immortal laurels to wreath about the Redeemer's Cross.

Paul's history was alike laborious and eventful. He was often "troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." He walked by faith, as seeing Him that is invisible, "praying without ceasing, rejoicing ever more, and in every thing giving thanks."

Armed with the whole armor of God, he endured hardness as a good soldier, never casting away the shield of his confidence, but was faithful even unto death, and died attesting that he had fought a good fight and had kept the faith: was ready to depart, believing that when his earthly house dissolved, he had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

J. B. WAKELY.

New Orleans, March, 1852.

Losses by Religion.

Near London there dwelt an old couple. In early life they had been poor; but the husband became a Christian, and God blessed their industry, and they were living in a comfortable retirement, when a stranger called on them to ask their subscription to a charity. The old lady had less religion than her husband, and still hankered after some of the Sabbath carnings and easy shillings which Thomas had forfeited from regard to the law of God. So when the visitor asked their contributions she interposed, and said, "Why, sir, we have lost a deal by religion since we first began: my husband knows that very well. Have we not, Thomas?" After a solemn pause, Thomas answered, "Yes, Mary, we have. Before I got religion, Mary, I had an old slouched hat, a tattered coat, and mended shoes and stockings, but I have lost them long ago. And, Mary, you know that, poor as I was, I had a habit of getting drunk and quarreling with you: and that you know I have lost." And then I had a burdened conscience and a wicked heart, and ten thousand guilty fears; but all are lost, completely lost, and like a mill stone, cast into the deepest sea. And, Mary, you have been a loser too, though not so great a loser as myself. Before we got religion, Mary, you had a washing tray, in which you washed the hive; but since then you have lost your washing tray. And you had a gown and bonnet much the worse for wear; but you have lost them long ago. And you had many an aching heart concerning me at times; but those you happily have lost. And I could even wish that you had lost as much as I have lost; for what we lose for religion will be an everlasting gain."

The inventory of losses by religion runs thus: a bad character, a guilty conscience, a troublesome temper, sundry evil habits, and a set of wicked companions. The inventory of blessings gained by religion includes all that is worth having in time and eternity.

[Hamilton.

A THING LARGER THAN GOD.—Robert Hall once wrote the word of God on a small slip of paper, showed it to a friend, and asked whether he could see it. He replied, "Yes." He then covered the word with a guinea, and again asked, "Can you see it?" and was answered "No." He did this to show his friend how easy it is for the world to shut out of the mind a sight and sense of God. A very small object placed immediately before the eye will prevent it from seeing the sun. This object, thus placed, does not extinguish its light, nor destroy its existence; it is still in the heavens, diffusing its light through the whole solar system, though the eye of this solitary individual does not see it. He may imagine that the object near his eye is larger than the sun, but still it is a very small particle of matter. The love of gold may so fill the mind that there is no place left in it for the great God of the universe. In the view of such a mind a guinea is larger than God. This fact furnishes the following query: Does the world, or God hold the highest place in our hearts? Which is the largest, a guinea, or God? [Pur. Rec.

One of the most powerful poisons known is nicotine. Twelve drops applied to the tongue of a dog has caused death in two minutes. Nicotine is extracted from tobacco.

How to Make a Sermon.

Mr. Editor: Once, after having vexed my soul near the close of the week, with concentinual reflection and painful anxiety about an appropriate subject upon which to prepare a discourse for the coming Sabbath, I found, one morning, in my Bible, the following from the hand of my help *meet*, upon the subject, "How to make it easy to write sermons."

"First, think of the lukewarm professor, bringing disgrace upon the cause of Christ, by an ungodly walk and conversation; his *need* of spiritual life; how many souls are stumbling over him into perdition, who, otherwise, *might* be saved.

"Next, think of the bleeding Saviour, thus brought into disrepute by these false witnesses; his groans on Calvary, while bearing the burden of our sins; of his meek resignation to his Father's will; of his forgiving spirit, which extends even to us: of his anxiety and love for the souls of sinners. Then think of those who are bringing hell into souls, by scoffing at his dying love; and how many are perishing around us every day, because they neither know nor care any thing about the right way.

"Last of all, remember God saves just such souls through the labors of his servants. To save a soul from death! Is it not worth many, many sermons! Then sing, 'My faith looks up to Thee,' etc.

I need not tell the effect of these few lines upon my own mind, nor that I have kept them for frequent perusal, under similar circumstances. By inquiry, I find that many others are sometimes similarly affected, in view of Sabbath day services. It seems to me some reflections like the above can not fail of being a complete antidote to this disease, if faithfully applied. Strange as it may seem, the glorious and all-important subjects with which the Christian minister has to deal, fail sometimes to furnish a ready theme to inspire his heart and loose his tongue! But it is only when he closes the avenues to his soul. Let these be open, and the Bible, eternity and the human soul, in its present condition and its destiny furnish themes that crowd upon his soul for utterance.

Christian Fellowship.

The eccentric Rowland Hill used to say, that when Churchmen and Dissenters, Presbyterians and Independents, Methodists and Quakers, should unite and hold prayer meetings together, the devil would no longer wait for the mighty angel to come down from heaven to bind him in the bottomless pit, but would run away and hide there, of his own accord, and for very despair shut himself up a thousand years! Blessed be God! the holy Scriptures encourage us to hope for the day when Christians of different denominations shall meet and recognize each other on the broad platform of evangelical faith and holiness—when the scales of bigotry shall fall from their eyes, and the mists of prejudice shall be dissipated by the sweet beams and breezes of charity; and all who call themselves Christians shall cease to despise and persecute one another for slight differences of opinion in matters not fundamental, and

"Each heart shall quit its prison in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest;"

and the senseless cry, "I am of Paul," "I am of Peter," "I am of Apollos," shall give place to the grand catholic confession, "We are of Christ!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"I Would Not Live Always."

O! who would here forever live,
When heaven has so much more to give,
Of true immortal bliss?
Where tears will all be wiped away,
The mind no more to grief a prey,
Felt in a world like this!

To-day we may with friends be blest,
With warm affections be caressed—
To-morrow they may die.
Our hearts with grief may then be filled,
And all our fond affections chilled,
And tears bedim the eye.

Our prospects may look bright and clear,
And not a cloud in Heaven appear,
While we, with joy elate,—
May feel that we shall grasp the prize
Held out to fascinate the eyes
In fancy's blinded state.

Alas! how quick the scene is changed,
And all our plans of life deranged,
By adverse winds which blow.
Prostrate before the tempest breath,
Our prospects are laid low by death,
While waves of sorrow flow.

Youth, with its fair and polished brow,
May sit with joy, securely now,
While health is on the cheek;
But ah! when sickness bows the head,
And all the rose to bloom is fled,
Then truth begins to speak.

Trust not to any hope of earth,
It has no true, intrinsic worth,
For all must pass away:
A phantom's all that we can grasp,
If we attempt in it to clasp
Pleasures which here decay.

O! how desirable that life,
Free from the cares of worldly strife,
In this poor land of dreams—
To taste Heaven's own true blessedness,
With beauty's charms of loveliness,
'Mid never fading scenes.

Louisiana, 1852. S. B. T.

An economical application of time brings behind-hand method, and enables us to drive our business, instead of our business driving us.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Missionary Reports.

German Missions.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, South.

Dear Brother in Christ: Duty calls me again to give a Report of the German Missions in New Orleans. In the providence of God, it falls to my lot to labor for the fifth year in the first German Mission in this City. Various have been the trials through which we had to pass in the four years that are past; were it not that a high hand and a strong arm had supported us, we should not have been able to pass unhurt through all, and still stand.

It is not an easy matter to labor as a Missionary in this City. It is not only not fashionable here to attend Church and preaching on Sunday, as it is in the Eastern and Western cities, but just the reverse. If the generality of people do leave off working on Sundays, then they must needs go to spend the Sabbath in visiting the theatres, circuses, and ballrooms, which are on these days, during the Winter season, in full blast. The house of God is the last thing that the crowd thinks of. Those, therefore, that are hungering and thirsting for the word of Life, are the least number.

Another disadvantage is the fluctuant state of the population. During the winter season, we generally have a dense population, among whom are many that love the Sanctuary of the Lord. At every winter season, therefore, we have an ingathering of members; but as soon as the spring arrives, off they move again; so that when the time summer sets fairly in, we are dwindled down again to a small number. In our operations we move on rather slowly; yet we move safely on Gospel ground. We can not report of sweeping revivals, where, in a few weeks, hundreds are converted and gathered into the Church; but we are trying, by the help of God's spirit, to keep His work constantly alive among us—we are steadily in the progressive.

Our meetings are generally well attended; our Sabbath Schools are prospering and increasing; Our class meetings are not only a *must-be-so*, because it is a part of the economy of the Church, but a means of grace for the greater part of our members. It is true, there are some that would most willingly have done them away; others, also, that attend our meetings regularly every Sabbath, would willingly join our Church, were it not that they then would have to go to the class meeting. A number of such have attended on my ministry these four years, and are still attending; but they cannot join on account of our class meetings, and for their accommodation we cannot alter our rules.

The first mission is still in a prospering condition. The preacher and the members have, after four years congregating together, not lost their love nor their respect for each other. The Society is in peace and harmony sweetly joined, all striving to enter in at the narrow gate. The number of members in the Society is, at present, 60. I have, during the past year, received 32 on probation; and yet, with all that, we have, by removals, decreased in number. The financial state of this Mission is encouraging. There has been raised in the Mission, during the last year, $903 53. Part of this money was spent in liquidating a debt of $746 00, and the rest was spent in the Mission for Church purposes. $40 00 have been collected in monthly Missionary prayer meetings; $4 40 for the Bishop; $2 50 Conference collection; $4 85 for the Bible cause; $10 for Tracts.

After we shall have built a new Church, for which we have the finest prospect now, we flatter ourselves that, by the smiles of Heaven, we shall grow up into a large society, which, in a few years more, will be fully able to support its own minister. The Sabbath School connected with this Mission, is in a well managed and prospering state. From 50 to 60 children attend the school. It has four officers; eight male and five female teachers; all of whom are zealously engaged in this, their labor of love. There are about 150 books in the library. There was collected during the year, in money, for this school, $64.

The second Mission has been growing during the last year beyond our expectation. Bro. Paule, the Missionary, is appointed to it the third year. He has had great and hard trials in his labors; and many, under the same circumstances, would have given up in despair, but not Bro. Paule, His motto is: "Lord, let me prosper or die." The society numbers 42 members, all united and well disciplined. $234 were raised in the Mission during the year—all of which was spent on the Mission for Church purposes. $30 were collected Missionary money, in their monthly prayer meetings; $2 50 for the Bishop, and $4 Conference collection—no Church debt.

The Sunday School connected with this Mission has three officers and ten teachers, and about fifty children attend the School. They have about 78 books in Library. Money collected for the school, $17. This school is in a healthy and prosperous state.

The Third Mission has not been as prosperous during the last year as we could have wished; but still we have not labored in vain. Brother Maas is appointed to it as a Missionary; a young man prudent and pious. He has good prospects at present. Several of the Society gave us much trouble; after we had borne with them long we, disposed of them: since that several have been converted, and others are earnestly groaning for ddiverance from sin. At the close of last year, this Mission numbered thirty-two members had two Sunday Schools, four officers, and eight teachers, sixty children in attendanse, seventy books in Library, and collected seventeen dollars for Sunday School purposes. Also raised in the Mission $66 95, all of which was spent for the Mission; $9 40 were raised for Missionary money; $5 55 for the Bishop; $4 40 Conference collection. Lafayette was connected with it, but is now joined to the first Mission, as it is more easy to supply it this.

Your Missionaries have been cheered up and encouraged at the last session of our Conference. They have learned that the M. E. Church, South, is not cold and indifferent towards the stranger that comes among them. We look forward with pleasing anticipations to the time when the German missions in this city shall occupy as prominent a position as they do in Cincinnati, or in St. Louis, or any where else. There are Germans enough here to work upon; 40,000 is the lowest number, which is swelled from year to year by continual immigration. Only let us have one good Church built in the first place, and paid for, and the second will not long be behind in being built. I bless God, for the fine prospect we have, of soon erecting our long wished, and long talked of Church for this Mission. You, dear brother Sehon, have given us the start at once. The Lord bless you abundantly for your visit to us here. Be assured, we will pray for you.

Having been requested by Brother Keener, and Brother McTyeire to visit the Alabama Conference with them, I improved my short stay in Mobile, in laboring among my German brethren there. The number of the Society is small yet: there are now about twelve members. Brother Carl Herwig is appointed by the Presiding Elder to serve the Mission this present year. They labor under a very great disadvantage: they have no meeting-house at all; the place where they hold their meetings in, is too bad, the people will not go into it. Mobile is a prominent place for a German Mission. It is my serious impression that if something more was done for that Mission, it promises a glorious harvest. It is true, it has met with some failures, but this is no reason that it should be neglected. There are about 4000 Germans in Mobile, 300 families of them are Protestants. I know of no place to which I would more willingly go as a German Missionary than to Mobile. There is no other German Church in the place as yet of any kind, and there are a great many Germans that would hail the day when the M. E. Church, South, would build a German Church, for that would be a token to them of stability. Oh that the whole Church would pray the Lord of the Harvest to send laborers into these fields.

John M. Hoper.

New Orleans, March 4, 1852.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 13.

The Progress Party in Religion.

There is something of severe truth as well as severe sarcasm in the followiag paragraph. It closes a letter we received yesterday from a Methodist Preacher of "olden time." He has long been a watchman on the walls of Zion, and though of the "olden time," his pulpit strength copes with the strongest of this day. Let the Church ponder over it.

* * * * * * *

"My religious prospects here don't suit my notions; but they are not utterly dark. The Church and the world, in these days, are in such close alliance and easy relations, that my old stereotyped mind can no longer be trusted as a type of Christianity. This is the day of progress; and the progress party in the Church have left me far behind. I am still creeping on with the class meeting and prayer meeting party. But the new type—easy chair class of our people—never make any sacrifice of ease or indulgence; and if they got to heaven on the basis of the religion they are living upon, many of us are doing works of supererogation.

Yours Truly,"

L. P.

Minutes of Louisiana Conference.

The publication of these minutes has been delayed, as before announced, in order to procure certain documents necessary to their completion. They are now presented under a very neat form and judicious arrangement, in a compass of 39 pages. The statistical and other informatiou here furnished, is indispensable to every member of the Conference and ought to be in the hands of every member of the Church. Presiding Elders' and Preachers' orders will be filled at the Advocate office—as they are here deposited. Persons ordering a supply of the minutes will do well to order *not less* than 25—as they cannot be sent by mail, unless at great expense and prepaid. Please be specific as to addresses, and what place and whose care the package must be sent to.

A Sanctified Pen.

Do the thinking men, the praying men, the working men of this day need be told that it is their *duty* to write? And not to write anything, but to *sanctify* their pens: to record facts that have a quickening, elevating effect upon grovelling humanity: to trace thoughts for the million readers—instructive and such in their moral bearing, that dying they would not wish to blot a line. We are fallen upon peculiar times, and they that would be useful must *adapt* their means to the age we live in, as well as to the end we aim at.

"I fancy," says the Rev. Edward Irving, that if the spirit of God were to choose out twelve men from the house of God, with whom to finish the great work of converting men, *especially the men of this country*, and for that purpose were, as a second Pentecost, to bestow upon them special gifts, the gift of writing powerfully would be the chief one; and the ability to write powerfully seems to me a greater accomplishment of a soldier of Christ than the ability to preach powerful discourses. The one sends a dart, which, though well directed, may fly wide of the mark, and having once spent its strength, is useless forever; the other is the ancient catapulta, which will discharge you a thousand darts at once in a thousand different directions; and it hath an apparatus for making more darts, so that it can continue to discharge them forever. To use this most powerful of intellectual moral instruments in the service of God, is a noble inabition, which should possess the soul of every Christian. He doth in a manner multiply his soul thereby, and give to his ideal thoughts a local habitation and a name."

New Paper.—The "Christian Telegraph" is the name of a moral and religious paper, published at Atlanta, Ga., by Rev. B. S. Anderson, of the Methodist Protestant Church. The first number is a very fair sheet

Conference Action on Missions.

The Louisiana Conference, though small in numbers and among the youngest of Southern Conferences, has ample resources within her bounds and should not be behind in the Missionary spirit, which now signally characterises the Church, and we hope will not. Liberal things have been devised for the present year. This is an item of the Minutes which we give in advance of their issuance, as too early a start cannot be made in the work. One or two churches have raised their apportionment *already*.

Q. XVIII.—What is the action of the Conference in relation to Missions?

A. 1. The Conference Missionary appointment for 1852.

In order that the Missionaries of the M. E. Church South, to China, the Indian tribes, the Germans, California, the Slaves, and the Poor districts of the work, may be sustained and the Missions enlarged proportionably to the increasing interest of the Church in the cause of Missions, and the urgent demands of our Missionaries to be reinforced and supported by the Church at home; and that, for these purposes, we may greatly increase the Missionary collections of this Conference:

Resolved, That this Conference raise the sum of $4,280 for the Missions of the Church South, for the year 1852.

Resolved, that we apportion to the different Stations and Circuits, in proportion to their ability and numbers the above sum in amounts as hereafter stated.

Resolved, That the amount put down by the Conference to each Station or Circuit, shall be apportioned to its different societies in proportion to their several abilities, by the Presiding Elder of the District, and the members of the first or the second Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Resolved, That, in order to aid the Circuits and Stations in collecting their apportionment, the P. Elder and P. in Charge form Missionary Societies, and Sabbath School Missionary Societies, and also appoint and hold two-days Missionary Meetings, at which sermons shall be preached, and collections taken up, and prayers offered for the cause of Missions.

NEW ORLEANS DIST. MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENT.

McGehee Chargo	$300 00
Felicity street	300 00
Moreau street	100 00
Wesley and Soule Chapels	100 00
German Missions	100 00
New Orleans Circuit	25 00
Plaquemine	150 00
Thibodaux	50 00
Donaldsonville	30 00
Houma	50 00
Napoleonville	30 00
	$1235 00

BATON ROUGE DIST. MISSION'Y APPORTIONMENT.

Baton Rouge	$150 00
Lake Providence	100 00
Point Coupee	50 00
Water Proof	150 00
St. Joseph's	60 00
Richmond and Madison	100 00
Monticello	60 00
	$670 00

OPELOUSAS DIST. MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENT.

Opelousas	$150 00
Franklin and Pattersonville	150 00
New Iberia	100 00
Chicot	100 00
Hawe Creek	50 00
Alexandria	125 00
	$675 00

MONROE DIST. MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENT.

Menroe	$100 00
Bastrop	100 00
Farmerville	100 00
Homer	100 00
Jackson	150 00
Columbia	100 00
Trinity	100 00
Bœuff Prairie Circuit	50 00
	$800 00

SHREVEPORT DIST. MISSION'Y APPORTIONMENT.

Shreveport	$150 00
Caddo	200 00
Mansfield	200 00
North Bosier	25 00
Natchitoches and Natchitoches Circuit	75 00
Red River	100 00
Minden and South Bosier	150 00
	$900 00

Total Missionary Appor. for 1852.. $4280 00

Reading Room of Centenary Institute, Alabama.—We learn from a letter of the 1st March, that a "Reading Room and Library Association" has lately been formed by the students of Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Alabama. An exhibition of a most commendable spirit and literary taste and enterprise.

Roll On.—The following cheering notice we clip from the Southern Mirror, of the 4th instant, published at the seat of Centenary College, Louisiana, and within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference. We take it as an indication of the Missionary ball in motion. The Alabama wave should roll this year over Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, *and on*:

"A Missionary meeting was held in the M. Church in this place on last Sabbath, the result of which, in collection and pledges amounted to something *more than three hundred dollars*. Knowing the size of the congregation and something of the pecuniary affairs of the members of the congregation, we must say this was most liberal. It it was not done alone by the few who are rich, but by all; the young, the old, the rich, the poor, the ministry and layity, all doing something, and many of them liberal indeed.

Remittances.—Bills of small denomination, though good at home, depreciate very rapidly as they travel abroad. We are led perpetrate this very dull and self-evident propositiun in finance, because we have received in payment of subscription a few bank notes for 50 cents, and even so low as 25 cents, *utterly unavailable*.

Protestantism in Mid-Europe.—The Church of Prussia is the only Protestant Church in mid-Europe. Existing in the midst of Catholicism, hardly having a predominance even in its own territory, and surrounded by the Greek and Romish communions, it has acquired a very peculiar character.

Methodist Press.

Day of Fasting.—The five Bishops of the M. E. Church, North, have published in the Advocate and Journal of the 26th ult., a recommendation to the ministers and members to observe Friday, the 2d day of April next, as a day of fasting and prayer in view of the General Conference about to convene:

"That God would vouchsafe to the General Conference the spirit of wisdom and meekness, and holiness, that in all their deliberations they may seek, and reach, such conclusions, and adopt such regulations, as shall conduce to the peace, spiritualty, and rapid extension of the Church, and be promotive of the glory of God."

We doubt not many earnest prayers will be offered up to the Head of the Church in the Southern Section of Methodism in behalf of the deliberations of so large and important a body of Christian ministers.

The St. Louis Ch. Advocate.—Doctor M'Anally puts out an excellent Church paper. We regret to see, from his last editorial, that the enterprise is *rubbing the bottom* in getting through the first year. But serving so large and important religious interests to the West, as it does, and directed with ability, and withal favorably located, it must succeed. We suggest that our brethren in St. Louis materially erred in not starting out with, and sticking to the *cash* plan. Our readers will join heartily with the editor in the following paragraph:

"That a paper devoted to the interest of the Methodist Church ought to be sustained in this city none will deny. With one exception, this is the largest city in the bounds of the Church, South; and with the exception of New Orleans it exercises an influence over a larger extent of country than any other city in the bounds of the Southern branch of the Church. And that such a paper will be well sustained here in the end we have no doubt."

The Northern Agitation.—Both editors of the N. and L. Advocate present well digested views on different aspects of the present lay movements, North. Dr. M., on the main subject, Mutual Rights, takes position and argues to it:

"Upon a careful analysis of the polity of the M. E. Church, we are impressed with the beauty, efficiency and harmony of the system, and are thoroughly convinced that the rights and privileges of the laity and ministry are mutually guarded and protected."

Dr. P. takes a striking relative view of the matter:

"One of the strong arguments, in former days, against the erecting of a separate and distinct ecclesiastical connection, was the fear of changes in the organic law of the Church, and that the discipline would be unsafe in other hands. How does the process of passing events demonstrate that subject now! Let the North answer for itself, in the following extract, which we are permitted to take from a private letter, written by one of the first ministers of the M. E. Church, North: 'I believe,' says he, 'you will be the only true Methodist Episcopal Church in a few years, if our people keep on innovating.' The writer of this letter is an itinerant, and now fills one of the most important and responsible stations in the Northern connection. It is addressed to a brother minister in the South."

Correction.—A correspondent in Zion's Herald gives the latest news about the slaveholding P. E. elected to the General Conference from W. Virginia. This correspondent, after denying the statement, (which we believe has not been questioned before, and which was made by a writer in the Boston as well as Richmond paper) presents the delegate elect himself as saying in writing:

"You inquire, 'Is the Rev. Mr. Titchenell, Presiding Elder of the Clarksburg District, and delegate to the next General Conference, a *slaveholder*?' I answer, *no*, emphatically, no! Neither in *theory* nor in *fact*, nor do I ever intend to be."

Baptism—New Book.—The Richmond Advocate continues its able strictures upon Dr. Howell's "Evils of Infant Baptism." Dr. Summers has concluded his upon same subject in the S. C. Advocate. They are to form the Appendix of the New Book which the Church is expecting, and which will, doubtless be a book for the times. The Editor thus speaks of the MS. which he has examined:

"Dr. Summers has in readiness for the press a work which is the result of many years' patient examination of the subject of Baptism. The nature, perpetuity, subjects, administrator, mode, and use of Baptism, are discussed in a systematic and elaborate style of argumentation and illustration. We have had the pleasure to examine the work in manuscript, and frankly give it as our opinion that it will be worthy to be put among the text-books of the Church, on a subject which is made to occupy a very prominent place in the religious world now-a-days, by the strenuous and unceasing efforts of immersionists to disseminate their peculiar views."

Revs. D. B. Leyne and E. B. Lockley.—We have received from these Missionaries a letter addressed to the members of the Alabama Conference, and written on leaving Havana. It seems to have been delayed quite out of time—dated 31st of January—and then to have taken an elbow route, *via* New York, instead of coming directly. They have our thanks for the very hearty and complimentary things said touching the kindness of their reception and entertainment while in the Crescent City. We subjoin, at this time, as being of interest, the postscript, which is in confirmation of what has already extensively obtained as a serious charge against this Nuvigation Company:

"Great imposition has been practiced on the passengers of the Empire City, by her commander, Capt. Lewis, in transferring us to the Philadelphia, to await the arrival of the Georgia. Instead of being shipped from the Empire, on the Georgia, according to contract, we were subjected to the inconvenience of being down to sleep, wherever we could, without pallet, blanket, or any sleeping accommodation, though we paid for state rooms in the first cabin. The officers on this line of boats are dead to all feelings for the passengers: politeness they have never known, or have entirely forgotten. They take pleasure in offering indignity to all sects and ages. It requires much grace to bear so much insult. Will the Church papers please copy this! If the secular press will also copy we think they will do some service to the travelers to the West. We are variously estimated on board, from ten to thirteen hundred passengers.

Literary Notices.

The Christian Sacraments. By Rev. Orceneth Fisher. Published by J. Ball. New Orleans: 1852. 18mo. pp. 240.

The author is a prominent member of the East Texas Conference. The preface informs us that the first edition of this work was hastily prepared and published to meet an emergency—from which the present revised edition has proceeded, enlarged and suited in its form for general use and preservation. It disenses, in an excellent spirit and with much fairness and perspicuity, the nature, design, mode and subjects of Baptism, and also the nature, proper use, perpetuity and proper subjects of the Lord's Supper. The style adopted is that of catechism, and seems particularly to have in view the youth of the land. The author well observes: "First impressions are most lasting, and an error once imbibed is very hard to be eradicated. If our children, *while they are children*, were properly catechized upon the various points of controversial theology, we should have very little to fear on that point in after life. But it is to be feared there is among us a culpable neglect in this thing. The points in controversy we deem *non essential*, and therefore let them slide, until the enemy comes along and magnifies our non essential into all important subjects: the wrong side of the question is presented; our children become bewildered; their faith is unsettled; they falter; they are gone! We may mourn over our children; for they may never return to us."

Perhaps some will differ from Mr. F. when he includes *seekers* as proper subjects of baptism with regenerated believers and infants. Of course, in all the points at issue between Methodists and others, he is, out and out, Methodist. The Q. and A. kept up through the book do not prevent the connection of clear and forcible argument. We hail always with peculiar satisfaction a book arising in this section of the Church. The author and the publisher have both done a good part by the book. For sale by J. Ball.

Exposition of the Apocalypse. In a series of Lectures. By Orr Scott, Evangelist of the Methodist Church. Marietta, Ohio. M. W. Dodd. New York: 1851. 12mo., pp. 437.

It is the consent of all who *study* the Revolutions that their meaning may be ascertained, satisfactorily, to a greater extent than is at first conceived possible. The author gives one more definite ideas, if not more correct, than many writers on the Apocalypse. He has constructed and appended to the book a very ingenious chart, marking off the chronology in longitudinal columns, and representing leading events starting or ending in them. The reader, if he enlarges not his critical and exegetical knowledge of this portion of the Bible, will not fail of this spiritual benefit: he will have higher and nobler conceptions of what the Church of God is, and the stupendous vastness of the plans which God is carrying forward by it and for it. For sale by J. Ball.

Examples of Life and Death. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. New York: C. Scribner, 1852. 16 mo. pp. 300.

A charming little volume by a writer not excelled in her sphere. The 24 subjects selected are of various ages, sex, attainment, professions.

"Lo! all mankind are students;—how to live
And how to die, their two great lessons still."

Homœopathy; an Examination of its Doctrines and evidences. By W. Hooker, M. D. New York: C. Scribner. 12 mo. pp. 149.

This is a Prize Essay and altogether readable to other than professional men. It treats homœopathy as a delusion—a great absurdity. For sale by J. Ball.

Methodist Pulpit—Professor Deems.

The last number is promptly to hand. Contents: A well written Sermon by Rev. W. Spillman, M. D.—local preacher, Columbus, Miss.; Editorial Miscellany; Prof. D. gives us a strong article on lay representation—*pro*.

Ladies' Repository—Dr. Tefft.

Chain of Sacred Wonders—Dr. Latta.

These very agreeable visitors are all come—the latest due.

The Holy Bible; illustrated by maps and engravings. J. Ball. Phila.: 1850.

The publisher has laid on our table a copy of his excellent edition. It has been highly spoken of by the best judges. The maps of sacred geography are among its valuable peculiarities—the marginal references clear and copious. Gilt, binding and clasping rich and substantial. Fine for present making.

Blackwood, for February. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

Contents—Duke of Marlborough;
My Novel, or Varieties of English Life;
A Canter to California;
Struggles for Fame and Fortune;
Longfellow's Golden Legend;
Bull Fights, in pictures;
Cupid in the Cabinet;
The Old Soldier;
Results of Revolution in Europe.

The author of "Golden Legend" is put, beyond comparison, at the head of American poets, and may be considered an equal competitor for the palm with any of the younger poets of Great Britain."

Homestead Exemption.—A homestead Exemption bill has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, securing the person intending to take the benefit of it, as he has intended before the Deputy or executing

A. B. Society—Agent's Report.

Bro. McTyeire: I ought to have embraced an earlier opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, handed to me by yourself, at the late session of the Louisiana Conference, for the American Bible Society:

Shreveport, per Rev. L. Parker	$5 40
Caddo, H. H. Read	36 25
Mansfield, A. E. Goodwyn	31 20
Trinity, E. W. Griswold	1 00
Vermilionville, H. A. Morse	7 75
New Orleans, J. M. Hofer	4 85
Franklin, P. M. Goodwyn	7 70
Columbia, M. Davies	1 00

In addition to the above, I have received the following from other sources, from the same benevolent institution:

Col. V. P. Winder, Terrebonne, La.	$25 00
H. N. Smith and lady, Woodville, Mi.	60 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Fort, Bayon Sara	30 00
C. L. Mathews, Esq., do	30 00

I have received on subscription for the Bible House in New Orleans, the following:

T. H. McManus, Jackson, La		$30 00
C. W. Eason,	"	25 00
Mrs. E. Keller,	" paid	5 00
R. S. Vaughn,	"	5 00
Mrs. E. L. Singleterry,	"	5 00
Col. D. Pipes, Sr., Clinton, La.,	paid	20 00
William Silliman,	" paid	25 00
A. D. Palmer,	"	100 00
H. H. Knox,	"	5 00
Cannon Melson,	"	5 00
Elizabeth Kent,	"	5 00
Charles Trotter,	"	5 00
Mrs. H. Overton,	"	5 00
Wm. East,	"	25 00
Wm. Sandle, Jackson, La		25 00
F. D. Higginbotham, Clinton, La		5 00

I regret exceedingly that I have not been able to accomplish more in this great and good work. My extreme debility has prevented.

Some of the persons in Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, who became life members of the Am. Bible Society twelve months ago, I regret to learn, have not yet received their certificates. The fault, however, has been none of mine. I remitted the money promptly, and directed the certificates to be sent accordingly. Will those who have not received them, be good enough to let me know, by letter, at New Orleans? I will have the matter attended to without further delay. Persons writing to me at New Orleans will please direct their letters to the care of W. H. Foster, Esq.

E. H. Hatcher,
March 1, 1852. Ag't Am. B. Society.

Bible Cause in Montgomery, Alabama.

Bro. McTyeire: I have caught upon idle pen to drop you a few lines touching the Bible cause in Montgomery. Dr. Styles has been with us several days, and has been hard at work preaching the Gospel and pleading for the Bible; and he has not pleaded in vain. Many noble hearts have responded to the call, and have determined to have a Bible house in Montgomery. Why, sir, the house is built and paid for, and situated in one of the most business parts of the city. It is a beautiful brick building, long, high and airy. This building cost, it is said, $15,000. It is a present from Mr. Abner McGehee to the Bible Society here—he is a member of the Methodist P. Church, and a brother to him of Mississippi, the man whose liberality is so known abroad. Mr. A. McGehee has not only given the above build'ng to the society here, but he has been busy in circulating among the people to raise subscriptions to purchase Bibles, and his efforts and those of others have raised several thousand dollars; so that there will be an immediate purchase of Bibles. God be praised for the prosperity of the cause in Montgomery. The agents, Rev. T. P. C. Sheiman and Rev. S. Pilley, will have an eye to the building up of this establishment, in collections through the State.

Yours Truly,
C. D. Oliver.

Officers Bible Society.—Elbert Holt, President; W. Boll, Treasurer; Richard Jones, Secretary; and there are a Board of Managers.

Montgomery, Ala., March 3, 1852.

British Wesleyan Matters.—While expecting full and late accounts of the important proceedings of the "Committee on Memorials" from our correspondent, who is one of the Committee, we take the following from the London Watchman, of Feb. 11:

"On the 3d instant, the Committee appointed by the Conference to consider the Memorials, the suggestions of the Manchester meeting, and other documents, and to report upon the recommendations contained in them, met at Centenary Hall. All the members appointed on the minutes were present, with the exception of Dr. Newton, whom indisposition prevented from attending; and Dr. Bunting also has, from the same cause, been but occasionally present at the sittings. At the beginning it was decided that every communication, whether from Circuits or individuals, should be read at full. This occupied both the morning and evening sitting of the first day, with a very large portion of the second. After this, the Ministers freely expressed their views on the whole of the questions opened by the Memorialists; each entering at such length as he thought well into the subject, and making the recommendations he deemed worthy of consideration. It may be supposed that where there were fifty members, such a full expression of sentiment would occupy many sittings. When all these general suggestions were fully before the Committee, the consideration of individual points was entered upon, and in that the Committee continues to be engaged.

From this statement it is evident that the conclusions of the Committee are yet to be ascertained, and therefore neither we nor others can certainly tell what they are to be."

Change.—W. H. Fowler, Esq., has purchased the Eutaw (Alabama) Whig. We feel it no loss to lose a good subscriber in Mr. F., and get in return so excellent an Exchange."

Sad to Think Of.—A correspondent writes from South Louisiana, 5th inst.—"A week from last Sabbath, about 4, P. M., death took a man here at the gambler's table."

The only protestant ecclesiastical body that has given in its adherence to Louis Napoleon, is the Directory of the Lutheran Church.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Priests.

From Deuteronomy 10:9, we learn that the Lord allowed the Levites, or priests, under the old dispensation, no lands or portion with their brethren. He himself became security for their support, that they might feel their dependence more fully. What lesson does this fact teach the ministry of the Church now! What is the state of that minister's mind, who, forgetting this principle, plunges in among the loaves and fishes to provide for himself?

The poor.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord;" because God has especially charged himself with their support and protection, in that they fear and trust in him. What a remuneration for the lack of wealth! what a blessing to be poor!

God's plans and purposes.

Numbers, 14:34.—"After the number of the days in which ye searched the land, even forty days, shall ye bear your iniquities, even forty years, and ye shall know my breach of promise." Margin, "or altering of my purpose."

As God's treatment of men, both as nations and individuals, takes constant cognizance of their character and conduct, so both his plans and purposes are subject to change to adapt themselves to the changes in men's course. The *principles* of God's government never change—his purposes do often. See Jer., 18th chapter. So, Mr. Editor, your friend of the Puritan Recorder must try again.

H.

A Wonderful Adventurer.—Dr. Kane, who is widely known as one of the enterprising spirits who sailed in search of Sir John Franklin, in Mr. Grinnell's expedition, and who is at the present entertaining the people of the Northern cities with a series of lectures descriptive of his observations and experiences in the Arctic seas, appears, from accounts in some of the papers, to have led a life of unexampled adventure, and almost unparalleled wanderings, even before his voyage to the polar regions. Certainly an American, of whom we have ever heard, has seen as much of the perils of the world, or even of the world itself.

According to these accounts, he was Surgeon of the American Legation to China, and, on his way to the Celestial regions, spent some weeks on a foot-tramp through the orange groves of Brazil, and about a month in tiger-hunting near Bombay. Hence after a dozen unsuccessful attempts to smuggle himself into the forbidden lands of China, he went over to the Philippines, and by aid of the good Monks of the interior of Manilla, explored its fastnesses and volcanic wonders. He was the first man to descend into the great crater of Taal, lowered down twelve hundred feet over the brink, by a bamboo rope tied around his middle, and brought back a bottle of its sulphur waters, burning off his beard in the lava cinders. Leaving China, after a second visit, in which he encountered shipwreck, he passed to India as physician of the Dremedary Dugore, and was palanquined for three months through the wonders of its mountain architecture, the ancient glories of Candy, the mysterious passes of the Ghaut country, visiting Madras, Pondicherry, and every spot that would have read of in the trial of Warren Hastings. Next, to Upper Egypt, and Abyssinia, crossing the Desert on his camel to the basis of Jupiter Ammon, climbing at break-neck risk to the top stone of the sounding Colossus of Memnon, and exploring the tombs of the Pharaohs for a fortnight, three weeks with Prof. Lepsius and his associates.

Wrecked again while passing down the Nile and wounded, in an encounter near Alexandria, he pushed across to Greece, and traversed every scene of classic interest, climbing to the Hermitage Spring, and sleeping on the shore of Marathon. He returned by Italy, France, and England, only to rest a few weeks, before a visit on the coast of Africa. Renewing here some acquaintances which he had formed in Brazil, he was allowed to inspect the entire machinery of the slave trade, and to pass up into the interior under *firman* of Dersouza, the great intendiary between the chiefs of the slave-making districts and the Brazilian carriers. The fever was his pay for this trip, and he was sent home by Commodore Read, invalided. Perfectly patched up from the effects of this expedition, he volunteered for service with the army of Mexico, and was ordered with despatches on a dare-devil race through the country, over land left to overtake Gen. Scott. Availing himself, at Perote, of a miscreant escort of Mexican birds, that Gen. Worth had employed as a decoy company, he got into a series of fights, in the last of which he received the swords of Generals Guona and Gen. Torrejon, and had his horse killed under him, and was himself dangerously wounded, while protecting the lives of his prisoners against his own men. Subsequently he was cruising, and practising hydrography on the coast survey, up to the moment of receiving a telegraphic dispatch, accepting his long proffer of services for the Arctic expedition. And the vice fever in the Canton river, the plague in Egypt, the yellow fever at Alexandria, congestive at Puebla, and the African fever on the coast. These, and wounds, and an organic disease of the heart, which he has had from boyhood, have been his preparation for the hazards he is encountering now.

Life in Paris.—A Paris letter writer describes a scene in the police courts:

The tribunal of Correctional Police will become a resort for those who are in search of amusement, and if it only held its sessions in the evening, would seriously interfere with the receipts of the theatres. The following scene was enacted amid great applause on Saturday last: Mr. Belloie was arraigned for the crime of having stolen a hat. His countenance, which was placed at the bar, was that of an injured innocence itself. "Really, it's too bad to make me shell every tear I have, to myself between two hanks for having made to take about a hat." "A mistake!" said the President, "a mistake done on purpose." "An accidental mistake, an interested impartial President. I submit it to your ripening judgment and your lofty wisdom." Then upon the complainant, a stout gentleman of a cune, deposed that while he was playing dominoes in a cafe, on the 29th of November last, the prisoner walked off with his hat, and that he could not have mistaken it for his own, as he carried it in his hand instead of putting it on his head. "That was because I was too hot on the 29th November!" "Too hot on the 29th November! The reason was, you scoundrel, it was too big for you, and would have betrayed you had you put it on your head." "I was tormented with domestic anxiety," replied the culprit, "by a hole whose fidelity I had good reason to suspect, and I took the hat without knowing what I was about." "But it seems you are a regular hat-stealer, put in the President, "for no fewer than seven hats were found at your lodgings." "That proves, sagacious President, that no need to take the hat of this gentleman, the fact is, these hats were not stolen, but purchased by me." I have a passion for hats of all sizes and shapes, just as Lablache has a passion for snuff-boxes, and as Goethe had a fancy for rotten apples. A friend of mine, who formerly lent me money, is now ready to furnish me with cash, to prove to you that he has confidence in esteem and confidence, and to satisfy you that I could not have stolen the hat." A friend alluded to here swore solemnly to the good character of the prisoner, but judge was inexorable, and Mr. Belloie was sentenced to thirteen months confinement. The curtain fell, amid thunders of applause.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor: Did you ever hear any thing that answered to the following description?

"The clear language, and cold as it is clear,
Falls soporific on the listless ear;
Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasped at, slips away

There are 255 churches in New York city, 93 have been organized since 1840.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary Notices.

Our beloved sister, MARY FENNER SANDERS, is no more. Her maiden name was Comprender. She was married to Mr. Romulus M. Sanders on the 25th of February, 1851.

During a revival of religion in this place, in 1849, she was a subject of converting grace, and joined the M. E. Church, of which she lived an acceptable member until the day of her death.

Her last illness was severe and protracted: so much so to admit of those spiritual exercises that arm one for the last conflict, and give a full triumph over death. All that she said, however, indicated that she was strong in faith "giving glory;" and that her hope was an anchor to her soul in this storm of sickness and death.

On the 12th of February, she entered the "saints' everlasting rest," aged 21 years, 5 months and 8 days; having been a Christian 2 years and four months; a wife 14 months and 4 days, and a mother 26 days.

On the 13th, the day after her death, her funeral was preached from Phil. i. 21. She was then borne to her grave and buried with her kindred dead, by those among whom she had been brought up, and whom she had preceded in her entrance into "the rest that remains for the people of God."

As the Pastor of the Church, with pain I have had to record of many who entered the Church at that revival, "they have withered and decayed;" of others, "they are still growing and bringing forth the fruits of righteousness," of our much loved sister Sanders I record, "a ripe shock, gathered in Heaven's garner, FOREVER SAVED!"

O. L. Nash.

Clinton, Miss., Feb. 2, 1852.

P. S. Nashville and Louisville Advocate, please copy.

The Rev. GEO. B. CONE, who died on the 15th of January, was a native of Connecticut. He was left, when a small boy, an orphan. While a studednt of the Oneida Conference Seminary, his piety and perseverance attracted the notice of his teachers. He entered the Sophomore class in Wesleyan University and graduated reputably while that institution was under the fostering care of the late Dr. Fisk. Punctuality was a prominent trait in Brother Cone, in religious duty, as well as in all other duties that portain to a college life. His rule was to neglect no duty assigned to him, however inadequate he might think himself to the task or seem to others, but to perform it to the best of his ability. His suavity of manner, together with his activity and religious zeal during the revivals of religion, which sometimes occurred in that institution, rendered him a favorite among the pious, and popular with his brother students. Brother Cone filled some honorable stations as an instructor of youth. He was teacher of the Ancient and Modern languages in Troy Conference Seminary for several years, and filled the station with acceptability. He was appointed principal of Rhode Island Conference Seminary, but his health during the cume South and was a teacher in Macon Female College, Georgia. Here he passed through a severe ordeal by the loss of his wife, who also had been sometime in feeble health. He was afterwards connected with the Female College in Macon, Mississippi; and, lastly, in the Columbia Female College, Tennessee. Even that climate was too cold for his delicate health, and he returned again to a warmer latitude, where he contented himself by teaching a select school. Chaste and instructive in conversation, he gained the affections of his pupils. Indeed, no one could be long in his society without being benefitted by his conversation and pious oxample.

His Sabbaths were usually occupied by preaching in destitute places, where his pious labors appeared to be most needed. Though rigid in discipline to himself, he was charitable to others. He seemed to "hold communion with Heaven, and walk with God in the garden at every hour in the day, without wishing to hide himself." Brother Cone was called away in the prime of life and usefulness. In his last sickness he lingered but a few days, and life ebbed out with scarcely any pain. Far from the sepulchre of his parents repose the ashes of George B. Cone. But his grave is not as among strangers, for it was watered with the tears of affection by those who valued learning, and love purity. The writer of this notice, who was a class-mate, offers this as a rude memorial for the virtues of him whose character he admired. Those who knew him best loved him most.

"By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed;
By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed;
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned,
By strangers honored, and by strangers mourned."

V. L. Hopins.

Eutaw, Feb. 29, 1852.

California Mission.—(Miss. Conference.)

Brother McTyeire: Please acknowledge $25 00 received from Rev. W. H. Watkins, of Natchez Station for the California Mission.

J. M. Jones.

The Mss. of Tasso.—A curious case, of much interest to the lovers of Italian literature, has just been decided in the Secret Council at Rome. We find the particulars stated in the London Athenæum: About seventeen years ago the Count Alberti, a Roman noble and officer in the army, announced the possession of a quantity of unpublished manuscripts in the handwriting of Tasso, throwing new light on his personal history. Part of these he sold, in 1838, to Mazzaroni, a bookseller at Ancona, and the remainder in the succeeding year to Olualta, a bookseller of Lucca.

On the publication of the Lucca papers, the Ancona purchaser had Count Alberti arrested in the charge of having sold him forged documents and autographs. A commission of examination, after sitting seven years, condemned him, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Alberti appealed, and a second commission, with larger powers, was appointed to re-examine the whole case. They have been nearly seven years in their inquiries, while the Count was undergoing his punishment; and now, just as his term of imprisonment is over, they have decided to reverse the sentence and pronounce him innocent. He proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the manuscripts had been left by the Abbe Mercantonio to Prince Gustavo Palcombri, from whose library they had come to Alberti. This is a hard case for the Count, and a very unfavorable specimen of the sctrrity or discriminaiion of Roman justice.

The firm of "Rothschild Brothers," consisting of Anselm Meyer Rothschild at Frankfort, Solomon Meyer Rothschild at Vienna, James Meyer Rothschild at Paris, and Charles Meyer Rothschild of Naples, has been prolonged till the end of June, 1852, when a meeting of the family will be held to decide upon its further continuance.

Mr. Forter, of Nashville, Tenn., has invented a ride which loads and primes itself. It can be used as a revolver by putting on a cylinder with eight loads; or by applying another apparatus, called the "magazine," sixty charges of powder and ball may be fired as rapidly as a watch ticks.

While the express train was passing Holidsburgh N. C., on Monday evening, the horses attached to the Newtown stage became frightened and ran away, breaking the driver's back. Mr. Follett, the contractor, had his legs broken, and the passengers sustained considerable injury.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river near Albany. A survey and estimate have been made, and the plan is considered feasible. It is believed a perfect work can be constructed with a double track and an easy grade for half a million of dollars.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings of the Industrial Meeting
Held in Warrington, near the Pensacola Navy Yard.

The call for an Industrial Meeting at the Pensacola Navy Yard, as published by a committee of a previous meeting, was most enthusiastically responded to last evening by a numerous and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Pensacola, Milton, and the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

Major W. H. Chase was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. J. W. Shippey appointed Secretary.

The chairman, after making a few pertinent remarks, and reading a very interesting paper on the subject of "diffusing knowledge among men," stated the object of the meeting, proposed that Dr. A. L. Plough be requested to address the assembly in explanation of the objects of his mission, and read several testimonials in favor of the same, from distinguished gentlemen in Louisiana and Alabama.

Dr. Plough was then introduced by the chairman, and gave an interesting history of his experience, of the influence of the mechanic arts at industrial exhibitions in general, and of the progress of the various branches of industry in the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, during the last twenty years. He concluded by expressing a wish in the object of his present mission, that whereas the art of ship building has become an important item in our country, that a ship of war may be built at the Pensacola Navy Yard, proper steps to be first taken for obtaining the order or sanction of the United States Government for that object. The ship, if built, to be exhibited at the proposed Fair in New Orleans, as the product of Southern industry and Southern mechanism.

Wm. W. J. Kelly, Esq., of Pensacola, then addressed the meeting, eloquently setting forth the advantages that would accrue to the South, the State of Florida in particular, if the views of Dr. Plough, as stated by him, can be carried out, and expressing his conviction that all the citizens will earnestly unite in the effort contemplated.

On motion of Wm. Morrill, Esq., seconded by Col. Shinl, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed—Hon. O. M. Avery, Joseph Forry, Esq., and Wm. Morrill, Esq.

The committee retired for deliberation, and during its absence—Col. A. M. Landrum, of Milton, made a few forcible remarks, showing the necessity which exists for exertion among the mechanical and agricultural interests of the South, to enable them to compete with those of the North, and the certainty of a successful result of such exertion.

The Committee, having returned, presented the following resolutions, which were read by its chairman, Joseph Forsyth, Esq., and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the appeal of Dr. A. L. Plough in favor of the establishment of a Mechanics', Farmers', and Artists Exhibition and Fair, in May, 1853, in New Orleans, and that we will cooperate with him as far as our ability and circumstances will admit.

Resolved, That a delegation be chosen by this meeting to represent the city of Pensacola, and the counties of Escambia and St. Rosa, in the Industrial Convention to be holden New Orleans in May next.

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared and presented to Congress, in favor of constructing a vessel of war at the Navy-yard near Pensacola, with all the improvements that have been given to the latest classes and fast-sailing ships of the mercantile marine of the United States, with the view of developing the facilities of such constructions in time of peace at the only Navy Yard existing south of Norfolk, so that due preparation may be had therein for a time of war.

Resolved, also, That it is desirable, in the event of the favorable consideration of the memorial by Congress, that the vessel of war should be constructed and equipped in time to be exhibited *as a Southern built man-of-war*, at the grand Exhibition and Fair to be holden in New Orleans in May, 1853.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five persons be appointed, by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare the memorial to Congress to cause it to be numerously signed, and to correspond, in relation to it, with persons residing in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and with the Senators and Representative in Congress from the State of Florida, with a view of procuring their prompt action in the premises.

Citizens' Bank Bill.—*Baton Rouge*, March 10.—The Citizens' Bank bill, with the veto of the Governor, came up this morning before the Senate, and the question "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor?" was carried in the affirmative by a majority of more than two-thirds, viz: 23 yeas against 8 nays.

Louisiana Legislature.—*Baton Rouge*, March 10.—Mr Benjamin's Corporation bill has passed both Houses, and the Tax bill, for internal improvements. [Rev. Bulln.

Maine Liquor Law.—*Boston*, March 9.—The Maine liquor law has passed the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 20 yeas to 9 nays.

The Bill to abolish capital punishment has passed the House by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. [Rev. Pic.

The Strike in England.—The engineers' strike appears likely to be a failure. At Manchester about 3000 men had returned to their employment, after signing a declaration that they had abandoned the combination.

Texas Creditors.—The creditors of Texas holding first-class certificates, have called a meeting to be held in Washington on the 5th of April, to decide upon accepting the terms of the late act of the Legislature of Texas.

New Line of Atlantic Steamers.—We learn, from Quebec, that the government has advertised for tenders for three steamers to run from Montreal and Quebec, via Halifax, to Liverpool. During the season for navigation of the St. Lawrence the steamers are to run twice a month, and during the Winter are to run between Portland and Liverpool.

Outrage.—Some one entered the clerk's office of the Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., on Sunday night, the 25th ult., built a fire in the stove, and deliberately burned all the books and papers, worth, it is supposed, $75,000.

Fall of a Building.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday night last, the building known as the Planters' Press, in Commerce street, Mobile, fell with a tremendious crash, instantly killing two negroes. Mr. Coxe, a bricklayer, had his arm broken. The building was owned and occupied by Messrs. A. W. Perry & Co.

The Wheeling Bridge.—Petitions have been presented to Congress from citizens of four States, deprecating the decision of the Supreme Court, and praying that the Wheeling bridge be constituted a post route, by law, which is a mode that the court indicated in their decree for protecting the bridge.

Mississippi Legislature.—The two Houses of the Mississippi Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 15th inst.

The Steam Fire Engine.—A second trial of the Steam Fire Engine took place in Cincinnati, on the 2d inst. The machine was put into operation in presence of the committee and a large number of citizens. The committee report the following: Steam was raised and the engine put into motion in 4 minutes and 10 seconds from time of lighting the fire, and in 46 seconds more water was thrown from the pipe at the end of 250 feet of hose; the stream of water was continued indefinitely. The committee are strongly of the opinion that the principle of applying steam to the working of fire engines, on the plan proposed by Messrs. Shawk, Latta & Co., is a good one, and they recommend the City Council to make an appropriation of a sum sufficient to make a proper working machine, at as early a day as practicable.

Gas—Trade with Brazil.—A Rio Janeiro circular affords the following statistics relative to our trade with Brazil. It appears that the total import of flour into Rio de Janeiro from the United States, during the year 1851 was 252,448 barrels. The actual consumption for the year was 180,101 barrels.

The exports of coffee to the United States during the year 1851 were 1,000,505 bags, viz:

New Orleans	342,214	Boston	14,125
Baltimore	269,020	Mobile	11,250
New York	258,208	Savannah	4,300
Philadelphia	70,815	California	3,300
Charleston	24,000	Norfolk	125

The total exports of coffee to Europe during the same year were 1,011,053 bags.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 13, 1852.

Two important events, bearing greatly on the future prosperity of the Empire, have tended to make the past year remarkable, namely: the total annihilation of the slave trade, and the success of the Brazilian intervention in the affairs of the Banda Oriental, which, if carried out as successfully as commenced, will tend to open an active commerce with the River Platte, and the countries adjoining, which a narrow and blind policy have so long closed to the commerce of the world.

Release of a State Prisoner.—Mr. Huber, a state prisoner in France, has just been released, after an imprisonment of nearly twenty years. The following extract from his appeal to the President shows that the Inquisition and the Bastile still exist although not in name:

* * * * During the seventeen years that I have been a captive, suffering all that man can suffer; I have never uttered a complaint or allowed a murmur to escape me. This was not weakness, but persistance. I have successively occupied over a hundred cells. I have been dragged over the subterranean stone floors of Clairvaux leaded with irons in the stifling dungeons of Doullens, and crushed in the oubliettes of Mount St. Michael; my health has been ruined, my strength enfeebled by a long diet upon bread and water; but more than all, I have been tortured and wounded in my affections. During the seven years that I underwent the horrors of the cellular regime, I was so cut off from the world, that my mother my poor mother whom I had so much loved, had been dead five years before I was made acquainted with it; but spite of these trials, spite of my sufferings, more cruel than any ever suffered since the destruction of the Bastile spite of the tears forced by despair from my broken heart, I smothered my sobs under the arches of my prison, and refused to cry for mercy."

Yellow Fever.—Late accounts from Surinam state that the yellow fever, or black vomit, was still carrying off great numbers. Letters from Pernambuco to February 4 state that the yellow fever is quite prevalent among the shipping at that port.

A machine for the printing of 10 Lulins has been invented and put into operation in Providence, R. I. that will print twelve colors. This is going beyond any other machine hitherto made for the same purpose.

Foreign News.
By the Franklin's Mails.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th ult. Lord John Russell brought forward the second grand measure of the session, viz: to provide for the National defences. Lord John proposed to add to the regular army about as many, inch as have been sent to the Cape during the present war, that is to say, 4000 troops of the line and 1000 artillerymen, and as regards the Militia, to cover by ballot one-fifth of all the men in Great Britain between the ages of 20 and 23 in the first year of the system and of those between the ages of 23 and 24 in all succeeding years. They are to be liable to serve only for 21 or 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in each of the three succeeding years. Except in cases of invasion or of imminent danger of invasion, they can not be called upon to serve beyond the limits of their respective counties. Two-thirds of the officers are to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and the remainder by the Crown. It is intended that in places where there is a large Police force, such force shall be organized and trained as militiamen, and these, as well as any volunteer companies whose services the Government may accept, are to be considered as forming part of the local militia. The proposed measure is not to be applied to Ireland.—Lord Palmerston supported the measure, while Mr. Hume opposed and Mr. Cobden ridiculed it. It is not likely to be carried without great opposition and stormy debating.

Accounts from the Australian Gold Diggings to the beginning of November state that the excitement had increased a hundred fold, and the Colonists had nearly gone mad. The yield of gold was immense.

The British Government has commenced prosecuting the Irish press, and the proprietor of *The Dundalk Democrat* had been arrested for publishing wicked and malicious libels on the English Government.

The Overland India and China Mail, with dates from Hong-Kong to Dec. 30, and Bombay to Jan. 15, arrived in London on the 16th February. The Burmese are said to have shown the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government. All the English ships of war remained off Rangoon, as doubts were entertained of the good faith of the King. 100,000 troops having been mustered and great warlike preparations made. About 600 houses in Hong-Kong had been destroyed by fire. The rich men of Canton had been called upon to contribute large sums toward the expense of the war. reports of which are exceedingly vague.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Post mentions an empire-bonnide authority, that some of the Roman Catholic clergy who have become unpopular on account of opposing secret societies that are exclusively secular, have been served with notices to desist. Whilst the Catholic priests are preaching against these combinations, some of the oldest and most independent Presbyterian ministers have been distinguished for their loud and vehement adjurations against the landed proprietors.

In the north of Ireland, a formidable combination exists against the payment of rents, and such is the state of alarm among the landlords that several had given up all notion of enforcing payment.

It is stated that the Presbyterian tenantry, in some localities, were offering a passive resistance to the collection of rents.

The Times Herald announces the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McNicholas, the titular bishop of Achonry.

There has been another, but happily abortive attempt to sacrifice life in the disturbed districts. It was an instance of highway shooting upon an inoffensive man, who was walking with his son and some neighbors. He was attacked by ten or twelve men, who are not yet arrested.

We remark further military movements in Ireland but of no special significance.

FRANCE.

A solemn Te Deum had been celebrated in the Church of the Madeline in Paris—the President and high functionaries assisting—in consequence of the recovery of the Queen of Spain.

GERMANY.

The Prussian troops have commenced their return home from Lombsburg.

In the Darmstadt Chamber the law re-establishing capital punishment has been carried by a majority of two.

Dr. Jacbo, the custodian of the Library and Archives of the German National Assembly, has been fined 50 Thalers by the Frankfort police for his continued refusal to deliver up the original MS. of the German Constitution. He asserts that it has been lost or stolen.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says that the design of raising a very large loan has been adjourned by the Austrian Government, but that one of 200,000,000 florins is to be raised for completing the railways. It is reported that a tax of one per cent. will be placed on the capital of real property, in the room of the income tax.

A letter from Vienna, in the German Journal of Frankfort, says that on the 9th, all the principal editors of the political journals of Vienna were ordered to wait upon the Military Governor, and receive from him instructions as to the way in which they are in future to express themselves.

A letter from Vienna, of the 12th, states that the treaty respecting the indemnity due to Russia for the aid accorded by her to Austria in the war of Hungary, in 1849, has been definitively concluded. Austria is to furnish Russia with salt to the amount of 1,057,133 florins (rather more than 2,000,000) and to pay in money 4,615,384 florins in three instalments, the first of which has been already paid.

ITALY.

A letter from Milan, in the *Opinione* of Turin, of the 13th, states that the forts of Milan are to be immediately completed, and that the citadel is to be established upon a permanent footing. It is also said that a loan is to be raised to meet the expenses of a war, in case it should break out.

The Cologne Gazette quotes a letter from Lombardy of the 9th, stating that emigration is increasing in Lombardy to a fearful extent, owing to the heavy taxes laid on property in that Province.

It is said that some new clue to the murder of Rossi had been found, by which new light would be thrown upon the horrid tragedy.

The anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Republic came off at Rome, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress it.

SPAIN.

The Queen's health was completely restored. Public thanks for her safety had been celebrated in Madrid and all the Catholic capitals of Europe, with great ceremony.

The Gazette contains royal orders, directing that the poignard with which Merino committed his crime, and the pistols and balls found in his house, be broken in pieces, and his manuscripts, not of a private nature, be burned in the presence of the Judge. The body of the regicide has been burned.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The steamship Georgia, which has been detained at the South-West Pass since Friday night last, came up to the city Tuesday morning, bringing a Panama mail, which she received from the Ohio at Havana. The Georgia left New York on the 25th ult., and Havana on the 3d instant in consequence of the detention at the Pass, the Georgia will not leave for New York until to-morrow. The Falcon also sails to-morrow, direct for Chagres.

This company will henceforth run two lines of steamers, one for New York and Chagres, via Havana; the other between here and Chagres direct. The steamers on the first line will leave here on the 10th and 25th of each month; those on the second on the 11th and 26th

From Panamà.

The Georgia brings us Panama papers to the 10th ult

Electric Telegraph.—The *Panamenia* publishes a circular, announcing the fact that arrangements have been made for the construction of a line of telegraph between Navy Bay, the prospective city of Colon and Panama. The Government of New Granada was prompt in sanctioning and encouraging the arrangement. Mr. J. Rogers is to be President of the company.

Ice.—The Herald of the 16th ult. says: "Fifteen hundred pounds of ice arrived on Friday at Jones's Orleans House. The train started from Gorgona at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrived in this city before 2 o'clock p. m. The joy with which this grateful article was received may be imagined better than described."

Passengers on the Isthmus.—The Herald says that passengers on the Isthmus are subjected to the most outrageous annoyances constantly. The through passengers by the Pioneer were accompanied by an agent with provisions and money to send them on by a steamer or sailing vessel, but in consequence of the high price of tickets or for some other reason, after remaining in Panama two or three days, he decamped for Chagres, leaving the destitute passengers in a sorry plight. The Herald very justly denounces such rascality in the strongest terms. There are between three and four thousand passengers now at Panaum, waiting to get away.

Chagres.—A bad state of things exists in Chagres, and outrages are almost daily perpetrated by those holding official stations. A short time since a respectable merchant was seized and incarcerated in the Castle of San Lorenzo for no real cause whatever, and Mr. Gleason, our Consul there, was unable to obtain his release until he deposited it in the name of his Government.

The Gorgona Road.—The road to Gorgona is now in good travelling condition. Passengers who come in now almost daily, express themselves but little fatigued with either riding or walking. Soon the railroad will be completed thither, and then for a short and delightful trip across the Isthmus.

The Tyrant Rosas.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, writing from Buenos Ayres gives a horrid picture of the state of things in that distracted country. According to his account, the Julianous Marshal Bayman is a mild character in comparison with Rosas, who for the last eighteen years has exercised the powers of Governor, and has ruled with an iron hand. During all this time his will and word have been the supreme law, and life and property are given and taken without any one daring to question his authority. During this time he has taken the lives of some five thousand citizens in the opinion of those who have resided there on the spot; and who are best qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject. He has depopulated and impoverished the land, and in raising his present army of 30,000 men his conscriptions embraced all between the ages of 12 and 60 years. The writer says: "Yesterday I passed a company of boys, undrilled not one of whom would be able to hold a musket sufficiently steady to fire with accuracy." Rosas also bribed gold and silver and issued a paper currency which alone is legal. Twenty-two of his paper dollars are now given for a silver one. It is thought that Rosas will eventually fly to England, where he has many millions invested, and which he is charged with literally stealing from the nation.

Death of Soliva in Paris.—A letter written from Paris says:

"Some days ago the Marquis de ——, a neighbor of ours, gave a large soiree. In the morning a gentleman called on her and asked for an invitation. He told her he had come by order of the Prefect of Police. The lady expressed much annoyance and indignation; whereupon he asked her whether she would have any objection to let him see the list of her invitations. She showed it to him, whereupon he told her that he would not trespass on her for the invitation, it being unnecessary. The Marquis set on foot some inquiries, the result of which was that he was assured that among the invited guests there were no less than four agents of the police.

Telegraphic Items.

Deyos Honor, March 11.

In the Senate to-day the Swamp Lands bill passed; also a bill exempting certain property of the Commercial Bank from municipal taxation. M. M. Reynolds has been confirmed Judge, in place of Strawbridge.

Washington, March 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward made a speech on Clark's non-intervention resolutions. No important business done.

The House was engaged in a debate on the Homestead Bill and in President making.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says there is a difficulty reported to exist between France and America.

Louisville, March 8.

Kossuth, in his speech on Saturday night, indulged in much personal reflection on Mr. Clay. He charged him with a breach of confidence and of gentlemanly courtesy in having his speech published that was delivered on the occasion of their interview in Washington, in which Mr. Clay took strong grounds against intervention. He styles Mr. Clay's position as assumptions based on assertion merely. He says the publication of that speech has provoked him out a little, and he did not answer them on grounds of personal affection for Mr. Clay. He says—I took the interview for a private one, and I refrain now from further discussion for the same cause, though I am provoked by this uncalled for publicity."

He reviewed Mr. Clay's position on non-intervention at some length, and more in terms of ridicule, than in those of argument. His speech has given much dissatisfaction here, especially to the friends of Mr. Clay.

New York, March 8, 1852.

The Earl of Derby has launched in the following list of his Cabinet: Chancellor of the Exchequer, D'Israeli; Home Department, Walpole; the Foreign Department, Lord Malmsbury; Lord President, Lonsdale; Lord Privy Seal, Lyndhurst; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland. The former Ministry have consequently resigned formally. Parliament on Monday, received their formal resignations and adjourned until Friday. The new Reform bill and other Government measures are considered dead. Prior to the sailing of the Arctic, it was a question whether Lord Derby should go in with the present House, or dissolve Parliament. Lords Lansdown and Russell have declared that they will resist all efforts to impose the duty on corn. The new Ministry are generally well received, but it is reported that the opposition would refuse votes for supplies, until Lord Derby indicated clearly the principles upon which the Administration would act.

M. Barroche, the trustee of the Orleans property, has been arrested, charged with circulating seditious publications.

The alleged protest of the Emperor of Russia against the measures of Louis Napoleon, is believed to be unfounded.

M. Dupin has declared himself a candidate for the Legislature.

The Secretary of the Pasha of Egypt, had arrived in Paris on a special mission to the President.

The Bank of France in view of the large accumulation of funds has proposed to reduce the rate of interest.

The elections in Paris were to take place on the 29th Feb. and the 1st of March.

The Illustrated London News has been forbidden to enter France and is stopped at the French Post-offices.

The demand from France for the removal of the monuments from the field of Waterloo has created great excitement in Belgium.

Diplomatic relations between Belgium and Russia are about being resumed.

New York, Friday, March 12.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool, February 28.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales embrace 54,381 bales, of which exporters took 3000, and speculators 10,000 bales.

Prices have advanced ⅛d. generally, the greatest improvement being for the better qualities. The quotations as officially fixed by the board last evening, are, for Fair Orleans 5¼, and Middling Orleans 5 1-16d. ₱ lb.

The sales on to noon to-day, embrace 6000 bales, and prices close firm at the above quotations.

Flour has met with a firm demand at 22s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 24s. ₱ barrel for Ohio.

Corn has been in fair request at 28s. 6d. for yellow and 32s. ₱ bushel for white.

New York, Friday, March 12.

The Asia brings the following items of European news

England.—The Earl of Derby has set forth a short programme of the principles which are intended to govern his administration. He says the new ministry will repudiate the franchise measures of Lord John Russell, and he unreservedly expresses his preference for the principles of the American tariff, over those of the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel. The adulsterial explanation has been well received on 'Change.

France.—Paris and the country generally yet remain quiet. Relations with Austria are of a less friendly nature, and the French Government has protested against an increase of duties on French goods introduced into Austrian ports.

When the Asia left, no American steamer had arrived at Liverpool since the Arctic.

Charleston, Friday, March 12.

The demand in the cotton market has been good during the week, and the sales embrace 10000 bales; prices close without any material change, and we still quote strictly ashidling at 7¾c ₱ lb.

The Asia's accounts have just been received, but their effects are not yet developed.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports is now 42,000 bales, against 22,000 at the close of last week.

Freight of Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d.

New York, March 11.

Cotton is in a moderate request to-day at unchanged prices. Flour is selling at $4 73@$5 per bbl. Corn firmer with sales of 10,000 bushels Southern yellow, at 70c ₱ bu. Mess pork steady, at $15 75 ₱ bbl. Lard 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

The Cunard steamer Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool. Among her passengers are Col. J. C. Fremont and S. H. Meeks, bearer of dispatches.

Boston, March 11.

Resolutions were to-day introduced in the House, declaring the Compromise measures unconstitutional.

Letter from Mr. Thrasher.—The Havana correspondent of the Picayune sends the following extract from a letter he has received from Mr. Thrasher, dated Ceuta, Africa, January 29:

"My last was dated from Cadiz, where I received every possible attention from the American Consul. On the 10th an order was received from Madrid to send all the prisoners from Ceuta to their destination, and no exception was made in regard to me. On board the steamer I found the other prisoners and some twelve or thirteen passengers from Principe, all crowded into the cabin. We have the liberty of what is called the fort, but it is in reality a large hill surrounded by a wall, with buildings inside. We have a very pleasant and extensive view of the African coast on one side, in front of us Gibraltar, clearly distinct, and beyond the white towns of San Roque, Algeciaras and Tarifa. At our feet are spread out the alternate terraces and foliage of Ceuta, with its embattled walls, and beyond, the green land of the Moors, dotted with white cottages. In the distant view is a large building said to be the seraglio of the Emperor of Morocco. The Mediterranean sea is continually dotted with boats of all kinds, which, from our great elevation, look like cock-boats, instead of mighty ships. As I look abroad upon the waters, the diminutive objects before me bring forcibly to my mind that I am upon the top of one of the pillars of Hercules.

"On the second day after our arrival here they put iron rings on our ankles, with chains. I have mine on over my boots. Two say shave, the Captain General sent for and told me that the orders from Madrid were to put all Americans at liberty under parlon. I thanked him, and told him my case, and respectfully declined to accept on those terms, and that I expected soon to be free in my own right."

On the 30th a few lines were received from him at Gibraltar. He is free without pardon and without conditions, except not to return to Cuba. He has received a polite invitation from Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, (a glorious man) to visit him, which he intends to do.

Important Treasury Circular.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of the Customs, which will have an important bearing on the transit business, which the Warehousing Act was intended to encourage. Previously, when goods were left in the warehouse, the duties were required to be paid before the expiration of one year, or the property was sold; but if the duties were duly paid, the goods might remain another year, entitled to debenture, if exported, or they might, at any time within the two years, be thrown upon the market. Under this circular, the duties need not be paid before the expiration of the two years; but, after the first year, they cannot be thrown on the market by the owner; *they must be exported* if not sent out of the country at the end of two years, the Collector *must* sell them; and all the goods upon which the duties and charges have been paid, must be taken from the warehouse by the owner.

Religious Revolution.—In Finmarck, the most northern portion of Norway, almost lost in Arctic snows, a revolution is now raging, which, although purely religious, is attended with all the disastrous circumstances of political troubles. The inhabitants of this desolate region, persuaded by Missionories of some sect whose tenets have not transpired, have repudiated Christianity, and especially the seventh commandment, banished the priests, and now adopt the doctrines of the Missionories, who profess to have received them directly from Heaven.

Biloxi.—The Mississippi Senate has passed a memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi to the Congress of the United States now in session, praying the establishment of a custom-house at Biloxi, and a regular weekly matt between Biloxi and New Orleans.

Lake Michigan.—Navigation has been resumed on Lake Michigan, and steamers are making regular trips between Michigan ity, Chicago, Milwaukee and other

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The National Intelligencer of this morning says there is a difficulty reported to exist between France and America.

Louisville, March 8.

Kossuth, in his speech on Saturday night, indulged in much personal reflection on Mr. Clay. He charged him with a breach of confidence and of gentlemanly courtesy in having his speech published that was delivered on the occasion of their interview in Washington, in which Mr. Clay took strong grounds against intervention. He styles Mr. Clay's position as assumptions based on assertion merely. He says the publication of that speech has provoked him out a little, and he did not answer them on grounds of personal affection for Mr. Clay. He says—I took the interview for a private one, and I refrain now from further discussion for the same cause, though I am provoked by this uncalled for publicity."

He reviewed Mr. Clay's position on non-intervention at some length, and more in terms of ridicule, than in those of argument. His speech has given much dissatisfaction here, especially to the friends of Mr. Clay.

New York, March 8, 1852.

The Earl of Derby has launched in the following list of his Cabinet: Chancellor of the Exchequer, D'Israeli; Home Department, Walpole; the Foreign Department, Lord Malmsbury; Lord President, Lonsdale; Lord Privy Seal, Lyndhurst; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland. The former Ministry have consequently resigned formally. Parliament on Monday, received their formal resignations and adjourned until Friday. The new Reform bill and other Government measures are considered dead. Prior to the sailing of the Arctic, it was a question whether Lord Derby should go in with the present House, or dissolve Parliament. Lords Lansdown and Russell have declared that they will resist all efforts to impose the duty on corn. The new Ministry are generally well received, but it is reported that the opposition would refuse votes for supplies, until Lord Derby indicated clearly the principles upon which the Administration would act.

M. Barroche, the trustee of the Orleans property, has been arrested, charged with circulating seditious publications.

The alleged protest of the Emperor of Russia against the measures of Louis Napoleon, is believed to be unfounded.

M. Dupin has declared himself a candidate for the Legislature.

The Secretary of the Pasha of Egypt, had arrived in Paris on a special mission to the President.

The Bank of France in view of the large accumulation of funds has proposed to reduce the rate of interest.

The elections in Paris were to take place on the 29th Feb. and the 1st of March.

The Illustrated London News has been forbidden to enter France and is stopped at the French Post-offices.

The demand from France for the removal of the monuments from the field of Waterloo has created great excitement in Belgium.

Diplomatic relations between Belgium and Russia are about being resumed.

New York, Friday, March 12.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool, February 28.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales embrace 54,381 bales, of which exporters took 3000, and speculators 10,000 bales.

Prices have advanced ⅛d. generally, the greatest improvement being for the better qualities. The quotations as officially fixed by the board last evening, are, for Fair Orleans 5¼, and Middling Orleans 5 1-16d. ₱ lb.

The sales on to noon to-day, embrace 6000 bales, and prices close firm at the above quotations.

Flour has met with a firm demand at 22s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 24s. ₱ barrel for Ohio.

Corn has been in fair request at 28s. 6d. for yellow and 32s. ₱ bushel for white.

New York, Friday, March 12.

The Asia brings the following items of European news

England.—The Earl of Derby has set forth a short programme of the principles which are intended to govern his administration. He says the new ministry will repudiate the franchise measures of Lord John Russell, and he unreservedly expresses his preference for the principles of the American tariff, over those of the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel. The adulsterial explanation has been well received on 'Change.

France.—Paris and the country generally yet remain quiet. Relations with Austria are of a less friendly nature, and the French Government has protested against an increase of duties on French goods introduced into Austrian ports.

When the Asia left, no American steamer had arrived at Liverpool since the Arctic.

Charleston, Friday, March 12.

The demand in the cotton market has been good during the week, and the sales embrace 10000 bales; prices close without any material change, and we still quote strictly ashidling at 7¾c ₱ lb.

The Asia's accounts have just been received, but their effects are not yet developed.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports is now 42,000 bales, against 22,000 at the close of last week.

Freight of Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d.

New York, March 11.

Cotton is in a moderate request to-day at unchanged prices. Flour is selling at $4 73@$5 per bbl. Corn firmer with sales of 10,000 bushels Southern yellow, at 70c ₱ bu. Mess pork steady, at $15 75 ₱ bbl. Lard 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

The Cunard steamer Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool. Among her passengers are Col. J. C. Fremont and S. H. Meeks, bearer of dispatches.

Boston, March 11.

Resolutions were to-day introduced in the House, declaring the Compromise measures unconstitutional.

Letter from Mr. Thrasher.—The Havana correspondent of the Picayune sends the following extract from a letter he has received from Mr. Thrasher, dated Ceuta, Africa, January 29:

"My last was dated from Cadiz, where I received every possible attention from the American Consul. On the 10th an order was received from Madrid to send all the prisoners from Ceuta to their destination, and no exception was made in regard to me. On board the steamer I found the other prisoners and some twelve or thirteen passengers from Principe, all crowded into the cabin. We have the liberty of what is called the fort, but it is in reality a large hill surrounded by a wall, with buildings inside. We have a very pleasant and extensive view of the African coast on one side, in front of us Gibraltar, clearly distinct, and beyond the white towns of San Roque, Algeciaras and Tarifa. At our feet are spread out the alternate terraces and foliage of Ceuta, with its embattled walls, and beyond, the green

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

BY ONE WHO SAW IT.

Not long since, I was returning home rather late in the evening, from a visit to a friend; 'twas midwinter, the weather was very cold indeed; the angry wind dashed the drifting snow into the face of the pedestrian, and the biting frost nipped with a keenness that made those who were exposed, covet warm fires and feather beds.

I was passing hastily along one of the most fashionable streets of the city, when as I approached a gas light, I saw by its glare a small lad emerge from the door of a splendid mansion, holding under his arm something rolled up into a bundle; then in a moment after, I was startled with a vehement cry of "stop thief," and as the boy trotted on, I gazed eagerly to see from, whom and whence the sound proceeded; when the same voice, with the same words, again sounded on my ear. It was a man-servant, who had just darted from the aforesaid mansion, and was now evidently pursuing the lad, which, together with the sound of a policeman's rattle, caused him to halt and gaze with a look of surprise, as though at a loss to know what it all meant.

"That's him, 'tooch 'im!" ejaculated the waiter, observing the watchman ahead of him; upon which "Charley" seized the boy by the shoulder, while the other took from under his arm the bundle, which, being unrolled, proved to be a dress-coat. "My master's werry best invisible green," as was a-hangin' in the hall, near the door. I swow, you little varmint ye, yer one o' that craft as goes about robbin' gentlefolks' entries, are yer? Here, watchman," he continued, addressing said functionary, who was now joined by a fellow Knight of the Star, "put him in the lock-up till mornin', then, in the name o' my master, I'll appear agin 'im."

Up to this the lad seemed paralyzed, but when the officers turned on their heels and forced him to go with them, while the servant took the coat and retired, he began to realize his situation and burst into tears.

"None o' yer cryin'," my young blade, we'll larn you what it is to sneak into people's front doors and steal," exclaimed one of the police, in a tone of derisive triumph, as he shook him roughly by the arm.

"O please let me go and get the coat and take it home," said the little fellow, imploringly, "I didn't steal it, I was taking it to the gentleman that mother made it for; it's so dark I lost my way, and thought that was the house till I read the silver plate under the bell-knob; I wasn't inside the door even, but I saw it was partly open when I got on the top step, and—"

"No yarns, my little dove," interrupted the other of his unwelcome guardians; "queer time o' night this to take work home, besides, the hired man ought to know the coat, he says his master sent him to get it and give it a brushing again morning; and just as you were putting down the steps with it, he missed it off the nail, and why shouldn't he suspect you when he saw you with it under your arm?" continued he, with a taunting sneer.

"Indeed, sir," returned the boy, crying as if his little heart would break, "mother's sick; the reason she didn't send it sooner, she's so weak she couldn't even press it with the iron; if she had, the gentleman would have seen it was a new coat; she hurried to get it done to-night, though I had to prop her up with a pillow, and hold the candle for her; we've had scarcely anything to eat all day, and she told me if I got paid, to stop at Dutch George'a meat shop, because he keeps open till twelve, and sells most everything, and buy a chop and a loaf of bread, and three cents worth of wood, for the doctor said she must have some mutton-broth to strengthen her, or she might be taken from us."

"I say, Davy, the cub'a good at spinnin', ain't he?" exclaimed one of the watchmen, with a brutal indifference to the child'a touching appeal.

"Old bird at the business, in course," replied his companion; "but we'll cage him comfortable, I'll warrant."

At this he again broke ont in a pitiable cry, beseeching them to let him go back and get the coat, or else send, as he could not go himself, for that purpose.

As they came near a gas-light, I approached sufficiently to get a glimpse of his countenance, which displayed tears of agony rolling down his cheeks, while I heard the words, "my poor mother," in a smothered tone, escape his lips. There, was something in his features, though seen but imperfectly, which seemed to more than half convince me the child had been accused falsely. I felt moved.

"Gentlemen," said I, addressing them mildly, "there may be some mistake in this affair; would it not be better to try and ascertain first whether the boy's statements be true or false?"

"That'll be tried to-morrow mornin' at nine o'clock; sich fabrications are nothin' new to us," replied one, while the other, in a tone bordering on contempt, reprimanded me severely for daring to interfere with officers on duty, upon which I asked the boy where his mother lived; at this the latter officer, in an overbearing manner, threatened to arrest me if I attempted further interference; and before the child had time to reply, they hurriedly turned a corner and were soon out of sight, and lurking doubts of the boy's innocence, in spite of my feelings to the contrary, prevented me then from taking further trouble to ascertain; but there was a heartrending tone in the lad's cry, as it died on my ear in the distance, which made me return home with feelings of sorrow not unmingled with self-reproach. The boy's story may be true, thought I, and this thought haunted me through the night, as I tossed sleepless on my pillow, wishing for morning; for having heard when the hearing was to be had, I determined to repair to the spot as soon as I had swallowed my breakfast. So accordingly, when morning arrived, after drinking my coffee, void of appetite, I bent my steps toward the Mayor's office, where, after waiting a half hour, the man who caused the arrest the evening previous, made his appearance, accompanied by a fellow servant, the former having the said coat rolled up under his arm. Soon after the two officers made their appearance also, leading the boy, whose countenance looked pale and sorrow-stricken in the extreme, while his eyes gave strong indications of a night spent in vested grief.

In a few moments the high functionary gave notice that he was ready to hear what the parties had to say; upon which the bearer of the coat stepped forward and said, pointing to the victim: "I have come to clear, not to convict, this boy, yer honor. I will briefly state the case: master makes a practice of hanging his coat in the hall near the front door; last evening I had occasion to fetch it, but when I approached the place where it usually hung, I found it missing, while, at the same time, the front door was half open, which convinced me at the time that some one must have stole it, as it had been hung there but fifteen minutes before; I at once went forward and looked out, when I saw, by the street lamp, this lad hurrying along with a bundle under his arm; I immediately cried "stop thief," upon which the officer, (bowing to both, not being able to recognize the real one) sprung his rattle and seized him, and was soon joined by a fellow functionary; and then I unfurled the bundle, your honor, and felt confident it was my master's coat, which I kept, at the same time requesting the boy's safe keeping till morning; then returning to the house, I hung the coat in the usual place, but, (continued the speaker,) to clear the lad, this morning, to my great surprise, I found I had been mistaken, for I discovered the real coat lying behind the umbrella stand, which occupies a place in the hall right under where the coat hung; but, singular as it may appear, the coats resemble each other as much as possible. I lay the whole affair to the wind, which was very high at the time, and which I now believe forced open the front door, for it has a faulty latch, and blew the coat off the nail; therefore, as a return for the unjust detention of the boy, I now make him a present of a half-eagle, desiring his pardon for my hasty error." And advancing, he placed a bright five dollar gold piece, together with the coat, in his hand, and took his leave. The little fellow, who, till now, had preserved the stupid silence of despair, not appearing to notice the import or drift of his accuser's speech, gazed at the coat and coin as though he doubted his senses, then burst into tears, while the word "mother," in a half audible, abstract tone, escaped his lips, around which now played a gentle smile, 'twas a smile of joy, forgetting his recent crying troubles; as he looked at the half-eagle, and thinking of the comforts it gave him the power to place before his mother.

He put the money carefully in his pocket, the Mayor at the same time telling him, in a kind manner, that he was at liberty to depart when he saw proper, while the two "Charlies" muttered something in an undertone about some folks taking delight in giving people trouble for nothing. In a few moments we left the office, I shortly overtook the boy, whom I found again in tears and sobbing.

"Don't cry, my good little man," said I. The child started at the sudden sound of my voice, then in a moment recognizing by it the person who tried to intercede for him the evening previous, he seemed to survey me with a look of confidence; "I am going to go home with you," continued I, in as kind a manner as possible, "you say your mother is sick?"

"Oh, sir," he replied, "very sick! Last night she worked past her strength to finish this coat, so that we might get some victuals, and herself a little broth to do her good, for she's been sick ever since father died," continued he, wiping the tears from his cheeks; "so I was hurrying along with it as fast as I could, and lost my way; the rest you know, sir; but I won't take it to the gentleman now; I'll go and attend to my mother first."

At length we reached a narrow, dirty street, at the far end of which stood an old dilapidated tenement ready to fall in ruins. We arrived at the door, and the lad entered abruptly, requesting me to follow. 'Twas a poverty-stricken apartment. He then led me up a rickety pair of stairs; near the top, occupying one corner, stood an old bedstead, upon which lay his mother with an infant sucking at her breast; he approached it, holding out the glittering coin, then in a moment uttered a wild shriek, and fell on her neck in a swoon. Alas, reader, she must not, she was dead! The detention of her boy, her only remaining earthly hope and comfort, had been protracted longer than her frail nature could bear; she died, 'twas supposed, about three in the morning, without a soul near to hand save her unconscious infant, while her darling child was locked in a damp cell of the station-house.

A VISIT TO POMPEII.—Naples this season is delightful. I open my window in the morning, and look across the beautiful bay towards Pompeii. To-day I was awakened by the voice of our courier, who announced the hour we had determined on last evening for a visit to Pompeii. We were soon ready, and at 9 o'clock we were passing out of Naples on the road to the buried cities.

It is a jaunt of about two hours only, and soon we were ushered into the silent streets of Pompeii. You know the story by heart of this dead and ghostly place. Much as I had dreamed of Pompeii and its wondrous history, the scenes of to-day have more than fulfilled my expectations. There stood the Amphitheatre as it stood two thousand years ago, and as we walked over the deserted seats of stone it required no very strong imagination to people its vast space again. I saw the wheel ruts in the streets, the posts where the chariot horses were fastened, the chafing of the bucket as it rose and fell with water, the names of the citizens on their houses, and the tomb stones of their dead.

Wandering about, we looked down lang and silent streets, where once the busy hum of human voices filled the air. We saw the workmen excavating a house which probably belonged to a wealthy citizen. We walked into the garden and saw the statues and fountains looking as fresh as if the owner would soon return and all would go on as before. It was a strange and thrilling picture of the past, and as we came out of the door on the Mosaic pavement in front of the mansion, we looked through a rent in an old wall and saw Vesuvius spouting up fire and smoke. The only living occupants of Pompeii beside the guides, are the beggars. A more heaven-forsaken set of wretches never before existed. There is scarcely a *whole* man among them.

Some are blind, some are lame, but all are miserable to a degree I never before conceived possible. It is astonishing how little *body* a beggar wants to thrive on. Give a man his head and never mind about the rest of the system. Beggars without *arms* are cr ying out for *alms* at every turn in Pompeii, and a pair of good solid legs cannot be found in the whole city. To-day I saw something in the road shuffling toward me, which I at first took for a game cock, as it wore a red feather on the top of its head, but as it came nearer I discovered it was a man cut off just below the waistcoat pocket. It was a lively little junk too, and I doubt not but that I shall meet the other half of its body begging in Herculaneum to-morrow on its own account. Perhaps the whole affair comes together once or twice a month, and has a quiet little set down to divide the spoils equally.

Go where you will you meet Americans. We had no sooner set foot in Pompeii, and were busy exploring the Temple of Isis and the sacrificial altar, when in came three curious Yankees and joined our party. The other day, on reaching the top of Vesuvius, I descried a man sitting astride a block of lava. I don't know why, but I marked him at once for one of my countrymen. As I advanced toward him, I could not help noticing the cool manner in which he and Vesuvius were taking a morning smoke together. His long nine was run out like a bowsprit, and he took the whole affair as calmly as one would look upon a kitchen fire at home. As soon as I came up with him he bawled out, "Hallo, stranger! Pretty considerable lot of lavy raound here! Any news down below? Ye haint tuckered aout, be ye?" On my asking him if he had looked into the crater, he replied, "Yaas! but I burnt the laigs of my trowsers, I tell *yew!*" He turned out to be a man from NewEngland, who came up from Mrrseilles to see the volcano, and a more delightfully verdant gentleman is not common in these parts. As we came through Portici I read upon a Roman pillar, "Erected by Cornelius Drscol." Could this have been an ancestor of our friend, with his *i* knocked out? Ask the gentleman in Court street.

We returned from Pompeii by the light of a full Italian moon; passing on the road troops of fat monks, waddling to their wine and wassail, crowds of beggers, merry as larks over their gains, and lines of donkeys laden with boughs, which gave the branches an appearance as if Birnam wood was at its old tricks again. [Boston Transcript. J. T. F.

ON THE RIDING OF FREE HORSES.—*A Didactic.* Newspapers, remarks the New York Tribune, are designed to furnish information to the public and a livelihood to those employed in producing them. Their income is derived from two sources; first, from sale or subscriptions; secondly, from the charges paid by those who see fit to use them as a means of communicating with the public for their own advantage or profit. There is probably not a daily paper in the world, certainly none in America, that could live a year without that large portion of its revenue derived from advertising, nor, indeed, could the publicity now secured by advertisers be obtained for twenty times the present cost in any other form than that of the sum paid for newspaper.

If a man applies to a lawyer, a doctor, a tavern keeper, a merchant, for any of the commodities whereby the latter makes his living, he expects to pay therefor. He never says, "If you want pay for this, you can have it;" paying is a matter of course. But if he goes to an editor to get his axe ground, he generally pays when he can't help it, but he seems to think it rather mean that payment is expected.

Publicity is a vital element of success in almost every business. If a man were to-morrow to invent a machine which would do the work of a forty-horse steam engine for one-eighth the cost, whether in building or running of such a steam engine, he would be long in making a fortune of it if there was no press. By the aid of the journals, he might acquire wealth from his invention in the course of two years, while in their absence he would very certainly go down to his grave in poverty, though some future generation would not fail to profit by his labors. The press is to business what the electric telegraph is to intelligence—it condenses years into minutes.

Editors are generally helping this or that fellow-citizen make his fortune every day. Very often they are compelled to throw gold into the lap of this or that inventor, manufacturer, property holder, etc., in the naked fulfilment of their duty to their readers. Thus we have all been helping Mr. McCormick make his fortune with his reaper this year; but we did not do it at his request nor for his sake, and he need not thank us. But if he had asked any of us to make his reaper known to every body, he might to (and we will trust would) have insisted on paying for the service, no matter how much we benefitted our readers at the same time.

Here is one great cause of general obfuscation on this subject. "You did so and so," which helped Jones in his business; why not do me much for me?" Why, sir, if a farmer chose to give his right hand neighbor half his farm would that give his left-hand neighbor a claim to the other half? If I did him a good turn without asking any nids of him, that is my business; if you make money, pay me for the service you required. The fact that I chose to help A. B. for nothing gives C. D. no lien on my purse, and no right to command my labor for nothing.

There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty while dozens to whose success in business he gave the first impulse roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence.

There is no country save ours in the world where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others, without recompense. Generally, out of this country, editors are inaccessible, if not anonymous; they may let you know what they think, but not who think it. You can not walk into an editor's room in London or Paris, and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your own advancement or profit. Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers. Half an editor's time—sometimes his whole day, throwing over his proper work into the night—is given up to receiving the calls, listening to the stories, and obeying the requests of one good-natured friend after another, who drops in to try his chances of getting ten times as valuable an advertisement out of him for nothing as he would be likely to get out of the publisher by regularly paying. If he fails, he loses nothing, for he has plenty of brass left; if he succeeds, he has used his time to decided advantage. And this is civility abused—thus is good feeling imposed upon.

THE FIGHT AT CAMARGO.

We received Monday a copy of the Rio Bravo; which contains an official report of the recent fight at Camargo from Col. O. F. Johnson, of the Liberating Army, which varies somewhat from the account furnished us from the Brownsville Flag. We give the report entire, together with the note of Col. Wheat:

LIBERATING ARMY, NEAR CAMARGO, }
February 22, 1852. }

Sir—In obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to submit the following report in writing, of the operations before this place yesterday and last night, which, in substance, I made verbally on the field of battle.

On the 20th inst., the forces assembled at Roper's Rancho, seven miles below Camargo, consisted of the following number, to wit: Major Roundtree's battalion, under Lieut. Mason, and Captains Adams and Wilkinson, ninety-four men, officers and privates, and the second battalion, commanded by Major McLaun, consisted of three companies, under Captains Metlerw, Thomas, and White, numbering one hundred and six men. In addition to these was a squadron of Mexican horse and infantry, under Col. Garcia, consisting of thirty men, and fourteen Carlos spins. The entire force, when assembled, amounted to two hundred and forty-four men, with one 12-pounder gun, under command of Col. Wheat. With the exception of the squadron of Mexicans and the spies, the whole force was placed under my immediate orders. We met, at the outset, with great difficulty in procuring teams to transport the cannon and to draw the ammunition. We finally secured, however, a broken down team of mules to haul the gun, and several yoke of oxen and carts to convey the ammunition, muskets, etc. We commenced our march towards the city of Camargo, and moved on slowly and leisurely, after throwing out spies and videttes to apprise us of the presence of the enemy. Nothing of moment occurred during this march until we arrived within about two miles of Camargo, when we halted and formed in order of battle. Roundtree's battalion on the right, resting upon the San Juan river and fences, and McLane's battalion on the left, with the artillery in the centre, covered by a detail of Capt. Adams's company.

We were here informed that a reinforcement of nearly a hundred men would join us very soon, from the left bank of the Rio Grande, and we waited upwards of an hour for their arrival. They did not come, and as our men had had nothing to eat or drink during the day, we determined to advance and take possession of a place near Camargo, designated as the "Brick-yard," for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to prepare their dinner. We accordingly proceeded in the order above-mentioned towards Camargo, until we had reached within a mile of the Main Plaza of the town, when we made another temporary halt in the middle of a small open plain. We were here suddenly attacked by the enemy in force. In our front, who opened upon us four pieces of cannon and about three hundred muskets and rifles. The enemy was concealed in the chaparral in our front, and the first intimation that we had of their presence was by their furious and well concentrated fire. Their cannon were not more than four hundred yards from our line, and a large portion of their musketeers and riflemen less than two hundred yards. We instantly advanced our right wing along the river towards the enemy's cannon, and moved our artillery up to the bank of the San Juan, and the left wing also into the position first occupied by the right. We returned the enemy's fire instantly, from our entire line, and Col. Wheat answered their artillery by vigorous and effective discharges of grape, canister and round shot. The firing now became for a few minutes quite severe, and the enemy's cannon balls flew thick, but was soon by a portion of the enemy's cavalry to charge our left wing. One or two rounds of musketry, however, checked it, when the entire left wing began to waver, soon fell into disorder, and it became necessary to withdraw the men from their position and form them in rear of our cannon, under cover of the bank of the San Juan. A stand, however, had been formed them which could not be restrained, and after reaching a place of safety they broke and shamefully fled from the field. The example of two or three men, who had held commissions in the army, and who were among the first to run, like cowards, no doubt contributed to produce this disaster.

Before the battle had continued half an hour at least seventy of the 2d Battalion had fled or skulked. There were hardly twenty men remaining with Major McLane, and the three captains who had commanded it. To the honor of these officers, they stood their ground and performed gallant service with Roundtree's battalion during the final struggle. At the commencement of the fight Roundtree's battalion was ordered to advance along the San Juan, and take the enemy's artillery in flank. This service was most gallantly performed, and after more than one hour's severe fighting they reached a point where they could begin to make an impression upon them with their rifles and muskets. The effect was instantly visible. The enemy was obliged to move their guns to a greater distance from the bank of the river, and to sustain themselves, ordered a charge of their entire cavalry upon our artillery in the center. Their cavalry, as it passed the rear of Roundtree's battalion, was roughly handled, but they advanced to the charge with much steadiness until they had attained a point less than a hundred yards from our guns, when Col. Wheat opened a well directed fire of canister upon the head of their column which swept it from the ground as if a whirlwind had passed over it. The remainder of the column, consisting of about three hundred men, wheeled and fled, at the same time a charge was made by Hundtree's Battalion, led by Major McMicken, Adjutant-General, which silenced their guns and drove artillery, infantry and cavalry, in a confused hell mell mass, through the city of Camargo. The enemy abandoned a large quantity of ammunition, guns, etc., and quit the field of battle with every mark of terror and defeat to characterize their conduct. Unfortunately for us we had not a horse, and could scarcely rally, after the field was won, forty men to secure the advantages of our hard earned victory.

Shortly after the commencement of the battle an accident occurred at our gun which disabled two of our most experienced artillerists, and to this accident is to be attributed some of the most serious difficulties we had to encounter. Once or twice, during the hottest of the battle, Col Wheat was left at the gun entirely alone, and several times he was left with none to aid him at the gun but Sergeant Miller and Private Bartel, and twice large times I was myself compelled to assist them in moving and managing the gun under a perfect shower of grape shot and musketry. The conduct of Col. Wheat throughout the entire conflict was above all praise. Major Roundtree, and all the officers and men of his battalion, acted with a degree of gallantry and firmness worthy of the most experienced veterans. Major McLane, the captains and some twenty men of his battalion, also bore themselves as became fearless soldiers. Capt. Mason, of the Ordnance Department, Major Howell and Col. Basse, of the Quartermaster's Department, Major Norton, Commissary, and Private Bowling, of Roundtree's battalion, the three last named acting as my aids, behaved in the most heroic manner. No duty was too arduous or too dangerous for their performance. They never flinched under the hottest fire. I feel myself relieved from the trouble of detailing all the particulars of this contest. The whole took place under the immediate eye of the commander-in-chief, who at the crisis, when the fate of the day seemed to hang upon a hair, rushed into the storm of bullets, and by the courage and presence of mind contributed greatly to reanimate the spirits of his men, and to snatch victory from nearly twenty times our number.

We have to deplore the loss of ten of our men killed and twenty-three wounded, including myself. We had, as I have already stated, all told, only two hundred and forty-four men. Of these the Mexican squadron was nearly as objective and was not in the action at all. The Carlos spies were in the commencement of the fight, but speedily ran away or skulked. About seventy of the 2d battalion and four of the first ran away early in the action, thirty-two were killed or wounded and a considerable number were secreted in the chaparral under the river bank. The number of men actually engaged in the fight, and by whom the victory was gained very little exceeded fifty. The number of the enemy, from the most authentic information I could obtain, and upon which I fully rely, was about seven hundred men, three hundred of them being cavalry and lancers, and the remainder being infantry, riflemen, and artillerymen, with four pieces of cannon. The average of the enemy's cannon shots was six to one. It is believed that about one hundred and fifty cannon shots were fired on the field by both sides. The battle lasted from two in the afternoon, till half-past four, when the enemy broke and fled, after spiking two of his guns. He did not halt an instant in the city of Camargo, but rushed through the town, and in such trepidation that I am assured that some twenty-five or thirty of his cavalry were drowned in the San Juan as they plunged in to escape us. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerably over a hundred and among the number were eight or ten officers of rank in the army.

During the engagement the enemy placed a company of sharp-shooters under the bank of the San Juan, to take us in the rear, by whose fire we were considerably galled, but the gallant charge made by Roundtree's battalion headed by that officer and Major McMicken, very soon rid us of these troublesome neighbors. After the enemy had retreated we fired several cannon shot into the city of Camargo, which took effect on the church and neighboring houses, producing very considerable consternation among our enemies. This no doubt hastened their sudden flight. The gallant charge made by Roundtree's battalion headed by that officer and Major McMicken, very soon rid us of these troublesome neighbors. After the enemy had retreated we fired several cannon shot into the city of Camargo, which took effect on the church and neighboring houses, producing very considerable consternation among our enemies. This no doubt hastened their sudden flight. The gallant charge made by Roundtree's battalion headed by that officer and Major McMicken, very soon rid us of these troublesome neighbors. After the enemy had retreated we fired several,

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Paraphrase of Psalm XVI.

Preserve the soul whose humble trust
Will never cease to call Thee "mine;"
The ever Pure, the ever Just,
Who dost in thy own lustre shine,
Forever giving; for thy store
Flows, unreplenished, evermore.

What can my goodness profit Thee?
And yet my heart, like Thine, *must* flow;
Therefore, with those I yearn to be
Who most resemble Thee below;
That all the raptures of my breast
May spend their floods in outspread rest.

O Lord, thou only fount of bliss,
There is no other God beside!
I start with hideous fantasies
To see the Big upheaving tide
Of growing griefs hem in the crowd
Whose heads at idol shrines are bowed!

Their chalices of foaming gore
Pressed madly to blaspheming lips,
My shuddering hand shall never pour,
Unclasped in heathen fellowships;
No names of mystic wickedness
My thankless tongue shall ever bless.

The Lord fills full my brimming cup;
He is my tranquil heritage!
'Tis thou, unseen, who buildest up
The lot of my advancing age;
Dost mark each pleasant boundary
Wherein my goodly portions lie.

Thee will I bless, whose secret voice
In stillest midnight counsels me,
And bids my quiet reins rejoice
With inmost knowledge fresh from Thee:
Who stand'st beside me, and before,
And mak'st me moveless by Thy power.

Therefore my joys forever spring,
My glory ever triumpheth,
Though Time's remorseless years shall bring
My flesh into the dust of death;
There will I rest in certain hope,
And wait till Thou shalt raise me up.

Whence strike these strange prophetic beams;
New powers which I can never tell?
I see a light that darts and streams
Up from from the hidden deeps of hell!
Thine Holy One arise
From blank corruption to the skies!

Death's unproductive dignity
Thy soul can never tolerate;
Thou, Lord of Life, nor e'er on Thee
The grave shall shut its mould'ring gate,
Nor suffer God-engendered clay
To melt in its foul arms away.

Show me the radiant upward road
To where the urns of joy are full,
Fast by the crystal throne of God,
Where creeping mists can never dull,
Those fruitful lands that always lie
Girt round with immortality.

London, 1851.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

BY J. N. MAFFIT.

[Continued.]

It would be much too revolting to the sensibilities of an enlightened and cultivated audience to describe the mean and tortuous devices of the mere money-getter, the debased disciple of Mammon, who, contenting himself with the dim light of his gold, forgets even that there is a sun in the heavens; or, that thought has a flash keener than the diamond's sheen. Let coarse and rustic satire call out in boisterous mimicry, "John, have you watered the whisky?" "Yes, sir." "Have you poured a pailfull into the molasses cask?" "Yes, sir." "Have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, sir-ee!" "Then come up to prayers!" Over such coarse pictures of human degradation refinement blushes; yet nearly all of the countless millions of tricks in trade, devices to make bad goods sell as perfect and superior articles, the sombre *chiara obscura* light of the shops to hide imperfections in color and texture, are quite as bad in practice, and not a whit better in principle, than *John's sanding the sugar!*

The spirit of Trade comes over a whole community—a nation—a world—until every virtue flounders in the deluge of barter as the people of the old world struggled and suffocated in Noah's flood. They sell every thing; their very religion is a portion of their barter, and by spending so many hours in church on the Sabbath, or in religious meetings on secular days, it is calculated to the amount of a single dime how much patronage of the religious community they are to receive back in return. If a donation is made to the Bible, Tract, or Missionary Societies, is it not duly trumpeted from newspaper to newspaper and from magazine to magazine, so that the friends of those holy charities will know at whose store to make their purchases, and to direct their friends. To patronize those who unostentatiously do good with their wealth is a generous and laudable principle; but to do good and promulgate the act for the furtherance of mercantile credit is akin to the conduct of the dove-traders and money-changers in the Temple, who awoke the anger and blows of the Lamb of God, whose heart of immense benevolence was usually as placid as the "waves of deep Galilee."

A comic story is told of an emigrant husband and wife in the Far West, who with much difficulty had achieved the purchase and the still more difficult transportation of a barrel of Monongahela to their forest-girded cabin. They held a congress between their lone selves, the secluded two, and unanimously resolved that not a single drop should be drawn from that barrel unless paid for—ready money down. The wife, that gentler, better half of man, happened to have half a dime, the only coin in the house, and she purchased a glass of the liquor from her husband. He, then, with the same coin, purchased one from his wife. They had no company—no visitors—still trade was brisk; money changed hands as in the most prosperous times in the commercial world, and not a drop from that barrel was sold without the silver equivalent. The recipient of the last glass paid for it—the Monongahela was gone—and the best of all was that the amount it had produced was far from sufficient to purchase a successor.

Trade seems to be the national disease. It is ravenous, insatiable, unsettling and revolutionary. The Eastern Yankee who dwells within half a mile of sunrise, swaps horses until his last exchange, brought down to an infinitessimal in value, too poor to swap, is sold for a jackknife, and then a brisk trade in knives is commenced and run down to a cipher. At length he sells the rock-bound hillocks where his father toiled, and where he himself was born, and loses himself in the magnificent opulence of a Western prarie. The attachment of beasts to their homesteads, their confiding affection to their masters, are perpetually broken up and disorganized by the rapidity with which they pass from hand to hand. The wife and children scarce know husband and father on his return from abroad, who may have traded not only horse, dog, and jackknife, but swapped away his hat, boots and coat! "What do you ask for it?" "What is it worth?" "What did you get for it?" "How much did you make by that bargain?" are the questions rung like bell chimes from one end of our land to another, and not only "from morn to dewy eve," but far into the solemn midnight, and those small hours when the starry eyes of heaven are heavy with their unwinking vigils!

What will not our countrymen sell? The early forefathers commenced by selling the skins of the wild beasts. They whipped the otter, the beaver, and the martin out of their skins. They sold New England rum to the "poor Indian" for his peltries; for that gain dooming him and his wood-born tribes to the besom of national extinction by drunkenness; tumbling, without remorse, those noble chieftains and forest kings into a drunkard's grave! They bought and sold human creatures with "a skin not colored like their own," until the land groans under a Helot race, a sad bequest from our old English sires and Puritan fathers. The Southern slaveholder sells the fair quadroon, through whose veins his own or his children's blood may course, to be a priestess in the impure temples of Pleasure. The Northern Abolitionist, one side of his face bathed in tears of compassion for the sufferings of the *poor*, full-fed and contented negroes of the American cotton fields, has the other side of his face radiant with smiles on receipt of large returns from a cargo of New England rum shipped to Africa, and destined to accomplish the final woe of thousands, and scatter madness among the degraded heathen tribes of the Niger and the Gambia. They sell the cotton of the South, the wool of the North, the tobacco of Virginia, the hemp of Kentucky, the rice of the Carolinas, the coal of Pennsylvania, the wheat of New York, and the pork of Ohio. Nantucket and New Bedford have burnt up the whales of the two great oceans, and when the spermaceti lamps were beginning to burn low, Cincinnati sets fire to her millions of swine, and Chemistry tortured the inflammable gases from the coal mines to light up street, palace, hall and cottage. Scarce a buffalo is left to bellow at the base of the Rocky Mountains—their hides being marketable. Gleaning ocean, air, earth, we have begun to trade upon the seasons; have shaved the icicles from the hoary beard of Winter, and sold his pure and chilly crystals in Constantinople, in Calcutta, and in Canton. We have traded upon religion, politics, and philanthropy. We have coined money out of anti-Masonry, Millerism, and anti-Rentism. The trade in the "isms" has been and still continues fierce and tremendous. We have traded in patriotism, and the halls of Congress bellow with the shouts of those who cry these wares. And far too loud and importunate even, at times, becomes the worldly cry of benevolence itself, when its soft silvery voice of entreaty is changed to the hoarse tones of bigoted denunciation, and becomes the grating horse-leech cry of "give, give, give!"

Is this an exaggerated and distorted picture! Say ye, who read deep into the mysteries of the human heart, and the organization of the social tie. Say ye, who are versed in the philosophy of mind and the economy of social happiness. It is but the Babel voice of a world roaring, thundering, clamoring for that one great good, the almighty dollar.

Is it alone for comfort, competence, means of usefulness, that such struggle and outcry are made! Would it were so. But, alas! nine-tenths of all this is for an imaginary good, for a power and happiness in accumulation which can never be realized, never known. Huge estates are like masses of quicksilver; they require the most strenuous and untiring care to keep them in a fixed and permanent position. They quiver, roll from side to side, and what power in man is sovereign enough to keep them from waste and depletion! Mounted on a large estate a man is like the rider of a flying dragon whose bridle-reins are wreathed of the subtle lightnings!

Is it true that such is the passion for trade among the American people that we sell, not only what we have, but also that which we have not? Have we not sold State bonds until the owlish demon of Repudiation, cold and unearthly as the imp of the nightmare, sits upon the bosom of slumbering, annihilated State credit! Has not widowhood and orphanage in the Old World wept in tears of blood, shivering in cold and comfortless garrets over the treachery of the boasted "land of the free and home of the brave!" And, indeed, if we did sell something when we sold "State credit," the annals of brokerage will sustain me in the assertion that "fancy stocks," hanging in the atmosphere of the money quotations, like changeable clouds in the horizon, puffed up and blown hither and thither by financial winds, are as much less than nothing as the curl-cloud of summer skies is less ponderous than the mountain rock, far above which it plays in fantastic shapes and fairy lightness.

Talk of flying kites, the boy's pastime of a summer's eve; that is nothing to the flight of the broker's "kites," the army of "accommodation paper," and bubbles of the noisy Exchange, darkening the atmosphere of trade. I speak not against the passage and value of legitimate bills of trade, arising from veritable transactions, and drawn against surplus shipments of the great staples of the country. Providence as well as moral honesty watch over the flight of these missives of a just and equitable exchange. They come to a happy maturity as naturally as the peach ripens.

Can it be possible that beauty and childhood are both infected with the mania of the "almighty dollar;" that woman's richest smiles borrow illumination from the jewels of wealth; that silks and gaudy attire, which come alone at the command of the "dollar almighty," enhance even in seraphic minds the value of the latter to such an exorbitant degree that poor virtue is forgotten in the shine and splendor of gold! Are not children even taught to consider money as the only key which unlocks the magazines of pleasure and happiness? Are not they taught by that master teaching, that of example, the example of parents, and brothers and sisters they revere and love, that gold is the one thing needful, the *ultima thule* of labor and of life!

Fain I turn me to more pleasant themes, to scenes where wealth is the angel and minister of benevolence, the servant not the master of humanity. On the dark background of human cupidity, avarice, and all-grasping passion, see the rainbow reflections of heavenly benevolence! Streams of consecrated wealth flow out from this to the most distant lands. Take one picture from the pencil of the Mission angel, flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to all nations. It is in India's farthest and most benighted recesses. A dark and gloomy city is around; above its dwellings tower the pagodas of the Brahmin superstition and bloody idolatry, with here and there a minaret surmounted with the crescent, the sign of the Turkish Mahommedan. No sound of a church-going bell is heard in that city, although the day is that of the Christian Sabbath; but silently and by stealth, so as not to attract the Moloch of idolatry, see a few Oriental looking forms, with the flowing mantles of the East, steal into a private garden-gate, ascend a back stairway, leave their crimson sandals at the door, and enter a dark room with small windows placed high, near the top of the house. There, at a small table, sits "the teacher," the veteran Missionary from our own beloved America to that land benighted. Reclined on mattresses, after the manner of the oriental clines, are eleven disciples gazing, wrapped, absorbed, and tearful upon "the teacher," whose subdued yet impassioned voice, in their own language, is giving the details of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. With the progress of the story each bosom swells, and tears roll down in penitential profusion at the sufferings of the "Man of Sorrows." They taste the symbols of the flesh and blood of Him who died for them; even in that idol-worshipping and cruel city, at the risk of all of their lives, they taste the sacramental feast. But who is that fair and intellectual form, sitting like an angel among the worshippers, breathing the flakes of gold made by the gorgeous beams of an Indian sun pouring through the high windows into that sombre room! She has not yet learned the language of the East, but her snowy bosom heaves with the mighty spirit of the scene; and one in heart, as in emotion and hope, she too partakes with those rescued idolaters, the symbols of a Saviour's love. It is our own, our beloved "Fanny Forrester," and the eleven disciples around her are the revered Judson's "first fruits" to Jesus, in the city of Idols!

See thus the results of wealth, of American dollars, in planting the indestructible seed of our holy religion in the very citadel of Idol worship; seed destined to spring up through storms of persecution and seas of blood into the mighty overshadowing tree of Protection to Human Rights and full and entire "Freedom to worship God!"

[To be continued.]

The Doom of Rome.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel is addressing a series of letters to Rev. Emanuel Feyant, D. D., an Italian missionary in England, on the claims of the Roman Church, its hierarchy, its worship, its doctrine, its sacraments, and its discipline. In the first, Mr. Noel subjects the claims of "the Impostor" to a searching scrutiny, and concludes with the following prediction:

"One thing I will predict, from the signs which are multiplying around us. You may endeavor to warp the minds of your partizans from infancy: you may exercise the influence of the Confessional to prevent the study of the Bible; you may impoverish the education of those within your power; you may compress and chain down the minds of thousands and of myriads; but you will yet see such an insurrection of the Catholic masses of Europe against your priestly sway, that while you are arguing about 'the rock,' you will find your sandy foundations giving way; and while you are proving your possession of the 'keys,' your prisoners, despite of keys and bolts, will burst from your thraldom forever."

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—When men love and admire us, we think it is for some merit in ourselves, and for a natural working of pride can love them again. It is for the same reason that we love God so little, notwithstanding his superabundant goodness to us in Christ, because it lays us low, strips us of all excellence, and can only be received in a deep sense of our own unworthiness.

THE PAGAN QUESTIONING IN DEATH.

THE OUTWARD DARKNESS AND THE INWARD LIGHT.

O mist of night and blindness, that most hang
Before the life to come!
O tomb! that closes once with iron clasp,
And is forever dumb!

Ships, which go forth upon the boundless main
And perish far at sea,
Are tossed in fragments to the land again—
But naught returns from thee.

No whisper comes from all the generations,
Through thy dark portals thrust;
No breath of life, among the buried nations,
One moment stirs their dust.

No souls beneath, ever struggling into sight,
Heave up the silent ground;
Though the green sod above them is so light—
So frail the crumbling mound.

I listen by the sea, to catch some tone
From spirits that are fled;
There is no voice in its eternal moan—
No voice of all its dead.

The stars look coldly down when man is dying,
The moon still holds its sway;
Flowers breathe their perfume round us; winds keep
Naught seems to pause or stay. [sighing;

Yes! blindly on—o'er all that thinks and feels,
The universe must roll;
Though at such turns its adamantine wheels
Crush out a human soul!

Toward you bright vault of heaven I dare not raise
The cry of my despair,
Lest I should hear the echo which betrays
That all is empty there.

Yet has my soul within the gift of seeing
Beyond this earth and sky;
I feel the immortal instinct of my being—
I know it cannot die!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Recollections of Bishop Bascom.

BY ONE OF HIS STUDENTS.

It would be impossible for one who intimately knew the Bishop, while living, to write of him otherwise than with feelings of mournful reverence and enthusiastic admiration. So completely did he wind himself into the affections of such, that we suppose their opinions are to be received with a few grains of allowance; yet how much does this speak with regard to his social and moral qualities, as manifested in private life! He had enemies, (this was almost inseparable from such greatness as his) but we recollect no one of them who had known him sufficiently long, or with sufficient intimacy, to justify their honest judgments on his character.

In order thoroughly to understand and appreciate a man, especially such a man as the Bishop, moving amid duties at once exalted, onerous and complicated, we must not observe him only from the ordinary stand-point of the world at large. We must have some acquaintance with his private relations. We must pass from the whirl and bustle and activity, where a thousand minor and more delicate phases of character elude us, into the calmness of the private circle, where the inner life is fully unfolded; where apparent aberrations are removed and real faults extenuated. The public life of a great man is the ocean in storm, where amid the rocking waves are caught but few and uncertain glimpses of his real character; his private life, the quiet lake sleeping embosomed amid the mountains, its surface unscarred by the tempest, its waters limpid and pure, in whose calm depths his image is reflected in its faintest outline. Amid the high duties of public life the *mind* displays its powers; in the gentle offices of private life the *heart* reveals its beauty and pours out its sweetness; and, by as much as the manifestations of the latter are more important than those of the former, by so much do they afford better indices of character. To an intimate associate these manifestations are as the open windows of the soul, through which he can behold the thousand harmonizing and conflicting feelings with which every great and earnest mind is disturbed.

To Bishop Bascom these remarks may be said eminently to apply. He who studied his character, only as it appeared in such public duties as his high office in the church required, studied it to little purpose. To such an one, therefore, there often appeared strange contradictions, which, to those better acquainted with with him, needed no explanation. His was a lofty, independent nature that bore with it the consciousness of its own integrity, and, possessed of that consciousness, it seemed careless (perhaps, too much so) whether the world applauded or derided. His public acts were often misunderstood, and, therefore, censured. He took no especial pains to correct the public. It was nothing more than he expected. All great souls before him had been misunderstood, and why should he expect to escape this common penalty of greatness. He knew facts would reveal the truth, and he was patient until time should vindicate him. This, time rarely ever failed to do. He seems to have learned well "to *labor* and to *wait*."

Whether his intellectual efforts or his moral character became the subject of unfair and severe criticism, he was equally satisfied to wait until vindicated. When Kepler was ridiculed, even by the learned, for his professed discoveries in astronomy, did he grow impatient and pine? No. How noble was his answer!—"If God has waited five thousand years for one who could comprehend these wonders of his universe, can I not wait one thousand years for one who can appreciate my discoveries?" Such was the spirit of the Bishop. It was not the great object of his life to be appreciated; he had his own great work to do, and he was determined to do it, looking to the consciousness of having done that work for his reward.

Is it not an indication of a great mind that it can preserve itself unruffled and serene amid slander and obloquy? and that it can move on amid the yellings of "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," and all the pigmies surrounding it, as heedless of their barking as though they were not? He knew there was a circle of dear and honored friends in whose keeping he was willing to entrust his character. He knew they understood and appreciated his motives.

A distinguished member of the Kentucky Conference once made the following remarks to the writer: "I have been on terms of the most intimate friendship with him for many years, and I have yet no serious fault to find with him. Several times he has seemed environed with difficulties seriously affecting his moral character. Notwithstanding my attachment to him, it seemed necessary that I should give him up. However, I waited, and in due time he would entirely extricate himself, and come out with a character brighter and more unsullied than he ever possessed before." This was the experience of others who knew him well.

Sometimes a cloud hung over him which bid fair to darken his name forever. His friends became anxious; they trembled for him; but, ere long, new facts developed themselves, the cloud passed away, and he stood forth the same pure and glorious man he had ever been. There is a remarkable instance of this which we learned during our acquaintance with him. An enemy, of talent and influence, assailed him in public with accusations serious and bitter. He was present, and was expected to defend himself. He declined making any answer to the charges. His silence was mistaken for an admission of guilt. His friends looked sad and mortified. He simply told them "*to wait.*" In due time all the circumstances of the case were made known. He could not defend himself without making statements which would have ruined his adversary irreparably. To save him the mortification of such a revelation he was willing to bear for a time no small amount of odium. He refrained from pure sympathy when a few words would have sufficed for a complete vindication of himself. How few instances of such forbearance are recorded! How noble the character in which a fruit so commendable was so eminently exhibited! This is but one among many parallel instances known to his friends. He never took pains to give them publicity.

The Bishop was a remarkably poor financier. He was continually embarrassed with pecuniary difficulties. He seems to have thought little on domestic economy; on the true worth and uses of money. Yet, he was by no means extravagant. He cared little for the useless luxuries of life. His difficulties resulted from two things: his improper management, and his frequent charities. During his Presidency of the University every seeker of charity found his way to the Bishop's house, and rarely did one go away unrelieved. He applied his money to every purpose which offered amelioration to the suffering. His was a peculiarly feeling heart, and he entered to its very depths the sights of distress. His soul dwelt too high to be affected very seriously by dollars and cents. He knew it was the lot of the greatest on the earth to be poor, and he did not attempt to make it otherwise with himself.

And has it not generally been thus? How many glorious intellects have been trammeled and almost ruined because it was the fortune (rather say misfortune) of the possessors to be wealthy. Satisfied with what the world often worships, they have neglected to seek that higher and nobler praise which Intellectual eminence secures. Why should such a mind as Bascom's trouble itself about a thing so paltry as wealth! Did he not possess a wealth of intellect within him—a soul glowing with the unquenchable fires of angelic genius! Oh! when he looked within, and beheld the vast intellectual possessions there, what cared he for the accumulation of that paltry trash the world calls money?

Yet his pecuniary embarrassments gave him no small amount of uneasiness. His obligations to meet his engagements pressed heavily upon him, and his frequent inability, from circumstances beyond his control, was the occasion of many bitter moments.

Many would have supposed that a mind of such gigantic compass, so accustomed to dwell in a region of most elevated thought, could with difficulty come down to intimate and pleasurable companionship with men of common mould. This arises from a mistaken notion of true greatness. The capacity to comprehend the little is necessarily included in the capacity to comprehend the great. He felt that the lowest had needs as well as the highest. He felt that, however highly endowed, he was a man of like passions with his fellows; that his mission was to them too; to benefit, not only in great deeds, but in gentle words and kind offices—in all those little nameless acts which constitute the elixir of human fellowship. His entire freedom from anything like affectation or haughtiness in private life; his amiable deportment: his pleasant and familiar conversation, by which the inferior forgot his inferiority, and became perfectly easy in his company, afforded occasion of remark to all who met him thus. And thus, those who were thrown into daily association with him learned to love him with an ardor proportionate to the intimacy of that association. If his flaming intellect led captive their admiration in public, his winning address and good heart bound them to him in private with a stronger, a sweeter, and far more enduring ties.

F.

Demopolis, Ala., March 2, 1852.

[To be continued.]

Holy Life.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a degree of hallowed remembrance and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth has done more, and will do more, to regenerate the world and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity. [Chalmers.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

St. Peter.

St. Peter was a fisherman by profession. At the period of his call to the apostleship, he was considerably advanced in years, for he was already a married man—first Pope, as the Romanists say he was—for the healing of Peter's wife's mother of a fever was one among the first of Christ's miracles. The Apostle Peter took an active and prominent part in planting churches and spreading abroad the gospel of the grace of God. He had the honor of first preaching the Gospel in its fullness, to his countrymen at Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost. Perhaps the success of St. Peter's Pentecostal sermon was never surpassed by himself, and never equaled by any other from that time to this.

He also had the honor, after he was supernaturally convinced it was the will of God, of preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles, at the house of Cornelius, the Roman centurion, on which occasion St. Peter uttered that great and God-honoring truth, "that God is no respector of persons," "and while Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word."

St. Peter is the author of two inspired Epistles. The first, addressed to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia; and the second, without any particularly designated locality, but "to them that have obtained like precious faith with us through the righteousness of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." The Epistles are less argumentative and doctrinal than St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Ephesians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, but perhaps more practical and hortatory. They are written with great earnestness and plainness.

It might have been supposed that as St. Peter was one of the oldest and most prominent of the apostles, that he would have been commissioned to write one of the sacred biographies or gospels of his Divine Master; but either because he had so basely betrayed his Lord, or that God deems it best to divide the honors of his kingdom among many, he was never directed to write a Gospel.

Ecclesiastical tradition tells that St. Peter visited Rome in his old age, and suffered martyrdom by crucifixion during the persecution of the bloody and infamous Nero.

In the sacred biographies of our Lord, written by Mathew, Mark, Luke and John, we have several anecdotes of St. Peter incidentally related, which serve to throw great light upon his more prominent and peculiar characteristics. Every man has, no doubt, his own idiosyncracies, but some men's stand out in much bolder relief than others. St. Peter's did. He never said or did any thing by halves—he was none of your non-committal men, who balance themselves astride conflicting opinions until they shall see which will gain the ascendency. No; he expressed himself boldly and without reserve. Peter seemed more impulsive than considerate. He would boldly, impulsively assume positions, that more thought would have shown him were untenable. Impulsive men generally dare to do what more cautious men are afraid to attempt; and though they sometimes do great things, they necessarily often fail. But impulsive men are not without a mission in the world; they are suggestive to slower and more thoughtful men, who by their thoughtfulness work out to a successful consummation the possibilities which the impulsive suggest, but often fail to accomplish. We conclude, then, that the impulsive man is an important element in carrying forward the great ends of human society, the absence of which the thoughtful and pains-taking class could never supply.

But from this digression to Peter: and let us illustrate what we have been saying about Peter's ardent and impulsive character, by reference to several incidents in his history.

St. Mathew tells us that upon the occasion of Christ walking upon the sea, and assuring the startled disciples that it was not an apparition, but himself, their master and friend, that Peter, without a moment's reflection, requested that he might be enabled to walk on the water also; but he had gone but a little way before he began to reflect upon the singular danger of his position; instead of trusting only to the power of his Master, he began to reason and reckon with his fears, and began to sink, and was only saved by committing himself again to his Master, crying "Lord, save me."

At another time, when the Saviour announced the solemn and deeply affecting fact, that he would suffer many things of the elders and chief priest, and be killed and raised again the third day, Peter, without a thought as to the awful and imperative necessity of the death of Christ in order to pardon and eternal salvation, with a natural outburst of human feeling and affection, rebuked his Master, saying, "Be it far from thee, Lord; this shall not be done unto thee." Much in the spirit of one of the kings of Europe, during the middle ages, who, when a priest was descanting upon the solemn tragedy of Calvary, upon the unparalleled agony of suffering love displayed by the Saviour in the midst of indignity and scorn, said: "Holy father, if I had been there with my good knights, it should not have been."

We see the same spirit again, when Christ was washing the disciples' feet; not comprehending the design of the great lesson of humility, he drew back with horror, and said, with his usual haste and boldness, "Thou shalt never wash my feet;" but on the instant that he learned the necessity of the act, he took at once the other extreme, and exclaimed, "Not my feet only, but also my hands, my head."

At the last and solemn supper, when Christ announced the painful and humiliating fact that one of his own disciples and intimate friends would betray him into the hands of enemies, Peter affirmed that although all should be offended, he would not; "if I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise." This he said from the impulse of the most generous and devoted friendship. But he soon found that his self-confidence was sadly misplaced. Peter no doubt learned a lesson of human frailty in his cowardly and ungrateful denial of his Master, which he never afterwards forgot. His repentance was as deep and sincere as his fall had been sad and shameful. Nor was it long delayed, for no sooner had the Master's sad and upbraiding eye turned upon him, than overwhelmed with shame and contrition, he went out and wept bitterly. And afterwards, when thrice interrogated, thrice replied, "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." And when the fullness of the heavenly baptism came upon him, how boldly, first of all, did he in the face of the very mob that had cried out concerning his Lord, "Crucify him, crucify him," and in full view of the bloody rocks of Calvary, preach Jesus as the Son of God, the Prince of Peace, and Lord of Glory. And through all life's changing and eventful fortunes, he lived to fulfill the Master's bidding, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."

And even through the cruel and shameful agony of death by crucifixion, he was found faithful, and did not in death deny his Lord; but having loved him in life, he loved him still in death, and doubtless now enjoys that "inheritance that is incorruptible and undefiled, reserved in heaven for all that are kept by the power of God, through faith, ready to be revealed in the last time."

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, March, 1852.

Bunyan and Dante.

Some years since any one who should have ascribed to the "Pilgrim's Progress" higher commendations than that of being a vigorous and whimsical book, would have been set down as either ironical or perverse. Cowper was hardly enough to praise, but not sufficiently so to mention Bunyan, "lest so despised a name should shock this sickliness of taste in instructed readers is happily passed away; and they who have access to the choicest treasures of literature are the first to admit the surpassing invention and fancy of the author of the "Progress," the "Holy War," and the "Life and Death of Mr. Badman." M. D'Israeli calls Bunyan "the Spenser of the people;" but, as it seems to us, there is in this comparison an important difference overlooked. No one forgets the allegories in Spenser, or enters into them with a personal sense of interest or participation. They are exceedingly beautiful, like the finest tapestry, or a series of pictures in compartments; but the pleasure they give is purely a contemplative one; whereas Bunyan strikes us with the force of his convictions, and the realities of his visions. We walk with flesh and blood, in spite of the bold and significant names of our allegorical companions, and our senses, even more than our fancy, are employed in following Christian from the "City of Destruction" to the gate of the Celestial City. We should rather call Bunyan the "Dante of the people." That both composed a "Vision," and employed extra-mundane objects and beings, is not to the purpose; the resemblance between them lies in the activity and the energy of the plastic imagination in each; in making credible, present, and tangible, as it were, their own creations; and mixing and under-propping them by means of those dread realities which the ideas of death and an untried existence hereafter implant in the hearts of all men with a force of conviction that supersedes and transcends experience. Dante and Bunyan, dissimilar in their characters and fortunes, and unequal in knowledge and in genius, have yet so much in common in their several qualities of intellect as to render the "Bedford Tinker" nearer akin than either Eschylus or Milton to the descendant of Caccianguida. [British and Foreign Quarterly.

MAN'S WAYS AND GOD'S WAYS.—A man is circumscribed in all his ways by the providence of God, just as he is in a ship; for although the man may walk freely upon the deck, or pass up and down on the little continent, yet he must be carried whither the ship bears him. A man hath nothing free but his will, and that indeed is guarded by laws and reasons; and although by this he walks freely, yet the Divine Providence is the ship, and God is the pilot, and the contingencies of the world are sometimes like the fierce winds, which carry the whole event of things whither God pleases. [J. Taylor.

THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH.—"Mr. Thompson," said an Irish Catholic in the West to a Presbyterian minister, "Mr. Thompson, here is one thing that I never could understand—who is the *head* of the Presbyterian Church? You know that I am a Catholic, Mr. Thompson. You know that his holiness, the Pope, is the head of our church. And you know that the King of England is the head of the Episcopal Church. But who is the head of the Presbyterian Church? I never could understand that, Mr. Thompson. Will you be pleased to tell me who is the head of the Presbyterian Church?" "The Lord Jesus Christ!" answered the minister, "the Lord Jesus Christ is the head of the Presbyterian Church." "Do you say so!" exclaimed the Catholic, lifting his hands and eyes, and stepping back. "Do you say so, Mr. Thompson? The Lord Jesus Christ is the head of the Presbyterian Church! Well, Mr. Thompson, there is none better. Catholic as I am, I confess that. There is none better. Thompson, there is none better!!"

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 20.

Two Practices That Do Harm.

CRITICISING SERMONS.

The critic upon the sermon just preached is Satan's bird, to take away the word out of the heart. He will seldom be to the hearer a profitable companion—especially for the first few hours after service. He is not the person for you to walk home with from church, if you would get any benefit by going to church. Drive away this bird from you, and all of this feather. Some birds follow the path of armies for the slaughter. This bird follows the footsteps of the 'sower,' and alas, makes much of his labor vain.

When you have been convinced of sin, or comforted, under the ministrations of the pulpit; when you have been strengthened in the "inner man," and wrought up to the holy resolve of walking in newness of life, what benefit does he confer who shows you that the sermon should have been discussed under three heads instead of four: that the plan was faulty, the elocution defective, the style inelegant! Does this help forward the work of the Holy Ghost, and lead you on from hearing these things to the happiness of those who do them! The hallowed influence of the best Gospel sermons may be checked before this cold, irreverent, sneering subtilty. The best frames of the soul are dissipated before it. The mind is left dark, the heart hard.

These criticisms do not always proceed from an enemy, and the more the pity. They are not professedly invidious, or seemingly ill natured. But so it is; they kill off the sermon, and that effectually. Table talk has outdone pulpit talk. The jest, the ill-timed critique has rooted out the last serious impression.

It is well if reaction does not follow counteraction. The solemn performance of God's embassador is brought into contempt, and the hearer begins to feel contempt for himself for having been unduly affected by means inadequate and contrary to scientific rule. He will be on his guard the next time. He will not suffer himself to be led off again. Hereafter, this pulpit cheat, this trick of the sanctuary, as he has learned to esteem it, shall not carry him away! If he feels, there shall be a cause! And henceforth the stubborn rebel is braced, and the hard heart steeled. All this comes of criticising sermons.

CRITICISING PRAYERS.

This eats as doth a canker. Social prayer meetings have been broken up by this unfortunate, yes, wicked spirit of criticising prayers getting abroad among the members. The timid have been quite discouraged by it, and the cross to them rendered unbearable. Others have felt their earnestness balked, and labored under powerful and painful temptation to offer up prayers to the itching ears of the congregation, instead of God. When one comes forth from that privileged place—the concert for prayer—making ridiculous or contemptuous allusions to the broken speech or the lame thought of a brother's or sister's earnest petitions to the Throne of Grace, even the mind of an honest publican must revolt at it. How such things restrain prayer! It is a breach of Christian fellowship; a flagrant violation of the bond of confidence, love and sympathy. And, were it not that such stood perilously in need of the means of grace, the best judgment against them would be a sentence of exclusion from those privileged places, where God's children hold audience with Him, and where He manifests himself to them as He does not unto the world. In the persons of such critics does Satan present himself when the Sons of God appear before Him. Ardent, indeed, must the soul be that does not feel the damper of such a presence.

To say no more; there is an *unction* concerned in all right preaching and praying, wherein the Father of spirits, that rises far beyond the legitimate sphere of the critic. He has no rules that reach the case. There is a wind that bloweth where it listeth; let him, let all bow before its breath, nor too curiously or profanely inquire whence it cometh or whither it goeth. Might it not be an impiety as well as absurdity were our earthly anatomy to apply her laws to the fiery "cloven tongues" of the Holy Ghost!

THE EFFECT OF GOOD EXAMPLE.—*Alabama Conference! look at this.*—Two months ago we said: "The eyes of Methodism (every where) were upon you." Here is an example in point. A writer in one of the Advocates of the Church, North, is endeavoring to rouse up the Conference to great deeds in the missionary cause, and thus ends his stirring appeal:

"How long will it be before the Philadelphia Annual Conference, in her missionary appropriations, will emulate the example of the Alabama Conference of the M. Episcopal Church, South, which has recently 'rolled up' twenty-six thousand dollars for this good work!!!! We trust not long."

PERSONAL.—Rev. J. Boyle, D. D., of St. Louis Conference, arrived during the week, and is spending a few days in this city. The Doctor's health is much improved by his travel southward. He indulges the expectation of soon returning to his charge, Fourth St. Church, in St. Louis, in sound condition. Long may he be spared to Zion.

Louisiana Liquor Law.

"From Maine to Louisiana" used to be a favorite expression *of extension* with the orators. If any thing had gone from one of these points to the other, it was considered as having traversed our whole country pretty thoroughly. And verily, *the* liquor law, or *a* liquor law, and a wholesome one, too, has lately been enacted in both these States. The intermediate points of the Union may therefore be considered as hopefully interested in the subject. The Spirit of Temperance Reform is abroad. From Maine to Louisiana, from Massachusetts to Ohio, the people are roused. They have long been thinking of it and suffering under this EVIL, and now they are talking, writing and voting upon it.

This movement will characterize much of this year's legislation throughout the Union. Why should not society protect itself from the devastations of this destroyer! Counterfeiting and stealing are punished. The murderer is hanged and the felon imprisoned. Shall the rumseller, who is often the cause and source of all these evils together, be the only offender against the health, peace, property and safety of his fellow men, from whom they are powerless to protect themselves?

Quarantines are established for cities, and a plague and pest house are never located in the midst of communities. And yet dramshops may be located at any good "stand," and the attendant evils forced upon a community, whether they will or not! The times of this ignorance of social rights and remedies are passing away.

We confess that when noticing, some months ago, the incipiency of a measure to restrict or prohibit the liquor traffic in this State, our hopes were feeble that any thing could be done so soon, or with so much satisfaction to the temperance party. It seemed too much in advance of the times and public opinion. On the 25th of last month the ACT below given was passed in the Legislature of Louisiana. The bill originated in the Senate, and was presented to that body by the Hon. John McVea. It passed the Senate and House almost unanimously, received the signature of Gov. Walker, and has become a law.

"AN ACT *concerning the Licensing of Drinking Houses and the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in this State.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the Police Juries of the parishes, the Selectmen of the towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of the cities, shall have the exclusive power to make such laws and regulations for the sale, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as they may deem advisable; and to grant or withhold licenses from drinking houses and shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town or city may so determine by ballot.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State does hereby relinquish all right and title to grant licenses in any parish, town or city in the State, in which said license is not granted by the legal authorities of said parish, city or town; but shall, through the legally constituted officers, collect the State tax license from such licensed drinking houses and shops whenever established, according to existing laws.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the present act be, and are hereby repealed."

This law will not give as much offense as the famous Maine liquor law, nor can as much political capital be made out of it. We think it will work as well as that. It leaves this matter where it ought to be left—in the hands of the people, and subject to the control of those directly interested. No matter how stringent may be the law enacted against this traffic, its provisions would be inefficient where public opinion was not favorable. If any ward, parish, town or city wish to rid themselves of the nuisance of tippling houses, this law affords them an opportunity to do so. If the people have a will for relief, here is a way, and a short, simple, effective one. On the contrary, if they wish to curse themselves, to lay a snare in the way of their children and neighbors, to corrupt their servants and to tax themselves for the support of vice, they are at liberty to do so.

We shall look with much interest for the first local action under this law. It will be an honor worth bearing that will be awarded to the parish, ward or town that takes the lead. The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 4th instant, thus remarks upon it:

"We congratulate our Temperance friends and the Order of the Sons generally, on the passage of this excellent and favorable law. The friends of the cause give that zealous and indefatigable advocate of Temperance, the Rev. Mr. Harmon, great credit for the passage of this bill; and indeed, we are told it was mainly to his personal exertions in laying the subject before the members, that it was passed with such unanimity."

PROGRESS OF THE ADVOCATE.—The interest which the members of the Conferences, and the patrons of the paper have displayed and are displaying from week to week, in extending its circulation *upon a sound cash subscription basis*, is very encouraging to us. As they cheer us on so substantially, we would cheer them on heartily. Our receipts speak well—from every point of the compass. Brethren have our thanks, and while doing theirs so well, we feel bound in conscience to do *our* duty in giving the Church and world a religious paper, not only acceptable, but useful. Meantime, it will be remembered, while the new ones are being attended to, that the old subscribers, whose subscriptions are running out, are not to be overlooked. We should regret to part with any of those with whom we have gone so pleasantly along through the first hard year.

College Endowment.

The communication in another column, from President Rivers, will be read with a home concern by the Methodists of Mississippi and Louisiana. These two Conferences are united upon Centenary College, and what they do for the Church and the world, in the cause of a high and liberal Christian education, must be done in this College. United they have ample resources, and the Church and the world have a right to expect much of them. The friends and supporters of this College no longer doubt this one fact—true of all colleges—that an endowment is necessary to perpetuity. And they are moving to secure it. The Mississippi Conference has resolutely undertaken to endow one professorship. By a courtesy as deserved as it will be popular, the Conference have named this the Winans' Professorship. What the Louisiana Conference will call their professorship we are not yet advised. We like the suggestion that this be left to be determined by the donation of a generous sum—say one half the endowment, and let it bear the donor's name.

Lagrange College, Ala., has already gone forward in the matter. A few weeks ago we advised our readers of the movements of President Pierce toward endowing a professorship in Emory College, Ga. And now for Centenary College; we are authorized, as an *initial step*, to state that a METHODIST of Louisiana (his name shall be forthcoming, and it is a good name,) will be one of the hundred to endow the professorship of Natural Science by giving one hundred dollars each. Are there not *ninety and nine* others who will respond before the Commencement, in July next?

The Alumni of this College, of whom a goodly number are blessing the land with their labors and usefulness in various honorable professions, might take up this matter, and take it through in quick time. This is a case wherein the children ought to provide for the parent, and not the parent for the children. We should be happy, from week to week, to chronicle success in this affair.

METHODIST PRESS.

REVIVALS.—The W. C. Advocate reports many delightful visitations of grace.

PREACHERS AS PROFESSORS, ETC.—Rev. J. Bayley is writing some excellent articles in the R. C. Advocate on this subject in answer to Rev. G. W. Langhorne. The editor continues his able strictures on Dr. Howell's work.

OBITUARIES.—Our Charleston contemporary refers with just satisfaction to his obituary column, and says:

"It is a fact deeply interesting to us that Dr. Olin, on his death-bed, asked that the obituary column of the Southern Christian Advocate should be read to him. It was the last time he asked for anything to be read to him."

BASTROP ACADEMY, TEXAS.—We learn from the T. W. Banner that Prof. Gabor Naphegyi, a Hungarian exile, has accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy, Languages, [modern, we suppose,] and Chemistry in this academy. The editor speaks highly of his accomplishments, and adds:

"President Hancock certainly deserves all the credit in engaging the services of Pr. N., and will be fully appreciated by the parents and guardians of the students at Bastrop."

LAY MOVEMENT.—The Ch. Ad. and Journal, referring to the very small attendance upon the Philadelphia Convention, which was so respectably headed, and which had been got up at much expense and pains, says:

"On any respectable call made on our membership, to assemble and take into consideration *real grievances*, a larger result than the above would, we should think, be exceedingly probable. We presume the great public expected a different result. The noise that has been made about the matter, and the sympathy which the movement has found in many quarters, authorized the opinion, among those who did not understand the facts, that the lay members of the M. E. Church would be in motion, and that a revolution in her government might be reckoned upon as a thing of course."

Zion's Herald, from which our extracts of the proceedings of the Convention are made, and which is doubtless one of the "quarters" alluded to above, informs us that:

"The burden of the prayers offered was that the great Head of the Church would guide this movement aright—that the Spirit would inspire it—and that if it be of God it may succeed, but if it be not of God it may come to nought. It would seem, too, that the original movers were actuated not by the disaffection of ministers or members to the M. E. Church. No aspiring, ambitious spirit started the movement for personal power or renown."

And also that—

"Some nervous, excitable spirits in the Convention expressed themselves imprudently—and said that they considered the admission of lay delegates to the General Conference not worth an effort to obtain, unless they could also be admitted to the Annual Conference. Some said that the late division of the Church, North and South, never would have occurred had there been lay delegates in the General Conference: (such a sentiment was received with much clapping of hands.)"

The Philadelphia Christian Advocate, (a new M. E. C. paper, just issued) remarks upon the Convention:

"It is one of the most important ever held since the organization of the Church. The change in the discipline of the Church which it contemplates is very great, and its effects must be of moment, no matter what may be the immediate action of the General Conference."

☞ Our table has a few books, etc., upon it, a notice of which, from a press of other matter, is necessarily postponed.

Centenary College, La.

JACKSON, March 10.

MR. EDITOR: As I am frequently receiving letters of inquiry in reference to Centenary College, suffer me to present the following information to the public:

1. The Sessions invariably commence the first Monday in October; close the last Wednesday in July.

2. Each Session is divided into two terms; the former closes first of March, with the Junior Exhibition; the latter with Commencement exercises at the end of the Session.

3. The College has fine libraries, a good Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a valuable Mineralogical Cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

4. There is, in connection with the College, a Preparatory Department, efficiently conducted by an experienced Principal, assisted by the Faculty.

5. The entire expenses for Board and Tuition amount to one hundred and sixty-one dollars per Session of ten months.

6. The State possesses permanent interest in the College, as it has the privilege of educating ten students free of charge for tuition.

Editors throughout the State would confer a favor by inserting the above information.

Truly, your friend, R. H. RIVERS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, returns his thanks to the ladies of Morgan St. Church, for distinguished kindness shown him, in his ministerial labors there. We are pleased to hear an intimation that Rev. Mr. C—— intends gathering a congregation in our city, connected with that excellent branch of the church to which he belongs. Doubtless he would succeed well. There is room enough, and gladly would we welcome among us another pure banner of Protestant Christianity.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

WESLEYAN AFFAIRS.

The important Committee on Memorials, appointed by the last Conference, assembled on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and closed its sittings on Friday night last, the 13th inst.

All regards had been for some time converging towards it, and during its session have been fixed upon it. It is undoubtedly the most important committee that has ever been summoned to consult upon the affairs of British Methodism.

Such a crisis has never previously occurred in Methodism. From 1795 to 1797 were years of disturbance and violence—still we find that even during these years of agitation a steady, though small, increase is reported in the minutes, and the new Connection, or Kilhamite party, on their secession after the Conference of 1796, only took away with them some 5000 members. In 1828 and 1829 there was another agitation, the principal and almost only seats of which were Leeds and Southwark, (London) arising out of the famous Leeds Organ-case. But this made no important impression at the time on the Connection at large, though it left behind it a seed and sediment of evil, which operated as a ferment at a later day. In 1835, Dr. Warren made a pretext of the Theological Institution for getting up a third agitation, the legitimate offspring of the second, in conjunction with the political temper of the times. 1792-97 was a period of democratic and revolutionary excitement in general politics; it was at this period that arose the first great Wesleyan agitation, after Wesley's death. 1828-34 was another similar epoch—the epoch of the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, of Catholic Emancipation, of the French Revolution of July, of British Parliamentary and Municipal Reform. During this period were stored up the materials for agitation and combustion in the Wesleyan body, upon which Dr. Warren and his confederates worked in 1835 with so great effect. But no preceding agitation is to be compared with the present.

The Wesleyan Association, in 1835-6, took away about 21,000 members, including those Protestant Methodists, as they called themselves, who had originally seceded in 1828-9, in consequence of the Leeds case, but who afterwards coalesced with the secession of 1835. Perhaps 8000 or 10,000 more may have left the body, who did not go with the Association. But the actual loss in the present controversy, as calculated from the Conference of 1849 to that of 1852, (to come) can not be estimated at less than probably 90,000 members. After making every allowance for the increased dimensions of our body as compared with former epochs, it will be seen that this is an immensely greater loss than any former one. Our net loss last year, you will remember, was 56,000. There can be no doubt that we shall number still several thousands less at the coming Conference. From about 360,000 members in Great Britain, (Conference 1850) we shall be reduced to less than 300,000. In 1849-50 (the cholera year) although we reported a net increase of about 10,000 members, there can be no doubt that our actual loss by agitation amounted to several thousands.

It was to consult in reference to what was to be done in such a crisis as this that the Committee met to which I have referred. The agitation, it is true, has almost spent itself; but its disastrous effect, not only in numerical deduction, and impaired resources, but still more in wide-spread suspicion and distrust, and, in many places, in sad and deep despondency, still remain, and do not seem likely very soon to pass away.

What are the causes of this condition of things? The immediate and exciting cause is the righteous expulsion of several disappointed and envious men. They were able men, energetic men, unscrupulous and malignant men. They have plied the trade of agitation well. They have known neither remorse, nor pity, nor decency. The principal predisposing causes have been the spread of an evil-eyed democratic and chartist spirit among the masses, prevailing political susceptibility and animosity, and the revolutionary character of the times which have been passing over us. Minor predisposing causes have been injudicious administration (too lax very often, and sometimes too harsh and autocratic) on the part of some of our too perpetually itinerant ministers, ignorance on the part of the people of the laws and principles of the system to which they have attached themselves, and a want of conformity in respect of some of our Wesleyan institutions to the character of the age in which we live, and of the modern generation which fills that age. In particular, the lay influence which exists and operates so powerfully in British Methodism, has not been *adequately* recognized, or brought out in public view and rightful, authentic exercise, in our existing organization.

Methodism includes a vast amount of lay influence; virtually this possesses all the force and enjoys all the consideration that is desirable. But this has not been made sufficiently apparent in our actual organization. Hence looking at the letter, rather than the working of Methodism, the seeming, rather than the reality, agitation has been able to find in some of the deficiencies of our existing arrangements a poor pretext for the wrongs it has inflicted.

The above are the sentiments of many of the ablest and most attached laymen and ministers belonging to Methodism. What is alleged by such persons, is not that Methodism has been oppressive, or that it has been immovable, far less that it has retrograded; but that it has not adapted, moulded, re-arranged, developed itself with *sufficient* promptitude, or with a just sagacity, so as to meet the exigencies of these times when all things move with railway speed.

Methodism has not, we say, been stationary. Much has been done during the last fifty years in many departments, by way of organically recognizing and developing lay talents and influence—of providing legitimate modes and channels for their exertion. But still we have too often been a stadium too late in our onward march. We have too often *conceded*, when it would have been more wise and right to have *proffered*.

These sentiments were shared by a considerable proportion of the members of the Memorial Committee. They were implied in not a few of the memorials addressed to the preceding Conference, which had been submitted to the consideration of the Committee. There were still, however, a few of our most pious and honored ministers, and a considerable proportion of our best and most respected lay members, who saw no necessity for making any change in Methodism, and even, in some instances, earnestly deprecated any movement in the direction of concession.

Such were the circumstances under which the Committee met in the Centenary Hall. They resolved that their sittings should be strictly private; a wise resolution, and one which no doubt principally contributed to the forbearing, brotherly and perfectly frank and confidential character of the deliberations.

First, the memorials were read, which occupied twelve hours, and after that the best part of nine long and close days were given to the attentive consideration of the matters involved in the important commission entrusted to the Committee. The temper of the meeting was lovely; the mind and spirit of the Lord were eminently present; all spoke with the most complete fullness and unreserve, their innermost sentiments, and all were heard with the most brotherly and indulgent kindness. There reigned a delightful unanimity of heart; and there resulted a wonderful unanimity of judgment.

Dr. Beecham, the ex-President, took the lead in considerable proposals for modification. He, however, and all with him, firmly resolved to maintain intact the true and original principles of Methodism—the peculiar responsibility and (therefore) authority of the pastorate, as the ruling power in the Church; the authority of the District meetings, as representative committees of Conference, possessing, *ad interim* authority; and the supreme jurisdiction of the Conference, as the collective pastorate. The question of lay delegation was not raised, as there was not a single letter or memorial, private or official, from circuit or from individual, which so much as mooted that point.

The propositions submitted to the meeting by the ex-President, related principally to the constitution and functions of the quarterly Meeting. After a long and minute discussion, they were, with some not unimportant modifications, adopted by the committee. As finally amended, they are substantially as follows:

That the Circuit Quarterly Meeting, for all legal and juridical purposes, be defined to consist of, first, the ministers and supernumerary ministers of the Circuit; second, the Circuit Society and Poor Stewards; third, the Trustees of the Circuit, being members resident in the circuit; fourth, the Leaders of the Circuit; fifth, Local Preachers of three years' full standing.

That all new powers conferred upon the Quarterly Meeting can only be exercised by it as thus defined.

That this defined Quarterly Meeting have free liberty, at the time of the June quarter day, (the last quarter day before the Conference) to memorialize the Conference on any matters of any general connectional interest, or specially affecting the particular circuit to which it belongs.

That this defined Quarterly Meeting be also, [under the presidence (*pro hac vice*) of the Chairman of the District] constituted a *jury of appeal* for the re-hearing of any case in which the superintendent minister of the Circuit conceives a particular leaders' meeting to have brought in a false and factious verdict. The *sentence* is, in all cases, reserved in the hands of the chief pastor, who, however, is bound (according to the law of 1835) to take a week's interval prior to pronouncing, and to consult his colleagues and the principal leaders and friends. In extreme cases of circuit disaffection or rebellion, an appeal from the Quarterly Meeting to the authority of the entire District Meeting is still left to the Superintendent.

The authority of the Minor District Committee, as a court for prompt resort, in case of a charge against a minister, is left untouched, but so far as concerns a member appealed against by a pastor, it is superseded by the above provisions. The memorial law, with its restrictions, is also done away by the above regulations.

In addition to adopting these propositions, the sense of the law of 1794, as to the trust of Trustees, was discussed and defined.

The question of codification received considerable attention, the American Book of Discipline being repeatedly referred to as proving the practicability and desirableness of drawing up a code. Many difficulties however, lie in the way; and all that the committee felt it could do at present, was to recommend the selection and arrangement, in a complete and intelligible form, of the laws immediately affecting members and officers as such.

The method of securing the assistance and concurrence of our circuits throughout the connection, in measures of legislation, was debated at considerable length, and very liberal opinions on this subject prevailed; although few or none thought it would be right to give the circuits, on all matters, an absolute *veto* on Conference legislation. There was not time, however, to discuss the question fully, so as to bring about a satisfactory agreement in the views of the members of the Committee. All that was done *for the present*, therefore, was to recommend that all Superintendents be directed to read and explain all new laws in the September Quarterly Meetings, so that the circuits may have a fair opportunity afforded them of considering the law, and, if they think fit, of exercising their constitutional right (granted in 1797) of suspending its operation for twelve months.

Another subject, brought by several speakers before the Committee, was the necessity of strengthening lay influence and circuit representation in the District Meetings. Dr. Beecham himself was anxious some thing should be done to secure this very desirable object, but for want of time to define and mature the details of a plan, this matter lies over for the present.

For the like reasons several other exceedingly important matters are postponed. Among these are the method of securing a yet fuller proportion of lay influence in the Connectional Conference Committees and of connecting all of them, in the way of definite representation, with the lay element in the various District Meetings; and the desirableness of securing an annual concourse of lay gentlemen belonging to all the connectional committees, to meet the President and all the clerical members of committees, for the purpose of mutual intercourse and consultation, and of receiving a formal charge and valedictory from the outgoing President on the evening immediately prior to the opening of the new Conference.

Much was said, too, about providing some public and solemn method of introducing new members into the Church, absent modifying our itinerancy, and appointing "Bishops" with diocesan jurisdiction and adequate powers. "What we want," said one of our D. D.'s, "is government."

But at present we can not see our way clear to recommend any thing on these points.

Dr. Newton was absent from us through ill health; Dr. Bunting was seldom able to be present, and breaks fast; Dr. Dixon was present, in fine temper; so was also Mr. Steward. Dr. Beecham was our leader, and led admirably. George Marsden gave us his blessing; and our excellent Professor, Thos. Jackson, bestowed on us his hearty God-speed. The amiable and learned Dr. Hannah, our President, was in the Chair. Dr. Beecham was large and liberal in his views, yet sound and safe. Among the most resolute reformers present, were the young authors, William Arthur and J. H. Rigg.

In a month or six weeks the committee reassembles, to meet a gathering of principal laymen in one of our central towns. Afterwards their revised and completed Report will be handed to the Conference. I will duly chronicle progress.

February 20, 1852. X. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Before going to press last week a brief and unsatisfactory report of this Convention had reached us. We, however, deferred any notice till the full and correct accounts of the Northern Church papers should be at hand, as they are now.

The Convention met according to appointment on Wednesday, March 3, in the Nazareth M. E. Church, and was called to order about 10 o'clock by T. J. Hamilton, of Kensington, on whose motion Colson Heiskell, of Trinity Church, was called to the chair. Messrs. G. J. Hamilton, of Kensington, and Dr. J. B. Chrisman, of Trinity Church, Phil., were then, on motion of John Huff, of Nazareth Church, appointed secretaries, when the Rev. Dr. Cooper, pastor of Nazareth Church, was called upon to open the Convention with prayer. He commenced by reading the 6th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and after the singing of the 218th hymn, offered up an earnest prayer. The Convention then being organized temporarily, it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of twenty be invited to take seats in the Convention, and to participate in its proceedings.

The mover of the resolution said he believed most of the members of the Committee were delegates to the Convention; but there were some eight who were not, and it was the purpose of his resolution to bring them in. Adopted. It was—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one from each delegation to be appointed by the respective delegations, and one from the committee of twenty, to be appointed by the Chairman, of this Convention, be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention.

Upon calling the names of persons who had been appointed by their several churches as delegates, the number was ascertained to be 170. Many of these were not present during the Convention. The number of separate churches which reported the appointment of delegates was 46. Of these 23 are in the State of Pennsylvania, 15 belonging to Philadelphia city. The number of churches actually represented in the Convention was about 30. There were but two delegates from New England; and the States represented were Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts. Three churches in New York appointed delegates—Madison, Vestry Street, and Duane Street.

The Convention, on motion of Prof. Allen, spent the rest of the morning session in devotional exercises.

In the afternoon the Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Wm. H. Allen, President of Girard College, as President, with Vice Presidents—Messrs. Colson Heiskell, Philadelphia; J. D. Shea, Pittsburg; Samuel Watkins, New York; Jabez Pratt, Boston, Mass.; William G. Lord, Newark, N. J.; N. G. Deal, Washington City; Lewis B. Loder, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. H. Root, Buffalo; W. P. Tilden, Philadelphia; Prof. Blumenthall, of Carlisle, Pa. Secretaries—J. B. Crisman, Philadelphia; G. J. Hamilton, Kensington; F. S. Gilbert, New York; Saml Norment, Washington City.

Judge Whiteman, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee to prepare resolutions submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, this Convention is deeply impressed with the responsibility it has assumed, but is, nevertheless, confidently assured, as the result of its observation and information from various parts of the extended work of Methodism, that the time has fully come when the expediency of change in our church polity is clearly indicated by that Providence which it was always the glory of our church in its early history, to watch and follow;

And whereas, we, as members of that church, feel that our happiness and our usefulness are identified with the prosperity and effectiveness thereof in carrying out the great object of its mission, to spread Scriptural holiness through all lands;

And whereas, we believe that the feature in our constitution which invests the clergy of our church exclusively with legislative and governmental powers and prerogatives is by no means essential to its prosperity; but, contrariwise, very detrimental, furnishing a very prolific cause of murmurings, contentions, and disaffection to our own members, and a bar to the increase which, under other circumstances, would accrue to our church, the thoughtful and considerate in very many instances declining to place their religious interests where they can exert no controlling influence; to say nothing of the want resemblance to other Protestant churches, which, without any exception, recognize the right of the laity to participate in making and modifying the laws by which they are governed; leaving the Methodist [Episcopal the only Protestant church in the United States which refuses the co-operation of the laity in its legislative councils:

And whereas, we verily believe that no only greater effectiveness will be secured by the change sought, a fruitful source of contention and just cause of complaint removed, and the fair proportions and arrangements of our Zion, in comparison with other Protestant churches, stand out in a prominent and advantageous position; but all the financial, benevolent and charitable enterprises growing out of our economy vastly promoted, and a fair and full remuneration to our churches, preachers and their families rendered certain as it ought to be. Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention hereby declares, in its deliberate judgment, that the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to be so amended as to admit of the introduction of lay delegates into the General and Annual Conferences, under such restrictions as shall not conflict with the rights of the clergy in their appropriate ministerial and pastoral duties and privileges, yet so as to secure effectually the voice and influence of the laity in the legislating or rule-making department of the church.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby respectfully petitions the General Conference to give this subject the thought and attention which its importance requires, and in accordance with the spirit and aim of the first resolution, so to modify the Discipline of the church as to provide for lay delegates in our General and Annual Conferences.

Resolved, That with a desire, as well to save the time of the General Conference, as to facilitate the object we seek, we suggest the following general plan, as, in our judgment, fully meets the case:

1. That every circuit or station should be allowed annually, at the last Quarterly Conference for the year or otherwise, to elect one lay delegate (who, by virtue of his election shall be a member of Annual Conference) for every effective minister, in full connection whom such circuits or stations support.

2. That the delegates thus elected join the clerical brethren in an election at such time and in such manner as the Discipline may prescribe in electing delegates clerical and lay in equal numbers to the General Conference.

3. The expense of all the delegates, lay as well as clerical, to be paid as such expenses are now paid, so that the poorest member of our church may be qualified as well as the most opulent.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and preamble, duly signed and certified by the officers of this Convention, be forwarded to one of the Bishops, respectively, requesting him to lay the same before the General Conference as soon after the opening of the session as he may judge proper.

A motion was made and carried, to take up the first resolution, whereupon it was moved to adopt the resolution. E. Otis, of Chelsea, Mass., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words, "annual." In support of his motion he remarked that from what he had learned, the desire of the brethren calling the Convention was to secure the voice and action of the laity in the law making department of the Church. He did not fully understand the temper and spirit of the Convention, but he judged that they were really friends of the Church, and only wished, by the proposed movement, to increase its effectiveness. If the object was to reach the spring of action of the Church, it would be necessary to have a voice in the General Conference. The Annual Conferences are not legislative bodies, hence, in this respect, it would be of no use to send delegates to those bodies. They are administrative, to carry out the rules and regulations adopted by the General Conference.

The business of the Annual Conference is exclusively ministerial, as laid down in the section of the Discipline describing that business. If brethren examine it, they will find that the laity have nothing which they can do in the regular business of an Annual Conference. The Annual Conference should appoint lay brethren, a proper number, to aid their ministerial brethren in the committees which have this temporal business in charge. Let them also have a voice in the Conference on the subjects with which they would be intrusted. Thus the time and expense of a large number of lay members of Conference would be saved. This plan, it seems, is pursued by some of the Southern Conferences, and is found to produce admirable results.

Mr. White, of Allegheny City, said the society of which he was a member, passed resolutions which instructed their delegates to vote for the lay representation in both the General and the Annual Conference. The question arises, what is the object of a representation?

If it is to control the appointments—to impose itinerancy and the Episcopacy—then as an individual was opposed to it. If it wanted the Church, in that respect, to remain as she was—to use the same instruments with which she has worked so good. If the aim is to break down the itinerancy, that over Church will assume Congregationalism. The question will be Episcopalism or Congregationalism.

Several speeches were made, and resolutions offered and referred.

The debate was made to embrace the subject of the respective powers and duties of the Annual and General Conferences, and the propriety of lay delegates in each of

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canvassed by the several speakers, all favoring the sending of lay delegates to the General Conferences, and the only question before us as to the good or ill result of sending them also to the Annual Conferences.

The Convention, at about 6 o'clock, on motion adjourned until 7½ o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at the appointed hour, and was opened with prayer. After some other business was dispatched, and a new resolution introduced and referred, the consideration of the resolution under discussion in the afternoon was resumed and continued until adjournment.

THURSDAY.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, in the Trinity M. E. Church, in Eighth st., being opened as usual with prayer, and the journal read.

Several communications were presented from various churches, some of whom did not send delegates to the Convention, by the Secretaries, most of them sympathising with the design of the Convention, in one or two instances suggesting some plan of operation, and in one instance referring, for the principles which that Church approved, to Dr. Bascom's bill of Mutual Rights, published several years ago, and familiar to many of our readers. In two or three instances, such as St. George's Church, Philadelphia, and St. Paul's M. E. Church, the communications expressed opposition to the object of the Convention; the St. George's, on the ground that according to the call in the address of the Executive Committee of twenty, the door was left open for any one not a regular delegate to attend as a member—thus giving no security for a fair expression of the sentiments of the churches. The St. Paul's brethren objected on the ground that all similar movements, both in Great Britain and in America, had resulted disastrously to the interests of the Church.

After some discussion on other resolutions and substitutes introduced, which were finally referred back to the committee, the Convention resumed the consideration of the first resolution reported by the committee on resolutions yesterday, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Otheman, to strike out of the resolution the term "Annual Conference." The question was called for from various parts of the house.

Considerable and able discussion followed. Mr. Cummings had had the opportunity of frequent intercourse with prominent members of the Southern Church, and had carefully inquired as to their policy; and this policy of lay representation had been found to work admirably as far as it had been adopted. The Southern General Conference, which sat at St. Louis in 1850, resolved, in order to render their operations in temporal affairs more efficient, to authorize the several Conferences of the Church South to take action on the subject of lay representatives, and many of them had adopted schemes growing out of that resolution. The Virginia Conference had acted immediately, and similar plans had since been adopted by the South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama Conferences, and it all had been found to work effectually. The first effect of this action that had come to *them had* been the announcement in the Northern papers, of the fact of a large increase in the funds of the Alabama Conference—a much smaller Conference than theirs—[the Philadelphia]—and which had raised upwards of $25,000, nearly $27,000 for Missionary purposes. The fact was doubted at first, and when it afterwards came authenticated, the question was asked, "How has this happened?" and the answer was, "It has been accomplished by the operation of this new system: by the incorporation of the laity and their vigorous, earnest and energetic action into Conference movements." Such results, he had little doubt, would follow this policy every where. In Tennessee the lay representatives were *bona fide* members of the Conference for all practical purposes, and entitled to vote upon all questions touching the affairs of the Church, except questions relating to the character of the preachers, which the preachers claim the exclusive right to settle among themselves.

[The reader will be struck with some inaccuracies in statement and reasoning here.]

When Mr. C. had concluded, the question on the amendment was called for from various parts of the house, and the call persisted in to the prohibition of further debate, which several gentlemen desired.

Several delegates had come with instruction from their churches to go against any proposition to introduce lay representatives into the Annual Conferences.

In approaching the decision of the question, it was moved that the vote be taken by delegations; but that being refused, a rising vote was called for and resulted, yeas 37, nays 70.

So the amendment was lost.

The question then recurring on the original resolution, it was adopted, with few dissenting.

The Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.

In the afternoon session, after prayer and reading the minutes, Mr. Ashmead, from the Committee "on Resolutions offered," reported the annexed, which were read:

1. *Resolved*, That those circuits or stations, who sympathise with the action of this Convention, but who have found it inconvenient to send up delegates, be requested to take such action in the premises as will put the General Conference in the possession of their views on this important question.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Convention are now, as they have ever been, strongly attached to the itinerancy and the episcopacy of our Church, and they earnestly recommend the General Conference to adopt any measures that may be found necessary to strengthen the latter, and perpetuate the former, as they regard them both as a great means of our past success, and essentially necessary to our future prosperity.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention appoint a committee of ten, to meet in Boston, during the session of the General Conference, whose duty it shall be to lay before said Conference the memorial and resolutions of this Convention, and advocate the objects set forth in them to the best of our ability.

4. *Resolved*, That the said committee shall also receive all communications of churches not yet heard from, and correspond with all such as may be favorable to the movement, in order to obtain as full an expression of our brethren under the jurisdiction of the General Conference as can be attained, and strengthen thereby their hands in the cause which they are commissioned to advocate.

After attending to financial business, the second resolution, reported on Wednesday, was next taken up and adopted, by a vote of 72 ayes to 2 nays, a division having been called for.

The third resolution was amended by Mr. Cummings, so as to add after the words, "That every circuit or station should be allowed, annually, at the last Quarterly Conference for the year, or otherwise, to elect one lay delegate, (who, by virtue of his election, shall be a member of the Annual Conference,") the words "with the right to vote on every subject except in passing on the character or trial of the preachers." The resolution passed as amended.

The resolutions reported by the committee in the early part of the afternoon's session, and laid on the table, were then called up, considered and adopted.

The blank in the third resolution was filled, after sundry ineffectual motions as to the number, with "ten," viz: Jabez Pratt, Boston, Chairman; Samuel Normeut, Washington, Dr. H. D. Sellers, Pittsburgh, Samuel Ashmead, Philadelphia, Francis H. Root, Buffalo, Samuel Watkins, New York, W. R. Deacon, Burlington, N. J., John Whiteman, Philadelphia, Cornelius Walsh, Newark, N. J., and Lewis D. Loder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The preamble presented by the committee on Wednesday afternoon, was then taken up and passed.

A communication was read from the Secretaries of a meeting held in St. George's Church, February 14th, disapproving of the object for which this Convention has been convened, and refusing to send delegates, as requested to do in the circular addressed to said church.

A communication was read, containing the proceedings of a meeting held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, on February 21, deeming it inexpedient to appoint delegates to the Convention, and cautioning the brethren of other churches to beware of the object, as by said meeting it was considered dangerous to the harmony and success of the M. E. Church.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

The evening session was not well attended. Several gentlemen addressed the Convention upon the subject of the lay representation, and gave their views at length as to the salutary effect the admission of representatives into the Conference would have upon the entire Church.

Mr. Norment, of Washington City, made an extended address to the Convention on the general subject of lay representations, which the Convention requested for publication.

The Convention at a late hour adjourned *sine die*.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The Postoffice address of Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, P. E. of Monroe District, is now Vernon, Jackson Parish, La.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED—In this city, 16th inst., of consumption, LEE COCKRELL, of Cooper county, Missouri, aged 24 years.

He had been a Christian and a member of the M. E. Church for the last third part of his life. His end was peace. Kind friends, and those who knew the heart of a stranger," ministered to him in his last sickness, and buried him. A FRIEND.

Advocate Office, March 13.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Post-Master: n. s. H. Tatum, Warrior Stand, Ala.....$ 2 50
By Rev. J. D. Fisher: n. s. R. H. Hudson; n. s. Martha Leverett; n. s. S. A. Fitts; n. s. J. J. Alston; n. s. R. R. Jeffries, Unlontown, Ala. Less $2 50.....10 00
N. S. Rev. Jno M. Baker, Milton, Fla.....2 50
By Rev. W. J. Stafford: n. s. Rev. J. J. Cowart, Clarendon, Ark. Less $2 50.
By Rev. R. Randle: n. s. Miles Ware, Frankville, La; n. s. A. Kennon, Minden, La. (All right.) Less $5 00.
By Rev. H. A. Morse: n. s. E. M. Richardson, Pattersonville, La.....2 50
n. s. Mrs. M. S. Rowman, Jeanneret's, La.....2 50
Mrs M. F. Peebles, New Iberia, La.....2 50
R. F. Patten, Perry's Bridge, La.....2 50
By Rev. P. E. Green: n. s. J. W. Winborne, Monticello, Ms. Less $2 50.
N. S. " W. J. Brown, Jackson, Ms.....50
By Rev. J. W. Hoddord: n. s. James Mink; n. s. Dan. Clewer; n. s. Jno. Garner; n. s. Miss S. A. Cooper, Montevallo, Ala.....10 00
By R. H. Leonard: For self, Talbotton, Ga.....2 50
n. s. Rev. R. W. Bigham, Panama.....2 50
By Rev. D. Duncan: n. s. Benj. Doran, Hampden, Ala; n. s. Joseph Agee, Hampden, Ala. Less $5 00.
By Rev. D. C. Wells: n. s. S. R. Arnold, Smith's Mills, Mi.....2 50
" n. s. W. H. Beck, Grenada, Mi.....2 50
By Rev. C. D. Oliver: n. s. W. H. Smith, Montgomery, Ala. Less $2 50
By E. A. Taylor, P. M.: J. Shaw, Dayton, Ala.; Dr. A. S. Vaughn, Remopolis, Ala.....5 00
By Rev. T. W. Norman: Jos. Sykes, Columbus, Mi. Less $2 50.
N. S. Jno Parker, Middle.....2 50
Judge Clark, N. O.....2 50
N. S. D. J. Watson, N. O.....2 50
Wm Duncan, N. O.....2 50
Robt. Brown, N. O.....2 50
N. S. J. G. Nelson, N. O.....2 50
By Rev. T. W. Manning: n. s. J. H. Vernon; n. s. E. A. Hill, Athens, Mi.; n. s. J. W. Manning, Hope, Ala.; n. s. Wm. Rundle, Bastrop, La.; Capt. H. Tyrone, Splunge, Mi.; Wm. Wise, Quincy, Mi.....15 00
Rev. Wesley Smith, Texas.....2 50
Rev. L. Pierce, balance on acct. of subs.....1 00
N. S. A. Ledlis, Whinlington, Ark.....2 50

MARCH 20.

By Rev A N Ross: n s Maj Lyde, n s Dr Job Taylor, n s Rev Hill, Marshall, n s Mrs Sturdivan, H Hill, Texas. Less $10 00.
By Rev J Hamilton; Mrs E Battle; A Burden; H W Goodman; R A Baker; G Haig; J S Goodman; L Claiborne; C W Nesbitt; T Owen; Rev T J McCoy, Mobile, Ala.....25 00
By Rev D Duncan: n s A H Dicy; n s C W Collins, Person, Ala. (Certainly, not *restricted* to 20 new subs. We will receive 40, or more).. Less $5 00.
By Rev H A Morse: n s Mrs S Robbins, Pattersonville, La; n s Wm Thorns, Breaux Bridge, La; mrs M A Mills; mrs J T Lee, Vermillionville, La. (The back numbers begin as requested.)
By Rev S Lynch: n s T M Kimble, Hickory Hill, Penn. Less $2 50.
By Rev W F M Linfield: C Mayerhoff, Enterprise, Miss; n s miss Anabelle McRae, H. Creek, Miss.. Less $5 00.
By Rev J W Lancy: n s John M Ragan, n s Chas G Bowen, Macon, Miss; n s Robt P Lancy, Columbus, Ga. Less $7 50.
By Rev W L Patton: n s Geo W Tolson, New Berne, Ala. Less $2 50.
By Rev H Rivers: n s Dr T S Jones, Jackson, La. Less $2 50.
Wm Webb, Pensacola, Fla.....2 50
By Rev J W McClethen: n s J H Randal, Providence, Ala. Less $2 50
By Rev J T Roper: n s Aaron Packer, Missouri, Ala; n s James Tucker, Mt Serene, Ala; n s Joel Hamilter, n s Bryant Bass, Ft. Browder, Ala; and $5 on acct. (All right.).....15 00
By Rev C McClellan: n s A M Given; n s Mary L. Shelby, Talbala, Miss. Less 5.
By Rev. A. T. M. Fly: n. s. Walter Shropshire; n. s. Elizabeth Middleton; n. s. Catharine A. King, Woodville, Mi.; and $2 50 on acct.....10 00
By Rev. C. C. Maybee: n. s. R. R. Powell, Yazoo City, Miss. Less $2 50.
By Rev. T. Moody: Dr. J. H. Webb, Sumterville, Ala; Wm Godfrey, Jones' Bluff, Ala.....5 00
n. s. Mary A. Swilley, Jones' Bluff, Ala. Less $2 50.
By J. Sims, P. M.: n. s. W. B. Barnes, Grenada, Miss. Less $2 50. (The arrangement you propose is satisfactory.)
By Rev. S. M. Boyd: n. s. Moses M. Saunders, Eutaw, Ala.; n. s. Benson Powell, Jones' Bluff.....6 00
By Rev. A. Meehan: n. s. Rev. C. W. Sandal, Dunville, Texas. Less $2 50.
By Rev. W. Moores: n s E. McClure, Lamartine, Ark; A Godbold, Cunchilta, Ark; n s Rev J Beecham, Mt Moriah, Ark. Less $7 50. (The directions will be attended to in A. G.'s paper.
By Rev O M Addison: n s W Williams, Rocky Mill, Texas. Less $2 50.
N S J U Payne, N O.....2 50
By Rev A Skinner: n s Rev N Evans; n s W Woodstock, Greenville Ala. Less $5.
Letter was received and acknowledged.
By A J Wright & Co: Mrs S B Thomas, Jacksonville.....2 50
By Rev Miller, Atchafalaya, La.....2 50
N S Mary Foster, Keachie, La.....2 50
By Rev J H Adams: n s Dan McCook, Cotton thin Ga. Less $50.....2 50
By Post-Master: n s Mrs E A Sterling, Hamilton, Ala.....2 50
By Rev J W Cannon: n s Mrs Sturdivan, H Hill, Texas. Less $10 00.....2 50

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the return of this institution for the week ending on Saturday evening: Admitted, 305; discharged, 315; died, 48; remaining, 1052.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margaret Moore, residing at 173 Dauphin street, aged 35 years, and a native of England. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of using large quantities of Morphine. There was evidently no intention to commit suicide. The jury rendered a verdict that death was occasioned by the introduction of the Sulphate of Morphine in the stomach.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.—Later advices from Liberia state that the Grando, the rebel chief, had been captured, and his forces entirely routed by the troops of the Republic under President Roberts. Grando was about to be executed, that being thought the only means of restoring tranquility and saving the colonists from subjection. Several battles were fought, and a large number of the insurgents were killed. The loss to the Republican forces was seven killed and twenty-seven wounded, nearly all of whom were in a fair way of recovery. President Roberts, in the campaign, learned that the rebels were instigated to revolt by a trader, who had supplied them with ammunition, and had promised them presents, equal in amount to the duty he paid to the Republic, if they would overthrow the Republic. Considerable distress had been occasioned by the war, and appeals are made to the Colonization Societies in this country for relief. Buchanan is the name of a new town started on the coast, which bids fair to become an important port. It is expected to be to Liberia what New York is to the United States. A Brazilian Charge had arrived, and was to be formally received.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Democrat, of the 19th ult., states that a few days previous a disease similar to the cold plague broke out in the family of Rev. Wm. Reed, of Washington county, of which three of his children died within a few hours after they were attacked. A fourth child was attacked with this mysterious disease while returning from the funeral, and died shortly afterwards. The Democrat states that Adam Singer's family suffered from the same disease. Also, that others have been attacked with the same malady. The Democrat says: "It is fearful in its operation; in a few hours hurrying those it attacks from earth, in spite of every remedy our physicians have yet prescribed."

DEATH OF MRS. E. J. SHUCK.—Information has been received of the death of Mrs. E. J. Shuck, consort of the Rev. J. L. Shuck, for many years a zealous missionary in China. Mrs. S. died at Shanghai in November last.

A lad ten years of age, named Henry Myers, was run over by the locomotive, at Mansfield, on Monday last. Both his legs were nearly cut off. The little fellow had his legs amputated, but lived only a few hours after. When told by his mother that he must die, he said: "I know it, but I'm not afraid. I went to Sunday school, mother."

The contumacious Queen of Madagascar is reported to be dead. Her death occurred immediately after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army, in a contest with a belligerent chief in November last. This Queen was a bitter enemy of the Christians and her persecution of the native converts would have been unendurable had it not been for the influence of her son in mitigating their severity.

RIOT IN GRAND RIVER.—The Plaquemine Sentinel learns that a raft has been formed in Grand River, preventing steamboats passing through that channel. It likewise states that if the drift continues running in the same quantity for a week longer, Bayou Sorrel would be choked up—in which case, navigation to the Atchafalaya in that direction will be entirely cut off.

ICE BRIDGE IN MARCH.—On the 3d inst. teams with heavy loads were crossing over the Connecticut river on the ice, at Hartford.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A large company is forming in Arkansas to start for California from Fort Smith about the 1st of April. The overland route from that point is represented to be an excellent one.

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. John E. Moore has been appointed by Governor Collier, of Alabama, to the seat on the Circuit Court Bench in the Fourth Judicial District, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. L. P. Walker.

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS.—The imports at NewYork from foreign ports during the month of February, fall below those of the same period last year, exclusive of specie, to the amount of $2,731,088, and a decline in the value of those thrown upon the market of $1,621,881. The falling off in imports during January and February, is estimated by the Journal of Commerce at 26 per cent.

A LETTER FROM MEAGHER.—A gentleman in NewYork has received a letter from Mr. Meagher, dated Hobart Town, August 28, 1851. Mrs. Mitchel, and her children had arrived there in excellent health. Mr. Mitchel had taken a farm, upon the proceeds of which he intends to support himself and his family. O'Brien and his companions are well, but feel intensely the death-like existence which they are doomed to drag out in that receptacle of drugs and outcasts of English villainy.

EMIGRANTS ON THE ISTHMUS.—Several of the passengers by the Empire City, recently arrived at NewYork, returned from Panama in consequence of being unable to obtain a passage from that port to San Francisco. About 5000 passengers are at present on the Isthmus, and many more are on their way.

THE MINT BILLS.—The California and NewYork Mint bills will soon be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. The California bill will probably be acted on first, and should it pass, it is generally thought that the NewYork bill will fall. California demands a Mint on the ground that she produces the gold to coin, and about the only objection urged to the demand, is the expense of such an establishment in that country.

THE RIVER AMAZON.—The Admzon, with its tributaries is said to afford an inland navigation up and down of not less than 70,000 miles. The country drained by that river, and the water courses connected with it, is more than half as large as Europe, and it is thought to contain nearly as much arable land within it as is to be found on all that continent. It has resources enough to maintain a population of hundreds of millions of souls.

FRANKLIN.—It is rather a curious incident, that when the Americans sent Dr Franklin, a printer, as Minister to France, the Court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a bookbinder, as Minister to Congress. When Dr. Franklin was told of it, "Well," said he, "I'll *print*-the Independence of America, and M. Girard will *bind* it."

THE TRADE OF BOSTON.—The Boston Traveler mentions the following facts of the trade of that city. During the last five months over 85,000 cases of boots and shoes have been shipped from that port. In the same time nearly 120,000 bales of cotton have been landed there. The receipts of coal from Philadelphia alone last year were over 300,000 tons. Everything else used in manufacturing, and required for home consumption, is in about the same proportion.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS.—A party of twenty Hungarians have reached Cincinnati en *route* for Missouri to purchase a tract of land to settle upon and cultivate. The party is in charge of Capt. Gratzey, and they have sufficient means to purchase 10,000 acres of land, and all the necessary agricultural implements for cultivation, and to stock the same.

Much better than traveling about the country with a princely *suite* at the expense of the people.

GOVERNMENT BILLS PROTESTED.—Bills to the amount of $13,000, drawn by officers of the army and navy on the Government, have been sent back from Washington unpaid, because the appropriations made for these departments have been exhausted, and they will not be paid until new appropriations are made.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—This distinguished soldier was wounded in the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809; was left for dead upon the field of battle, and was reported in the dispatches of Sir John Hope as among the killed. That dispatch was published in the London Gazette of January 24, 1809. Acting upon this intelligence, his brother, Richard Napier, proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and obtained letters testamentary upon it in February of the same year. On the 5th of the following May Charles James Napier came in person into Court and received back his will, the probate being canceled. Readers are aware how eventful has been the hero's life since then. The remarkable facts above narrated may be found in Phillimore's Ecclesiastical Reports, vol. 1, page 83.

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ART UNION.—The Recorder of NewYork has rendered a decision on the motion made some time since on the part of the counsel for Mr James Gordon Bennett, editor of the NewYork Herald, to quash the indictment found against him for libel upon the "American Art Union." He stated that the association was not a constitutional one; that its aims and practices were not such as the constitution countenanced and as it was therefore an illegal association, the indictment must be quashed.

A LARGE PUBLIC BUILDING.—The new State House at Columbus, Ohio, is to be the largest building of the kind in the United States, and will be much larger than is necessary. It is 304 by 181 feet, and covers an area of 55,056 square feet. That of Pennsylvania is 180 by 80 feet, covering an area of 14,400 square feet, and that of New York, 113 by 90 feet, covering an area of 10,256 square feet.

FROM PORT AU SPAIN.—Advices to the 19th ult. have been received from Trinidad. Sugar grinding had nearly ceased and business was rather dull: owing to heavy rains. American produce was scarce. Good sugars were offered at 31½c., without purchasers. At least six thousand tons of shipping were in port, waiting cargoes.

A venerable gentleman in Virginia remitted to the publishers, last week, payment for his *fiftieth* year's subscription to the National Intelligencer.

Notice has been given in the Legislature of Ohio of a bill to prevent any further settlement of colored people in that State.

A fellow seven feet high passed through Charleston on his way to California. On being asked why he ventured on so hazardous a journey, he replied, they didn't want him any longer down in Maine.

The boats of the Erie Canal, if they were placed in a line, would reach from Albany to Utica. There are 501 of them.

The Coroner of Philadelphia recently held two inquests in one morning over two bodies of females. The verdict in each being—death from excessive intemperance.

Private letters from London state that after the Bank reduces the price for gold outsiders continued to take it at the previous rates, and it is thought the Bank would recommend its action on the subject.

Hon. Alexander Duncan, several years in Congress from the Cincinnati District, was drowned on the 24 inst., while attempting to draw from the water a duck he had shot a few miles from home.

Contracts have been made in NewYork for the construction of two steamships for the route from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco. They are to be first-class steamers, with walking-beam engines.

N. P. Willis has sailed for Bermuda on a voyage for health. He is accompanied by his father-in-law, Hon. Joseph Grinnell. He has been suffering for some time of a severe pulmonary complaint.

The Arctic brings intelligence that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the order of the Iron Crown upon Chevalier Bulsemann, as a mark of approbation for his course at Washington.

Singers' salaries are high at the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburgh: Grisi and Mario have each £5000 for a season of six months; Mdme. Medori, who is rapidly rising in her profession, has £2000; and the other principal singers, male and female, are paid in proportion.

It is computed that there were 7,881,457 persons carried on railroads in the United States last year, of which only 88 killed and 41 injured. Most of the killed were employees of the companies. There were 11,957 persons carried for every mile of road.

One hundred and fifty of the pupils of the College Louisle-Grand have been expelled in consequence of a revolt which recently broke out among them on the subject of some punishment inflicted after the banquet of St. Charlemagne.

The Greenfield Gazette says a letter passed through the Post office in that town, directed to

Mr ———
Beau Ball,
Know ham
Shier

Mr. Weed writes from Genoa that, as the portrait of Columbus was destroyed by the recent conflagration in the Congressional Library, the American Consul at Genoa is endeavoring to obtain a copy of the only original in existence, which belongs to a family in that city.

It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance that within the past month ice made firmly into Lake Ontario, a distance of some three miles from the piers, to the depth of four inches. Such a thing is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and may not be seen again for a century to come.

A negro on Long Island recently drank a pint of brandy on a wager, when partly intoxicated. After remaining insensible for fifteen hours, he revived and drank freely of cold water, but soon after died. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from drinking too much *cold water*.

A party of eight Georgians, hunting in Florida lately, are reported to have bagged in six days 48 deer, 57 turkeys, 3 alligators (one 18 feet 9 inches long,) one panther, and five head of wild cattle. Hanging such game as this is seldom equal to Cumming's bagging an elephant in Africa.

Ex-President Tyler is out with a letter on intervention, in which he intimates that we cannot do too much for Kossuth just now; but thinks that in about twenty-three years, "the oppressed nations may bring their complaints to the bar of the American Senate, as of old to Rome, with the certainty of being heard."

A letter from a passenger by the Empire City, which left NewYork for Havana on the 9th of February, states that during the passage, no less than three emigrating Californians were swept overboard by the heavy seas received on deck, and lost. They were understood to be all from NewYork—names not given.

There are in Paris 879 millinery establishments, of which 867 are managed by females. The houses occupy a personnel of 2717 of workwomen, and the business for Paris alone amounts to nearly 13,000,000f. a year. Under the head of millinery is included the making of bonnets of different kinds, caps, head-dresses for soirees, and fancy articles for the toilette.

The last number of the Cherokee Advocate gives the substance of the President's Message in verse, after the manner of the singing geography, adapted to the tune of "The Whistling Wag." The editor says that their documents are not to be prosy, and he has employed a competent poet for the accommodation of that large portion of the public, which is drilled at these annual recitations in their usual shape."

The Albany Atlas publishes a letter from Gerrit Smith, addressed to Gov. Hunt, of NewYork, in opposition to the opinion expressed by the latter, in his message, favoring the scheme of Colonization. He stigmatizes the Colonization Society as an unparalleled compound of hypocrisy, meanness and malignity, and as the shameless servant of the slave-holders. He contends that it is the right of the colored people to remain in America; that it is needful most of all for the purpose of regaining their self-respect and the respect of others."

Noticing the case of a lady who was said to have bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth (which we have, however, contradicted) Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Virginia, says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus, from which the blood continues to trickle, fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

The moral and physical effects of the present luxurious use of tobacco are to be considered by a preachman tract. The Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association not long since offered a hundred dollars to the author of the best tract on this subject, and appointed Rev. Doctors Cox, Lansing and Skinner, committee of award. The consideration of the moral and physical effects of a native plant so extensively used as it is at present, will be very opportune and valuable.

Roger Sherman was Representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been making shoes. John Randolph rose, and with his usual squeaking sound, said, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington?" Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak, "I cut it up, sir, to make moccasins for the descendants of Pocahontas."

The receipts of Christy, the negro minstrel, are from $1000 to $1200 per week, and he has realized in the last two years upwards of $100,000.

A gentleman of Edinburgh is said to have recently purchased an antique bust, which purports to be that of Antonio Augusta, the second daughter of Marc Antony and the celebrated Octavia, the sister of Augustus.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser states that Mr. W. Dorn, in a mine which he works in that district, has realized within one week eight thousand dollars in gold, with the labor of eight hands.

Epes Sargent, Esq., of the Boston Transcript, has in press a work called "The Standard Speaker." It will contain articles in prose and poetry for declamation in schools, academies, lyceums, colleges, newly translated or compiled from the most celebrated orators, authors, and popular debaters, ancient and modern, with a preliminary treatise on oratory and elocution, and notes explanatory and biographical.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.—The following is an extract from a letter written at Constantinople:

The success of Louis Napoleon has inspired the people of this capital—I speak only of the Franks—with no little surprise. Truly, we live in a century of prodigies; its events carry us back to the palmy days of Roman usurpers and of Asiatic despots. We have just seen the strange spectacle of a great people—"the grand nation"—succumb before the personal ambition of an adventurer, and all the usurpations after liberty crushed in an hour, without scarcely any one venturing to raise a hand in its behalf.

In the papers of this place and of Smyrna, I perceive that *Te Deums* have been chanted by order of the French Legation on the results of the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. In Smyrna, the consul, with his *attaches*, the officers of a French brig of war stationed there, and all the French in the place, attended at the ceremony. The brig fired twenty-one guns, and the Turkish fortress of the town responded to it. Here the Legation attended at the church in full uniform, and the Minister, the Marquis de Lavalette, made the French citizens an address on the occasion. This noblemen married the widow of Hobbs, the late American banker of Paris, and has said that a considerable portion of her large fortune has been loaned to Louis Napoleon, who, on becoming President, found himself subject to more expenses for his support than he had previously been.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—It is understood that the large squadron which is about being fitted out under Commodore Perry, with the ostensible and primary purpose of visiting Japan, is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and to be in readiness to check any movements which any foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

The following is the list of vessels composing the squadron: the steamer Mississippi, flag-Captain McClinney, having on board Commodore Perry, commander of the squadron; steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan; steamer Princeton, Commander Sidney Smith Lee; sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander George A. McIntrider; sloop-of-war Plymouth, Commander John Kelly; sloop-of-war Saranac, Commander William L. Walker; brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax; store-ship Supply, Lieut. Arthur St. Clair; Napoleon B. Harrison, naval storekeeper, afloat to the East India Squadron.

The Susquehanna, Plymouth, and Saratoga, are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The St. Mary's is now on the way to Japan, having on board the Japanese sailors, and, on reaching Japan will await the arrival of the squadron. The residue of the squadron will probably get under way in the course of April.

The objects of the expedition, says the Washington correspondent of the NewYork Commercial, are well known. It is designed to effect a landing at, if possible, the capital of Japan, at all hazards; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long sealed people. It is supposed the squadron will be absent eighteen months.

BRITISH PENNY POSTAGE.—The number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1851 was 496,500,000, an increase of 13,500,000 over the previous year. Besides these, there were about 91,500,000 franked letters. In 1839 the whole number of letters delivered was 76,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

BOSTON, March 13.

The ship Prentice has arrived here from Spain, having on board as passengers all the American prisoners sent in Spain from Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Asia brings information of the death of the Right Rev Dr Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, who died on the 20th of February.

The French Government had protested against an increase of duties of the products and manufactures of France introduced into British ports. [A previous dispatch made this out as American, instead of British ports. Ed.]

WASHINGTON, March 13

The Senate did not sit to day.

The resolution appropriating $500 000 for the extension of the Capitol was brought up, and after some debate, passed.

BATON ROUGE, March 10.

LEGISLATURE.—The House has appropriated $5000 to the Medical Department of the State University, and $2000 to the Mechanics Institute of NewOrleans, and passed an act reducing fees of Recorder and Registers of NewOrleans.... The Senate has rejected the House bill to abolish Penny Laws. The Swamp Land Bill passed to its third reading.

The Governor has signed the Congressional District Bill.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Convention organized by the appointment of Walter Brashear, President; T. W. Chinn, Judge Morgan, James Sidley, T. Vaughan and W. Christy, Vice Presidents; J. B. Walton and J. E. Layet, Secretaries.

No other names but Fillmore and Crittenden came before the Convention, and they were carried amid a storm of applause.

The following gentlemen were named as electors: Jacques Toutou, Christian Roselius, J. F. Kenner, B. W. Watterston, Alex. Dechouet, J. Darrett.

Twenty Delegates were selected from each Electoral District, and fifty from the State at large.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the Compromise as a general settlement, and recommending a course of State policy.

One Week Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara—Important Commercial News.

HALIFAX, March 17.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant—one week later than received by the Asia. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

LIVERPOOL, March 6.

The Cotton market has presented an active appearance since the departure of the Asia, and the sales of the week embrace 78,000 bales, of which exporters took 9000, and speculators 20,000 bales. Under the active demand which has prevailed, both from the trade and for speculation, prices have further advanced ⅛d, and the official quotations, as fixed last evening, are as follows: Fair Orleans, 5¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5¼.; Fair Uplands 5⅜d., and Middlings Uplands 5d. ₱ lb.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 19.

The cotton market has been active during the past week, and the sales reach 12,000 bales. The quotations for middling are 7¾ @ 7¾c ₱ lb.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports, compared with those of last year to the same date, is 60,000 bales against 42,000 at the close of last week.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.

Colonel William S. King, one of the Editors and proprietors of the Charleston Courier, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of fifteen days, of pneumonia.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 10, 1852.

Both Houses of the Senate adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock last night. The Governor has refused to sign the Registry Law for NewOrleans, alleging as a reason, that he had not had time to examine it.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 17.

Kossuth leaves here this evening in the steamer Alex Scott, bound for NewOrleans.

The river here is rising rapidly, and is now higher than it has been at any time since our city was visited by the flood. Pork is active, and 5000 bbls. Mess have sold today, at $15 ₱ bbl. Lard is selling in barrels at 6, and in kegs at 9c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Joseph Walker has arrived at Liverpool from NewYork in fourteen days.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.—Many arrests have taken place, and confiscation in the Roman Provinces, of persons who celebrated the anniversary of the late Roman Republic.

ENGLAND.—Steps have been taken to revive the Free Trade League, which will commence a new political agitation in case Lord Derby attempts to restore the protective policy.

TREATIES RATIFIED.—*Washington*, March 12.—The Senate has ratified the treaties made with Persia and with Costa Rica.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—*New York*, March 13.—Advices received from the Hague state that the Japanese, hearing of the Naval Expedition under Commodore Perry, from this country against them, have asked the assistance of Holland to repel the invaders. [Ple.

From Texas.

By the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we have dates, as late as the 12th, from Galveston.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—The editor of the Indianola Bulletin, who recently passed through Lavaca county, says the old farmers state that they never had such good stands of corn and cotton. He saw saw some corn, last month, eight inches high. The major portion of the crops has been planted.

As a proof of the advanced state of vegetation, we notice that, some week or two, they had green peas in Victoria.

LEGISLATURE.—The new districting bill. It is thought, will require an extra session of the Legislature.

NEW COUNTIES.—The Austin Gazette states that, at the recent session of the Legislature, three new counties were created, making the whole number of counties in the State ninety-four. The new counties are, Orange, taken from Jefferson county; Burnett, taken from the northwest portion of Travis county, and Hidalgo, taken from Cameron county, on the Rio Grande.

INDIANS.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 29th ult. says, that on the day previous the body of a Mexican youth named Navarro was brought to that city for interment. He, with others, was out on the "Chaeon" for the purpose of hunting wild cattle, and was killed by the Indians while sitting at his camp fire, on the 24th instant, near dark. His surviving companions report that the party of Indians consisted of about fifteen in number. The Chaeon is a water-hole, fifteen or twenty miles West of the Medina river.

The Western Texan says that the last courier in from Laredo passed three dead Mexicans on the route.

FROM SANTA FE AND EL PASO.—Capt. Skillman, the mail contractor, had arrived in San Antonio, sixteen days from El Paso.

The weather in New Mexico had been very fine up to December 27. Not more than two or three inches of snow had fallen.

The Legislature of New Mexico was in session, and had got into a pretty stiff quarrel with the Governor. The Governor and Legislature are also at loggerheads with the Secretary, and each is trying to demolish the other—on paper.

Colonel Sumner, the Commander of the 9th Military Department, has taken active measures to prevent Indian depredations and to punish parties offending against the laws for the protection of the Indians.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, alludes to attempts by certain parties to instigate the Pueblo Indians to hostilities, and the Legislature proposed calling on the Executive for the proofs to substantiate the charge.

The Indianola Bulletin learns from Mr Brauns, who came in Capt. Skillman's company, that "the Indians have been troublesome since the removal of the troops from El Paso. They killed seven soldiers in the Jornado desert between El Paso and Santa Fe—caught a party of Mexicans near El Paso, tied their hands behind them, and sent them into the town with their compliments to the authorities. They were driving off stock continually. Business at El Paso, for the want of protections, was entirely stagnated, many merchants are selling at Presidio del Norte, 175 miles below, and design making that the main route to Chihuahua, as it is 200 miles nearer, has more water and grass, and is safer.

The people of the Rio Grande anxiously desire to have a post

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LABOR AND TIRE NOT.... By M. A. Bancroft.

"Work, while the day lasts."

Go! stand upon the beach.
And mark the spreading sail;
Count, if thou canst, the snowy sheets,
Unfolded to the gale;
Work—ere that human freight shall sleep,
Death's darkest slumber, in the deep.

Scout thou gay pleasure weave
Bright rainbows of delight,
A shadow they will surely leave,
Yet now they charm the sight;
Turn thou and pray, for Satan's snare
Is circling round the young—the fair.

Send forth the piercing thought,
And reach earth's distant bound.
Say—canst thou find a spot,
Where sin doth not abound?
Then may'st not: on the farthest shore
Strife doth her deadly arrow pour.

Then let not pleasure's strain,
The voice of duty still;
Try father, God, calls yet again,
Rise! and his word fulfill.
Press boldly on, ere death's dark hour
Shall claim thine all, of mortal power.

Work; in the morning dawn
Begin thy toils anew;
While freshening zephyrs tread the lawn,
And kiss the sparkling dew.
Press forward, like the rising sun,
Nor pause thou till the goal is won.

Perchance the heat of noon
Is gleaming on thee now;
Yet faint not, for the twilight soon
Will dew thy burning brow.
And purer is the rest so sweet,
To those who've trod, with weary feet.

Work; doth the sunset hour
Of rest come on apace?
Then mean the time when labors n'er,
Thou'lt find a resting place;
Toil on, with double vigor now,
E'e twilight darkness shades thy brow.

'Tis well; the stars come forth,
And smile upon the form
That nobly, though with humble worth
Earth's toils have meekly borne;
'Tis finished, and a glory sweet
Shall crown thy rest at Jesus' feet.

Seafield, Conn.

The Haunted Cloister;

OR, THE FRANCISCAN'S CRIME.

Many years ago---it were idle to say how many---a youth of sixteen took the vows in the chapel of Saint Francis. He was a welcome accession to the brotherhood; for, although not nobly born, he brought with him a weighty dower, the produce of the many successful ventures of his deceased father.

His person was tall and graceful, somewhat too haughty for his birth and calling, and strangely betraying his nature. His voice was the most musical of the choir and his eyes as keen as that of the mountain eagle. Such as I have described him did he live for several years among the brotherhood of Saint Francis, pitying some and despising others, feeling and looking as though he held himself to be superior to all.

Perhaps there is no assumption before which the common herd of mankind prostrate themselves more blindly than this; some few murmured, but their murmurs were too studiously subdued to reach the ear of the young monk, and he came and went at length unquestioned; and when they saw him busily engaged far into the night, with a spirit untired by the fasts or penance of the day, poring ever huge volumes, which, to them, were as mysterious as the stars, even the murmurs ceased, for they felt that he was not as one of themselves. Had the prior a missive to forward to the general of the order, it was he who penned it with a ready skill, at which the good old Sacristan, who had hitherto acted as secretary to the brotherhood, crossed himself in wonder.

Needed there a messenger of trust to a distant community, it was ever the strong-limbed and clear-witted brother Henriques who was selected for the duty.

Perhaps in those years the monk was happy; be that as it may, it was the nearest approach to happiness which he was ever fated to know. His proud spirit was satisfied—his supremacy, both mental and physical, unhesitatingly admitted, and his caprices respected. Rigorous and uncompromising in the observance of the rules and even some points of his conventual duties; careless of comfort, when its sacrifice held out the prospect of a prouder gratification; patient under the infliction of the senseless gossiping of the narrow-minded and superstitious brotherhood; zealous at the altar, and indulgent at the confessional, it was no wonder that the supine community of Saint Francis were often glad to depute the young monk to the performance of many of their more difficult duties. Years wore on thus: the studious Henriques had succeeded in possessing himself of the small tower, beneath which was excavated the prison vault of the monastery; and there the faint light of the lamp, by which he pursued his solitary studies, might be seen glimmering far into the night.

It chanced on a sweet midnight, that a special messenger arrived at the monastery, on a mission to the prior, and that his errand required instant attention. The half-awakened and anxious superior instantly dispatched a yawning lay-brother to summon Father Henriques to a conference. The obedient brother obeyed the command reluctantly, for whispers had begun to grow among the community that strange sounds might be heard to issue from the dungeon-vault, by any one who had the courage to listen to them; and one of the monks even asserted that he had seen a slight figure, clad in a loose robe of white, flit past him, and disappear beneath the shadow of the building. The monastic records were searched for an elucidation of the mystery; and a fearful tale, connected with the tower, served at once to give credit to the asserted appearance of the apparition, and to increase ten-fold the terror of the brotherhood. In their good-natured superstition, the monks warned Henriques to abandon the tower, on which it was palpable that a curse rested, which had now begun to work, and which even his piety, although it had become a proverb in the neighborhood, had failed to counteract. The listener crossed himself and whispered a few mysterious tales of the like description, which he had gathered from ancient volumes, and to which the monks lent a greedy ear. He spoke hurriedly and hoarsely, like one whose fears choked his voice; but had his auditors noted the expression of his lip, they might have read there a scorn which belied his words.

Great was the wonder of the trembling group, when, despite all these dark legends, Henriques resolutely declared his determination of remaining in the occupancy of the tower, of searching into its hidden mysteries, and exorcising the spirit of darkness which now dwelt in its recesses. Time wore on; a gloom had gathered on the brow of the monk, and there was a fearful meaning in the silence which he obstinately maintained on the subject of the midnight visitations. "The time is not yet come!" was his universal reply to all the questionings of the brotherhood, and while he grew every day more stern and taciturn, the secret remained unrevealed.

Such was the state of things when, with quivering lips and trembling heart, the lay-brother went forth at midnight to obey the bidding of the prior. The moon, as it has already been remarked, was shining brightly in the heavens, when he sallied forth into the cloister which communicated with the vaulted tower; but ere he had traversed the paved court, a cloud passed over the sky, and the night wind moaned drearily among the recesses of the building. "*Sancta Maria, ora pro me!*" murmured the old monk, as he glided along; "*Sancta Maria, ora pro me!*"

Little was the pious man comforted, however, by his hasty prayer, when, on reaching the foot of the tower, he was conscious of a low, wild laugh, which wandered past him on the night-wind. Hurriedly he withdrew his hand from the iron-studded door, and his hair bristled upon his head as he became certain that his senses had not deceived him; but that he really heard the voice of the mysterious father Henriques, in converse with a spirit. He could not distinguish a syllable; but at times the supernatural accents died away in a heart-broken moan, and at times swelled into music. But necessity adjoits of no volition; and brother John remembered the command of the prior, as, with quailing heart, he beat upon the door. There was an instant silence, and in a few seconds it was opened by the stern and silent inmate of the tower.

"How now!" asked father Henriques, as, by the light of the lamp which he held fu his hand he discovered the pale lay-brother. "Speak!"

The trembling monk endeavored to obey, but the words fell disjointedly from his lips.

"What means this?" asked Henriques, sternly. "You look like one who has seen an evil spirit."

"And you, father!" was the rejoinder. "Did not hear you, as I drew near, battling with an of darkness? You spoke—why, I could have that I heard voices."

"Go, in peace," said his companion, haughtily, "your lips have touched the vine cup once too often, or your dreams have been evil. What seek you?"

The inferior told his errand.

"It is a strange hour," said the other, "but I am ready. Return you to the priory; I will but seek my cloak, and follow on the instant."

It was some months after this incident, that the whole brotherhood were aroused at the same hour by wild shrieks and fearful moans, as of one in the last agony—a suffering being battling for the life which was fast ebbing away—a creature warring against the fiat of the Creator. Each raised himself on his narrow pallet to listen; each at once traced the inexplicable sounds to the vaulted tower. Ere long they had all left their beds. The sufferer could be no other than the pious Father Henriques, dying beneath the devilish tortures of the fiend whom he had failed to dislodge from his chosen dwelling. To the timid there is safety in a crowd, and accordingly the monks, who singly would have shrunk from so unholy a contact, ventured forth in a body, with the prior at their head, to succour their suffering brother.

When they reached the tower all was silent; they beat upon the door, but there was no reply; and, gathering courage from curiosity, they at length lifted the latch and entered; still there was no sound, and they ascended the stone stair slowly and cautiously. When they stood before the entrance of the monk's cell they paused for an instant, and then suddenly and hastily pushed back the door.

One glance sufficed to explain all. On the low couch of Henriques lay the newly-made corpse of a female, so young and so lovely, that in her form, death seemed beautiful. Her long dark hair was untressed, and fell about her like a garment, on which her white arms gleamed out with dazzling whiteness. The monk knelt beside her, pale and ghastly; his deep voice breaking forth at intervals as he groaned out, "My wife! my wife! the dream of my existence, the solace of my solitude! couldst thou, indeed, not survive the knowledge of the sacrilege which thou hadst unwittingly committed? Better that thou shouldst have abandoned me when my treachery was first apparent, forgotten me, any thing but died, my wife! my wife!" He did not even look upon the intruders as they entered, but continued gazing with dilated eyes and parted lips upon the corpse. A murmur ran through the brotherhood; the prior approached the wretched culprit with words of vengeance and violence, but he spoke in vain. The punishment of the widowed husband was inflicted by a higher hand, the wretched Henriques was a maniac! They hurled her whom he had loved silently in the dark recesses of the dungeon-vault, and he stood by and laughed, as the earth was heaped upon the body. He was mad for years, a howling, furious maniac, whom neither the scourge nor the chain had power to intimidate; but at length light broke upon his brain, and all the past was but an evil and a dreary dream. He yet remembered how, in one of his secret missions, for the furtherance of some conventual speculation, a young bright vision had crossed his path, and that, regardless alike of his vows and of his duty, he had won thet creature of beauty to his bosom, ere she knew that he was already wedded to the cloister. Memories were with him also of long years of concealment and self-condemnation, patiently and sweetly borne for his sake. Nor had he forgotten how all had at length terminated.

He could trace, in his hours of solitude, the mental outline of a bed of death, unhallowed, unpitied, unsanctified by the holy offices of the church; he could trace—but why should we dwell on the monk's maddening memories?

Ten years of penance and vigil and abstinence followed upon his malady, and then he was again received, a repentant sinner, into the bosom of the church. Life had but one joy left to him; it was, to steal away from the world, and sit in bitter rumination beside the gloomy sepulchre of her whom he had loved and lost.

The Mormons of Salt Lake.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—I read, the other day, a remark of yours that you supposed the late news by the way of Oregon, that the Mormons had declared themselves absolved from, and independent of the United States, originated perhaps in the departure of the United States civil authorities from Salt Lake. In this supposition you are in error. I left California on the 16th of December last, and we knew of the rupture of the civil authorities with the Mormons at least eight weeks before that. The trip between Salt Lake and Sacramento is often made in less than two weeks. There is a monthly mail between Portland, Oregon, and Salt Lake; also between Sacramento and Los Angeles and Salt Lake. The communication between the Mormon settlement in Los Angeles and Salt Lake is kept open the whole year round.

Although the Delegate from the Territory of Utah disbelieves the statement brought by the last steamer from California, yet I am satisfied he is in error. I believe every word of it. In fact it does not surprise the people of Oregon and California. We had all been looking for news of open defiance on the part of the Mormons to the authority of the United States. The great body of these people are English Chartists, and the rest are made up of fanatics and enthusiasts of our own country and other parts of the world. I have no hesitation in saying that the statement brought by the last mail will be confirmed, and that the Government will have to take some very decided means to subdue and restrain these people, or they will do immense damage to life and property. Besides their control over a large number of warlike tribes of Indians, their numbers will be greatly augmented by emigration during the ensuing year.

To show that the Mormons are not blind, and that they are already encroaching upon their neighbors, I ask that you will publish the following letter which I find in The Sacramento Times. Very respectfully,

A CALIFORNIAN.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CARSON VALLEY.—The subjoined letter contains matter of deep import, and, being from a reliable gentleman, commands attention. The statements as to Mormon aggression, as well as concerning the condition and resources of the Valley, are full of interest at this juncture:

CARSON VALLEY, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: I embrace the opportunity of writing which is afforded by the mail under the charge of Mr. Hanson, who is resolved to attempt the mountains, and, if possible, deliver his charge at Sacramento, which I trust he may succeed in doing.

Authentic information has reached us to the effect that large companies are now fitting out at Great Salt Lake for emigrating hither, with the avowed intention of controlling the settlement as part of Utah; and therefore subject to Mormon rule, which causes some excitement and alarm in our community, principally composed of men who regard all identity with Mormonism as disgraceful, and hence to be deprecated. Many have suffered the dying ordeal of those indignities which Brigham Young's creatures are wont to inflict on patriotic citizens who, passing through the Mormon settlement, have dared to avow publicly their attachment to the institutions of our country, and are resolved never to endure a repetition of such here.

The time has at length arrived for a general break up at Salt Lake. The dupes are beginning to discover that they have been misled; the knaves that their victims are bankrupt, and their trade no longer profitable. Some excitement is necessary to the very existence of Mormonism, and Brigham, after insulting the United States officers, would, forsooth, also at the extension of territory; and the interests and honor of our infant settlement are to be made subservient to his ambition; but I trust we are no near California for any such pollution.

Our mines are paying very well indeed, and afford a prospect of continuing profitable. Our valleys abound in the finest possible food for stock at all seasons of the year, and are well adapted to agricultural purposes. Our lakes and streams are plentifully supplied with excellent fish and other game. Our mountains are clothed with magnificent timber for all the purposes of building, etc., and isolated from our neighbors by snowy mountains and desert plains. Nature seems to indicate that we should form a distinct division.

The territory of Utah comprises an area of greater extent than the whole of the New England States, and our numberless valleys comprise an aggregate which would form an extensive State in themselves. Why, then, should we be made dependent upon either Utah or California, when there are such formidable natural impediments to obstruct our identity! [Sacramento Times, Jan. 16.

From Jamaica.

We have received through the mail 6les of the Kingston Journal to the 28th ult.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislative Assembly has been occupied with a proposition to send delegates to London to represent the distresses and needs of Jamaica to the British government. Four gentlemen, members of the Assembly, were appointed on the mission. It was then proposed to add Mr. McVicars, a black man, also a member of the Assembly, to the delegation. The other delegates thereupon arose severally in their seats and declined to serve. A delegation is to be sent out by private subscription, and several hundred pounds have already been subscribed.

SMALL POX.—The Journal learns from the Falmouth post that the small-pox continues to rage in that town and throughout the Parish. The number of cases in the Stewart Town District up to the 19th ult., was 767, with 34 deaths. The loathsome disease still prevails in other parts of the Island.

MARINE ACCIDENT.—The Brigantine Concordia while running out of Falmouth harbor was taken "aback" by the sea breeze which set in suddenly, and driven on the reef. She was got off, however, without sustaining material damage.

TURKS ISLAND.—The Turks Island Gazette says, "There is a strong probability that the salt season will commence very early this year. Perhaps it is premature, but so far the weather has been good, and the different cultivations are in an excellent condition."

FORTUNE UNCLAIMED.—A committee of the New York Legislature, after an investigation into the trust funds of the Chancery Court, have reported that there is nearly a million and a half of dollars held in trust; and that the rightful owners of nearly a million of this large sum are unknown. Whose they were in litigation there is there [illegible] to speak. Whose are the [illegible] about!

Arrival of the Arctic.

Protectionist Ministry in England---Dates: Liverpool and London, February 25---Paris, February 24.

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived at New York on the morning of the 8th inst. at 6 o'clock, after a splendid passage of 11¾ days.

At 10 a. m., on the 27th ult., in lat. 51 20, long. 17 04, the Arctic passed steamship Europa, bound East.

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Derby has undertaken to form a new British Ministry. The following is its composition, according to the Times:

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The following has been forwarded to us as a complete list of the new Government, so far as it was formed up to last night:

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister—The Earl of Derby.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. D'Israeli.

Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.

Lord President—The Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord Privy Seal—The Marquis of Salisbury. (with a seat in the Cabinet.)

Secretaries of State.—For the Home Department—Mr. Wampole.

For the Foreign Department—Lord Palmerbury.

For the Colonial Department—Sir John Packington.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Duke of Northumberland.

President of the Board of Control—Mr. Harries.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.

Postmaster General—The Earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary at War—Mr. Beresford.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—Mr. G. F. Young

Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (not in the Cabinet)—Sir John Y. Buller.

Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Combermere.

Attorney General—Sir F. Thesiger.

Solicitor General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Eglintoun.

Secretary for Ireland—Lord Naas.

The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Lord Chief Justice Blackbourne.

Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Napier.

Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. Whitside.

Lord of the Treasury—Marquis of Chandos.

Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Bateson.

Under Secretary of the Home Department—Sir W. Jolliffe.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley.

Judge Advocate—Mr. Bankes.

Secretary of the Admiralty—Mr Stafford.

Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board—Sir John Trollope.

Joint Secretaries of the India Board—Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Henry Baillie.

Under Secretary of the Colonies—Lord Desart.

Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Messrs. George A. Hamilton and Forbes McKenzie.

Clerk of the Ordnance—Colonel Forester.

The Household:

Lord Steward—Duke of Montrose.

Lord Chamberlain—Lord Exeter.

Master of the Horse—Lord Jersey.

Comptroller of the Household—Hon. Cecil Forester.

Vice-Chamberlain—Lord Worcester.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards—Lord De Ros.

The Lords in Waiting will probably be Lords Morton, Byron, Munster, Templemore, Glengall, Galway, Canterbury, Wynford.

Parliament had adjourned over till Friday, the 27th, in order to allow Lord Derby to complete his arrangements. A dissolution of that body will at once take place, to be followed by a new election.

It was proposed at a meeting in Manchester, that on account of Lord Derby's accession to office, the Anti-Corn Law League should be renewed. The movers await Lord Derby's formal announcement of his intentions.

Philip Griffith, Esq., Secretary to the English Legation at Athens, is appointed Secretary at Washington.

The recent brilliant Aurora Borealis was visible throughout England and upon the Continent.

Count Paul Esterhazy has addressed a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart on occasion of the dissolution of the Hungarian Committee. He says, in the course of the letter:

"The dissolution of your benevolent committee is a circumstance as deeply felt by my fellow exiles as the reasons which determined this your resolution, are thoroughly appreciated by all of them.

"You end as you began—as you have acted since, with energetic perseverance—you end with benevolence, a sense of justice and sincerity; you abstain from cherishing in others hopes you cannot give."

In Ireland, the resignation of the Russell ministry has been hailed with unbounded joy. There is nothing especially important in the Irish news.

FRANCE.

M. Bocher, administrator of the Orleans estate, with MM. Delavaigne and Hovyn Tranchere, have been arrested in France for having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favor of the Orleans family.

The *Siecle* publishes the following definitive list of opposition candidates for Paris: Dupont de l'Eure, General Lamoriciere, General Cavaignac, Carnot, Goudchaux, Hyxio, Eugene Sue, and Ferdinand Lasleyrie.

M. Dupin has declined to stand as a candidate to the Legislative corps for the Nievre, or for any other department.

By decree in the *Moniteur*, a prize of 50,000 francs is instituted in favor of the discoverer who shall render the Voltaic Pile applicable with economy to industry as source of heat, to lighting, chemistry, mechanics, or medical practice. Scientific men of all nations are admitted to compete during five years for the prize.

The Government has taken measures to suppress the candidatures of exiled ex-representatives.

The President is laying out large sums of money at the Palace of St. Cloud, which is to be one of his summer residences. The triumphal car, with a colossal statue of the Emperor, is ordered to be finished and placed on the Arc de l'Etoile by August 15.

By decree of the President of the Republic, the powers of the members of the Councils-General, Councils of Arrondissement, and Municipal Councils, subject to re-election, are extended to three months.

The *Corsaire* gives the following picture of Paris at this moment:

Scarcely seven days separate us from the solemn hour of the elections, as M. Berger, by a recent proclamation, reminds us. France is in full peace, as one of the last "communicated notes" of the *Moniteur* clearly proves. Things are in their normal state at Paris. Money is circulating; people labor in the workshops, laugh in the theatres, and promenade in grand toilette on the Boulevards. The press has only soft phrases like the sighs of the Æolian harp. At the Bourse the Five per Cents have reached 106f. 60c. Every day announces a prosperous situation; we have the return of the fallen ages. And yet—how strange!—notwithstanding these indications of prosperity, Paris does not appear to think more of the elections than of the discovery of the squaring of the circle. We see neither placards of electoral committees nor candidates' circulars, nor voting papers. In the oldest times of the monarchy, the electors called the competitors to explain themselves before them. Who now thinks of these old usages? No one. The most that people know is that there are two or three journalists (MM. Amedee de Cesena and Loula Veron, for example) who think of the honor of sitting in the Palais Bourbon. Whence comes this inexplicable indifference? Philosophers and moralists.—seek! A good deal has been said about the indifference of the Neapolitan people; has it passed the Alps?

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Count Arnim, the leader of the liberal party, friend of Lamartine, Prussian Embassador at Paris during the February revolution, and afterward liberal Minister in Berlin, has been tried for calumniating his Government by his writings. He was convicted and sentenced in a fine. This is the first time a Minister of State has ever been arraigned in Prussia. An appeal is spoken of.

The French Government has remonstrated against the decision regulating the navigation duties on the Rhine without consulting France. The Prussian Cabinet has replied that it was free to France to take part in the negotiation, but that there was no treaty that gave her the right to interfere in the commercial arrangements of Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the decoration of the Iron Crown upon M. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires in the United States.

BELGIUM.

Count Alexander Stroganoff is designated for the new post of Russian Minister Plenipotentiary in Belgium, where that power has been hitherto represented by a Consul-General. To facilitate this change, which is connected with the establishment of more intimate relations between the two states, twelve Polish officers, who have served twenty years in the Belgian army, are invited to retire or be placed *en disponibilite*.

SWITZERLAND.

The elections for the Canton of Tesino have resulted in the return of 58 conservative, and 56 democratic Deputies. Disturbances are reported to have taken place at Lugano, but the statement is contradicted by the Democratic journals.

The papers of the Canton, of Vaud state that France has addressed three demands to Switzerland, viz: one concerning the Jews of Bale Campagne, another on the refugees, and a third on the press, besides some observations on the state of Berne. The Federal Commissioners at Geneva have desired the Cantons on the French frontier to send in lists of all the refugees residing there, and to report all new arrivals.

The *Bund*, a journal published at Berne, says that the note of France relative to the refugees and to the abuses of the press was supported by England. But this statement appears to be without foundation. The Chargé d'Affaires of England, in a conversation with the President of the Confederation, simply testified the desire of his Government that, in the affair of the refugees, Switzerland, while scrupulously respecting international law, should maintain the right of asylum recognised in every country enjoying liberal institutions. There was no question of the liberality of the press.

The Cabinet of Vienna has no intention of disputing the right of asylum to political refugees in Switzerland. All that it has done has been to remonstrate against the abuse of this right. It respects the principle of neutrality guaranteed to the Helvetic Confederation.

ROMAN STATES.

In spite of the police and French army, the Anniversary of the Republic has been celebrated at Rome by the firing of petards, scattering of flowers and display of Bengal lights.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 20th, quotes a letter from Rome stating that the French troops are building vast barracks for cavalry in the gardens of the Convent of St. Calistus, in the quarter of Transtevere. "They will cost," it is said, 600,000f. to the city. The same correspondent adds that the French are providing gabions and other material of defence, and that they await reinforcements of cavalry and artillery, as if they expected military events to take place.

TUSCANY.

The publisher of the *Arte* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 60 livres for an article containing, in the words of the indictment, "political allusions to events in France."

PIEDMONT.

The *Presse*, of Paris, says that the French Government had demanded the extradition of three Frenchmen, accused of taking part in the insurrection of December, who had fled to Savoy. The Sardinian Government granted the extradition, but the refugees, warned in time, had escaped from the Sardinian territory.

TWO SICILIES.

A letter from Messina states that shocks of earthquake had been extremely frequent there during the whole month of January, but that their number and intensity increased to a frightful degree on the night of the 30th ult., when the whole population rushed out of doors for fear of the houses falling in. Some old inhabitants who still recollect those of the 5th of February 1783 declared that the shocks commenced a month before in the same manner, and at last ended in the total destruction of the town.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th states that the Government has just imposed a personal tax on every Turkish subject, without distinction of religion. The minimum is to amount to 20 piastres (5f. 40c.) a year, and it is thought that the whole amount will reach a sum of 100 millions.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen, a potentate, died in November last, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We find the following in the London Standard of February 23:

There was a great excitement in the city to-day about an affair between Mr. Peabody, the great American banker, and the Bank of England. The question arises out of a dispute of $250,000 in gold, lodged by Mr. Peabody to the Bank. This gold was consigned to Mr. Peabody by his correspondents in America, and he expected to get the value as formerly from the Bank. The Bank refused, because they would take no gold 2 carats below the standard. The question arises, whether they shall be compelled to take that gold at the price as they had been accustomed to heretofore.

We understand that Mr. Peabody does not mean to try the question. His object being to clear himself with his correspondents in America who had consigned the gold to him. But this gives rise to another question. If as we happen to know, the authorities of the Bank are divided in opinion upon the question, and as we chance to have an opinion also, we leave the affair where it is for the present. But we, with reason, know that one of the greatest authorities of the Bank is in favor of Mr. Peabody's claim as a matter of right, although Mr. Peabody himself, not wishing litigation, has, we hear, purchased £12,500 pure gold to remedy the gold under standard which he had deposited in the Bank. We leave the official correspondence between Mr. Peabody and the Bank before us. It is not necessary to refer to it. The correspondence does equal honor to both parties.

The President has received replies to the notification of the new powers conferred on him by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, the King of Greece, and the Pope.

A decree appears in the Moniteur, declaring that nothing shall be printed in the colonies without the express sanction of the Colonial Government.

The newspaper proprietors have signified their intention of lowering the price of their journals, in consequence of the late Government decrees respecting the Press.

On Friday, seventy-four individuals were ordered to suffer a day's imprisonment for having sold newspapers without being duly authorized so to do.

The restoration of Lord John Russell's Ministry was received in Paris on Tuesday, but it was expected that such an event must soon occur and it made small sensation.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—A paper from Baron Humboldt on the Mississippi River, has recently been read before the Academy of Sciences of Paris. It states that at Memphis the river rolls away 94 the rate of 13,769,000,232,701 cubic feet a year. The 2,950th part, or 4,660,000,000 cubic feet of this volume is mud. In this mud are found 82 different kinds of microscopic creatures, 44 polygastriques, 37 phitollithaires, 2 polytemnes, and several unformed species. The volume of the Mississippi is nearly as large as that of the Ganges at high water, and two and a half times as large as that of the Nile.

The proportions of solid matter contained in the Ganges are 557 cubic feet in a second; in the Mississippi 147 cubic feet in a second; in the Nile 131 cubic feet in a second. So that the Mississippi is by far the purest river of the three.

Finally, organic life enters in the turbid portions of the river in the following proportions: In the Ganges, animal microscopic life forms from nine-third to one-fourth of the mud; in the Nile, it forms from one-seventieth to one-tenth; in the Mississippi, it forms from one-fiftieth to a thirty-third, giving from, two to four cubic feet of animated mud, which it rolls by Memphis every second.

VESSELS OF OUR NAVY.—There are in the navy of the United States seventy-five vessels; of these 11 are ships of the line, 14 frigates, 22 corvettes and sloops, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 16 steamers, and 5 storeships. Besides these, there are a number of vessels employed upon the survey of our coast which belong to the Treasury Department, and are under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States coast survey.

Of the vessels composing our naval force proper, 6 are on the stocks, 18 in ordinary, 9 preparing for sea, and 42 in commission. They are of the class as given below:

On the Stocks.—Ships of the line 4, frigates 2.

In Ordinary.—Ships of the line 4, frigates 7, corvettes 3, schooner 1, steamers (both unfit for service) 2, storeship 1.

Preparing for Sea.—Frigate 1, corvettes 3, steamers 3, brig 1, storeship 1. 1 th

In Commission.—Ships o e line (all receiving-ships) 3, frigates 4, corvettes and sloops 18, brigs 3, schooners 2, steamers (all of which are tenders) 11, storeships 3, Total, 75.

AFFAIRS AT SAN JUAN.—The New York Times says:

"We are informed by a correspondent at San Juan, that the American residents at that place held a meeting on the 24th ult., and resolved not to pay the taxes imposed upon them by the British Consul, as agent for the Mosquito King. They then waited upon the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war, laying in the harbor, and asked protection in the event of force being used by the British authorities to secure the payment. Receiving a satisfactory reply, they informed her Majesty's Consul of their determination to resist future collection of the tribute. In reply, he threatened compulsory measures, and left at once for Hinefields, the residence of his Mosquito Majesty. As the future existence of the settlement there seems to be more trouble brewing in that quarter of the Isthmus. There is a secret organization of Americans existing at San Juan, termed 'Gallinippers,' who are said to exert considerable influence there.

"Large quantities of freight are lying at San Juan waiting transportation, and likely to wait for some time to come, as the Vanderbilt line are unable to take any freight up the river in their boats, except that arriving by their own steamers. The water is very low at present, and it is with difficulty that passengers get up the river.

"The harbor was full of craft when the Ohio left on the 25th ult." The following vessels were among the number: United States sloop-of-war Decatur, 15 guns; British sloop-of-war Sappho, 16 guns; Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, 60 guns."

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.—*Seizure of Two American Ships, with Gold Dust—Condition of the Markets.*—A letter in the New York Herald, dated Valparaiso, Jan. 26, states that the late revolution has been put down and peace restored, but the writer adds:

"There has, however, recently been a terrible commotion among the State prisoners at the Straits of Magellan. Banished from their homes on account of political and other offences, they got up a revolution there among themselves—killing the Governor, taking the garrison, and declaring themselves free and independent of Chili.

"The American bark Florida, which I mentioned in a former letter as having been chartered by this government, and freighted with a full cargo of revolutionists, was forcibly seized while at the Straits, and is now in possession of the prisoners. Official information has also been given to the American Consul here, that another American vessel, (name unknown,) bound from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by these renegades, who have sailed with both vessels for parts unknown. There being, unfortunately, no American man-of-war on this part of the coast at present, the English and French Admirals have both dispatched ships in search of these daring pirates, and we hope soon to be advised of their capture.

"A similar outbreak has recently occurred at the Island of Juan Fernandes, and attempts made to take the American bark Eliza, which was freighting with wood there at the time; but she succeeded in putting out to sea before they accomplished their design. This island is at present one of the depots for Chili prisoners.

"Owing to the recent political disturbances here, for fear of being pressed into the army, large numbers of the laboring population have, and are still, emigrating to California. Some 3000 are reported to have sailed from this port alone, within the past three months.

"The best brands of Chili flour are held at $8 50 per bag of 2401bs., which value American flour, under the new tariff, is admitted free of duty.

"The general stock of goods on the market is heavy and accumulating, but an active demand from the interior, as well as in this city, is soon anticipated. Freights continue scarce, and tonnage low rates. The number of American vessels in port is reduced to 9 or 10.

"There are at present from 50 to 60 English vessels in our bay, a portion of which are chartered, and by the end of next month the number will probably decrease to one-half, and we trust that future charters will be at an advance."

A cannon grape shot, weighing about half a pound, was found in a man's skull, which was thrown up by a person digging a grave in St. Andrew's churchyard, Mt. Holly, N. J., a few days since. The ample ramrod in contact with the skull, and hearing something rattle, he picked it up, and found this ball, which had entered just below the eye, and lodged in the back part of the head. The Mirror says "that during the Revolution, portions of the two great armies occupied prominent positions near that town, occasionally exchanging shots with each other; but not coming into general action. It is said, however, that quite a severe battle was fought some three miles to the east of the town, in which contest about 300 were killed, all of whom were buried in the grave-yard above mentioned."

The town of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, was almost totally destroye dby the British squadron, on the 26th and 27th of December. The English shipe sustained severe losses, having 30 men killed and 60 wounded. The great casualty was caused by one of the steamers having grounded within range of a battery of 13 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave trade. An immense quantity of natives were killed during the two days' fighting, and the King or Chief was deposed and another one substituted.

NEW MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—Not long since a marriage ceremony took place at Skaneateles, in New York, rather out of the ordinary line, but still perfectly legal. The parties were Mr. Samuel Sellers and Miss Sarah Abbot. The ceremony is thus described by an eye-witness. After giving his views in a brief speech, Mr. Sellers took his bride by the hand and said:

"In the presence of all who are present, I take Sarah Abbot to be my wife, making no promises, but hoping, trusting, and invoking no aid thereto, but hoping, trusting, believing, that our characters are sufficiently well adapted to enable us to be to each other faithful and affectionate husband and wife during our lives."

Miss Abbot then said:

"In the presence of all who are present, I take Samuel Sellers to be my husband, making no promises, but hoping, trusting, and believing that our characters are sufficiently well adapted to each other to enable us to be faithful husband and wife while we live."

They then signed a paper with their declaration of being husband and wife, and the company present signed a certificate as witnesses to the ceremony, and thus they became husband and wife.

MORTALITY.—In New York, during the week ending the 6th inst., there were 388 deaths. Of these, 81 were men, 71 women, 133 boys and 103 girls; 44 deaths were by consumption, 13 by scarlet fever, 21 by typhus fever, 16 by small pox, and 32 by inflammation of the lungs.

TUNNELING THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Elkton (Maryland) Democrat, in show of the fact that it is proposed to tunnel the Hudson, at Albany, suggests the propriety of inquiring into the feasibility of a tunnel under the Susquehanna at Port Deposit.

It is said that the fortunes of the Rothschilds are not less than [illegible]

PHENOMENON.—Captain Leslie, of the bark Guilford, from Rio, gives the following account of a remarkable phenomenon he witnessed on the 20th ult., in lat. 20 N., long. 61 W.: In the Northern Board, near the constellation of Ursa Major, the sky assumed an extraordinary appearance, as if a vast volcano had burst out beyond the visible horizon, and threw its shadow on the sky to the altitude of 25 or 30. The colors of the light were most brilliant, some of the lightest scarlet, others of the most vivid yellow, intermingled with streaks and columns of liquid fire. The whole spectacle was one of the most grand and striking that I have ever witnessed. The duration of the phenomenon was about ten minutes, at the end of which time it gradually diminished, and was soon lost to view. The weather had been very pleasant, and the evening mild and serene.

FRENCH FISHERIES AND BOUNTIES.—Intelligence has been received in Bangor, Me., that the liabilities on the fishery by the French nation are to be renewed under more favorable circumstances to the French fishermen than ever, both as to the amount of the bounty paid by the Government and the countries to which fish may be shipped. It is now settled that the fish may be shipped to any transatlantic port where there is a French Consul, which will give the right to ship them to the United States, and secure a bounty from the French nation of 10 francs ($1 86) per quintal.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Democrat of the 10th ult. states that a few days previous a disease similar to the cold plague broke out in the family of Rev. Wm. Reed, of Washington county, of which three of his children died within a few hours after they were attacked. A fourth child was attacked with this mysterious disease while returning from the funeral, and died shortly afterwards. The Democrat states that Adam Sligar's family also suffered from the same disease. Also, that others have been attacked with the same malady. The Democrat says: "It is fearful in its operation; in a few hours hurrying those it attacks from earth, in spite of every remedy our physicians have yet prescribed."

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 6th inst., says: "The revenue officers having in charge the British steamship America, which arrived at this port yesterday, discovered last evening between four and five thousand dollars' worth of lace goods, which had been illegally taken from the steamer for the purpose of smuggling. The goods were found secreted in a wagon, among the dirty linen of the ship, which was to have been sent to the laundry. The goods are of rich and costly description, and the America has been seized by order of the Collector. No arrests have as yet been made.

WESTERN BOUNDARY OF ARKANSAS.—It is stated that "Mr. Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has obtained evidence to establish beyond a doubt that through a fraudulent survey of the western boundary line of Arkansas, the Cherokees and Choctaws have been deprived of a large portion of territory." How Mr. Ross came into possession of such evidence is not stated, and it is strange that any Government officer should have perpetrated such a fraud, as no motive for such a transaction is apparent. The Fort Smith Herald says that the present line of boundary was established by the bill admitting Arkansas into the Union, and that the State will not submit to be despoiled of the territory claimed by the tribes of Indians above mentioned. It is stated that Ross will lay the matter before the General Government.

DEATH OF FRAZEE, THE SCULPTOR.—This distinguished artist died lately at the residence of his daughter, in New Bedford, Massachus

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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AN ANGEL BY THE HEARTH.....By Fanny Falks.

They tell me unseen spirits
Around about us glide;
Beside the stilly waters,
Our erring footsteps guide!
'Tis pleasant thus believing
Their ministry on earth;
I know an angel sitteth
This moment by my hearth.

If false lights, on life's waters,
Ta'wreck my soul appear;
With finger upward pointing,
She turns me with a tear;
'Twere base to slight the warning,
And count it little worth,
Oh her, the loving angel
That sitteth by my hearth.

She wins me with caresses
From passion's dark defiles;
She guides me when I falter,
And strengthens me with smiles.
It may be unseen angels
Beside me journey forth:
I know that one is sitting
This moment by my hearth.

A loving wife. O brothers,
An angel here below:
Alas! your eyes are holden
Too often till they go;
Ye upward look while grieving,
When they have passed from earth;
O cherish well those sitting
This moment by the hearth!

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

BY J. N. MAFFIT.

[Concluded.]

A rapid contrast between the expense of doing good and that of doing harm will show how much cheaper it is to save than to destroy; how much more good the almighty dollar can do at a given rate than harm at the same outlay. To establish a Christian mission in a foreign land; a movement destined to give "life and immortality" to a kingdom, costs but a few hundred dollars. To build a college edifice costs fifty thousand dollars, and a like sum for a magnificent church, a hospital, an orphan asylum, or a Magdalen Retrent of Penitence; but to build a hundred gun war-ship costs a million of dollars; to keep it afloat, a thousnad dollars a week. Each cannon-shot and bomb-shell thrown by our forces in the bombardment of Vera Cruz cost the Government more than one hundred dollars, and every flashing sabre-cut inflicted by our fierce dragoons upon the flying foe at Cerro Gordo and Churubusco fell like winged lightning at an expense of ten dollars a blow. With each explosion of a musket or crack of the deadly rifle half an eagle vanished into curling smoke-wreaths [illegible] United States Treasury. The expenses of Pity, Peace, Healing, and Love are counted by hundreds; but, alas! the expenses of bombardment, storm, assault, the bloody fight, the earthquake shock of battle are counted by millions. The necessary expenses of the Mexican war must amount to a sum sufficient to evangelize fifty millions of heathen—to sustain ten thousand missionaries and teachers in heathen lands for twenty years. And all wars are thus!

Look, again, to that mighty emporium of the Southwest, scented so queenly on the delta of the Mississippi, the Nile of the West. Run the soft breezes of the Mexican Gulf fan that glorious clime, and soft fleecy clouds drive winter a thousand miles to the North, and sweet roses of January never fear the snow nor the ice. In vain the banks of the Father of Rivers are robed in perennial green. The demon of the Pestilence, the Yellow Tyrant of the Tropics, prowls through those streets erewhile so gay and redolent of life, of Paphian pleasure, and the glitter and show of wealth, and the roar of commerce. In August and September 1847 *three thousand orphans* were made by the pestilence. The moans of *one thousand five hundred* parents and scarce died away, hushed in death on the ears of these poor orphans, and they had scarce begun to feel how lone and desolate they were on the barren wilds of earth, over which sweep the bleak winds of death, before angel forms take them by the hands. Lovely babes, kinder than their own mothers, kiss away their infant tears, and they are sheltered in the Asylums that rise like magic palaces in an Arabian tale.

The plain-hearted and thrifty Scotch grocer, *Milne*, and the courtly French land proprietor, *Paydras*, eatailed, at death, their princely estates forever to the orphans of New Orleans, and now see the glorious effects of their benevolence. Long have they rested in their graves, a mighty shaft of Quincy granite pressing on the bosom of the one; and a pile of Italian marble, inscribed with the soft language of France, rising above the dust of the other; yet, year after year they [illegible] to the bosom of their undying charity the long after throng of orphans, and for ages upon ages will still, although dead and sleeping in their graves, continue to be the fathers of the fatherless!

What a sight to the spirit-eye would it be to see the monument to these fathers of the poor erected on that shore where tears and sighs never come; a triumphal arch reared by the Angel architects in honor of Mercy, draped from the base to its star-crested summit with festoons of infant gratitude, emblazoned with a crown of rainbows wrought of the tears of prayerful joy that gush from the dying eyes of hundreds of thousands of penitents whose last sighs commit their loved ones to God, and breathe out the venerated names of Milne and Peydras, with speechless blessings on their memories!

Again, nearer at hand, see a *Smithson*, the big-hearted Londoner, looking, as he died, beyond national boundaries, so dear to most, and making the fair and giant Republic of the West the administrator of his princely estate, for the youth of America his heirs forever. See the ocean merchant, *Girard*, covering one of the squares of the beauiful city that contains his dust with a stupendous Grecian pile, sacred forever to orphanage and education. Our cities teem with such examples. The venerable Halls of Harvard are a shrine which the dying merchant princes of Boston bring their votive offerings in magnificent profusion, as the kings and conquerors of antiquity, after each glorious battle or triumphant expedition, were accustomed to bring immense gifts and hang up splendid and costly memorials in the temple of Delphos!

My canvass now darkens—a moral shadow glooms over my picture. It is the great spectral army of the devotees of chance; the pale and haggard thousands who pursue the hazards of the card and die from earliest youth until they stake their immortal souls and make their last throw with Death! "The shark and the shark's prey are there!" The heads and chiefs of the great gaming establishments in our cities, not the adventurers, make all the nefarious profits of the games. There is no hazard for them; the chances in their favor are so enormous, and calculated with such mathematical precision, that the seeming winner against their banks is only getting deeper and deeper into their toils, until, in a moment, before he is aware, he is thrown a penniless desperado upon the outskirts of society, abandoned and unpitied. Said the venerable and sage-like Dr. Nott, of Union College, "The practised gambler has no heart!" Yet, a heart was once warm and vital in his bosom, although the place where once its generous throbbings alternated is now filled by a gray adder, whose stony eyes glare out with ravenous avidity for the "almighty dollar," no matter how obtained, through fraud or violence, seduction or blood. Is it possible that a single American city contains more than ten thousand gamblers; a larger army than the illustrious "Rough and Ready" headed in those fields of national glory, Palo Alto, Resaca de las Palmas, Monterey, or Buena Vista! What an army, all drawn out in terrible array, the heavy columns in full sight, under the flaunting banners of the great Lottery King, who beats up for volunteers through the columns of half the newspapers of the land, offering his staring bounties of a hundred thousand dollars, fifty thousand, unnumbered tens of thousands, and thousands upon thousands, to the adventurers who will join his ranks, and pay their little all to swell his princely and gorged revenues of deception; while deep and treacherous ambuscades are laid in the subterranean hells, or the sky-lighted attics, so high above surrounding residences as to overtop the eye of vigilance, while the goose is undergoing the plucking process, and in bitterness of soul learns the first axiom in the gambling code: "The more you lay down (or stake) the less you take up!"

An imaginative poet describes a "Midnight Review" of spectres. The moon-light is chill and pale, and drums, with double fingers, beats the long roll-call, a dreamy ruffling of the drum, like a stilled murmur in a sleeper's ears. At the unearthly sound, millions of warlike spectres advance in dim and moon-lighted squadrons, passing in grand review in the *Champs Elysees* before the spectral "Man of Destiny." They come from the Adige, the Po the Nile; from the Rhone, the Moselle, and the Rhine; from the ashes of Moscow, the invincible snows of Russia, and from the world's battle-field of Waterloo. The chief, with the tri-cocked hat, the gray surtout, and marble face, reviews the immense battalions of his former fields of glory, and dismisses them to their long, long bivouac in the grave, with the watchword—"*Helena!*"

If the chill of sublimity creeps over one's bones at this dim picture of departed glory, of the serried millions of Ambition's victims, how must the shudder creep over the moral sensibilities in contemplating the fall of the thousands upon thousands of the victims of the gamester upon these American shores! Mammon is their Demon-chief—"None higher sits in Hell than he!" Their ghastly spectres, bearing the gambler's brand upon each rigid brow, pass in frantic review before the Moloch whose fires consumed them. They gibber, they mope; and breathe the incoherent curses of insanity. They come from the gallows, the jail, the pillory, from the gory graves of the suicide, from the Draconic bar of the Lynch Code, from the black and cavernous bed of the ocean-like Mississippi, into whose measureless waters their repudiated carcases sunk—

"Without a groan;
Unknelled—unwalled—and unknown!"

They come from the Potter's Field, from the carcass-piled trench of pauper burial-grounds, from the death-bed of the maniac, from the cross-road pit, the noblest grave of murder. Their grim Chief reviews the ghastly battalions of Chance. The watch-word is given in a flash of sulphureous flame, gleaming like the ghastly smile of the Devil upon a sable scroll in the hand of the Angel of Perdition, disclosing the terrible list of doom—"Lost! Lost! Lost!"

Almighty Dollar! these are only a part of thy Death's Doings!

A ROMANCE FROM OUR OWN VALLEY.—The following incident will interest some of our readers, from the fact of its having an association with the burning of Royalton, and the other revolutionary events of 1780, which we have heard related by our grandfathers when we were dandled on the knee. [Green Mt. Ægis.

A few years ago two old acquaintances chanced to meet and fall into conversation under a large tree on the bank of the White River, near the spot where the Indians forded their captives on the way to Canada; when, during the conversation, one of them listlessly beating the earth about the roots of the tree, threw out a circular substance, which, when the encasing dirt was removed, proved to be a massive gold ring of antique workmanship. Various were the speculations, of course, which took place between the two friends respecting the original ownership of the ring; but nothing was ascertained about it till some months afterwards, when the finder made a journey to one of the old towns near the seaboard, from which some of the early settlers of Royalton had emigrated. Here, calling on a family with whom he had some business, in the dusk of the evening, something in the course of the conversation reminded him of the ring which he had on his finger. He related the singular incident of his finding it under a tree on White River, Vt., when an old lady of nearly ninety years, who had been sitting in silence in an obscure corner of the room, sprang up, and coming forward, requested him to tell that story again. He did so, and the old lady at once identified the ring as her own. She, when a girl, was one of the female captives taken at Royalton, and carried to Canada, from whence she was ransomed, and taken back to her relatives in the old settlement. When taken, she had this ring on her finger, and fearing it would attract the attention of the savage, and perhaps endanger her life, she took it off and cast it down at the root of the tree where it was found. We believe it was a bethrothal ring; but what romance in real life, if any, grew out of the loss, we are not apprised.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Recollections of Bishop Bascom.

BY ONE OF HIS STUDENTS.

[Second paper.]

I shall never forget my first interview with him. I had just reached Lexington, to enter Transylvania University, of which he was President. What I had heard and read in the far South, with reference to his splendid abilities, had made a deep impression on me. It was the year after the division of the Church, when his prominency in this affair had spread his fame where it had not gone before, and increased it greatly where it already existed. He had become known to the whole South, not only as the most learned and eloquent minister of his day, but as the able and successful champion of Southern rights. His celebrated Protest had created a deep sensation both in ecclesiastical and political circles. I had read it with deep interest, and heard it commended on every side in terms of the loftiest praise. I entertained the most extravagant opinion of his greatness. I thought of him as Wordsworth did of Milton—that "he was a star and dwelt apart." Young in years, and possessed of an unusual amount of timidity, I imagine an Eastern peasant could have felt no more awe in entering the presence of his monarch, for the first time, than did I on entering his library.

However deficient I may be myself, I profess to have an intense appreciation of genius in others. And when that genius is sanctified, I feel that its presence is sacred. I stand and gaze up its immeasurable heights with feelings of unutterable awe. It seems an embodiment of the holy, the beautiful and the grand upon earth. With such feelings did I present myself before this great man, coupled with the thought that he might be as abrupt and reserved as he was great. For what right had one so obscure, of so little consequence to the world as myself to expect any special favor from him. It seemed almost unpardonable temerity in me to approach one so great.

However, I presented myself, with my heart in my throat, announced my name and handed him my letters of introduction. He motioned to a seat and sat down to read them. His pleasant manner of greeting, and his fine face, so full of blended intellect, manliness and benevolence, partially removed my timidity. Folding up the letters, he welcomed me to the college in the kindest tones and words. He then entered into a free and familiar conversation with reference to myself, my acquirements, my proposed course, asked many questions with reference to the condition of the Church in my State, how the division was regarded there, etc. He did this in a manner so kind and condescending as to relieve me almost entirely of my embarrassment. I really began to feel proud to have so much attention shown me by such a man.

As it was late, he detained me until after tea. He then took me with him to see some friends and consult with them with reference to procuring board for me at a suitable place. He spared neither time nor pains until he succeeded, entirely to my satisfaction. His attentions, thus shown to a stranger, who had no unusual claim on him, and who was to be a beneficiary in the institution, made an impression on my mind which a thousand after kindnesses only served to deepen, and which will linger until life's latest hour. I had supposed that, intrenched in his intellectual fastness, I might consider myself favored if he but glanced sternly at me from the walls; but when he came down and grasped me by the hand and looked kindly in my face, and treated me more like an equal than an inferior, I was astonished, and retired to my bed that night with my head full of strange thoughts about the great, good and magnificent man, whom I had just seen. If I *admired* him before with an intense admiration, I *loved* him now with an intense affection. These may seem like little things to record, but they are just those little things which give an insight into the true character of the man. They teach us that his heart was as genial and sympathetic as his genius was vast and commanding. For thus was he to all who came in his way. He felt that every human being, however lowly, was a noble and glorious thing, with mental and moral needs and longings, and with an existence stretching out before him parallel with eternity. Was his splendid genius given him to isolate him from his fellows, and to teach him that he belonged to a race superior to the one from which he had descended? Nay, verily. It served only to open his eyes to the true wants of his race, and intensified his sympathy with every thing human. In this he recognized that principle in the Baconian philosophy, that there is nothing too insignificant for the attention of the highest, which is capable of giving pleasure or pain to the lowest.

How often do we find strong minds allied to cold and ungenial hearts. Such may be great in one sense, but not in the truest and highest sense. The intellect must be interpenetrated with warm and glowing sympathies, to stamp a man as one of nature's noblemen. Such a man was Bishop Bascom. His great heart glowed as a furnace with human love, and from it conductors passed through every portion of his great mind, and kept it always warm.

Though his labors were arduous and confining, in his study he never manifested impatience at the entrance of a friend. He would cease his labor and chat most delightfully for half an hour, or if especially engaged, would intimate the fact in the most agreeable way, never giving offence to one at all inclined to be reasonable.

He controlled the students in college with very little difficulty. There was such a combination of prudence, mildness and firmness in his character, as well fitted him for the station he occupied. The students knew that what he undertook he carried out. His choice of means was such as was well adapted to secure his end. The students respected and loved him. They held his commands sacred. College students are usually noted for their immense mischief-making resources; but I suppose there was no class of students in the Union more orderly and well behaved than those of the literary department of Transylvania University, during his Presidency. When he found it necessary to reprove publicly, and he thought the nature of the case required it, his withering tones of sarcasm would linger in our ears for days. With a few words he could make an improper course of conduct appear so ridiculous and [illegible] conning us to produce a degree of loathing for it; and after this few could be found who would be willing to engage in it.

We have a strange remark to make with reference to his public prayers. With all his wonderful and varied accomplishments, nature seemed to have denied him the gift of extemporaneous prayer. Whether he possessed it in early life, and lost it when he lost that extemporaneous pulpit power, for which he was famous in former days, we know not. But there was an unaccountable sameness in all his prayers, especially in the college chapel. I never heard him pray when he did not use more than half a dozen of the same stereotyped phrases he had been accustomed to use before. We all knew the most of his prayers before we heard them. I heard these phrases so often, that I remember some of them until now; one of which is the following, with which he almost invariably closed: "Translate us to thy heavenly kingdom above, through the death and merits of thy dear Son, to whom, with thee, O Father, and the unerated Spirit of all grace, we would render present and ceaseless praises. Amen." And when he occupied the pulpit, these phrases would creep occasionally into his introductory prayer. We may say, however, that as often as these phrases were repeated, there was nothing common-place in them. The sentiments were strong and forcible, the words exceedingly appropriate and expressive. As a whole, his prayers were like himself—comprehensive, full of meaning, fervent, unaffected, eloquent. He seemed to talk to God as to a friend, face to face. He impressed you with an awful sense of the presence of the God whom he was addressing. I think I can see him now, standing behind the desk, on the rostrum in the college chapel, his eyes closed, yet every muscle of his face twitching with emotion, his body swaying back and forth, and his head involuntarily shaking, as though by gesture as well as word, he expressed to God the urgency of his petitions. His rapid and emphatic enunciation convinced you that his prayers, though often literally repetitions, were yet, to him, no unmeaning form, but expressions embodying awful thoughts and feelings.

Demopolis, Ala., March 10. F.

[To be continued.]

From the Ladies Repository.

Dr. Olin's Poor Sermons.

Dr. Olin was the most powerful preacher I ever heard. The assertion is made without a reserved qualification. He did not affect the orator; his manner had peculiarities which were against the laws of the art; he gesticulated badly, defying all rules; his utterance was often extremely defective, especially when he was powerfully excited; but such was the massive magnitude of his ideas, the majesty of his language, the comprehensiveness of his logic, sweeping in mighty curves around the whole field of his subject, and concentrating at its very core; such the earnestness of his spirit, rising often to sublimity, that you were overwhelmed, if not appalled, at the example of intellectual and moral mightiness which he presented.

His very "failures" were usually great sermons, being remarkable for their thorough thought and sound logic, when even they lacked his usual vivid feeling. His feeble health was sometimes attended with a languor which was insurmountable, under whatever excitement the public occasion might afford. He seemed not disposed to disguise his sense of such "failures," and was grateful to find any good effect from them. I spent a Sabbath evening with him in Boston, after he had failed, as he thought, in a sermon during the day. He referred to it with much good-nature, and remarked that his history as a preacher had taught him to expect the blessing of God on even such efforts. He proceeded to relate an instance which occurred during his ministry in South Carolina. He preached at a camp-meeting where a Presbyterian clergyman, who was to address the next session of his Synod in Charleston, heard him. The Presbyterian doctor repeated, not only the text, but substantially the sermon, before his clerical brethren, giving, however, full credit to its Methodist author. This was a remarkable fact, and excited great interest among the people of Charleston to hear the latter.

He then occupied the Methodist pulpit of that city, and the next Sunday evening his chapel was crowded with the *elite* of the community, including several clergymen. He preached long, and, as he thought, loud and confusedly; in fine, he felt at the close of the discourse confounded with mortification. He sank, after the benediction, into the pulpit, to conceal himself from view till the assembly should be all gone. Silly-and-by, he espied some *distingue* individuals apparently waiting in the aisle to salute him. His heart failed. Noticing a door adjacent to the pulpit, he determined to escape by it. He knew not whither it led, but supposed it communicated with the next house, which had once been a parsonage, as he recollected having heard. He hastened to the door, got it open, and stepping out, descended abruptly into a grave yard which extended beyond and behind the former parsonage. He reached at last the wall which closed the cemetery in from the street, but found it insurmountable. Groping his way to the opposite side, he sought to reach a back street by penetrating one of the gardens which belonged to a range of houses there. It was an awkward endeavor in the darkness and among the graves, but at last he found a wicket-gate. He had no sooner passed through it than he was assailed by a house-dog. Having prevailed in this encounter, he pushed on, and reached the street, with some very reasonable apprehensions that the neighborhood would be alarmed by his adventures. He now threaded his way through an indirect route to his lodgings, passed unceremoniously to his chamber, and shut himself up for the night; but slept little or none, reflecting, with deep chagrin, on the strange conclusion of the day. On the morrow he hardly dared to venture out; but, while yet in his study, Mr. [illegible], one of the first citizens of Charleston, and a leading officer of a sister denomination, called at the house; he was admitted to the preacher's study with reluctance; but what was the astonishment of the latter to hear him say, that the sermon of the preceding evening had enabled him to step into the kingdom of God, after many years of disconsolate endeavors, during which he had been a member of the church. The same day a lady of influential family came to report the same glad tidings. Other similar examples occurred, I think, that morning; and this "failure" was one of the most useful sermons of his ministry.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

St. John.

St. John was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman, and of Salome. From the fact that Zebedee employed hired servants in his fishery, and from St. John's acquaintance with the high priest, and some other circumstances incidentally related, it would seem that St. John's family were in easy circumstances. At an early period of our Lord's ministry, John, with his brother James, was called to the apostleship.

It would seem that Salome, the mother of John and James, like most of her countrymen of that age, labored under the erronious impression that the Messiah's kingdom was to be an earthly kingdom. The Jews read in history of the Assyrian, the Persian, the Medean empires, which would be succeeded by a fourth empire of iron strength, and that in the days of the kings of this fourth dominion the God of Heaven would set a kingdom, of whose dominion and glory there should never be an end. To this fifth universal monarchy the Jews looked forward with the most longing solicitude. Jerusalem was to be the capital city of the empire of the world; and all tribes and nations were to be tributary to the chosen people of God. Salome desired that her two sons might sit, the one on the Saviour's right and the other on his left hand, in his kingdom; that is, enjoy places of the highest dignity in his government. This very natural manifestation of maternal solicitude and pride gave offence to the other disciples; for when the ten heard it, they were filled with indignation against the two brethren—their envious and jealous fears were fully aroused.

The disciples were but men, and previous to their inspiration on the day of Pentecost, often displayed their more human and national prejudices. They disputed at least once "who should be greatest," on which occasion Jesus called the twelve and said unto them—"If any man desire to be first, the same shall be least of all and servant of all. And he took a child and set him in the midst of them; and when he had taken him in his arms he said unto them, "whosoever shall receive one of such children in my name receiveth me, and whosoever receiveth me, receiveth not me, but him that sent me."

With the exception of St. Paul, St. John is the most voluminous of all the inspired writers of the New Testament. He was the inspired author of a Gospel, three Epistles, and the Apocalypse. St. John's Gospel is quite unlike the other three; while they devote a large space to telling what Jesus *did*, St. John's Gospel is, for the most part, devoted to writing what Jesus *said*. St. John's Gospel was written at a considerably later period than the other Gospels, and it was not necessary to repeat that which was already well known. But it was highly important to record those sublime and inimitable discourses with which the Gospel of John is enriched.

There is Divine wisdom in the development of the Gospel as it is written by the Evangelist. Men first needed to bear that Jesus had been in the world, and that his mission as the Son of God and our Saviour had been authenticated by miracles alike supernatural and beneficent. After this they would wish to hear and need to know what Jesus said and and taught.

The great points of Divine teaching peculiar to St. John's Gospel seem to be the mystic relation of the Father to the Son; of the Redeemer to believers; the promise of the Holy Ghost as the Comforter; and the great importance of love in the Christian system.

St. John, in common with all the disciples of the Lord, realized that in "the world ye have tribulation." For the word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ, he tells us himself, that he was banished to the isle that was called Patmos. It is believed that he was banished by order of Domitian, the emperor of Rome. He was released from banishment, and spent his old age at Ephesus, in Asia Minor. He reached the good old age of an hundred years; or, as some say, one hundred and twenty years. Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus, writing A. D. 200, calls St. John a martyr; so that, it is possible, in extreme old age he suffered martyrdom.

From a remark made by our Lord, in answer to a question of Peter's in regard to John, a report went out that John was not to die—and this is the foundation of the fabulous tradition of the wandering, undying Jew—a tradition that has been the foundation of some of the most brilliant and powerfully written stories of modern times, especially those written by Croly and Sue.

From all that we can gather from the Gospels, from the writings of St. John, and from the tradition of the Church, St. John seems to have been a man in whom the "milk of human kindness" was richly and generously developed. We are certainly authorized, from inspiration and all observation to conclude that different men are, in all the possible aspects of character, differently constituted. While some are eloquent and mighty in the Scriptures, others are sons of thunder, and others are sons of consolation. Some men are gifted with gracious affability and kindliness of manner, that wins its way to the heart; to know them is to love them. So in the history of St. John. Our Lord Jesus Christ so loved all that he became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be made rich; yet did, as a man, love some men more than others. St. John is called "the disciple whom Jesus loved." What a eulogy upon the character of St. John! How does it tell forth all the sweet and the amiable traits of his benignant character! Jesus could *weep* over the ill-couring of a desolation of go wicked and persecuting city—he could *bear* without reviling or defence the buffeting and cruelty of his enemies; but John's was a character that called forth different emotions—he was the disciple whom Jesus *loved*.

In those pleasant domestic scenes where Jesus is represented as gathering his little family around his board, John is seen leaning upon his Master's bosom with the most affectionate and familiar confidence. Oh, what a privilege to feel the living throb of a heart vast enough to love a world, and generous enough to die to save it!

When the Saviour was upon his cross-bed of death, some of his friends, undismayed, love conquering fear, gathered round and looked and wept. Among them was Mary his mother, and the disciple whom he loved. Though in life's last trembling agony, he loved, in the pangs of death, those that he had loved in life. His hands were nailed and bleeding—he could not point, but he could look—a *look* that love could understand—and said to Mary, directing her to John, "Woman, behold thy Son;" and to the disciple whom he loved, "behold thy mother;" and from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home." Jesus knew that that disciple would be kind to his bereaved and venerable mother: and to that disciple what a delightful task was the care and comfort of the Mother of Jesus.

It is sometimes the case that the old, through many infirmities of body, through many disappointments and sorrows, become soured—the past only is good, all the present is wrong—and for its wrongs and errors the aged sometimes have little charity. To me it is a sad thing to see the aged bitter; but so it was not with St. John; his gentle and loving heart seemed to mellow and sweeten with age. Jerome tells us that when St. John was old and well stricken in years, too feeble to bear the weight of his trembling body, he would have the young men carry him to the Church, that he might say—and it was all he had strength to utter—"Little children, love one another:" his ruling passion strong even unto death.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, March, 1852.

Expository Preaching.

The sermon delivered by the far-famed Dr. J. M. Mason, on his taking his farewell of his Church, in Murray street, New York, to to engage in the Presidency of the Dickenson College, we well remember reading with much interest after it was published, and remember well his admonishing his people against any successor who should preach only from isolated texts; and having fallen in with an extract from this discourse relating to the latter, an in support of expository preaching, for which Dr. M. was so eminently distinguished, we here copy it for the benefit of our ministering brethren:

"Do not choose a man," says Dr. M., "who always preaches on isolated texts. I care not how powerful or eloquent he may be in handling them. The effect of his power and eloquence will be, to banish a taste for the word of God, and to substitute the preacher in its place. You have been accustomed to hear that word preached to you in its connection. Never permit that practice to drop. Foreign churches call it lecturing; and when done with discretion, I can assure you, that while it is of all exercises the most difficult for the preacher, it is, in the same proportion, the most profitable for you. It has this peculiar advantage, that in going through a book of Scripture, it spreads out before you all sorts of character, and all forms of opinion; and gives the preacher an opportunity of striking, at every kind of evil and error, without subjecting himself to the invidious suspicion of aiming his discourses at individuals."

We have frequently quoted the Doctor's practice in the articles we have occasionally written for twenty years past or more, in behalf of expository preaching, but only in substance; but here it is in his own words, and hope it will receive serious consideration, and that many may be induced to try it. Not only is a congregation essentially benefited by it, but the preacher is quite as much so. It involves as much discipline of mind as any course that can be adopted and nothing better can be found to improve a minister in ready extemporaneous performances. Dr. M. for many years hardly considered a man fit for a preacher who could not extemporize in the pulpit with readiness and force; and possibly, the great improvement he himself had derived from expository preaching—which had been a uniform practice with him one half the day from the early period of his ministry—may have had much to do in begetting this opinion. However, after his paralytic stroke in the pulpit, we believe his opinion underwent a considerable change, as he himself had to bring his notes into the pulpit, on account of the shock sustained by his memory.

As an expository preacher, he had no superior in the city, and when we made a visit there occasionally, the attraction was too strong to be resisted, and we were found perhaps oftener than we ought to have been, one of his auditors, fleeing absent from home, like others, in indulging ourself in a liberty we should not otherwise have allowed. Leaving our own place of worship for any other, however, when at home, we have never practiced, let the stranger who might hold forth be ever so distinguished; for we have thought it grossly inconsistent with our covenant relations to the Church in which we held our membership; still, were there a sound evangelical expositor within our reach, if we should be found one of his hearers occasionally when no service was held in our own chapel, we should hardly count ourselves transgressors. But to leave our own place of worship for any other, unless on some very extraordinary occasion, we should deem entirely inconsistent with our Christian profession—a shocking violation of a solemn covenant, and calling for pointed rebuke. Some, we fear, think lightly of covenant obligations, and that they may gratify their curiosity in going after a stranger, whether at home or abroad—we have not a charitable view of the gospel professions; and over the presence of Dr. Mason himself, with all his masterly expositions, would not divert us from the sanctuary to which we were solemnly pledged. [Bap. Reg.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

An Alabama Camp Meeting Scene.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: During the autumn of my Presiding Eldership on the Talladega District, in 1850, I witnessed a camp meeting display which it has frequently occurred to me would be read with interest if written, and now, a little convalescent, after several weeks' illness, I have concluded to sketch it for you. The place is Cooper's camp ground, on the Tallapoosa River, in Randolph Co., Ala. The place is one of singular and romantic loveliness, in the almost enchanting mountain scenery of that section of our State. The people are, for the most part, from Georgia and North Carolina. Simple and unpretending in their manners, proverbial for their generous hospitality, and warm, faithful, and highly enthusiastic in their religion—a man could hardly backslide in such a country of humble, cheerful, joyful piety. I seldom, if ever, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, without hearing the shout of glory, from many a faithful brother and sister.

It was the eleventh camp meeting I had attended, in as many weeks, and my physical powers were literally worn out. The Sacrament was administered, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Sabbath. An overwhelming and glorious sense of the Divine presence pervaded the whole encampment. Christians were clapping their hands, and shouting from the altar to the very hills and hollows, as far on all sides, as voices could be heard. Heart-smitten sinners were lying, or kneeling in weeping and praying groups, in every direction.

Hours sped away, unobserved as the strains of the songs of Zion, as they reverberated from hill to hill, and from vale to vale. Twilight came, and the evening star shone out in the tranquil sky—but the songs of joy, the shouts of praise, and the wail of penitence still swelled up from every side. The trumpet at the "stand" was blown to call the people together—but they came not. An old mother in Israel turned to me and said: "O brother, Jesus is preaching, and *you* may go to your rest, for you look as though you needed rest, but I did need "rest," and though it was perhaps the most joyfully ecstatic evening I had ever seen, I concluded to go off, a half a mile, to brother Sims' to spend the night. It was but a few minutes ere "slumber's chains had bound me." After a few hour's of refreshing sleep, a sweet dream of the New Jerusalem, and the song of the heavenly harpers awoke me. My room was full of light, and a song, as sweet to my ear as tho one of which I had just dreamed, was rolling to the very vault of Heaven. Springing up, scarce knowing whether in the body, or out of it, what a scene of grandeur and wild sublimity, at once appeared! There were, I should say, two hundred blazing toroh-lights, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand people marching around the encampment, singing one of those delightful choral songs, which I have never heard except amongst our happy country Methodists. I scarce knew how, but I was soon in the ranks of the triumphal procession. There were no more mourners on the God-pervaded, salvation-ringing encampment. Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, and husbands and wives, in happy embrace, were all marching together, filled with joy unspeakable, and full of glory—"Heaven their home," and "salvation to Jesus" their song.

It was believed that nearly three hundred found peace with God that night.

J. S. HUBBES.

Auburn, Ala., March 19, 1852.

SCRIPTURE CONFIRMED.—A transcription from the stone bulls at the front of a palace at Nineveh, exhumed by Dr. Layard, agrees with the Scripture event, as narrated in 2d Kings xviii., even to the number of talents of gold and silver given as tribut[illegible]

CRUELTY OF HEATHENISM.—Among the Pawnee Indians, the cruel practice prevails, when they are on their hunt, and their old people get so feeble that they can no longer accompanw them, of leaving them behind, and even burying them alive.

The protection of God can not, without sacrilege, be invoked but in behalf of [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 27.

Baptism—Public and Private.

At a late M. Protestant Conference in Georgetown, a member offered the following resolution. It was referred to committee, and we do not as yet know what became of it:

"*Resolved*, That no Minister of this Conference be censurable for refusing to administer the ordinance of baptism in private houses, except in cases of sickness."

Perhaps some may think that the increased amount of Pastoral labor incurred by administering the ordinance of baptism in private houses is the only considerable item. But this is, comparatively, a small matter. Like the Lord's Supper, Baptism becomes the Lord's house, and the Lord's house becomes it, and there it should be administered, unless sickness or other disability hinder. It is an impressive, edifying scene—parents presenting their children in the temple—there, in the presence of all the people, and before the altar, consecrating them to God. The rights of children to participate in the blessings of the Covenant should be openly proclaimed, and emphatically set forth. The Church is not ashamed of it; and these things ought not be done "in a corner."

It is objected by some that children will cry in the church, and interrupt the congregation, etc. But this cannot invalidate the claims of children to be recognized as members of the New Testament Church. Nor does it make it improper for them to be brought to the church. Crying is not an accident in children; it is natural. The description of the infant Moses in the ark, among the flags is completed when it said—"And, behold, the babe wept." Children cried under a former dispensation; and yet, they were permitted to see the inside of the House of God. We have no sympathy with the fastidiousness that raises this objection, and hope the House of God may never be profaned by any thing worse than the sound of infants' voices, and their public presentation for receiving the seal of that Covenant which God has made *with us and our children*.

In the case of adults: Those who have worn the old man publicly should "put him off" publicly, and in the sincerity of repentance would be apt to prefer this open act. How solemn is the ritual service! Few things can be said or enacted with more hallowing effect than a baptismal scene. If possible, it ought not to be lost upon a congregation. They are entitled to the heavenly benefit. The renunciation of the Devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh—how do these words, and many others, benefit even the members of the Church by reminding them of the engagements *they* have entered into, and the vows that are upon them.

RETURNING THANKS.—The foreign papers inform us that the Queen of Spain has recovered from her wounds and fright, and can hardly be thankful enough. Her Catholic Majesty's convalescence and gratitude were indicated by her presence—at a *bull fight*.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The letter of our French correspondent will richly repay perusal. It points to a few bright spots in the present lamentable state of France. Christians may well pray that God would overrule this troubled state of things, this violence to his glory, and by these political convulsions open great and effectual doors for the promulgation of his pure Gospel.

A CHURCH BUILT BY ONE FAMILY.—*The Episcopal Recorder* contains an interesting account of the consecration of a church in Augusta, Georgia, which was built by a family of three individuals, "as a thank-offering to Almighty God for the blessings he has visited upon their worldly substance." How vividly, adds the editor, are we reminded of our Lord's inquiry: "Were there not *ten* cleansed; where are the *nine*?" The expense in completing this sanctuary, was Ten Thousand Dollars.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONARIES.—*M. E. Church, South.*—From the Christian Observer, February 11, we clip the following information:

"The steamer Oregon arrived on Wednesday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., having 439 passengers, among whom were 38 women and 28 children, and four missionaries. Three of the missionaries, A. M. Bailey, Morris Evans and Jas. M. Fulton, are from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one, the Rev. G. S. Phillips, of the Church, North. The former are stationed as follows: A. M. Bailey, Stockton; Morris Evans, San Francisco; and Jas. M. Fulton, Grass Valley. We understand that the Rev. G. S. Phillips will be stationed in this city. Some eight or ten more missionaries of the Church, South, are on route for this country, and will arrive in the course of a few weeks."

PROTESTANT BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—This bishopric, which was founded ten years since at Jerusalem, under the protection of England and Prussia, having become vacant, will now be filled by a prelate chosen by the King of Prussia. M. Valentiner, a Schleswig ecclesiastic, who had been obliged to quit his country in consequence of political events, has been selected for the post. He had just left Berlin for Trieste, whence he will embark for his destination.

THE CONFERENCES of the M. E. Church, North, draw on the Book Concern this year for only $400.

Baltimore Conference.

Baltimore Conference met on Wednesday, March 3, in Cumberland, Maryland, Bishop Janes presiding, assisted by Bishop Waugh. The Rev. J. Collins was elected secretary. The election for delegates to the General Conference resulted in the choice of N. J. B. Morgan, Alfred Griffith, John Davis, Norval Wilson, John A. Collins, John Bear, Henry Slicer, John A. Gere, S. S. Roszell, Aquila A. Reese, Charles B. Tippett, B. N. Brown. Reserves: E. R. Veitch, George Hildt.

Rev. J. A. Collins submitted a paper on the subject of dividing the Conference, to which were appended several resolutions:

Respectfully soliciting the ensuing General Conference not to divide the Baltimore Annual Conference.

That it ought not to be divided at present.

If the General Conference evince a disposition to divide it, that it be by such line as the delegates from the Conference may determine. [The purport of this is, that there be no amputation.]

That a committee of five be elected by ballot to draft a memorial embodying the above, in a petition to the General Conference to grant this request.

A substitute was adopted, appointing a committee of one from each district, (ten in number) by the chair, to take charge of the whole subject.

The death of Rev. J. White was reported by Rev. Bear, and Rev. S. McMullin stated that he was with him in his last moments. His attack was sudden, severe, and unyielding. His last words were: "That Gospel which I have preached to others, now in view of the Judgment, sustains my spirit. Tell the preachers of my unabated love for them, and that I die in the faith of the Gospel—Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" And his Joshua divided the waters, and he passed over to his God. He was one of the best of men.

Rev. Dr. Peck presented a neat and comprehensive report of Dickinson College. The number of students, the past year, has exceeded the previous by twenty-four, the financial condition better, and the moral also much improved.

A letter was presented from Lane & Scott, containing the annual report of the book concern in New York. It represented the concern in good condition, the proceeds the past year exceeding $60,000. The annual report of the book concern in Cincinnati, Ohio, was also read, and that establishment is also in a prosperous condition. Its assets are $187,545, and profits the past year $15,000.

The Bishop called the names of those who had been on probation two years, for Deacon's order and full connexion.

The name of G. A. Coffey was called, when a long and adroitly, though ingeniously written letter was presented from him, in which he stated that he had imbibed Socinian doctrines, and with his credentials of ordination resigned the office of minister of the gospel.

The ordinations of T. Mercer, recently from the Protestant Methodist Church, was recognized; also, the ordination of J. Hildebrand, formerly of the same Church.

MINUTES OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—A member of the Conference writes us so. Will some one please give the information required?

"The Minutes of our Conference, will they be sent without ordering? If not, where shall we send?

"Macon, Ala." ***

CHOLERA IN TEXAS.—A private letter from Huntsville, Texas, informs us that there were several cases of the Asiatic cholera in that place. Several persons have already fallen victims. It seemed to be more fatal among the negroes than among the whites. [T. W. Banner.

MACREADY'S OPINION OF THE STAGE AS A SCHOOL OF MORALS.—A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following statement: Mr. Macready, the eminent tragedian, now resides at Sherborne, in the bosom of a most interesting family of 12 children. Among many excellent rules for the government of his family, is one from which, it is said, he has never deviated. It is that no one of his children should ever, on any pretence, enter a theatre, or have any visiting connection with actors or actresses. [Chris. Times.

What kind of a father would he be if, knowing the theatre and its hangers-on as he does, he did not adopt such a rule. He knows it too well not to know that it is the way to hell, going down by the chambers of death; and all the *paid* puffs of all the editors in Christendom can't alter it. Macready knows the moral and social tendency of all the paraphernalia of his former exploits, as well as Walter Scott did that of his novels, which he was so careful to keep out of the hands of his children. Others with a tenth of his sense could not only point out the exact localities described by the author, though utterly unknown to him, but could see a fine moral tendency in all his writings! Under this impression Washington Irving thought he was paying Scott a fine compliment, by sending his daughters a copy of the father's poems. But the father soon gave him to know that his labor of love won no thanks from him, as he had made it a point to keep his writings from their knowledge!

ANECDOTE OF THE SULTAN.—Late letters from Constantinople relate an anecdote of the Sultan which is quite worthy of the Arabian Nights. A rich Armenian had lost a portfolio containing 400,000 piasters, and for which he offered a reward of 30,000. The portfolio was found, and the reward claimed by a very honest and poor old man; but the Armenian, in order to escape payment, then declared that the portfolio also contained a very valuable ring which the old man must have stolen. The affair was brought before the Sultan, who having ascertained the honesty of the old man and the well-known avarice of his adversary, decided that, as the Armenian declared that his portfolio contained a ring, this could not be the one he had lost, and that he had better return it to old man and continue to advertise for his own.

MISSIONARIES TO THE PACIFIC.—The following Methodist Episcopal missionaries will sail on the 9th of April for California, in company with the Rev. John Dillon, of the Ohio Conference, whose destination is Oregon: Revs. James Hunter, A. S. Gibbons, Elijah Merchant, W. J. Mackey, from the Baltimore Conference; J. Swaney from the Pittsburgh, and J. D. Blaine from the NewJersey Conference.

A NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.—A petition is being signed in NewYork, praying the Legislature to pass a law by which any person found drunk is liable to be arrested and be taken when sober before a magistrate, who shall ascertain from where the liquor was obtained. The seller in such cases shall be fined in a sum not less than $25, and not more than $100.

METHODIST PRESS.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.—Dr. Boring has changed the name of the San Francisco Ch. Advocate to "Christian Observer." This was done to avoid confusion in exchanges, etc., with the California Ch. Advocate, published at the same place. The paper is a beautiful and interesting sheet. The editor seems in fine heart. He says:

"Our hearts are greatly encouraged by the recruits arrived, and those now upon their way. Let the members of the Church throughout the country rally, and, as far as possible, prepare for the coming missionaries, by forming themselves into societies, fitting up rooms for preaching, and reporting to the Rev. Green Woods, traveling agent, or to the editor in this city.

"It is very desirable to have all the information possible in regard to the residences, localities, etc., of our brethren and friends by the 1st, or at the furthest, 10th of April.

"Let every member and friend of the Church do his duty, and we shall soon have all the privileges and facilities of a regularly organized Annual Conference, and feel ourselves no longer strangers and sojourners in a strange land."

ANOTHER BOOK ON BAPTISM.—It seems, and we note the fact with pleasure, that Methodist literature is like to be well supplied on this subject, and from our ablest writers. Dr. Lee, referring to Dr. Summer's forthcoming volume, says:

"But, as the Doctor's work is so general, we hope to find a place in the affections of the great reading public for one of our own that may one day see the light, devoted exclusively to infant baptism, but altogether distinct in plan and execution from the articles we are writing in the Advocate. We may be excused for making this statement, as the occasion offers so good an opportunity to give this reply to many who have requested us to republish our articles in a more permanent form."

THE NEW TRANSLATION.—The churches in the West are specially troubled by this sectarian agitation. In the last number of the Memphis Advocate, Rev. S. J. Henderson begins a series of articles on the subject, in the right quarter and in excellent style. He asks:

"Is a new version of the Holy Scriptures necessary in order to understand the Scriptures?"

And in the course of his essay he remarks:

"But the paramount reason of these essays lies in the importance of holding fast the present translation until we shall see whether the object of the new translation is, as is pretended, to 'obtain the pure Word of God,' or to give currency to some denominational dogmas, by fraudulently and unwarrantably incorporating them with the inspired text."

BUNCOMB SYMPATHY.—The Christian Guardian, an able Wesleyan paper, published in Toronto, Canada, thus aptly "hits off" those numerous prints of other churches that are so much taken up with Methodist affairs, complaining in behalf of the poor, oppressed laity! pitying them and *indignating* at those who are lording over God's heritage! etc. Hear:

"Why this hue and cry raised against Methodist polity? Why so many strong appeals to the American people? Why so many deadly thrusts aimed at our bishops and ministers; and why are they denounced as 'popes, hierarchs, aristocrats, tyrants,' etc! The secret lies below the surface. Methodist doctrines were once the but of ridicule; but our enemies exhausted all their strength here in vain. Now they must needs attack our government, and for the reason that our plan is very efficient and successful. They see the great Methodist car rolling on; guided by our bishops and officered by our ministers, it moves with a velocity unparalleled in the history of the modern Church. The glorious itinerant plan sends our preachers every where; and fired with a zeal for God and the salvation of souls, they make thousands of converts and increase their numbers beyond example, and wield an influence where others are unknown. This orettes in the minds of sectarian bigots jealousy and envy, and they determine to close those wheels, to stop that moving machine, and thus end the success of the Methodists. Sympathy for Methodist laity! It is all feigned. Despotic government! It is all for the popular ear. Republican Christianity! It is all for 'Buncomb,' as politicians would say."

VAIN WORK—PITY! PITY!—Perhaps our brethren of the Arkansas Conference, who are quietly doing their Master's work, little dream (and little care) of the designs of absorption entertained concerning them by a few preachers of the M. E. Church, North. One Mr. Bird, a P. Elder of unknown extent out there, thus reports to the Illinois Ch. Advocate, his success in keeping good "old Methodism" on its legs in that quarter. Are our brethren not alarmed? Mr. Bird says:

"I find a great many who were once members of the old Church now in the Cumberland Presbyterian and other churches, who would not go into the Church, South; and I have no doubt but many of them will return if we can get an Arkansas Conference—which we are trying for; it is true: the notions of Judge Nelson have astonished us, and have created a sort of suspicion in the minds of some of the friends of old Methodism, but we regard it but momentary, comparatively speaking, as we believe the Church will take an appeal, and all will be set right, and such a slander not suffered to remain upon our fair Methodism. But be this as it may, there are hundreds in this country who will never go into the Church, South. And the brethren, in order to exhibit their views to the delegates of the next General Conference, have have gotten up the following preamble and resolutions:

"The Committee appointed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Batesville mission, Missouri Annual Conference, to memorialize the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church relative to the propriety of erecting an Arkansas Annual Conference, beg leave respectfully to present the following report:

"Whereas, from all the information we have been enabled to obtain, from personal observation and the representations of others, whose positions in the Church entitle their opinion to respect, it appears that her condition, wants and increasing interests in this country are such as to justify, and in our opinion imperiously demand, in view of her future success in carrying the grand designs of the Gospel into effect, a separate annual Conference; therefore,

"*Resolved*, By this Conference, that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held in the city of Boston in May next, be and hereby is respectfully requested to constitute an Arkansas Annual Conference, embracing the States of Arkansas and Texas, and all the intervening Indian Territory, together with that portion of the State of Missouri now included in the Arkansas district."

LITERARY NOTICES.

EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA AND THE JORDAN. By W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition, with maps and numerous illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 8vo. pp. 509.

The copy furnished our table by the publishers, is of the seventh edition of this work. The print is large, the paper white and strong, and the engravings in the best style of the art. As a national work—the narrative of an Expedition undertaken by our Government—it is universally acknowledged to be highly creditable. The river Jordan, with its wondrous reservoir, the Dead Sea, teeming with sacred associations, have never before been so thoroughly and satisfactorily explored. It should be in the library of every Biblical student.

For sale by J. Ball.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST: Being a Sermon preached by the late Dr. Bascom, immediately preceding his ordination as Bishop at St. Louis, 1850: to which is added a Sketch of his Illness and Death, together with his Funeral Discourse, by Bp. Andrew, D. D.

This neat and interesting little volume is published for the widow of the deceased Bishop, and may be had at J. Ball's.

PRIMARY PLATFORM OF METHODISM, or Exposition of the "General Rules." By M. M. Henkle, D.D. 12mo., pp. 404. Louisville, Ky.: Morton & Griswold, printers: 1851.

This book has received an uncommon amount of Conference endorsements the past year. Our readers need only be told where it may be found. For sale by J. Ball.

SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY, or Second Book in Geography. A Concise and Practical System, for common schools, academies and families. New York: Cady & Burgess: 1852.

Without examining this map-like book in detail, in strikes us as an admirable text book in geography. Instead of book in one hand and map in the other, they are both in one. It is illustrated by thirty-two steel engravings, and its statistics based upon the last census.

LADIES' REPOSITORY, for April. Dr. Tefft.

SOUTHERN LADIES' COMPANION, for March. Dr. Henkle.

RANDOLPH MACON MAGAZINE, for February. By the Students.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for April.

These all are to hand, and strew our table of this week handsomely as profusely.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, for January. American Edition. Leonard Scott & Co.: New York.

CONTENTS.

1. Genius and Writings of Des Cartes.
2. Bishop Phillpotts.
3. Recent Progress of Legislation.
4. Church Music.
5. A few words on International Copyright.
6. Palgrave's Normandy and England.
7. The Expected Reform Bill.

This number sustains the highest style of Quarterly Review Literature.

MASONIC ADDRESS.

We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of the Address of Rev. F. L. B. Shaver, delivered in this city January 23, before the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Mr. S. handsomely eulogizes Masonry for her interest in education. He is President of the Masonic College of Missouri, located in Lexington, and an institution exhibiting encouraging statistics. The President, in a late tour South, has made a highly favorable impression in behalf of the College.

Prayer for Servants.

A missionary in Alabama, in a late communication, makes some valuable suggestions on an important subject, and the case he gives, it is hoped, may lead many pious masters, by the light of example, to doing their full duty. [Ed.

"I have a plan for pious masters. It is in use, also, by a good brother of my acquaintance. Every morning (circumstances permitting) about light, a bell rings for all hands to get up, and soon after another bell rings for all the servants to assemble at one of the servants' houses for prayers. While the master is praying with the servants, the white family is getting ready for worship in the house. At night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the bell rings for religious worship on the "quarter." Should any of the servants fail to attend prayers at the quarter, without good excuse, they must come to the house and unite with the whites in worship.

"Masters, what do you think of the plan? I think those who have not a better, would do well to adopt it, and those who have no plan at all, would greatly improve matters to do likewise. It makes it more agreeable on the part of servants generally to meet them at their own houses. Many of them are very much cramped when required to come into their master's dwelling. They know "Mistress" don't like to have her clean floor or rich carpet soiled. All this is avoided when they meet in their own cabins; and then for their master to come to their houses, with God's book, and there read, sing and pray with them, impresses them with the fact that he cares for their souls, and wishes them to unite with him in God's service here, and live with him in God's kingdom hereafter, which can not fail to be productive of much good to them." A.

THE DISCOVERY OF ETHER.—The committee of the House of Representatives, it is said, have decided upon awarding $100,000 to Dr. Morton, of Boston, for his discovery, thus settling his right to that discovery. Dr. Morton, it is also stated, has caused his competitor, Dr. Jackson, to be arrested in Washington for a libel, growing out of the controversy between them.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, February 19, 1852.

I have just received the N. O. Christian Advocate for January 17, and beg to enter my protest against the general tone of the letter written by your English correspondent on French politics. I also demur to some of his statements, because they are not exact, and it is but just to give every one his due. Louis Napoleon has not "sprung forth with desperate resolve as the antagonist of liberty and constitutionalism;" but of anarchy and licentiousness, and I thank him for it. He did not invent "the two conspiracies which were to have broken out." The first of these has been confessed to by Cavaignac, Thiers, and Gen. Bedeau. The existence of the second is a well-known fact, sufficiently attested by the insurrections of Central France. The Socialists were making extensive preparations for the month of January or May, and they were determined to have the upperhand by force, if not by intimidation or universal suffrage. In some of the Southern Departments above 40,000 men were already enrolled in secret political societies. Had not the "*coup d'etat*" saved the country, France would probably be given up at the present moment to pillage and anarchy. This I know, not from the Government papers, which only give one-sided views of the matter, but from correspondence with my friends in the South, and from conversations with persons who were in these Departments some weeks ago.

Again: it cannot be said that Napoleon "most of all hates and fears constitutionalism, the only effectual tie of tyrants, the only cure of tyranny." On the contrary, he has given a Constitution, superior in many respects to the preceding one; and now, that the Senate and the Council of State are constituted, the law has again taken its empire and authority, and he simply remains President of the French Republic for ten years, according to the will of 7,000,000 of electors.

I do not think it very "significant that the High Church Popish party, in the person of the Count of Montalembert, and by its Jesuit organ *l'Univers*, has given in its cordial adhesion to the usurper." The Popish Church has always extolled the stronger party. It did so in '48, and in '30, as well as in '51. Napoleon has not "shown himself to be a good son of the Church;" for he has displeased Montalembert and the *Univers* by granting full religious liberty to Protestants, whether national or dissenting; he has banished from Paris the Abbe Lacordaire, the most eloquent of Romish preachers, for having mentioned politics in his sermons; he has allowed Protestants to enter the State, and has not stopped one of the organs of Protestantism, whilst many of the avowed papers of Popery have been repeatedly warned.

As to such men as Leon Faucher, Berryer, Odillon Barrot, and "that clever and popular scamp, Thiers," being now excluded from Government, far from regretting it, as your Loudon correspondent does, I heartily rejoice in it; for they were not "the strength of society, the guard of freedom, the hope of France." Leon Faucher was, when a Minister, three or four times convicted of deliberate falsehoods; his only principles seemed to be to get to the top of affairs, and to remain there, no matter how. Berryer is the leader of the Legitimist party, which endeavors to bring back to the throne of France Henry V, and with him, the despotism of Popery, and the persecuting spirit of Louis XIV's reign. The less we have to do with Thiers the better. But Guizot is not lost to France; he has lately come to Paris, whereas, he formerly resided in the country, altogether retired from public life. Cavaignac, the best, perhaps, of the men of name mentioned by X. Y. has been liberated, and is actually said to be a candidate for Paris to the Legislative Assembly. Intelligent and practiced political men are not so very scarce in France, that the President should not be able to have "a government, ministers, embassadors, debaters, etc."

Let it be understood that I do not pretend to exonerate Napoleon from *all* the charges made against him. His antecedents are very bad; the affray of Boulogne, in which he killed an officer, can not be forgotten; his private life is immoral. The "coup d'etat" of the 2d December, is an illegal act, however necessary it may have been to protect France against Socialism. It is to be feared that he has taken, in some instances, an advantage of the full powers granted to him by the people; he has no doubt gone a great deal too far in his restrictions on the political press; he has alienated many of his partizans by confiscating part of the property of the Orleans family, (they still own 100 millions of francs, i. e. 20 millions of dollars) and by the organization of the Ministry of Police, which is nothing more than a general system of espionage applied to all the Government officers in France.

On the other hand, he has plainly refused to give himself up to the Popish party, and he has granted us full religious liberty. The Constitution is very clear on this subject. It is based on the principles laid down by the revolution of '89, amongst which is the following: "The liberty of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution. No magistrate can interfere with it; no man can say to another, Thou shalt exercise such a worship, thou shalt exercise it on such a day." The Emperor Napoleon maintained this principle, notwithstanding the opposition of the Pope; he struck out from the royal oath the sentence by which the ancient kings of France swore "to exterminate heretics," and he introduced into the oath he took as Emperor, the following clause: "I swear to respect the liberty of worship." After his coronation, a Protestant deputation having been introduced to him, the Emperor said: "I wish it to be known that, my intention and positive will are to maintain the liberty of worship. The empire of the law finishes where the indefinite empire of the conscience begins; neither the law nor the prince can do any thing against this liberty. Such are my principles and those of the nation; and should any member of my family, being my successor, forget the oath I have taken; should he, deceived by the inspiration of a false conscience, violate it, I devote him to public animadversion, and I authorize you to call him a Nero."

The nephew of the Emperor seems to have remembered these words. The 26th article of the new Constitution declares that "it is the duty of the Senate to oppose the promulgation of such laws as would be contrary to, or would interfere with, liberty of worship." It is further worthy of remark, that whilst the former Constitutions recognized the Romish religion as that of the majority of the French, this one does not say a word about it, and the tribunals can therefore no more distinguish between the ministers of the Popish religion and those of the various Protestant communions. No wonder, then, that addresses have been sent to the President from forty-two Consistories of the Protestant Reformed churches.

This actual religious liberty (long may it last!) explains why, on New Year's eve, we have for the first time dared to hold public watch nights in our Paris Wesleyan chapels; why we have not been afraid to form the Sunday School Society, and the Young Men's Association, mentioned in my last; why the Independents have held their Synod in Paris, under the state of siege, without being in the least molested; why the Wesleyan Missionary Anniversaries, just over in Paris, are the best we ever had.

I need not repeat what I said a month ago on the Sunday School Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association. But the Synod of the Independent Churches deserves to be briefly noticed.

Whilst the National Reformed Churches, salaried by the State, receive as members, all baptized persons, and exercise no discipline whatever over them, the Independent, or dissenting Churches, hold that no man can be received as a member of a church, without making an individual profession of faith, and as a guarantee of this individual profession of faith, they believe it is wrong for a church to receive any grant from Government to admit catechumens to the Lord's Supper at a fixed age, without inquiring into their moral and religious state. The oldest of these churches were formed in 1830. Their number increased very slowly, and in '48 there were only eight in France. But when the Republic was proclaimed throughout the whole French Territory, the political agitation was followed by a very great religious agitation amongst the Protestants of the Reformed Churches. The various tendencies which had developed themselves in their midst, agreed to ask the Government for a reconstitution of their churches, and a General Synod was convened in Paris, in order to prepare the project of an organic law, which would be presented to the Government for acceptation. In this Synod, a great variety of opinions were brought out. The Latitudinarians, who were in a majority, opposed any confession of faith. Some evangelical men did not know whether it was expedient to make one. Others, in a very small minority, headed by Pastor Frederick Monod, declared that they could not conscientiously remain in the National Church, if the Synod did not highly proclaim the necessity of a clear profession of faith and of Christian discipline. They were of course unable to carry their point, they therefore withdrew, formed, at once independent churches, made an appeal to those already formed, and on the 20th August, 1849, a Constituent Free Synod met in Paris, composed of 34 Laymen and Ministers, who represented 13 churches already formed, and 15 others in course of formation. This first Synod formed what was called a *Union of the Evangelical Churches of France*, based on the principle of a complete independence of each church, for all that relates to the forms of worship, of discipline and of organization. There is, however, a general confession of faith, which is Calvinistic. The Synod regulates what relates to the theological studies of candidates to the ministry, to religious liberty, and to certain Christian enterprises, carried on in common by all the churches of the Union, such as missions, evangelization, etc. It has a fund, supported by voluntary contributions, and intended to pay the general expenses of the churches, and to help those that cannot yet bear the whole of their local expenses.

The Synod which has just been held in Paris, is the third. It was composed of 32 Representatives of 18 churches. The number of members contained in the churches is about 1,000, who have subscribed for their local expenses more than $6,000. As this is far less than the expenses, considerable sums have been collected in England, Scotland and the United States. Amongst the most important decisions of this Synod, is the nomination of a Committee of Evangelization, which is to employ evangelists and traveling preachers in places where the number of dissenters are not large enough to form a self-supporting church. Whilst, as a Methodist, I cannot approve of the organization of the dissenting churches, nor of their confession of faith, still I believe they are doing a great deal of good in this country. They will considerably help us in propagating the voluntary principle. Since the formation of the Evangelical Alliance, they have maintained very friendly relations with the Wesleyan Methodists.

Our Paris Anniversary Meetings in behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, are just over. They have been exceedingly well attended, the speeches were good, and the collections abundant. During the past year, our collections have been more zealous; our Christmas Juvenile Offerings, introduced for the first time this year in the circuit, have produced $70, and amongst the names returned on the children collecting cards, we have been surprised to see those of Prince and Princess Murat, and Princess Mathilda, a cousin of the President. All these aiding, our Missionary receipts for 1851, are about $200 in advance of last year.

The new Italian paper, *la Buona Novella*, edited by our Christian friends at Piedmont, has been honored with the excommunication of the Popish Bishop of Mondovi. The result has been an increase of 700 copies in the sales. The Pope, highly discontented, has put it in the Inde-Expurgatory. The Buona Novella seems highly pleased at this, as it will cause it to be read by many more persons.

The President issued, yesterday his new law on the press, which had been long expected. It is very severe, but for *political* papers only. Religious, scientific, and literary papers will only suffer a slight increase in the stamp duty.

J. P. C.

PAPAL TESTIMONY.—The Abbe Migne, in the *Voix de la Verite*, one of the organs of the Papists in France, has been lately directing attention to the Methodists. He is guilty of many errors respecting our body in his review, but we find such statements as the following, which, coming from a Romish ecclesiastic, may not be deemed uninteresting:

"The strength of the Methodists is the result of their *zeal*. They do not wait for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporally and spiritually.

"Their missionaries are numerous and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday Schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers.

"We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of salvation, of many Methodists.

"In other circumstances Wesley would have become the founder of an order, or a reforming pope. His zeal is the confirmation of the words of St. John Chrysostom, that 'one man, animated with the zeal of God is sufficient to change a whole country,' for thousands of men, imitating John Wesley, have for more than a century, given life to the living Protestantism of England and the United States, and still excite by their religious activity, the astonishment of all creeds."

This is a remarkable testimony. The Papal leaders both here and in England dread Methodism. It is their most formidable competitor among the masses. [Z. Herald.

Ladies' Bible Society of Plaquemine.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: We have just been favored with a visit from Rev. E. H. Hatcher, Agent American Bible Society, which has resulted in the organization of a Ladies' Bible Society. Brother H. was with us but a few days, and though in very feeble health, was diligently employed in the business of his agency.

On Saturday some preliminary arrangements were made, and on Sabbath last two Protestant congregations met in the Presbyterian Church, and after a sermon from Rev. Mr. Wayne, the pastor, presenting the benefits of the Bible, and urging upon all the duty of circulating it, "The Ladies' Bible Society of Plaquemine" was organized, by adopting a constitution and electing the following officers: Mrs. Almira Dickenson, President; Mrs. Eliza Reams and Mrs. Lavinia Gay, V. Presidents; Miss L. Kingman, Secretary, and Miss E. Bond, Treasurer.

Almost every lady in the house became a contributing member—the collection amounted to about $75, with promises of more. This result was gratifying to the worthy agent, and all lovers of the Bible.

I trust this, and the recent organization at Thibodaux, are but the prelude to a great movement on this subject. The vast amount of good that may be done by these auxiliaries throughout the country, can not be estimated until the last great day, when the Books are opened! I am astonished to see some who call themselves Christians, hesitate in a movement of this kind. Why, how long should it take a Christian to determine that it is his duty to circulate the Bible! It seems to me a simple knowledge of the destitution is sufficient to bring the matter home to him at once. But this knowledge is not general; many men do not know the need of active effort in the circulation of this blessed book; they have several Bibles lying about their houses; many more, perhaps, than are read, or even preserved, and they think not how many are without.

I speak not of the destitute Hottentot, but of citizens of our own State. Mr. Editor, will you or your readers believe me, when I say that I know of men and women, over twenty-one years of age, born and raised in this State, who never saw a Bible, do not know what it is, or from whence it came! 'Tis even so, and these persons live within twenty miles or less of flourishing churches. This is but one instance of many. Add to this the thousands from whom the Bible has been withheld as a matter of religious policy, and we find that the destitution is great, even at home! Here, then, is a field worthy the greatest exertion, and from it comes up a call worthy the liberality of those who are able to help. God bless the rich with generous hearts, to give of their abundance to this good cause! I firmly believe, in the great day of judgment, many rich Christians will wish they had given to the Lord a better interest on the loan he has made them. Success to the New Orleans Bible House! Yours, truly,

A. E. GOODWIN

Plaquemine, La., March 17.

Brevities.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Bishop Hughes is pouring forth words and sweat to prove that this is not a Protestant country! It would be a great relief to him, and many others, could he succeed. For wherever Popery holds sway in every other part of the world, it has carried such an unmitigated civil, social and moral curse with it, that it is very desirable to have one green spot on which the eye may rest, and for this the bishop labors. Could he convince the world that the prosperity, intelligence and greatness of the United States is not attributable to Protestantism, it would be more than a Kossuth feather in his cap, and hasten his Cardinal's hat which is so long in coming. There is nothing like trying, and the accomplishment of this would not be a greater falsification of history than Papists are guilty of continually to keep themselves in countenance.

Moore, the celebrated Irish poet, is dead. His friends, and parvenues generally, will make great lamentation over him, as similar classes are now making over J. F. Cooper, neither of whom ever planted a virtue in human nature, or wrote a line of permanent value to the race. Yet a Mobile editor has expressed the remarkable, not to say shameful sentiment, that Cooper never wrote a line which, dying, he wished to blot. Cooper knows far better about it *now*, than his misguisers. H.

The Clerical Impostor—Again.

In glancing over the Baltimore Clipper last week, the following bit of biographical history turned up. John Wesley, or John Wesley Green, is not unknown in the South. His smartness needs no endorsement, has given our Presbyterian and Baptist friends a touch this time. Even the Children of the World have not been wise enough for him. The Church should guard well her name, her pulpit, and sacred places. The impostor preachers going through the land, without character in this day of order and organization, may be set down *prima facie*, as not of the right sort. It is not impossible, impolitic, un-ministerial or un-Christian to require good proof of them before receiving them. Read the praise of the Church of Ephesus, and one of her praises—"Thou has tried them which say they are liars, and hast found them liars."

THE SWINDLE GREEN.—We announced in a few days since that a fellow calling himself Green had perpetrated some outrageous swindles in Philadelphia by representing himself as a U. S. Mail Agent. The following particulars will prove of interest, as Mr. Green figured some in this vicinity:

He went by the names of John W. Green, John

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

also Rev. J. W. Green, and represented himself as having held for the last twelve years, and still holding, the situation of U. S. Mail Agent. Also represented himself as an elder and a local preacher in the M. E. Church. He has preached in the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches in this city, and was known four years ago, in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a minister.

A woman and two children were with him, whom he claimed as his wife and family. He was engaged in preaching almost in several churches of different denominations almost constantly, and stated that, after having struggled with numerous difficulties in the West, he had succeeded in acquiring a snug and comfortable little place in Cincinnati, having paid for the property out of his salary from the Government, which was $3,000 a year.

His object in coming to Philadelphia, he stated, was for the purpose of employing secret deputy agents on the great Southern mail line between New York and New Orleans.

He chose a gentleman for each situation; this one to California was to get $3,000; the agent of one of the routes through the Southern States $1,800, with extras to make up $2,000, or $2,500; all the others $1200 with perquisites.

The 15th of this month was the day fixed on for all the parties to meet Mr. Green in Washington, to enter upon their duties, their salaries to commence on the 1st inst., dating back. By previous arrangement, they were to be ready with their surveillance at that time. Some of them had secured bondsmen worth $10,000.

Under date of Washington, March 1st, 1852, each one of the gentlemen engaged received through the Philadelphia post-office a communication stating that the necessary documents for their appointments were all filed.

A postscript informed them that it was customary when men got into situations, as they had been so lucky to obtain, to make Bobbin a present; he got from each of this to make Major Bobbin a present; he got from each of three for the pretended purpose, from $25 to $50. He also borrowed some of money from other persons, and bought articles on the credit of one or two gentlemen. Among the articles were two handsome gold levers, chains, and key.

All of the swindled persons were egregiously deceived; they gave up their situations, and sold every thing they had; and the worst feature of the case is, that with three exceptions, the persons thrown out of employment were men of limited means.

He is represented as being a very smart, intelligent man, and a popular preacher. Last fall he worked in Philadelphia painting the dials of gas meters, when he got money under false pretences and made off.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—In Tallapoosa county, Alabama, March 11, by Rev. J. S. Hughes, JEREMIAH EVANS, and Miss ELIZABETH LOVELADY.

MARRIED—On the morning of the 11th of March, by Rev. F. G. Ferguson, Rev. JAS. W. SHORES, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss LYDIA A. EDWARDS, of Autauga co.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—In this city, Thursday, March 25, WILLIAM D., son of Enoch and Florida Everett, aged two years and two months.

DIED—At Richardson Place, in the Parish of St. Mary, on Sunday, the 29th ult., of typhoid fever, following an attack of measles, DANIEL D. B. RICHARDSON, Jr., only son of Daniel Du Bose and Mary Rebecca Richardson, aged one year, six months and twenty-two days.

St. Mary's, La. J. W. R.

Sweet spirit to thy blessed abode—
Back to thine everlasting home,
For 'tis not meet so fair a bud
Should blossom in this world of gloom.

Away, on rapid wing return,
God wills thy stay on earth be brief;
Go, ere those mirthless lips shall learn—
To lisp the dialect of grief.

Away, ere sorrows wave of night
Shall o'er thy peaceful bosom roll,
Or sin has left its mildewed blight
Upon thy pure and spotless soul.

The angel band is hovering near,
To bear thy gentle soul above,
To shine amid the jewels fair
That gild the diadem of love.

Away, then, to thy native skies;
Back to the bosom of thy God;
Nor let our fond, imploring eyes,
Detain thee from thy blessed abode.

Thou 'rt gone! the tender tie is riven
That bound thy gentle spirit here,
But Hope, sweet angel, points to heaven,
And whispers we shall meet him there.

☞ Our Receipts have been unavoidably omitted this week. They will appear next.

INCREASE OF THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE.—We see it stated in some of the Western journals, that a vast emigration is expected to go westwardly, from the valley of the Mississippi, during the ensuing summer, towards the desert of Utah—the home of the Mormons—the number of these emigrants from the North and Eastern States, alone, being estimated at five or six thousand persons. In addition to this emigration, we may state that a vast accession will also cross the Atlantic from Europe, to the same destination—probably of an equal, if not superior extent.

From all sources, it is generally estimated that, during the present year, ten thousand persons, if not more, will be added to the population of Utah territory—all blending and mingling with the Mormon church and the Mormon movements in that region. According to the last census, the Mormons numbered about twelve thousand persons; but from recent sources of intelligence, we are led to believe that at present they reach twenty thousand, and, with the additional emigration expected during the present year, they will probably soon be over thirty, and will be rapidly growing on forty thousand persons, of all sexes, believing in the Mormon creed, promoting the plurality of wives—seven to each man—and having faith that Joe Smith was a prophet of God for these latter days.

The rise, growth, increase, principles, and practices of Mormonism will soon begin to call the attention of the rest of the nation, and more especially of Congress, to its singularity, its position, and its menaces. Already they form a society stimulated by the deepest feelings of faith or fanaticism in their own creed and practices. These principles and that creed are utterly hostile to the rest of the Union, and must be the cause, one of these days, of some serious *emeute*, unless steps are taken in time to provide a remedy before the evil is too great for the grappling of Congress.

PORTRAIT OF HUMBOLDT.—We find in the Boston Traveler the following:—There are some fifty Americans now in Berlin. Many of them are students. Every month, more or less, letters are brought from them to this country. Several epistles, lately received, state that the celebrated Von Humboldt has sat for his last portrait. It took place in Berlin during the past month. The honor of executing the work was conferred upon an American—a young artist from Boston. He left this city last summer, after visiting all the principal private and public galleries in England, and receiving marked attention from amateurs and others. He visited those of Paris. From the latter city he went to Berlin. He had been there but a few days before he painted a portrait of the American minister in that metropolis. The picture was executed in so admirable a manner as to attract great attention, and it was immediately decided that he should paint the portrait of Baron Von Humboldt. The name of this fortunate artist is M. Wight.

PLANS OF INTERCOMMUNICATION.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer proposes the construction of a railroad of forty miles from Washington to the Point of Rocks, there to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the establishment of a line of steamers from Washington, via Norfolk and the Canary Islands, to Cadiz, and thence up the Mediterranean to Constantinople; and the building of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, there to meet a similar road from the Pacific shore.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS....BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Within this changing world of ours
Are griefs and pleasures blended;
And bright and sunny days are oft
By darker ones attended.
And therefore man should never grieve,
Though overcast with sorrow;
For though the sun shall be obscured,
'Twill brightly shine to-morrow.

Man should not weep though round his heart
The tempest should roar loudly;
But with an iron nerve he should
Gaze on the tempest proudly;
For raging storms shall surely cease,
And bring serener weather;
The sun again shall shed its light,
And all be peace together.

Then when dark clouds obscure thy path,
And storms are loudly roaring;
Let thy sad heart on wings of faith
Still up, still up, be soaring.
Then shall the sun burst through the clouds,
And change thy grief and sadness;
Then shall Hope's rainbow round thy heart,
Afford thee joy and gladness.

General Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS CITY ELECTIONS.—The elections, under the new charter, 22d inst., resulted in the election of Crossman, Mayor; Garland, Treasurer; DeBuys, Comptroller; (whigs.) Winter, Genois, Surenau, (democrats) and Vaught (whig) Recorders; and majority of whigs on joint ballot in two boards.

Mayor.	Treasurer.	Controller.	Surveyor.	St. Comm.
1 248	286..199	195	51..299	240..226	235..195	234
2 231	312..208	191	68..226	248..230	243..198	212
3 288	296..252	208	80..248	330..272	310..223	276
4 421	260..345	213	110..302	311..382	303..364	228
5 318	262..276	245	90..292	324..320	289..406	205
6 503	332..430	202	130..433	396..456	376..256	235
7 310	504..246	182	75..250	542..262	518..225	450
8..338	237..317	155	99..327	240..389	182..291	195
9 139	221..96	134	96..126	136..161	100..77	134
10 209	188..217	147	18..207	120..224	62..215	116
11 188	235..210	96	19..206	174..205	114..174	195
12 263	248..207	202	30..232	214..243	100..163	219
13 192	332..195	275	34..220	289..404	102..197	277
14 413	115..141	97	20..148	114..204	54..99	112
15 367	234..314	109	34..372	162..381	153..300	177
16 39	42..40	35	4..45	35..57	23..39	39
17 39	41..41	4	7..44	1..43	2..37	7
18 108	225..105	200	25..139	167..143	102..97	177
19 22	42..30	22	13..29	125..29	52..24	39
20 124	244..136	169	44..33	32..178	171..123	171
21 30	73..37	51	12..61	30..52	52..28	57
10w359	231..308	221	50..280	307..310	273..308	291
11w175	251..160	229	24..151	274..137	236..108	202
4092	4877	4580	4131	1016	4949	4849	5673	4106	4309	4253
Maj. 145	.....	448	.....	100	.....	1567	.....	56		

LARGE BUSINESS.—It will be seen by reference to our commercial column that the sales of cotton for the past week exceed 57,000 bales—a larger quantity, we believe, than was ever sold in this city during any previous week.

Gov. Kossuth arrived yesterday morning in the steamer Alex. Scott, and took rooms at the St. Louis Hotel, where he was waited upon by the committee of the General Council, and several other citizens.

FIRE IN THIBODAUX.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Amedi. in Thibodaux, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th instant, Mrs. A. lost all her furniture.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE, BY THE NIAGARA.—*Italy*.—The Opinione quotes a letter of the 25th, from Milan, which states that the police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travelers. They are not permitted to sojourn more than twenty-four hours in Lombardy.

An official letter from the Foreign Office, dated March 2, states that the Emperor of Russia had given instructions to the authorities on the east coast of Siberia and the west coast of North America, to furnish Capt. Beatson with all possible assistance in his search for Sir John Franklin.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.—On Tuesday night last week the store of U. L. Wright, at Atlanta Ga., was broken open and his safe robbed of twenty thousand and one dollars, eighteen thousand dollars of which were in bills on Georgia and South Carolina banks, and the remainder in American gold coin. The robber entered the store through a back window, and is supposed to have succeeded in opening the safe by means of a false key. The robbery was effected between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, while Mr. Wright and his clerks were absent for a short time from the store. Twenty-two hundred dollars in bills, which were deposited in a drawer in the upper part of the safe, together with letters, notes, etc., were left untouched. A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the recovery of the money and apprehension of the thief.

APPOINTMENTS.—Among the recent appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are the following: Loomis L. White, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Sud, in the Republic of Nicaragua; James W. Irwin, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Ravenna, in Italy; and Edward F. Beale to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California.

QUICK PASSAGE.—Clipper ship Shooting Star, Capt. Baker, with a valuable cargo of teas, silks, etc., arrived at Boston on the 17th in 87 days from Whampoa, and 84 from Macao.

FROM BERMUDA.—The late news states that the sugar producers have exhausted their capital in attempting to uphold their plantations against the competition, created by the products of slave labor, and active measures were in progress to avert a further continuance of the consequences.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—The New York Mirror of the 18th says: "The twenty-seventh snow storm of the season occurred yesterday, and was one of the most violent that we have almost ever experienced. The snow covered the ground to a considerable depth, although much of it melted as it fell. Towards midnight rain and sleet succeeded the snow, and early pedestrians this morning experienced a time that "tried men's soles." About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every telegraph wire leading out of the city broke down under the heavy pressure of the damp snow."

A PROFITABLE RAILROAD.—The net profits of the South-Western (Georgia) Railroad, for the last six months, were $40,509 82; at the end of the year the company expect to declare a dividend of not less than eight per cent. The road was opened on the 4th of July last from Savannah to Oglethorpe.

NOVEL INVENTION.—The Charleston Southern Standard has the following: A gentleman now in our city, and a native of the State, has succeeded in producing some of the most extraordinary and novel results in mechanics and science of the present day. One of these is an exceedingly simple apparatus, to be attached to any wheeled vehicle, in which is placed a sheet of paper connected with instrument by two moveable cogs; regardless of the speed that the vehicle may be impelled over any surface, upon the paper will be correctly charted the distance, course, altitudes, and depressions of the surface over which it passes. In the present increase of railroads this instrument seems admirably calculated to facilitate the survey of land in the various proposed routes, and well deserves the attention of the scientific. Another invention is for the prevention of explosion in steam boilers. This is based upon principles which palpably demonstrate the various phenomena of this so much and justly dreaded agent. It has also the sanction in principle of some of the most eminent scientific men in our country, and experiments which have been made upon these principles could not fail to satisfy the most skeptical.

COLORADO RIVER.—The Houston (Tex.) Telegraph of the 10th, says: Capt. Tracy who arrived a few days since from the Colorado, states that this river rose nearly to the top of its banks during last week, and was rising rapidly when he left. Fears were entertained that some of the plantations below Columbus would be injured by the freshet. The season has been so favorable that most of the corn and cotton fields in the bottoms had been planted and the planters will suffer heavy losses if the bottoms all be overflowed.

THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.—The London Quarterly presents a new candidate for the authorship of Junius, in the person of Thomas Lyttleton, son of the first Lord Lyttleton, who was twenty-four years old when the Letters first commenced, and who entered Parliament, and evinced wonderful abilities, seven years after. The Reviewer first seems to demolish the claims preferred on behalf of Sir Philip Francis, and then shows that in moral character, intellectual abilities, party affinities, personal relations, and in the general tone of his character, Lord Lyttleton was precisely the person upon whom the suspicion of the authorship of Junius should justly fall. His speeches are also quoted to show an identity of general sentiment and of studies with the Letters, and a variety of coincident phrases, similes, allusions, etc., is collated. The article is long and written with ability. It certainly makes out a very strong case.

FOREIGN GOODS FOR CANADA.—Boston seems to be coming in for a profitable share of the business of importing foreign goods for Canada. The packet ship Staffordshire, which arrived there recently from Liverpool, had a cargo valued at $250,000, one-fourth of which was on Canadian account.

D'ISRAELI, NOW THE LEADER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It is said that during the agitation of Sir Robert Peel's Anti-Corn Law measures, the Times, London newspaper, offered one hundred guineas for the best defence of free trade. Amid the multitude of competing articles there was one most masterly and convincing exposition of the free trade system, showing that it was essential to the welfare of the nation. This, of course, carried off the prize, and was afterwards said to have come from the pen of Mr. D'Israeli, who had just before delivered a brilliant oration *for protection*, from his seat in the House of Commons. Whether the above be true or not, we have in it an epitome of his character—abundant intellect—no principle.

POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has established a Post-office at Darbonne, Union parish, Louisiana, and appointed Jno. B. Wallace Post-master. The name of Chesterfield Post-office, in Madison Parish, Louisiana, has been changed to Warsaw.

Boil three or four onions in a pint of water. Then with a gilding brush do over your glasses and frames, and rest assured that the flies will not alight on the article washed. This may be used without the least apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

An Irish girl in Gotham, who planned herself upon being employed in a "genteel family," was asked a definition of the term. "Where they have two or three kinds of wine and the gentleman swears," was the mighty satisfactory answer.

A CHILD FREIGHTED PROFIT.—We see that O'Reilly of telegraphic notoriety, says the N. Y. Tribune, is now busily engaged in promoting the project of extending the telegraph westward to the Pacific, and is sanguine of being able to have it in operation to San Francisco within eighteen months, provided Congress shall make a favorable response to his memorial asking for right of way through the wilderness, and protection to his wires. He seeks no pecuniary aid, but simply proposes to supersede the present system of forts, at long distances, with large garrisons by establishing stockades twenty miles apart, each of two only dragoons. He proposes that two or three soldiers shall ride daily each way from each stockade, so as to transport a daily express letter mail across the continent, while at the same time protecting and comforting emigrants and settlers along the public domain, and thus incidentally furnishing all the protection which the telegraph will require. Seemingly this is a very ingenious and practicable mode of securing a great national object with comparatively small expense. The distance between Missouri and San Francisco is 2,700 miles. The mail service conducted with military precision therefrom ought to be accomplished in from twelve to fourteen days.

ANOTHER PRONUNCIAMENTO.—We learn by a passenger who came on the brig Brownsville from Bruzos that Canales had pronounced against the Central Government on the 15th inst.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Mobile Register of Wednesday says, on Monday the steamboat Bradstreet struck a snag near Lackey's landing, some ten miles below Aberdeen, in her upward passage, and sunk in some seven to ten feet water. No lives were lost and there was little freight on board to be injured. The boat was insured for $3,000, which was below the value of the engine.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—A preamble and resolutions offered on the 15th in the Board of Aldermen at New York sympathizing with the returned Cuban prisoners, and in favor of aiding them in reaching their homes, by an appropriation of $2500 was, after some discussion, lost, by a vote of nine in the negative to eight in the affirmative.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET OPERATIONS.—Speaking of this affair, the New York Mirror of the 18th says: "A crowd of about 100 persons, who had purchased tickets for California from Palmer & Co., yesterday assembled at the lower police court, at the hour for the investigation into the charges made by Robert Sirlen, who alleges that he had been defrauded by them of $175, which he paid for passage tickets to California, but which proved valueless. Palmer, who on the previous night had been arrested by officer Elder, made a proposition to those persons to meet him at his office at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where he would refund them the money received for their tickets, or forward them by the next steamer, as each one thought proper. Justice Lattrop then postponed the investigation of the charge already preferred until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the crowd left for the office of Palmer and & Co. Should he fail to settle, it is probable that many of those who have purchased tickets will prefer complaints against him at once. He states that he can explain the whole matter satisfactorily. The average amount obtained from each individual is about $180.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS, ETC.—During a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 5th, Mr. Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, said that the committee had before them the whole subject for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats, embracing steam boilers, safety boats, pumps, etc.; also, the subject of calamities arising from over-burdened vessels, deficiency in the quantity and quality of food on board the California steamers, etc.

The bill already reported provided for the suitable inspection of steamboat apparatus. The committee intended to report some additional sections, limiting the number of passengers in steamers, and requiring a sufficient quantity of food to be provided of good quality.

He believed these provisions, with the strict penalties proposed, would remedy all difficulties in the way of ocean steam navigation.

LOLA MONTES.—Lola Montes made her first appearance in Boston on the 15th at the Howard Atheneum. The building was crowded, but there were not a dozen ladies in the house.

THE POTATO HOT.—It appears by the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts that there are fifty-two applicants for the discovery of a cure for the potato rot. The House voted to have the communications all printed.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE U. S. BANK.—The stockholders of the U. S. Bank held a meeting at Philadelphia on the 17th instant, and passed resolutions making a general assignment of all rights, titles, credits, etc., belonging to the bank, by a vote of 730 yeas, representing 27,000 shares, to 123 nays, representing 3160 shares. The following trustees were elected: A. W. Schwab, Martin D. Rogers, James Cooper, of Pottsville, Charles Macalester, and Daniel L. Miller. The new trustees are not to be salaried officers. The directors took no action in the meeting. The result has knocked down the price of shares.

A PATHETIC SPEECH.—The speech made in the Florida Legislature, on the occasion of a member's death, has been the rounds, but is good enough to print again:

"Mr. Speaker—Sir; Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Silas Higgins, Esq., who was lately a member of this very branch of the Legislature, and he died yesterday in the forenoon. He had the brown creatures, (bronchitis,) and he was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was 56 years old, and was taken sick before he died, at his boarding-house, where board can be had at a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, washing and light included. He was an ingenious creature, and in the early part of life had a father and mother. His uncle, Timothy Higgins, served under Gen. Washington, who was buried soon after his death with military honors, and seventeen guns were burned in firing salutes. Sir, Mr. Speaker, General Washington would have voted for the tariff of 1846, if he had been alive and hadn't a' died some time beforehand. Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion that we were adjourned till to-morrow morning, as an emblem of our respect for the memory of S. Higgins, who is dead and died of the brown creatures yesterday in the forenoon."

THE MURDERER OF NYE.—It appears that Nathan H. Crist, who has been arrested at Cleveland as the murderer of Nye, at Mobile, was once a respectable tanner of Columbus, Ohio.

In February last Crist wrote a letter to a gentleman in Montgomery, Alabama (for whom he was selling patents); stating that he had made $8,000 and wished to enter further into the business. Subsequently Crist called upon the gentleman at Montgomery and requested the loan of money. The letter was produced, and he was asked why, when he had made $8000, he wished to borrow money. His reply was that he did make it, but at Mobile the man became dissatisfied, got him into his room, knocked him down, choked him, tied a napkin about his mouth and left him for dead; describing, in fact, the details of the murder, and making him off the victim.

It appears, from a long account in the Cleveland Herald, that the officers traced Crist to the house of Judge Bugenbeal, where Mrs. Crist, the Judge's daughter, was residing, and there arrested him. The Court of Common Pleas being in session, and Judge Bugenbeal serving upon the jury, when in the midst of an argument, Mrs. Crist rushed into Court, forced her way to her father, and falling upon her knees informed him of the arrest of her husband. The scene was one of intense interest. The Judge was of course excused.

Crist is in jail, awaiting the arrival of a requisition from Alabama.

It is said that Crist is laboring under embarrassments, and that he has to pay considerable sums of money on the 1st of April. This, and the supposition that Nye had $10,000 in his possession, are the most palpable motives for the murder.

PRESENTIMENT OF RAILROADS.—Affecting extract from an unpublished play:

Edgar—Adieu, my life, my love,
Pauline—Say'st thou adieu?—
My mind misgives me, Edgar—strange fear
Sits like a heavy dumpling here, my life.
Ah, whither goest thou in this strange haste?
Edgar—Nay, ask me not. You rack my soul with sorrow
Pauline—Speak, Edgar, I must know.
Edgar—Well, if I must, Pauline, to Dunkirk!
Pauline—To Dunkirk? No! no! no!
Edgar—Yes! by the *Erie railroad!*
Pauline—Nay, then, *farewell forever!* All is o'er.

INTERMARRIAGE.—On the subject of the intermarriages of relatives, the Fredericksburg (Md.) News has the following:

"In the county in which we were raised, for twenty generations back a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be found, in three of them, a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments of their folly constantly before them. It is of no use to dole ignominy by the best people. Young people never reflect upon consequences, and old people are too avaricious to forbid a match where money is gotten. Let the law reach it and it will be stopped."

Some constables in Maine, hunting for rum, entered a house and found a woman rocking the cradle and singing "Hush-a-by-baby." Not finding "the critter," one of them, more cunning than the rest, made a dash at the baby clothes, exclaiming, "Sweet little baby—how much it looks like its father!" And sure enough, so it did—for in a bed behind the little offspring turned out to be a *keg of rum* with a right sap on!

The Gazette Musicale, a French paper, gives an account of a prodigious musical boy, named Frederic Bernsheim, aged only ten years—who is already vigorous enough as a pianist to perform from the Concertos of Weber, Moscheles, and Mendelssohn, in public. Further, he composes in full score, is capable of improvisation; and, in short, reproduces the marvel of finger, fancy and feeling wrought in his boyish days by little Mozart.

The "Courrier des Etats Unis" mentions the existence of a race of goats in the South of France, which were imported some years ago from Elben, on the Red Sea, and which being accustomed to very little rain in their native country, can always tell the approach of a shower by instinct, and seek a shelter before any of the more evident signs of its approach become visible. This animal has long pendant ears and hair of a black color, and very soft.

There were 384 births at sea on board of vessels which arrived at New York during the year 1851.

At San Juan, it is said, carpenters are in demand at from three to five dollars per day.

By the first of October next, the cities of Cincinnati and Indianapolis will be connected by railway, and travelers conveyed between them in nine hours.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th instant. The Canada arrived out on the 8th.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market since the sailing of the Niagara, and the sales of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday embrace 21,000 bales of which speculators took 4000, and exporters 2000 bales. The advices brought by the Canada had a tendency to depress the market, and holders were more anxious to sell, although there is no quotable change in prices. The rates fixed by the Board are as follows: Fair Orleans 5¼d. Middling Orleans 5d.; Fair Uplands 5d.; and Middling Uplands 5d. ₱ lb.

France.

France is quiet. The Swiss staff officers now in Paris have been ordered to return forthwith. The difficulties between the Swiss Government and France have been arranged. A steam frigate has sailed from Toulon with 200 political prisoners for Algeria. The French Ambassador left London for Paris suddenly.

Turkey—A Conspiracy discovered.

A conspiracy having for its design the overthrow of the Government has been discovered in Turkey. All the large towns have been strongly garrisoned, and every bridge and ferry is guarded.

Further by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The circulars state that the sales of the three days preceding the departure of the Pacific amounted to 25,000 bales, of which 16,500 were taken by the trade, 2,500 by exporters, and 6000 on speculation.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

In the Senate to-day Mr Soulé has delivered a speech in favor of Intervention by the United States Government in the cause of the oppressed against the tyrants of Europe.

In the House the Deficiency bill was taken up and discussed. The Senate bill amendatory of the act for holding courts in cases of the disability of the judges.

Great Robbery.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22.

The Central Railroad Bank at this place was robbed last evening of $20,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.

Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Francis B. Cutting, and other lawyers connected with the great India Rubber case, have arrived here. Judges Grier and Dickinson are expected to-night. The Legislature adjourned to-day.

Arrival of the Europa—Interesting Political News—Proceedings of Louis Napoleon.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 25.

The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 13th instant. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.

There has been a good demand in the cotton market during the week, and the sales embrace 61,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 4000 and speculators 17,000 bales. Prices for some descriptions have fallen off ⅛d., the principal decline being for middling and lower grades. The quantities are now as follows: Fair Orleans 5⅝, middling Orleans 5 1-16, fair Uplands 5¼, and middling Uplands 4⅞d. ₱ lb.

France—More Decrees—Cavaignac's Protest.

A decree has been published declaring that an oath to support the Constitution and the President is indispensable to all, and every Representative refusing to take it is to be considered as having resigned his seat in the Assembly. It is believed that Cavaignac will refuse to take the oath in this form and it is said that his intention is to appear in the Chamber, and protest against all the proceedings of the Government since the 2d December, and then retire.

M. Armand, Duke of Ragusa, the last of Napoleon's Marshals, who betrayed him at Fontainbleau, died in Venice on the 2d inst.

The bust of Louis Napoleon has been ordered to be placed in each commune in France, and the impression is gaining ground that the opening of the Chambers will be seized upon as a favorable opportunity for declaring Louis Napoleon. The control of education will be enjoyed exclusively by the State. The system of Church Professors will be abolished. Armand Marrast, a prominent leader in the revolution of February, 1848, died on the 10th inst. The arming of the fortifications of Paris was going on with great activity. A large number of political prisoners have sailed from Havre for Cayenne. The Prince President gave a banquet on the 8th instant to the British Minister.

England.

Parliament reassembled on the 12th. In the House of Lords, on Monday Lord Beaumont gave notice that he would ask the Government whether any alteration in the Protection policy was intended. Lord Lyndhurst deprecated the postponement of the Chancery reforms, and denounced the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law league to effect a dissolution of the present Parliament. Lord Brougham denounced the league in the House of Commons, and asked if Government intended to define its policy before making its estimates. A meeting of 168 members had been held at the House of Lord John Russell. Lord John expressed much dissatisfaction with the programme of Lord Derby, and a plan of operations was agreed upon. Lord John Russell advised Cabinet supplies for three months only should be voted, at the end of which time a dissolution of Parliament would be forced upon the Government. Lord John Russell had brought up the Reform bill in the House of Commons. The Earl of Eglintoun has been inaugurated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Kaffir War.

The Kaffir war had been concluded, on the condition of the surrender of the Kaffirs.

Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, March 25.

A heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Suffolk Bank, the book-keeper and receiving teller being the guilty parties. The former sailed for Europe in the Asia. It is reported that the teller has been arrested.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 26.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales embrace 9000 bales. Middling Upland is quoted at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports, compared with those of last year to date, is 77,000 bales, against 60,000 bales at the close of last week, and 42,000 the week before. Dispatches from New York state that the Europa brought advices of a decline of ⅛d. in the Liverpool cotton market during the week ending the 13th instant.

Terrible Accident—Death of Mr. Maillefort.

NEW YORK, March 26.

A premature explosion took place at Hell Gate this afternoon, and all hands engaged in blasting the rock, four in number, including Mr. Maillefort, the French Engineer, who has for some time been engaged in removing obstructions from the channel, were killed.

Explosion of the Buckeye State.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.

The steamer Buckeye State, while lying at Steubenville, burst her larboard steampipe, scalding three deck passengers slightly. One was drowned. Cabin passengers all safe. The boat proceeded on with one wheel.

There is six feet water in the channel at this point.

The lowest charge for advertising in the London Times is about $3 a square. Even a line announcing a marriage or death, costs 7 shillings English—nearly $2.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, speaking of the new magnetic engine which has been tried on the rails at that place, says that all doubt of its entire success for propelling machinery has vanished.

Mr. Hill, a pork packer of Mt. Tobor, Iowa, having offered a premium for the heaviest hog killed at his house, received five hogs in competition. The lightest weighed 719, and the heaviest 791 lbs.

The liquor dealers of New York had a meeting at French's Hotel, on Tuesday, and raised nearly $30,000 for the purpose of setting up a newspaper to be devoted to their interests.

A law has passed in Hudson, N. Y., compelling liquor refreshment saloons to be closed on the Sabbath. It was observed for the first time on Sunday of last week.

Why does water boil sooner in an old saucepan than a new one? Punch takes it upon himself to answer this abstruse query, by saying, "It's because the old 'un's used to it."

There are one hundred and thirty-three German newspapers published in the United States, the oldest of which is published in Pennsylvania, has been established 83 years.

The Society for Improving the condition of the Poor, in New York city, relieved 5007 families during the month of February. The expenditure was $7327 98; it is stated that 22,801 persons are now receiving assistance from the Society.

Owing to the recent political disturbances in Chili, for fear of being pressed into the army, large numbers of the laboring population have, and are still, emigrating to California. Some 3000 are reported to have sailed from this port alone, within the past three months.

The San Augustine (Texas) Herald says that a protest is about being made by the citizens of that place against the high rates of insurance charged by the New Orleans underwriters on freights up and down the Sabine river.

The New York Evening Post is informed that all the Savings Banks institutions are losing large sums monthly—some as much as $100,000—which are withdrawn for investment in the numerous building associations now in operation.

The big bell cast in Boston for the city of New York, and exhibited in State street, as the largest ever made in America, has been condemned and returned. The fracture of nature is its thickness, the sound being a deadened tone, heard only at a short distance. It is to be broken up.

From the Rio Grande.

We received yesterday the Brownsville Rio Bravo of the 17th inst. The town continues deserted. The following particulars of the surrender of Carvajal

Hon. Carvajal having landed in Brownsville, arrived here yesterday morning on the Commanche. On his way down, he was arrested by a company of United States troops under Lieutenant Gibbons. Immediately on his arrival bail, of a hundred thousand dollars was offered and refused, and although Mr. Commissioner Pimming demanded ten thousand dollars more than Judge Watrous did, in like cases, the bail was instantly entered, and Carvajal was triumphantly discharged. We noticed quite a number of long faces and very short tallies of courage exhibited just after this event.

The General comes accompanied, on his visit to this place, by Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. Gonzales, his aid and military secretary; Colonel José M. Cabazos, formerly in command of the Bryanon Squadron; and Major A. N. Norton, of the Commissary Department. Col. Cabazos, whose grandfather was executed by the Spanish Government, in 1817, for espousing the patriot cause, with Don Ignacio Guerra and several other patriotic gentlemen of this frontier, who are with him, are at present exiles from the same cause. We trust the day is not distant when they may return with honor to their own country.

Robberies.—The Brownsville Rio Bravo has the following:

Within the last few weeks a large number of horses and mules, and a quantity of other property, have been robbed from citizens in the vicinity of Brownsville, and carried to the other side of the river. Among others, we are sorry to say, our friend Mascorlas lost twenty-five horses and mules, stolen a few nights ago; and on the spot where these horses were secured a badge of one of Avalos's soldiers was found.

It is asserted, and confidently believed, that Avalos has given permission to the thieves in his service to rob all the filibusters on this side of the river. The word has been passed, in addition to Mr. Mason, to rob Adolphus Gloyerake, and other well known friends of the cause of Carvajal, of their property. A short time ago several horses were stolen from Mr. McFaden, mail contractor between this city and Point Isabel, and a day or two since two valuable mules, with his brand upon them, were discovered to be in the public service under Avalos, and he has made a demand for them through the proper authorities.

BEEF AND PORK INSPECTION.—*Attempt at Fraud.*—It would seem that large shipments of beef and pork are made by parties in this city, to the interior, for plantation use, which purports to have passed the regular inspection ordeal when, in fact, the imitation brand is a pure fraud. The following, which we take from the Vicksburg Whig of the 20th instant, throws some light on the matter:

In the early part of the month of February, there was a lot of pork received from Natchez, by way of our commission houses, and notwithstanding it was branded, and purported to have been inspected, it was subjected by the merchants who received it, to our City Inspector, Mr. James Hazzlett, for examination and inspection. Upon inspection Mr. Hazzlett found the pork deficient both in weight and quality, and so reported. It was immediately presented to Newcombe by the merchants who received it, and a letter was written by Mr. Hazzlett to the State Inspectors of Louisiana, calling their attention to it, and giving his reasons for refusing to pass it in this market. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, immediately examined the pork so returned, and promptly sent to Mr. H., the following letter in reply:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1852.

Mr. Jas. Hazelett—Sir: Your favor of the 1st instant, is at hand, and in reply, we beg to say, that the twenty-five barrels of pork returned here, per steamer Magnolia, were not inspected by us; there are several brands used here by dealers in the article, some of which closely imitate our brand; but you will always be able to recognize ours by the following description: It is in the form of a triangle; the names of the inspectors forming the sides of the brand, and with the words "State Inspectors—1852," underneath. Yours, respectfully,

BOZANT, HOLMES & HANDLAN.

P. S.—If you think it would be of any service to you in satisfying your fellow-citizens of Vicksburg, we have no objection to your publishing the above letter. B. H. & H.

It will be seen that although the pork in question purported to have been inspected, the only authorized inspectors in New Orleans say that it was not, and that there are several brands used here by dealers in the article, some of which closely imitate our brands.

In this case, there was clearly an attempt to commit a fraud, because it was purchased in New Orleans under the belief that it had been properly inspected; and if it was the only instance, it could be passed over, but it has occurred so frequently that it is necessary to give it publicity, so that cotton merchants and planters who purchase in New Orleans may examine minutely, and see that they have a guarantee as to weight and quality under the genuine brand of the State Inspectors, instead of the short weight and bad quality under the imitation brands. Under our laws no pork, flour etc. can be sold in our city until it has been inspected by our city inspector; but these articles can pass through our city without inspection if purchased by the planter elsewhere. We are informed by our inspector, that the pork

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ONE, OR TWO.... Virginia Smith.

Are we one, my sister dearest?
One, or two, my sunny-eyed,
Sunny-hearted gipsy—fairest,
Little laughter-loving Lide?
Like the fabled "Star" and "Stalla,"
To the morn and even sun,
Don't you think, sweet Zingarella,
That our spirits are but one?

Brightly blending, shall we frame them
Into Spring's Italian lane,
Or discerning softly, name them
Laughing May and smiling June?
Like the sunshine and the shower,
Tied in flashing jewels run
Through one golden April hour,
So our spirits are but one.

Joy to them is like the springing
Of the birdling's choral swell,
Sweetly wild, and softly ringing,
With a chiming mirth to tell.
And when e'er them sadly linger
Shadows of the lovely hours,
Sorrow's pale and tear-dewed furor
Writes upon them "Ta are one."

Long ago our gentle mother
Sought the sunny spirit land,
And we never had a brother—
So we wander, hand in hand,—
Through life's labyrinthine maze,
Where to guide us there are none;
Yet, amid its thousand phases,
Still our spirits are but one.

Smile, my love—the great All-seeing
Is our Father, and we bow
To the hand which gave us being
As our noble mother now.
Pillared flame and cloud before us,
Through the wilderness begun,
They shall journey, watching o'er us,
That our spirits may be one.

I have often thought if only
I could pass from earth with you,
That our hearts would ne'er be lonely,
If in Heaven we were but two.
Yet a deeper bliss is given
Us to know, our mission done,
As on earth, so in the Heaven
Shall our spirits be but one.

Later Foreign News by the Asia.

We have full details of the news brought by the Asia, from which we take the following summary:

ENGLAND.

The English papers are occupied with a discussion of the new ministerial prospects. In the House of Lords, Earl Derby had made a lengthy speech, giving a sketch of his political campaign. He stated that although the resignation had taken him completely by surprise, he had determined not to shrink from the responsibility of forming a new Government. He expressed his determination to pursue a calm and temperate policy towards foreign nations. With regard to our power of repelling aggression, he believed the navy was never in a more perfect state, and that the efficiency of our military force, considering its number and the arduous duties it had to perform, was matter for admiration.

If the country were threatened with invasion, the people of England, Ireland and Scotland would raise as one man; but though he felt no alarm on that subject, he felt that the present moment was favorable for so organizing the undisciplined valor of the country, that they might resist to the greatest advantage the trained armies of the invader. The noble lord then passed on, after warning the exiles assembled in this country that the Government would not tolerate any attempts on their part against foreign powers, to the commercial policy which it was his intention to pursue, and expressed his approval of the principle of the American tariff, rather than of the free trade system adopted by the late Sir Robert Peel.

The Earl of Aberdeen was anxious to take the very first opportunity which presented itself to declare, on the part of his late colleagues of the late Sir Robert Peel, his determination to adhere to the free-trade policy of that lamented statesman. He thought the distinctions drawn by Lord Derby on this subject were shadowy and unreal, and for his part he should oppose a duty on corn, whether for revenue or protection. The foreign policy laid down by the noble Lord met with his unqualified approbation, and he might rely on his cordial support.

The Times says: We are requested to state that Mr. George Frederick Young has for the present, declined to accept the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which has been offered to him by the Earl of Derby. Ill health is the cause of the refusal to accept the office.

The following additional appointments have been made and accepted: Ordnance Board Hardinge, Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Milne, Admiral Hornby, Admiral H. Parker; Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. A. Stafford; Under Secretary for the Home Department, Sir W. Jolliffe; Under Secretaries of India Board, Lord Desart, Mr. H. Bonle; Judge Advocate, Mr. Bankes; Lords of the Treasury, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Bateson; Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board, Sir John Trollope.

Thomas Moore is dead. He died on the 26th February at his residence, Sloperton Cottage, aged 72 years. For the last few years his mind became affected, but no man of the last century had seen more of what was best and most brilliant in every department than Thomas Moore, and of the polished and intellectual society in which he moved, he was one of the brightest ornaments. To the last, he was the intimate friend of Lord John Russell, and his death coincided with his friend's fall from power. Moore was born in the same year (1780) with Beranger. He desired to be buried in the church-yard of the parish where he died.

Of the new Arctic Expedition we find the following: The vessels commissioned will be well supplied with officers fully competent to take charge of the searching parties when they arrive in the Arctic regions. The Assistance (the flag-ship) will have Captain Sir Edward Belcher, Commander Richards, two lieutenants, one master, and one clerk in charge. The Resolute, Captain Kellett, C.B., will have three lieutenants, one master, and one clerk in charge. The North Star, Commander Pullen, one lieutenant, one master, and one clerk in charge. The Intrepid, screw-steamer, Commander McClintock, tender to the Assistance, one master, and two assistant engineers. The Assistance and Resolute have taken on board a large supply of coals, instead of ballast, and the hands are now busily employed in taking on board the iron water tanks. The bows of both vessels have been sharpened, by attaching strong pieces of timber, which will be covered with felt, and they will be much easier to tow during their transit, than they were during their voyage to the Arctic regions.

From Ireland we have news of the death of Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. This venerable prelate has long been the leader of the moderate party among the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and his death will leave the party of Dr. Cullen and Dr. Mollais almost wholly unopposed.

True bills have been found by the grand jury of Dundalk against Mr. Joseph Cartan, the proprietor of the Dundalk Democrat, for seditious libel. He entered into the usual recognizances to take his trial, which will take place in the Queen's Bench next term. The Freeman's Journal says: "As this prosecution was instituted by the deposed Government, would it not be prudent in the new Attorney General to inaugurate his career with an act of favor, and discharge the indictment?"

A steamer has gone to Ireland to bring the Earl of Clarendon to England.

The Evening Mail states that the Chief Justiceship of the Irish Queen's Bench has been offered to Mr. Jonathan Henn. The appointment would be an excellent one, but it is by no means certain that the learned gentleman will accept it.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris announce that a number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins. M. Guinard, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for having aided Ledru Rollin, and others, in his attempt at insurrection in 1849, has been pardoned by the President of the Republic.

The Globe's correspondent says that it is reported that some of the opposition candidates for the Legislative body have declared that, if elected, they will refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Some ask "Why Louis Napoleon does not obtain absolution, according to the forms of the Roman Church, for the violation of the oath that he had taken to the Constitution of 1848?" But the answer is, "That the oath was not taken on the Gospels, and, therefore, the Church had nothing to do with it."

It is certain that the French and Austrian governments are friendly since the arrival of dispatches from St. Petersburgh, in which the Emperor declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

The President's second ball had taken place at the Tuileries. The number of tickets issued was, I am informed, 3,500, and so numerous were the applications that a notice was inserted some days since in the papers to the effect that no more invitations could be issued. It is stated, however, that not less than 5,000 persons were present. The President arrived at the palace at 9 o'clock, and left at midnight. The Marshals present were Jerome Bonaparte, Exelle, and Excelmans. All the Ministers attended except M. de Persigny and the Minister of War; the latter was prevented by an accident which occurred to his son, whose leg was broken by a kick from a horse. The Diplomatic Corps and Consular body in Paris were nearly complete. A considerable number of Senators appeared in their new official costume, and M. Baroche appeared in that of the Vice President of the Council of State. The attendance of military men was considerable, and several Commandants of the Reformed National Guard were present in their new uniform. The same total absence of "high society" was noticed at this, as at the first ball.

The opposition candidates have ventured to placard some of the public thoroughfares with addresses, and to issue voting tickets for the coming elections.

The Government is extending its precautions to prevent the elections of candidates opposed to it, and as a large number of the Departments are still under a state of siege, the coming election promises to be about as farcical as that which confirmed the usurpation of Louis Napoleon.

GERMANY.

Count Thun, the President of the Frankfort Diet, had proposed to the Prussian Government the plan of a Press law for the whole Confederation. The Government had refused to sanction it.

The state of distress in the Prussian provinces is increasing in a most terrifying manner; even in Berlin itself the price of victuals is 50; potatoes are rising in price about 150 per cent., and bread is diminishing in quality and quantity. The prospect for the next season is very far from being satisfactory.

Telegraphic dispatches have been received by the Austrian Government, stating that on the 8th inst., two tricolored flags of the Italian Republic were planted in the public thoroughfares of some Italian city, name omitted, and cockades of the same character were every where distributed. At San Marino and Spoletto similar demonstrations took place.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Switzerland speak of a second French note, repeating the demand contained in the first, and asserting the right of France to indicate refugees for expulsion, which she requires, shall take place as a matter of course.

RUSSIA.

A letter from the Polish frontier given in *The Augsburg Gazette*, has the following upon Russian military movements:

"According to our latest advices from Kalisch, and other parts of the kingdom of Poland, the Russian Government appears to doubt either in the stability of Louis Napoleon's power or the sincerity of his assurances, as military preparations are on every hand again urged forward with surprising activity and upon a large scale. The westward movement has re-commenced, and the munitions of war are produced and accumulated with great zeal. The officers believe that the summer will bring with it a campaign; and as the common soldiery believe almost that the Czar is the supreme and rightful disposer of events on earth, they only wait the word to march with alacrity wherever their master may "bid them."

SPAIN.

The authorities have ordered an investigation which will bring to light facts showing into how low a state of immorality the Spanish priesthood has fallen. Even the papal nuncio is said to have complained of the facility hitherto offered to taking orders, and stringent measures will be probably taken by the ecclesiastical authorities.

PIEDMONT.

The *Courrier Mercantile*, of Genoa, quotes a letter from Turin of the 10th, stating that the following Ministerial changes in the Piedmontese Cabinet may be relied on as certain: M. de Foresta, Minister of Justice, is to retire on account of his opinions in favor of a Concordat; M. Galvagno, Minister of the Interior, is to take his portfolio, and is to be replaced in his present office by M. Pernatt, an excellent administrator but new to political life.

ROME.

All due precautions having been taken by the French and Roman authorities, the Carnival commenced on Saturday, the 14th. Previous to the time, a considerable number of persons who are under the surveillance of the Police, were taken up to keep them out of harm's way. A Carnival without masks is but sorry play. The Corso was lined with French troops. The whole garrison seemed actually to have been turned into the principal thoroughfares of the city, and every square in the city was filled by a battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes. After the street had been cleared to prepare for the race, the long vista was very nearly one red line, formed by the soldiers' red pantaloons. Though it is a gay sight, and a stranger is struck by the liveliness of the scene, it is but the ghost of the old Roman Carnival, as celebrated under the late Pope. The little brilliancy that at present distinguishes it is chiefly sustained by the foreigners, who take a part in it. The principal Roman families, who were the soul of its frivolities and originality, now abstain from leading this eight days' dance of jollity throughout the streets of the old capital.

The Roman Observer of the 18th instant announces that the Pope had published, in his usual form, two decrees of beatification. The first refers to the venerable Giovanni de Brito, a clergyman of the Company of Jesus, who died a martyr to his faith on the 4th of February, 1693, in the East Indies. By the second, the Pope confirms two miracles effected at Tivoli, toward the close of the last century, through the intercession of the venerable Giovanni Grande, alias Peccatore, a friar of the Order of St. John of God.

NAPLES

A private letter from Naples, of the 14th instant, states that the King of Naples, notwithstanding the supplications of the members of his own family, as well as of the Duke d'Aumale, has refused to enter any formal protest against the decrees by which the family of Orleans is despoiled of its property. The cause given is, that Naples is on such bad terms with England that she cannot run the risk of quarreling with France. The King has consequently fully approved of the conduct of his representative in Paris, who, since the publication of the decrees, has declined any sort of communication or conference with the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe. It appears, however, that the new Neapolitan Ministry is endeavoring to make itself more popular in the country, and at the same time more agreeable to England. It has already set a great number of political prisoners at liberty, and others have been removed from the prisons of the capital to those of the interior, with a view to their being treated with less severity.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

An English company is in course of formation for supplying Madrid with an abundant quantity of water.

The Jews of Paris, headed by M. Rothschild, have just established a society, for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences.

The Princess Navaki, grand daughter of the Emperor of Russia, has abjured the Russian-Greek faith, and become a member of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Providence, at Valenciennes.

Letters from Messina say that the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which so alarmed the inhabitants as to cause hundreds to sleep out of their houses. Volcanic action continues to be felt at Melfi.

M. Guizot is about to publish a work on Shakspeare and his Times, composed of a life of the bard, and several articles which he has before written on the plays.

Mr. John O'Brien, M. P., will not offer himself as a candidate for Limerick at the next election.

An old woman of 76 died at Balourvie, near Belfast, in consequence of being hit in the finger by a cockatoo.

The Vienna Gazette contains the sentence of Maria Vichwager, cigar roller, to four months' imprisonment in irons and twenty stripes with rods for inciting her fellow-laborers to strike for wages.

A terrible accident lately occurred at Insterburgh, in Prussia. Seventeen children returning home from school were passing over the ice of the river Inster, to shorten their way, when the ice broke and they were all drowned.

After the execution of Merino for the attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain, a cast of his head was taken by Dr. Didier of Madrid. A copy of this cast has arrived in Paris, and been placed in the Museum of Anetomy, in the collection of heads of great criminals.

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage for the pre-payment of postage letters. The stamp is about the size of the American postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of Papal dignity and power.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Government has just imposed a personal tax on every Turkish subject, without distinction of religion. The minimum is to amount to 20 piasters (5f. 40c.) a year and it is thought that the whole amount will reach the sum of 104 millions.

Mr Murray, the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was struck with paralysis. He had presided at the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Richard Shell, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier.—He was in his 73d year.

In the course of the month of January, the Paris Mint commenced a coinage of 5f. pieces, bearing the effigy of the President of the Republic. The likeness not being considered a good one, only 3000 coins were struck off. At present the dies have been retouched, and the coinage will be immediately proceeded with.

The Algiers journals record frightful murders at Ouad-el-Ameur, near Mascara. During the absence of a colonist, named Doloneas, some malefactors invaded his house, and murdered his wife, three infant children, and servant; also a child who had been confided to M'me Doloneas to nurse. The murderers have not yet been arrested.

It is understood that the English Government have signified to the Court of Rome that no charter will be granted to the "Catholic University," and that its degrees will not be recognized by the state. The Queen's Colleges will be maintained against all opposition.

The Munster News states that informations have been granted against the Rev. George Weldon, curate of Tuam, on a charge of having knocked down Mary Barnes, a poor Catholic woman, kicked her on the temple while she lay on the ground, and injured her to such an extent that her face was deluged with blood.

For fourteen millions sterling, if any body will give it to him, M. Horeau intends to lay a railway in the bed of the bed of the sea between England and France. The road is to be enclosed in a tube similar to that which crosses the Menai Strait—and, if we understand the particulars—the tube is to be fastened down in its bed by huge iron pins at intervals of a mile throughout the 25 miles of its submarine course; which pins will perform the further service of carrying lights on their heads at night to warn ships against anchorage over the railway.

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—A letter from Cuba says: The Slave trade in Cuba is prosecuted with so much vigor, that the Governor General has suspended the Governor of Matanzas, General Pavia, from the exercise of his functions. The extreme laxity of the penal law promulgated in this island by General O'Donnell, some time in the year 1845, by which slave trading thenceforth was pronounced piracy, has not had much effect on the traders, because, at the time the law in question was established, the trade was at its height, under the notorious protection of Gen O'Donnell.

The slave trade continued to flourish under the administration of General Roucali, and the Count of Alcoy. The penal law here seems to have been studied so as to afford every advantage to the slave traders. It is expressly stipulated that "negroes be they of whatever class they may, just from the coast of Africa or otherwise, once safely placed upon an estate, cannot be interfered with or molested, in any way whatever." The moment the slaver makes her appearance at the given place on the coast preparations are made to convey the negroes instantly to the nearest estate, upon safely reaching which they are without the pale of the law, and therefore cannot be seized by the authorities. So it has been with reference to the eight hundred at Camanoca, and the 640 at Sierra Morana.

The influence of the slave traders, from their great wealth, is such that they obtain whatever they please from the home government and it would, strange to say, be almost impossible for the Captain General even to attempt to bring these guilty parties to punishment.

The colored population of the Island of Cuba, (notwithstanding the statistics to the contrary given in by the Government,) far outnumbering that of the whites, has always been a source of fear to the native whites and they have endeavored, by every means in their power, to put an end to fresh importations of negroes from the Coast of Africa. The recent enormous importations introduced by a company of Catalans at Matanzas, and by others, of Havana, have caused considerable indignation amongst the enlightened Creole population, who foresee, sooner or later, the danger which may accrue from the cupidity of these Catalan Spaniards, whose only end being gain, care not for the future prosperity of Cuba.

Gen. Pavia, Governor of Matanzas, has not only been suspended by the Captain General, but a commission has been issued to inquire into his conduct in reference to this transaction.

Gen. Concha has issued the most stringent orders for the prevention of the traffic, in fulfilment of the treaties with Great Britain. He does everything in his power to walk in the paths of honesty, and does so; but it seems quite impossible for him to induce the subaltern officers to follow a similar course.

Pavia laughs with scorn at the threats of his dismissal by Gen. Concha.

Intelligence has been received that 640 more Royal negroes were safely landed from another brig at Sierra Morena, on the 23d inst.

A vessel under Spanish colors landed a cargo almost in sight of the Moro Castle, at the Chorrera river, on the 23d inst.

Nearly all the principal functionaries at Trinidad have been suspended from their employments. Some have arrived at Havana and been confined in the castle of Principe, for scandalous connivance with the slave traders in that district, where several disembarkations have been effected during the last three months.

A man under sentence of death, while in prison, allowed his hair and beard to grow to a great length. On the day on which he was to be brought before the court to see whether the sentence would be commuted or carried into effect, the jailor advised him to shave and have his hair cut, in order to make a decent appearance. "What is the use of spending five sous?" said the prisoner; "before having my head dressed, I wish to know if it belongs to me."

J. E. Kirkpatrick, a native of Charleston, is now filling the chair of Greek Literature in the University of Edinburg, recently made vacant by the death of Prof. Dunbar.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamer Empire City, Captain John Leeds, arrived on Saturday evening from New York, via Havana, bringing the California mails, with dates to the 18th ult.

The Empire City passed the Georgia, bound for New York, at 4 P. M., on the 15th instant, off Matanzas. The Empire City arrived off the Moro at 9 P. M. on the 15th and sailed at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th. The Ohio was to sail for Chagres at 12 M. on the same day.

William R. Miller, of Cincinnati, died of consumption on board the Empire City at 3 P. M. on the 19th

The California news is not of much importance. The Alta California of the 18th has the following summary:

Within a few days, intelligence has reached us of a painful character, from the northern coast. The propeller Gen. Warren, for many months engaged in our coast trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on the 31st ult., and forty-two lives were lost. She was bound for this port, and had proceeded to sea, when an accident occurred, causing her to leak badly, and she put back to Astoria. She had passed the bar, when, in consequence of the insufficient power of her engines, and the roughness of the sea, she became unmanageable, and drifted toward Clatsop Spit, where she finally struck. The sea breaking over her in great fury, parted her old hull, and before assistance could be procured by a boat's crew, dispatched with extreme difficulty to the shore, every vestige of the wreck had been swept away, and every soul on board perished. Only the two men composing the boat's crew escaped. Capt. Thompson, commanding the General Warren, met the sad fate to which his vessel and all on board were so suddenly swept. The event has caused much gloom in our community, and a strong prejudice has been created against the unseaworthy vessels plying in our harbor, of which class the Warren was one.

Passenger List of the Warren.—The following are the names of the persons lost, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

B J Provin, Thomas Mickie, —— Benson, —— Randolph, of Oregon City; Alanson Pomeroy, of Tualatin Plains; —— Stanley, —— Montgomery, —— Miller, Mr. Fuller, John F. Duncan, of Mo.; Mr. Luther, of Clyde, N. Y.; Mr. Shloss, of Humboldt; A Cook, H A Buck, Humboldt; Geo. Hatch, porter; —— Nelson, steward; —— Jamison, steward; —— O'Niel, engineer; Augustus Stanley, Marietta, Ohio; Capt. Chas Thompson, —— Johnson, purser; John Dolton, Mosquitine county, Iowa; Willhars, late of Vancouver, formerly of Iowa.

We learn from J B. Goddard, Esq., purser of the Columbia, that the body of Mr. Luther, passenger by the Warren, had been found, with over $400 on his person. Mr. E. E. Finch, of San Francisco, took out letters of administration, and took charge of the amount. The body of a Kanaka had been found. Two other bodies had been found and buried by parties unknown. One of them had $180 on his person, and the other a gold ring with a bezel, heart shaped, on his little finger. The Warren had a freight list worth $70,000.

The tidings of the loss of the steamer Sea Gull, another old vessel employed between our harbor and the Columbia river, reached us on the day following the receipt of the above mournful intelligence. She was wrecked at the entrance of Humboldt Bay. She had a number of passengers, but all were saved, and reached this port day before yesterday. She was bound for Oregon, when the accident occurred.

The Quartermaster's schooner, Capt. Lincoln, with a detachment of U. S. troops and supplies for the post at Port Orford, was cast away on the 2d ult., near the mouth of the Cowes river. No lives lost.

We have reports, by a recent arrival from Oregon, of several shipwrecks on that coast. We do not hear of the loss of any lives.

These disasters are mainly attributable to the heavy weather and dense fogs which have prevailed on our coast, to a succession of weeks and months.

The "news of the fortnight," pertaining to local matters, will hardly interest our Atlantic readers. On summoning up the Legislative business performed within the past fifteen days, we find an exceedingly meager detail—a lean and beggarly account.

An attempt has been made to get up a feeling favorable to the early calling of a Convention to revise the present State Constitution, and lay open, probably, the question of slavery to those who desire the introduction of slaves into California.

The State Controller's second report, exhibiting the unsuccessful working of the present revenue system, has been laid before the Legislature.

Five clipper ships have arrived in our harbor since the sailing of the last steamer. The Trade Wind, 120 days, the Golden State 113 days, and the Sword-Fish 90 days, from New York. We perceive that the R. B. Forbes, clipper, has arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 99 days from Boston.

The country is quiet. Considerable apprehension is felt in all the mining and farming districts, that the winter rains are over. Water was never more required in the mines than now. Appearances indicate that we shall yet have many days of wet weather before the long dry summer fairly sets in.

Our criminal record exhibits no remarkable charges or occurrences. Two men were hung by the populace at Murphy's Diggings, a few days since, for thieving. Burglaries have recently become frequent in this city. We have no fatal rencounters or bloody transactions to chronicle for this mail.

California Items.

We collect the following additional items of news from California exchanges by the Empire City:

BOGUS GOLD.—Considerable quantities of bogus gold have made their appearance in San Francisco. It is a conglomeration of zinc, gold and quicksilver.

ARRIVED.—The clipper ship Celestial, one hundred and six days from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th ult.

AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is receiving a large share of attention. Immense crops of corn, barley, onions, oats, etc., will be raised this year.

NEW PAPER.—The establishment of a German paper is in contemplation at San Francisco.

LEGISLATIVE.—The business of the Legislature is going on smoothly at San Francisco, but nothing of much importance has been done since the election of United States Senator.

A motion has been made to pass a law authorizing the calling of a Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State.

MOKELUMNE RIVER FARMS.—The Calaveras Chronicle states that a number of residents along the river banks are fencing in the more fertile spots for purposes of cultivation. This will be a great benefit to the surrounding miners, who will be enabled to procure their vegetables without sending below for them.

INCIDENT SHIP.—The Nevada Journal states that the Hon. T. Butler King, of the Custom-house at San Francisco, has arrived in Nevada, for the purpose of acting as counsel for plaintiffs, in the case of Central Quartz Mining Co., vs. Mr. Peck—trial for the right of property.

NEW ROAD.—A survey has been commenced with the intention of making a new road from Carson Valley to the Southern mines.

MORRIS RAVINE.—A new Quartz lead has been discovered in the ravine by the brothers Samuel and John Kelly. Some specimens of the quartz showing gold were brought to our office yesterday morning by one of the discoverers, who is on his way below to get them tested. We have always been of the opinion that a good lead would be discovered somewhere in this ravine, as it has been one of the richest ever worked in California. We hope that the right point has been struck.

FROM FOREST TOWN.—Quarts mining is still on the increase in this enterprising and thriving place. Two steam mills will soon be in operation at this place, and a third, the Boston Company's, will soon be erected and driven by water power. Holders of shares feel confident in their ultimate success, and the shares command a high price.

Isthmus Items.

PASSENGERS.—The Panama Star of the 20th ult. says: We seldom recollect seeing so large a number of passengers in our streets, as we witnessed yesterday afternoon. Main street was so crowded with emigrants, their mules, and baggage, that it was really difficult to find space to pass by. The passengers by the steamers City of New York, Ohio, and Sierra Nevada, are now in town, and the very is, still they come;" and the echo is, how are they to get away? The two steamers now here can carry but a small proportion of the immense number awaiting passage, and we know of only one sailing vessel now ready, or likely to be ready for some time, to issue tickets.

The same paper of the 28th, has the following: Another batch of passengers has arrived within the last few days, with through tickets issued by Palmer & Co. of New York, and as a matter of course they find themselves here without a steamer. We learn that the agent here has been paying back the money, but that is rather an indifferent substitute for a passage now-a-days. We wish the press in the United States would inquire into the standing of parties who are in the habit of issuing through tickets, and the prospect they have of being able to fulfil their contract with the passengers, and report accordingly to the public; by doing so they may prevent a great deal of suffering and misery.

ROSEBAY.—The Star of the 28th says: A Hungarian, under the assumed name of Hackel, and who was one of Kossuth's majors, stole from two of his traveling companions yesterday, two through tickets issued by Palmer & Co., New York, obtained the amount of money originally paid for them, from Palmer & Co.'s agent, and decamped with the whole, leaving the two unfortunate victims penniless.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The agent of the Isthmus Telegraph is at present in Panama for the purpose of opening an office, and establishing a Board of Directors.

Provisions of all kind are scarce and very high in Panama.

NEW DOCK.—It is said that George Law, Esq., is examining into the practicability of building a dock at Panama.

DÉBOUCHÉ.—The Star says it is getting to be quite fashionable to get in debt in Panama as much as possible, and then elope for Chagres.

RAISING THE WIND.—The Star says that the New Orleanian authorities at Panama are raising the wind by charging merchants a "provincial duty" on stores arriving in that port, even though they are not landed at all but transported to passage vessels. It advises merchants to resist the payment.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.—A Southern Rights meeting was held at Mobile on Saturday evening last. A resolution in favor of the principles and action of the late Convention at Montgomery was adopted.

MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON.—A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia.

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William Wilson, Armand Weie, Daniel DeWolf, John Cooper, H Thomasson, Daniel Gerry, Peter Lascott, John B Roswell, Thos L Lee, John D Brown, Thos Little, Cornelius Duffy, Michael Girger, Joseph B Ghonta, J B Wilson, Ransom Beach, Michael Keenan, Thos H VeNiel, John Johnson, George Holdship, R M Orilder, David Winburn, Hiram West, M H Scott, John H Somers, M L Heffron, Cornelius Seebring, Wm Wilson, Wm H McKenzie, Chas Dalley, Joseph H Halpin, F Boyd, W K Hert, John F Batcheldor, Henry Hart, John McKennes, Henry Stanmur, John H Bush, A H Ludwig, Edgar Crissey, Thomas Denton, A Phillips, Denj Oliman, Henry Williams, Jas H Ucursay, H B Metcalf, D F Metcalf, Geo Nickhurdson, P C Mahan, John Griffen, Wm Lasner, Louis Nagel, Jas D Baker, John F Prewitt, Wm H Cameron, O O Cook, G W Foster, J C Chapman, John Klyne, Isaac Freeborn, D Q Reanseau, Geo Hnrrison, Thos Hilton, Wm L Hilkinson, E Q Bell, Priston Essep, Wm H Cruft, F Monroe, Chas Harrison, J B Fagan, E J Otis, Chas J Hodge, James Smith, Joseph Dorcot, George Parr, Wm H Hadnal, John Carter, S Barnard, J McMurray, George W Berry, Thomas Bryan, John Denion, Henry Jasper, O N Harwell, D S Weymouth, John Casanover, George Edgerton, George Wilson, Victor Buprat, Benjamin Haunah, P D McMullen, C Hagnoori, J Brown, (counterfeit,) Augustine Montoro, T A Simpson.

The New York Harald of the 14th says that they are still on board the ship, and in the most destitute condition. The benevolent were requested to contribute to the relief of the unfortunate men

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—There are 155 parishes in Ireland, with an income of £12,000 a year, which do not contain one Protestant. There are 173 parishes, income £19,000 a year, and in each of which the number of Protestants is under ten. There are 407 parishes, of which the joint income is £53,000 a year, and in which the Protestant population seldom exceeds fifteen and never exceeds fifty. There are 575 single parishes, in each of which there are less than fifty Protestants, but of which the united income is £170,000 a year.

Grace Greenwood, it is rumored, will accompany Miss Cushman on her return to England, with the view of preparing herself for the stage, under her direction. Her first attempt will be made in the English provinces, and, if successful, will submit to the ordeal of a Metropolitan audience.

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EL PASO.—It appears that neither the commander of the Eighth Military District nor Col Sumner consider El Paso in their district, and consequently that region is left without officers or protection.

Mammoth Cave in California.

Our latest California papers say that in the county of Calaveras, there exists an immense cavern, under solid stone, which has been called by the miners of that district for some time, Solomon's Hole. A mining claim has been located at the spot, the cave having been explored to the depth of three or four hundred feet. The cavern is situated on Wadle's Creek, one of the tributaries of the Cosit Creek, and is six miles distant from Carson's Hill. Mr. J. B. Trask, who is now engaged in a tour of scientific observations and geological survey of the State, thus writes to the Sacramento Times:

"It is situated in limestone, and the descent is from the side of a hill on the west side of the creek. The opening is about three feet in diameter, and the descent vertical for 30 feet; at this point a mass of limestone rock forms a platform some six or eight feet in length; the next descent is to the right of the plat some five feet, and eighteen feet vertical; at this place a smaller stage occurs sufficient only for one man to stand (the above two points cannot be shown in the plat from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in a space some fifteen feet in diameter to that point, at which you notice the first and upper-candle placed on your left; this line of descent is seventy feet.

This point from its form, is called the Liberty Cap; it is of a stalactite formation and 15 feet high, being composed of four or five of these, apparently cemented together, and resting as you see, on a table jutting from the main ledge with circular stalactite hanging pendent from its sides; the other lights on the left were placed for a better view of interior and sides. From the cap the descent is near 100 feet, and you go to your first footing some 30 feet in the dark space in front, nearly opposite to these two figures in the centre and on an inclined plane of 35 degrees.

The shape of the first chamber is that of a bishop's mitre, the space between fire on the right to the narrowest point on the left, in a line of two figures in the centre, is 50 feet, and it expands to a width of 300 feet in diameter, covered with drapal curtains of stalactites."

A large mound occupies the centre of this room 50 feet in height, and 70 in diameter, composed of loose stones and earth, that was washed in from the top, and contains gold. Behind the figure, sitting by the fire, on the right you will notice a triangular space, in distance 40 feet in the scale. This is the aperture to the next chamber below, and directly under the first; it cannot be shown in the plate. The vertical depth of this room is 100 feet, and is composed of the fragments of the rock forming the cavern; in this chamber the most interesting feature of the whole presents itself, which was the appearance of portions of a human skeleton. One a large flat rock, on one side of this room, lay a portion of the skull; the skull was not entire; the entire base was wanting; all that remained was the os frontis, the parietal bones, and part of the occiput. One of the company, Mr. Phillips, attempted to pick it up, in doing which it crumbled and fell to pieces. No vestige is as yet found of these remains; the opening of the cave next season will probably develop them. "I will not attempt to speculate on these remains, or the age in which they have been deposited, but the situation, or peculiarities attendant, to say the least, is strongly presumptive of high antiquity.

This cave is now explored to the depth of 450 feet, but as yet the bottom is not found. Two other apertures, of great depth are still known to exist, below those named, and until more efficient means are used, they must remain unknown; but the company who have now located it, are determined to find its bottom.

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Later from Key West.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 18th inst., bringing news from Key West to the 14th. We extract the following news from the correspondence of the Courier:

KEY WEST, March 15, 1852.

SHIP TELAMON OF NEW YORK, March 8.—By the arrival of the schooner St. Denys, I am informed that the ship Telamon has already commenced breaking up. Although lying in deep water, the leak has gained in consequence, no doubt, of her exposure to the sea; and pieces of timbers have been discovered by her officers, who have been on board from the day that she ran ashore, (Monday, January 15, 1852,) floating alongside. Capt. Burgess has been expecting the steam pumps from New York, which are now on board of a vessel, but when they do arrive they will be of no avail. Capt. B. left on the 6th inst., together with crews of wreckers, to examine her condition; and, from all accounts, all her materials will be conveyed to this port, as there appears no hope of now saving the hull. During the 4th inst. she thumped heavily on account of the boisterous weather.

SCHOONER ST. DENYS, OF KEY WEST.—Said schooner arrived here this morning from Nassau, N. P. Capt. Stickney, her master, on account of business, remained at Nassau, N. P., and dispatched her to this port; but unfortunately for himself, sent her in charge of a foreigner, and did not have his clearance, manifest, or even a captain. The consequences are, that our collector, although authorised, demanded only a fine of $100 from her owners here, at the same time requesting an excuse, so that he can transmit the same to the department. I understand that the loss or expenses will fall on Capt. Stickney, who has her under charter. What the Secretary of the Treas

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference. { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DUTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. / T. W. DOUGLASS / W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 9. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 61.

The Bible.

OF THE INCOMPARABLE TREASURE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, WITH A PRAYER FOR THE TRUE USE OF YE SAME.

The following stanzas are copied from Parker's (breeches) Bible, 1594. They are well worth preserving for their terseness, vigor and pithiness, notwithstanding the ruggedness of the versification:

Here is the spring where waters flowe,
to quench our heate of sinne:
Here is the tree where trueth doth grow,
to leade our lives therein:
Here is the judge that stints the strife,
when men's devices faile:
Here is the bread that feedes the life
that death cannot assaile.
The tidings of salvation deare,
comes to our eares from hence;
The fortress of our faith is here,
and shielde of our defence.
Then be not like the hogge that hath
a pearle at his desire;
And takes more pleasure in the trough,
and wallowing in the mire;
Reade not this booke in any case,
but with a single eye;
Reade not but first desire God's grace
to understand therebye;
Pray still in faith with this respect,
to fructifie therein,
That knowledge may bring this effect
to mortify thy sinne.
Then happie thou in all thy life,
what so to thee befalles;
Ye, double happie shalt thou be
when God by death thee calles.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Thoughts for the Theughtful.

BY LIZZIE NEWTON.

Who that considers the great responsibility of ministers of the Gospel, can be unmindful of their welfare, or coldly look on as they stand or fall! Surely there are few subjects which should more deeply interest the Christian, or call forth more importunate petitions at a throne of grace. If our ministers were more faithful, the Church would be more zealous; but remember, O Christian, if you prayed more earnestly for your preacher, he would be more holy. Great, great is the accountability of him upon whom is laid the burden of souls, and but little less will be ours when we answer concerning the prayers offered for him, and the charity with which we regarded him. I have thought much on *this matter*, mourned over the delinquencies of both pastor and people, and before God bewailed my own short-comings. Occasionally some incident brings it more forcibly before me, and I long for "the pen of a ready writer," if I may thereby lead one to think of the light in which even men regard these things. But I am not eloquent, and I place the simple truth before you as more effective than any imagery with which I can surround it.

Some months since, on a pleasant Sabbath evening, a gentleman met, at a bayou or lake, two men, who were fishing. To many residents of this State this would be no unusual scene, and would therefore call forth no very strong emotions, but to him just from one of the most moral and religious communities in Alabama, it was peculiarly striking, and seemed exceedingly sinful. As is generally the case, they were not transgressing in one point alone, but added to the profanation of this holy day, was the taking in vain the name of Him whose day it is. Without much hope of success, some words were addressed to them; one seemed rather abashed; he was not so far gone in sin as to feel none of its sting, acknowledged it was a wrong course, at least an unprofitable one; but the other, with barefaced indifference, made an effort at self-defence, remarked that he had two years before been a Methodist preacher, and now jested at the probability of passing eternity among the damned. They were left there, and I doubtless will know nothing more of them till we meet at the judgment bar of God; but imagination would go back and picture the backslider, entering life with fine prospects and an extended field of usefulness; but perhaps he was young and unsustained by those who should have watched over him with jealous care; temptation came, and he fell. I have often hoped that his story was false; but there are no means of deciding; let us therefore profit by the lesson which it offers.

A few days after this circumstance, a friend returned from a camp meeting, to which I had been anxiously looking forward; in answer to my inquiries, he replied that he thought there was but little good done; the people were careless, and the preachers as much so; that he visited the preachers' tent, and thought they were only engaged in "cutting" at each other, more intent upon criticising each other's efforts than in asking the aid of the Spirit. From another I should have thought such an account exaggerated, or uncharitable, but I knew that he from whom it came drew no hasty conclusions, and was wont to look leniently upon the faults of his fellows. In time it was confirmed by others, and I wondered how those preachers felt when they left the ground and remembered they had possibly misimproved or wasted time especially appointed to worship God. Perhaps they thought those criticisms harmless diversions, and it may be they little suspected any one noticed those smiles and sly glances exchanged in the pulpit. Perhaps they did no wrong, but if they did their duty, why did they not go away with their hearts burning with love to God, and glowing with interest for perishing souls, why was not the church built up and knit together, and why were so few mourners found at the altar?

True, we frequently complain of our preachers, and often look for angelic or Adamic perfection from men as fallen as are we; we forget their natures, and harshly canvass their actions, words and looks. This may discourage some, and lead them to think it impossible to please us; but we are not altogether unreasonable; almost every one thinks he has seen some blameless men, and great as is thy responsibility, He who placed thee there has said, "My grace is sufficient for thee."

Oh, that we were more fully awake, both as preachers and people—more earnestly sought to do our whole duty! Let us in charity hide the faults we see, cover the shortcomings which harshness can not remedy, pray more, frequently and fervently for the watchmen of Zion, and He who heareth prayer will surely bless us in our ministers.

Louisiana, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Circuit Riders not Ministers.

Bro. McTyeire: I have recently noticed that a disposition is manifested on the part of some our ministers to bring about a union between our Church and the American Tract Society in its work of distributing books and tracts. I must confess that I have seen this with surprise and regret. Do those brethren forget that that Society is scrupulously careful to exclude from their catalogue almost every book that has for its author a Methodist or an Arminian? That while they publish not a line from Wesley, or any of his Methodist contemporaries, they publish freely the writings of Edwards, Baxter, Flavel, etc.! That in the letters and reports of their agents and secretaries, they frequently treat our whole Church polity as unmeaning; and in doing this even some of the secretaries of their Society are guilty of the most glaring misrepresentations! Do our brethren know these things; and if so, can they argue a union with such a society!

That your readers may know something of their strange publications, I send you the following extracts from a pamphlet entitled. "Home Evangelization—A view of the events and prospects of our Country—based on the facts and relations of Colportage."

Pages 17-18: "A region of country lying between the Alleghanies and the Ohio river contains more than fifty counties, with an average population of some five thousand souls in each county, or about six to the square mile. The whole district is an ocean of mountains, and the chief occupation of the people that of herdsmen or hunters. Less than ten of the villages have a population exceeding three hundred each. The inhabitants live along the streams, or in the coves and valleys, generally remote from each other, and so situated as to forbid their general enjoyment of schools or preaching. There are not a dozen points in all that district where the Gospel is statedly preached each Sabbath by any one denomination, and those who are favored with the Gospel rarely hear it oftener than once a month; while thousands remain from year to year without listening to the preached Word. In one county, larger than the State of Rhode Island, the only preachers are two *uneducated Circuit Riders*. Another county has an equivalent to the time of two and a half *ministers* bestowed upon it. Other counties are equally destitute."

The above refers to the Western division of Virginia, (as appears from another part of the book) and there are about sixty counties in that division of the State, with a population of at least 600,000, instead of 300,000, as is assumed by the writer. There are about fifteen inhabitants to the square mile instead of "six."

"The chief occupation of the inhabitants, that of herdsmen or hunters." I wonder if the agents of the Society circulate this tract among the few scattered semi-heathen of West Virginia? Such ignorance would be inexcusable in an Englishman who had never seen our country, if he made any pretension to being a gentleman of information. But it is far worse for a secretary of the American Tract Society to make and publish to the world statements so wide of the truth. I will just add that about the time this tract was being prepared for the press, the assessors of taxable property were passing through West Virginia, and entering upon their books thousands of acres of land as being worth from forty to eighty dollars per acre. But if the writer has erred most strangely about the population and manner of life in West Virginia, he has been equally blundering and incorrect in what he says of her moral and spiritual destitution. In that division of the State there not less than one hundred itinerant preachers belonging to the two divisions of the M. E. Church, and probably as many more good and efficient local preachers. Now, if we add to these two hundred Methodist preachers, say four hundred more as the number belonging to all other denominations, we shall have six hundred, or an average of six for each county in the State. But it is quite possible that my estimate of the number of other than Methodist preachers is too large; because it is notorious that neither Presbyterian nor Episcopalian preachers are wont to labor in the mountains. Nay, there are tens of thousands of our mountain population who never saw one of "the successors of the Apostles!" No: and they never will see them.

But, I mistake; Methodist "circuit riders" are not ministers; they are merely "unlettered preachers," or "uneducated circuit riders." And it seems quite plain from this tract that they hardly supply the place of a "minister" any better than their own colporteurs. And it is by counting out *all* our itinerant and local ministers, that these agents and secretaries are enabled to present such pictures of the spiritual destitution of various districts of our great and happy country.

But, why is it that those sons of the mountains, and those, too, who inhabit the poor marshy and unhealthy districts of the South, never see any of "the successors of the Apostles!" Yes, why is it! Are not those poor, our brethren! Did not our Lord redeem them by His death! Are they not the subjects of our Heavenly Father's care as well as others? May they be saved in Heaven! Then, we repeat, why are they not cared for by those pretended successors to the Apostles? To speak the truth plainly, those poor people have not comforts enough in their cabins, or gold enough in their pockets, to attract those men to their mountain-homes.

I quote from pages 19, 20: "The average population in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, does not exceed six, or about one family to the square miles. From our own observation," say two of the best informed and most discriminating of the American Tract Society's general agents at the West, "families live three, five, and ten miles from each other, as a general thing, in such a relative position as to render it difficult to bring any stated religious influence to bear upon them. This obstacle, combined with many others, renders it next to impossible to gather even a *tithe* of this population into schools and churches. *Less than one-third* of the population of our field, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, is under the direct influence of any evangelical instruction." This view is corroborated by the statements of pastors, one of the most prominent of whom writes from Ohio: "We have fifty towns, with an average population of 800 each, entirely without any kind of preaching. We have fifty more, with a still greater population, never partially supplied."

The number of square miles in the above named States is, in round numbers, 350,000. The writer of that extract assumes that there are 500,000. The population he estimates at 3,000,000. The population in 1850 was 5,408,000; or, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile, instead of six. "Families, as a *general thing*, live three, five, and ten miles from each other." Who believes this! If the writer does he is to be pitied.

I do not know what the writer means by "direct influence of any evangelical instruction;" and I do know that there is great destitution in those States among our foreign population; but, after all, I am sure that this destitution is grossly exaggerated. So far as the writer's remarks relate to Ohio and Indiana, I know that his statements are entirely incorrect. In Ohio there are two very large Conferences belonging to the M. E. Church. One of them numbers three hundred itinerant ministers and as many local. The two Conferences combined contain, I think, not less than six hundred efficient preachers of both classes. The membership of the Church is not far from 120,000. Thus, it will be seen that about one-sixteenth of the whole population are communicants of the M. E. Church. The Presbyterians and Baptists are numerous, and the smaller sects—Protestant Methodists, United Brethren, Episcopalians, etc., are all pretty well represented in that great State. Now, if we estimate the number of all those evangelical denominations at eight hundred preachers and 180,000 church members, we shall have a total of 1400 ministers and 3,000,000 church members; or, nearly one-sixth of the whole population of the State. According to these figures it will be seen that at least two-thirds of the population are under the direct influence of the word of God. In Indiana about one-tenth of the whole population of the State is in the M. E. Church, and that State will compare favorably with any other State in the Union in religion and morality.

Is it again asked, why and how is it that an intelligent pastor would state that there is such great destitution in Ohio that one hundred large towns are so nearly destitute of ministerial labor! The answer is plain: They do not think that a town or country is supplied with ministers when a large portion of those men are "uneducated preachers," or "circuit riders," and if the agents of the American Tract Society could be brought to believe that our ministers are evangelical ministers, and our churches evangelical churches, you would not hear half so much said about the moral and religious destitution of the country. That there are one hundred large towns in Ohio so destitute of ministers as the Tract Society represents, nobody will believe. Indeed, I very much doubt whether there are a half dozen such towns in the whole State where there is not regular service in a Methodist Church.

Ala., March, 1852. J. E. N.

The Grip of Faith.

John Welsh, one of the early reformers of Scotland, born 1570, has given a lively picture of faith, which may serve to encourage some trembling believer:

"It is not the quantity of thy faith that shall save thee. A drop of water is as true water as the whole ocean. So a little faith is as true faith as the greatest. A child eight days old is as truly living as a well man. So it is not the measure of thy faith that saves thee, it is the blood that it grips to that saves thee; as the weak hand of a child, that lends the spoon to the mouth, will feed as well as the strongest arm of a man; for it is not the hand that feeds thee, albeit it put the meat into thy mouth, but it is the meat carried into the stomach that feeds thee. So if thou canst grip Christ ever so weakly, he will not let thee perish. 'All that looked to the brazen serpent, never so far off, they were healed of the sting of the fiery serpent; yet all saw not alike clearly, for some were near hand, and some were far off. Those that were near hand might see more clearly than those that were far off; nevertheless, those that were far off were as soon healed of the sting when they looked to the serpent, as those that were near hand; for it was not their look that made them whole, but He whom the serpent did represent. So, if thou canst look to Christ ever so meanly, He can take away the sting of thy conscience, if thou believest; the weakest hand can take a gift as well as the strongest. Now, Christ is the gift, and weak faith may grip him as well as strong faith, and Christ is as truly thine when thou hast weak faith as when thou hast come to those triumphant joys through the strength of faith." Let every trembling sinner grip Christ by faith.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Timothy.

Timothy was born in Derbe, a city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, now comprising a part of the Turkish Empire. Timothy had, through the gracious Providence of God, the happiness to be born of a God-fearing ancestry. His mother Eunice, and his grandmother Lois, were women of piety and "unfeigned faith." When but a youth, Timothy was converted to the faith of Christ, and it would appear, sustained the best reputation; for it is said by St. Luke, in the Acts of the Apostles, that he was well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium, cities not far from Derbe.

Timothy left all, and joined with St. Paul in the glorious, but hazardous enterprise of preaching to perishing millions the Gospel of salvation. He continued with the Apostle Paul for a number of years, and was his companion in travel, suffering and imprisonment. Timothy was a prisoner with St. Paul at Rome, but was released before the Apostle. We read in the Epistle of Paul to Timothy, that when St. Paul went into Macedonia, he left Timothy in charge of the Church and its interests at Ephesus; and in the Second Epistle to Timothy, written just before St. Paul's martyrdom at Rome, that Timothy was still at Ephesus, where it is believed he continued the remainder of his life.

The fact that St. Paul (who had the daily "care of all the churches" which he had planted) put Timothy in charge of the interest of the Church at Ephesus, is proof alike of St. Paul's affection and confidence, and Timothy's superior gifts and ability.

Ephesus was the most considerable city in Asia Minor. It was made by the Romans the capital of the whole Asiatic Province of their Empire. Ephesus was renowned of old as the city of the Temple of "the great goddess Diana," reputed, from its colossal proportions and the splendor of its decorations, as one of the seven wonders of the world.

It was the uniform policy of the apostles, first to establish Christianity in the great cities, and the best reasons justified their policy. The large cities presented to the early preachers the largest number of hearers and the greatest opening for usefulness. The large cities of antiquity were the great centres and supports of idolatry; in them were erected the magnificent temples consecrated to the glory and worship of the gods of ancient mythology. In them lived the splendid retinue of priests, and here were celebrated the pompous, imposing and time-hallowed rites of idol worship.

In their strongholds of idolatry, the apostles, with a policy as fearless as it was wise, planted the standard of Christianity, and preached the Gospel as "the power of God unto salvation." These cities, too, were thronged with strangers from many and distant lands, who, hearing the Gospel and witnessing the working of miracles, would carry the report into places remote, and prepare the public mind for the coming of the apostles of the new religion.

Great cities are the creators of public opinion—they originate and control the fashions, and give a complexion to their times and their countries. These reasons show the wisdom of the apostolic policy in planting the Gospel, first of all, in the great cities of the Empire.

The tradition of the times tells that Timothy ended his labors and his life by martyrdom in the city of Ephesus. There are some points in the history and character of Timothy that may afford us, we trust, not unprofitable matter of reflection.

His history shows us how certainly piety shall reap its reward and be productive of good. Lois, the grandmother of Timothy, was a woman of "unfeigned faith," and according to the example of Abraham and the teaching of Moses, she commanded her household after her to fear the Lord. We know not that she was blest with a son, but her daughter Eunice had the "faith" of her mother. This was reward and consolation enough to repay all her outlay of maternal piety and prayer in bringing up her child in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." But God had more honor and comfort yet in store; Eunice was blest with a son. This son, Timothy, was trained and reared for God: "from a child he knew the Holy Scriptures." What a noble instance is Timothy of the truth of the inspired teaching, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." What an encouragement is this case to parental faith and duty. Little did Lois and Eunice know that they were educating an embassador for God, and training a hand to scatter with generous philanthrophy, on a hundred fields, the seeds of eternal life, to be a boon of everlasting good to perishing thousands. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." Little did the great and faithless world know or care that these two humble women, in the privacy of their home were, under God, preparing an instrumentality that was to bear a prominent part in revolutionizing the whole face of human society, and in founding and extending a kingdom, of whose dominion there should be no end, and whose extent should reach to the "utmost bounds of the everlasting hills."

As the acorn contains the oak, and all its fortunes, so the child contains the man, his history and destiny. So of the child Timothy; "he knew the Holy Scriptures from a child," so he was "well reported of by the brethren" "Paul would have him go forth with him," on his mighty and far-reaching embassy of love, to preach in many lands and proud capitals, "Jesus and the Resurrection." He was honored, also, by being the object of two inspired Epistles, which will identify his name with the history and glory of the Church throughout all coming time.

Timothy consecrated his youth and prime to the service of God, and cheerfully laid himself as an offering on the altar of Christ. When the old and wasted seek God, we feel thankful; a brand has been snatched from the burning; a victim half drowned has escaped on the last plank of life's wrecked and sinking bark; but when the young, the lovely and the strong come to Christ and hang their honors about his Cross, we feel an admiration: they renounced the world when the world seemed fair, and the pathway of pleasure blushed with flowers and was redolent of countless sweets. Piety with the sick and the old has much the look of a *dernier* resort, a reluctant necessity. Not so with the young and strong—piety with them looks like an act of principle, a cheerful and early choosing of the right, because it is right; and not as the old and dying, who seem to array piety and hell before their eyes, and as they look from one to the other, seem to say, "I must endure *this* or suffer *that*," and then, through fear of future ill, lean to virtue's side.

Timothy was a character and a life to be beloved. St. Paul calls him "Mine own son in the faith," "My dearly beloved son," terms which describe equally well the affection of St. Paul and the character of Timothy.

What manner of youth must Timothy have been to call forth the love and admiration of such a man as St. Paul! Doubtless one worthy of all acceptation and universal emulation.

J. B. Walker.

New Orleans, March, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Devil's Power in Tempting.

He is called the Prince of the World, and the "strong man," and he is called in Revelations, 12:9, "The red dragon, who with his tail drew down the third part of the stars." The devil being an angel, must be full of power. Satan, by his fall, lost his holiness, but he did not his strength. Look at the several ways in which the devil, tempts, and there see his power. Satan is a spirit, having a being which is intellectual, and can therefore convey himself into the fancy, and fill the mind with impure thoughts. As the Holy Spirit sweetens the mind with good thoughts, so the devil, being an intellectual spirit, poisons the mind with bad thoughts. Satan, it is true, can not force the will; yet he can set pleasing objects before the eyes, and this has a powerful influence. Satan places before Achan a wedge of gold, and so enticed him with this yellow bait. The devil can excite and act upon our depraved nature, until he sees some symptoms of yielding in the heart—some disposition to embrace the temptation. Thus he stirred up corruption in David's heart, and David numbered the people. The devil can not compel to the gratifications of the lust, but he can blow upon these sparks of lust till they rise to a flame.

Much of Satan's power lies in the fact of his being a spirit, and can therefore strangely convey his temptations into our minds, that we can not easily discover whether Satan is the father of them, or whether our own hearts gave birth to them. Often we indulge the devil's suggestions, thinking they were the natural production of our own hearts. When Peter dissuaded Christ from suffering, Peter no doubt thought all this came from the love he had for his Master. Peter had no idea Satan had a hand in it.

Now, if this be the power of Satan to convey his temptations, so that we can not discover whether they be his or ours, we must be in great danger of being led off from the way that leads to Heaven, and had need pray "Lead us not into temptation."

Macon, Ala., 1852. J. W. L.

John Knox in his Last Moments.

A short time before he breathed his last, this great reformer fell into a slumber, interrupted by heavy moans, during which the attendants looked every moment for his dissolution. But at length he awaked, as if from sleep, and being asked the cause of his sighing so deeply, replied:

"I have formerly, during my frail life, sustained many contests and many assaults of Satan, but at present he hath assailed me most fearfully, and put forth all his strength to devour and make an end of me at once. Often before has he placed my sins before my eyes—often tempted me to despair—often endeavored to ensnare me by the allurements of the world; but these weapons were broken by the sword of the Spirit, the Word of God, and the enemy failed. Now he has attacked me in another way; the cunning serpent has labored to persuade me that I have merited heaven and eternal blessedness, by the faithful discharge of my ministry. But blessed be God, who has enabled me to beat down and quench his fiery dart, by suggesting to me such passages of Scripture as these: 'What hast thou that thou hast not received? By the grace of God I am what I am. Not I, but the grace of God in me.' Upon this, as one vanquished, he left me. Wherefore let us give thanks to my God, through Jesus Christ, who has been pleased to give me the victory; and I am persuaded that the tempter shall not again attack me; but within a short time I shall, without any great pain of body or anguish of mind, exchange this mortal and miserable life for a blessed immortality, through Jesus Christ."

Religion in Oregon.—A writer from Oregon, in giving a sketch of religious matters there, has the following facts and figures:

Population of the Territory	20,000
M. E. Church ministers	15
M. Protestant ministers	4
Congregationalist ministers	6
Baptist (missionary) ministers	5
Baptist (anti-missionary) ministers	6
Presbyterian (old and new) ministers	4
Associate and Assoc. Ref. ministers	3
Cumberland Presbyterian ministers	1
Protestant Episcopal	2

The Conscience.—When a man's conscience begins to get hard, it does it faster than any thing in nature; it is, I may say, like the boiling of an egg, it is very clear at first, but as soon as it gets cloudy, one minute more, and you may cut it with a knife.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Reflections in Solitude.

Mr. Editor: I am again in that lonely retreat; and of a truth

"I love to steal awhile away,"

where

Solitude is sweetest
With reflections undisturbed;

And while all is silent, save an occasional sound upon the passing breeze, I am led to ask myself, "In whom do you put your trust?"

This important question points me at once to that truism or fact established in that great text-book of experience, that man is a dependent being. The intellectual, the animal, the spiritual and temporal man, all must have support. In the abstract, these several constituents parts of man can not exist. With a kind of instinctive conviction of this fact, in the first hours of life man stretches out the feeble hand as if to ask for help. As he grows, the mind takes hold of this fact, and is soon engaged seeking support. All nature, with nature's God, are set before him, and all creation seems to sympathize, by offering the various means of created good. God and man propose to help, and seem to rival in their claims to his confidence. But I hear the Lord declare, that the man who trusteth in man is "cursed." Jer. 17:6.

We are not to understand this declaration as designed to destroy all human instrumentalities; for to this end men are brought into the world; and every man who uses his gifts properly and faithfully, must command our confidence. For man's integrity, and his confidence in man, are essential to the organization, well-being and permanency of society. But this confidence should always be secondary; for to confide in man so as entirely to forget God, or cease to look to him as the source and giver of all good, is unreasonable, as well as reprehensible. This degree of trusting in man, is more deeply engrafted among the different classes than we would suppose, or even be willing to admit, on a partial examination. Kings, upon their thrones, have been guilty of trusting in man so as to forget their God. Turn to the rich and business men, and in the great current of speculation and commerce, we find them trusting in man so as to forget their God. The poor, who toil for a pittance, are too apt to stay their trust with those through whose instrumentality they are blest with daily bread. In trade, the beggar forgets his God, and soon, by an involuntary, if not by a voluntary act, his trust is fixed in man. While the seller, in his turn, anxious to get gain, forgets his God and puts his trust in man. And it is to be feared that this degree of trusting in man is taken by some who minister in the Gospel. To some it does seem that the voice of the people is the voice of God. Not that the people have no voice; every man has a voice, and should be heard in his place. But if the people speak not according to the oracles of Heaven, their voice is not the voice of God. To confide in man so as to forget God, is the spirit and body (if not the parts) of idolatry. Hence, when man speaks, we should guard our feelings lest they declare that "a god hath spoken," and the worms of death devour us, and we die in the midst of life.

In whom, then, should we put our trust? In man? No; the soul that trusts in man has a wasting and dangerous foundation. He rises not to God, nor is he stimulated by those high incentives to immortality which raise him to the third heaven; his all is with man; his trust is where the seeds of disappointment are thickly sown in the deep soil of corruption; he will be "cursed" with disappointments. These make sad hearts and heavy spirits; these weaken his affections, harden his heart and blunt his sensibilities, till his feelings, like so many spars, are set against the feelings of others; and he at length is so isolated in spirit that he is compared to a "heath in a desert;" something that has a being, or a state of being, but is located where it is of no use to any thing; "in a desert," where no kindred plant or shrub is seen to waive a friendly salute; no foliage, whose verdant branch may cast a shade of sympathy; no forest blooms, to delight the eye or fill the air with fragrance: all is a dreary waste.

Such is the figurative end of that man who trusts in man. He "is cursed." He finds no heart beating in unison with his—no band of sister spirits to share his griefs, or throw their cheerful and concentrated smiles around him—no places of recreation or sweet consolation to which he can retreat for a while—no hymeneal or social tie can bind him to one green spot upon earth, or point him to happiness ahead, for "he shall inhabit the waste places." This earthly house of God's tabernacle is a waste place; his soul dwells there. This is but an index to the great desert of Eternity, to which the soul that trusts in man must go. Then in whom should I trust? Ans. "Trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of them that believe." T. J. L.

Louisiana, 1852.

Tendency of Theatres.—A New York letter writer, not particularly rigid in his morals, gives his testimony upon the influences of theatres and the plays most in vogue at this time:

"Another report from the Chief of Police, upon a state of city morals, which makes a philanthropist groan in despair! 'What is the cause!' asks the latter. If the Chief would tell him thus, he would tell him nothing but the plain truth: 'I find a great cause for juvenile depravity in the playing of vicious plays at the minor theatres. There is now enacting at one theatre the drama of Paul Clifford; at another, the play of Dick Turpin; at a third, the melo-drama of Jack Sheppard—in each and all of which crime is shown up *couleur de rose*.'

"During the past month, *six youths* have been tried for burglary, and convicted, every one of whom admitted to stealing money in the beginning, that they might visit the shilling pits of the theatres. And every one was arrested in the theatre."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Profaning Scripture.

Dear Bro. McTyeire: I wish, through your widely spreading and acceptable paper, to call the attention of professors of religion to two very important particulars. The first of which respects the use of Scripture terms, or phraseology, improperly or irreverently; and in my opinion this is the case when the Scriptures are quoted as a stroke of wit, or without any suitable design. The admonition to Moses appears to me very applicable, when approaching the sacred oracles: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

I do not think that the introduction of Scripture language, jocosely, is consistent with the Psalmist's spirit, when he said, "My heart standeth *in awe of thy word*," or that it can have a good tendency, but rather that it may lead some to an improper familiarity with the inspired pages, as well as furnish argument to the Infidels. But to explain more particularly what I here intend, it may be necessary to mention a few of the many instances I have heard, by way of example. Two persons walking together, the other day, to attend an official meeting in church, one had in his hand pens, paper and ink; the other remarked, "I perceive you belong to the Scribes and Pharisees." Another tells us, "I have found my sheep which was lost." A person wishing to inform another that he is alluded to, announces in Scripture language, "Thou art the man;" or in excusing the attendance of a man lately married, that "he has married a wife and therefore can not come." And I have heard a person, when business has taken a more favorable turn than was expected, rebuke another jocosely in the words of our Lord, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt!" I have also heard persons, fond of smoking tobacco, invite others to make with them "a burnt offering;" and some who are given to drinking ardent spirits, when they have taken up a glass of whisky and placed it to their lips, I have heard them exclaim, "Be not drunk with *wine*, wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit." On other occasions, when drinking off a *small glass*, they would profanely quote these words: "Take heed that ye despise not one of these *little* ones."

The other point which I beg to mention is, *the late attendance on public worship*. Many people frequently, if not constantly, go during the time when the minister and people are engaged in supplication at the throne of Almighty God. Such a practice not only disturbs the minister and congregation assembled, but prevents entirely such as are appointed to keep the doors, or to open the pews, from joining in the worship. I therefore earnestly entreat ministers, and those who have influence, to use their endeavors to correct an evil so glaring. Is it not a fact that many persons, who profess attachment to the Church, are never present at the opening exercises, but make it a point to disturb the whole congregation, during the first prayer, with the noise occasioned by their late attendance?

Some may think these hints are trifling, and that they arise from a sourness or singularity of disposition in one who has no relish for a *jeu d'esprit*; however this may be, I submit to their consideration, whether the Divine oracles ought not to be held more sacred? R. T.

Bastrop, La., March, 1852.

Read the Scriptures with a Pure Intention.—In reading the Scriptures, with a view to personal application, we should be careful that it be done with a pure intention. The scribes and pharisees searched the Scriptures, yet without deriving any real benefit from them: they *thought* that they had eternal life in them: yet they would not come to Christ that they might have life. He, however, who peruses the Sacred Volume merely for the purpose of amusing himself with the histories it contains, or of beguiling time, or to tranquilize his conscience by the discharge of a mere external duty, is deficient in the motive with which he performs his duty, and can not expect to derive from it either advantage or comfort amid the trials of life. Neither will it suffice to read the Scriptures with the mere design of becoming intimately acquainted with sacred truths, unless such reading be accompanied with a desire that, through them, he may be convinced of his self-love, ambition, or other faults, to which he may be peculiarly exposed, and that by the assistance of divine grace, he may be enabled to root them out of his mind. [Bishop Horne.

Silence.—What a strange power is in *silence!* How many resolutions are formed—how many sublime conquests are effected during that pause, when the lips are closed, and the soul secretly feels the eye of her Maker upon her! When some of those cutting, sharp, blighting words have been spoken which send the hot indignant blood to the face and head, if those to whom they are addressed keep silence, look on with awe; for a mighty work is going on within them, and the spirit of evil, or their guardian angel is very near to them in that hour. During that pause they have made a step towards heaven or hell; an item has been scored in the book which the day of judgment shall see opened. They are strong ones of the earth, the mighty for good or evil, those who know how to keep silence when it is a pain and grief to them; those who give time to their own souls to wax strong against temptation, or to the powers of wrath to stamp upon them their withering passage.

Those who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast betwixt them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.

Any thing which an honest man would do is, of course, not to be considered as a merit, but simply as a duty.

Missionary Reports.

Tennessee Report—Alabama Conference.

Thomas J. Kaper, Treasurer, in account with the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference, Jan. 1852.

FROM CIRCUITS.

Knox Circuit—By Rev H W Carter—Col R S Orr, $100—Capt Wm Clt 180, for China Mission; Joel Hamiter 200, African Mission, to make himself, wife and misses Julia Ann, Caroline and Elizabeth Hamiter life members, Missionary Society—Dr N B Powell, 150, California Mission—Rev J G Tison 100, half Domestic Mission—Gen N D Guerry 25, to make mrs R Guerry life member—T L Critchly 25, half California, half Domestic Missions—A H Beauchamp 25, to make S A Beauchamp life member—Jos Winstale 50, Chattahoochie Mission—Wm Fay 5, for same Mission—Rev J C Carter 50, to make mrs A M Carter life member—Col H Peebles 100, to make self, mrs H Peebles, R and H Peebles, his sons, life members—J J Banks 250, to make self and family life members, R H Powell 100, to make self, mrs R H Powell, maid Virginia Miles, anakers Norborne B and Homer B Powell, life members, half for California—C H Stewart and lady 25—Mary M Stewart 25—W E Sykes 5 and collections..... $2,975 00

Tellico Circuit—By Rev O S Hurt; 147 50; Shoal Chapel 120 50; New Mine 174 25; Providence 102 25; Franklin 100 99; Mossy Gap 107; Rocky Mount 46 40; Warrior Gap 224 45; Baldwin's 85 80; Perry Chapel 90; Society Hill 72 35; Mount Nebo 60; Asbury Chapel 103 45; Segrests 130 45; Mc-Menkins 82 05; Payne Chapel 152 20; Fort Hill 126 45; Mount Zion 116 25; Texas 5 00; collections 3 75; to make the following life members: E M Adams, mrs A E Adams, mrs Jane Abernathy, mrs F Morgan, mrs A L Stafford, W H Howard, mrs N H Bascom, mrs H Mabry, misses A Stafford, C Morgan and S Warnock, mr C H Howard, miss H Hoffman, mrs T Howard, mrs E Revis, W H Stafford by colored people, Rev M Burr, mrs H S Wimberly, mrs H Wimberly, mrs E Tally, mrs E Scott, miss C Burr, mrs Clyatt, miss A Clemens, mrs M Brewster, miss M Gibbs, miss M Crabtree, mrs M Cowperthwaite, mrs F Scott, mrs M A Phillips, mrs S E Patton, mrs M Phillips, mrs E Freeman, miss E Tatum, miss S H Hardy, mrs N Heath, mrs S E A Colvird, miss S E Hardy, miss S A H Perry, mrs S A Menifee, master John Howard Bliss, and H Chapel, mrs N Hiner, mrs S Bell, sr., mrs S Bell, jr., A N Bell, miss Ellen Brown, mrs E Cole, mrs M Chapman, mrs J E Padgett, Rev W P Miller, mrs E Sears, mrs N McGrath, mrs M Fort, mrs Ellen Barrow, mrs Shaw, sr., Rev E E Zachary, mrs R Shaw, miss M A Gray, Rev W W Brewton, W S Phillips, mrs M Barnett, mrs M Gentry, mrs S J Jones, mrs A E Henderson, Rev Dew Perry, mrs H Wright, mrs E Read, Rev W E Barnett, mrs E A Harrison, mrs Nancy Baldwin, miss F Thompson, mrs Dr Cunningham, mrs M Pennington, Rev A Tatum, John Tatum, miss M A Buffington, mrs L A Kelly, mrs S Hinbbs, mrs E Crandey, mrs L Medley, mrs S Hitchcock, mrs E J Crymes, mrs E Harris, mrs M Tarpley, mrs M Ellington, miss F A M Prewitt, mrs M Lowe, mrs M Hightower, mrs N J Read, mrs Jane Estell, sr, E Hightower, mrs E A E Pattillo, mrs E Blondermier, mrs K Bostock, mrs E O Lowry, mrs A Norris, miss M E Benson, mrs C S Clough, mrs L Green, mrs J Brown, mrs M J Pegues, mrs M Cloyd, mrs J Hamilton, miss C Roberts, mrs E G Reed, miss S S Frosser, Nathaniel Hurt, W B Heath, mrs T T T Perry, mrs A Story, mrs H M Heath.... 2,930 00

De Kalb Circuit—By Rev A M Box—to make the following life members, Rev E Callaway, mrs E Callaway, Rev C C Callaway, mrs C C Callaway, Bishops Soule, Andrews, Capers and Pegues, Rev A M Box, miss E M Box, Rev T H Rice, mrs J Rice; Rev W Gardner, mrs W W Gardner, Rev T Moody, Rev C Hailey, Hon W E Vaughan, Rev Joel McCraw, mrs J McCraw, mrs C Crawford, miss L Secrest, N E Cromp, mrs E Holmes, B Holmes, mrs M Jack, H Gregory, Judge J P Benannon, W G Gill, mrs M Gill, C C Scott, Hon D P McAllum, C M Vaughan, mrs M Vaughan, mrs M Vaughan, mrs P Fox, R Crawford, mrs M S Crawford, J Watts, Wm Fox, Rev J W Hays, mrs E Doggett, mrs M Bohannon, mrs E Gregory, mrs M Scott..... 1,475 25

Crawford Circuit—By Rev H Sterns—to make the following life members: M Lynch, Sister J Scaife, Rev J Allen, jr, Polly Ann Day, Martha A Brewer, Rev H Sterns, Nitia Crawford, miss Lovrhaw, Cordelia Allen, mrs A B Reese, mrs M M C Hall, mrs L A Hart, mrs A E T Jackson, mrs L E Calhoun, mrs N V O'Neal, mrs N L Williams, mrs L J Keyes, mrs S A Loyd, mrs L A Parsons, Rev W Mizell, Sarah Chiles, Emeline Edwards, mrs B Love, mrs E Harris, mrs C Kincaid, mrs E Threadgill, mrs S Kindred, miss S Kindred, mrs L Spencer, mrs L Kindred Rev J Scaife, miss Mary F Abercrombie, miss Martha P Criswell, John Hardy, mrs M F Stevens, mrs T Millington, mrs M A Bell, miss S Green 1,138 75

Macon Circuit—By Rev C C Callaway—to make the following l. ms.: Prairie Point pays for Chas Barnett, mrs J Tate, G W Deakins, Rev C C Callaway, mrs C C Callaway, mrs J Glass, mrs M Bennett, miss F Tate, miss S Beirne; Macon Church for mrs E Callaway, mrs N Longstreet, miss Ann Peete, miss Cole Marengo, miss A E Reid; miss Mary Callaway, miss M A Pegram, miss Callie Spooner, miss S A G Callaway, mrs J Beauchamp, mrs M J Hemphill, mrs E Reid, mrs H M Spooner, mrs M S Longstreet, mrs L H Poote, C G Bowen by the colored people; X Prairie Church for mrs L Howard, mrs H Bandolier, mrs M Williams, mrs J Peirce; Soule Chapel for mrs Mary Keys, Mordecai Harrison, mrs M Augustus, miss Foemister; Deerbrook Church for mrs Winney Carpenter, Rev C C Callaway and wife, miss M Nelson, Rev L Montenegle; Union Chapel for Rev Nathan Hopkins, miss Lucretia Dickson..... 1,005 00

Clarville Circuit—By Rev J A Clement; Clarville $455 65; Marshal $5; Smyrna $5; Antoney's Ch 41 50; Yoe 70; Vilula $120 25; Johnson's $61, to make the following l. ms.: Rev M Scarce, John Reese, W H Mitchell, mrs C Beale, mrs M Raiford, mrs M Screws, mrs E Glenn, mrs M Richardson, A Starke, mrs J E Glenn, mrs F Jordan, A S McAlpin, miss S L Criswell, Rev Dr T H Dawson, Rev J Crowell, mrs H Howard, mrs M W Strong, mrs F A Perry, mrs A M Bowman; mrs A Nesbit $10 for Indians, Turner Moreland, Sarah Boykin, Louise E Bass, mrs B Bass, miss C Poole, mrs M E Ware 760 70

LaFayette Circuit—By Rev W B Neal; to make the following l ms: J F Dowdell, J Martin, mrs M A Seale, Rev S W Harris, mrs K Russell, mrs S P Pilley, mrs W B Neal, Rev Mc-Carty Oliver, M Andrews, sr., mrs M Ridgway, Rev W H Neal, T S Rich $25; Rev T M Lynch, mrs A V Lynch $4, China Mission..... 607 55

Hogansville Circuit—By Rev G R Rice, P E—to make the following l. ms., Rev Wm Rice, mrs Wm Rice, John P Nall, mrs J P Nall, miss M C Nall, mrs M C McGehee, mrs J A Clyne, Mon T M Williams, mrs M A Williams..... 589 10

Columbus Circuit—By Rev E McManus, $496 25 in all, $39 55 of which was stolen. For China $161 80..... 457 00

Montgomery Circuit—By Rev J W Brown: to make the following l. ms., mrs Jane Freeny, E Harris, Catherine Clarke, Vashti Clements, Frances Lide, Martha A Noble, Rev J W Brown, mrs M S Brown..... 221 00

Gainesville Circuit—By Rev J W Ellis, jr.: Collections..... 308 50

Summerfield Circuit—By Rev E B Lockley: to make the following l. ms., Rev J J Hutchinson, Rev E B Lockley, mrs Jones of Galveston, Texas, $30 for California; $10 by Rev A H Mitchell, D D..... 263 50

Prairie Hill Circuit—By Rev W Weir $212 15; by G Blackford, former Treasurer: J H Thompson $30..... 242 15

Cherokee Circuit—By Rev Jesse Ellis—to make the following l. ms.: Rev John Bolding, Rev J West, mrs S Wills; collected at Ebenezer C. C. $53; at Rocky Springs C. C. $25 50, to educate a Chinese girl $13; from sundry persons $76 00; additional $2..... 231 50

Jacksonville Circuit—By Rev J W Ellis, Sr—$17 ; 5 for China mission; 5 for do—by J W Ellis, Sr, l. ms.. 229 95

[illegible] By Rev T [illegible] 223 [illegible]

[illegible] By Dennis B Lewis, treasurer, to make [illegible] Bishop Paine, Rev O [illegible] Rev D S Hurt, Rev W [illegible] Rev [illegible] Thompson, W Hilliard.. 200 00

Summerville Circuit—By Rev. W Ira Powers—to make for California mission, and to make the following l. ms.: Rev E Calaway, B Myers, Rev W J Powers, Rev John E Busby..... 180 00

Harpersville Circuit—By Rev J G Rush—to make the following l. ms.: Rev J Barker, Rev W Horton, Rev J Collins, Rev J G Rush, mrs A Simpson, miss M A Curtis..... 170 00

Cedar Creek Circuit—By Rev T Burpo—$13 50 for California, by mrs C Lee—Sam..... 163 75

Dalyton Circuit—By Rev D Stewart—$20 for California from J H H Miller, to make 1 m. Weldon Summers Miller..... 137 50

Carrollton Circuit—By Rev R H Rousseau..... 163 55

Fortland Circuit—By Rev J E Massey: Pine Grove $45 50; Ebenezer 47 45; Trinity 20, to make l. ms Miss Watson, miles E H Ellis, mrs E C Clement, Rev J E Newman, mrs J E Newman..... 133 10

Jacksonville Circuit—By Rev C M McLeod—$20 of which to make J F Grant l. m..... 113 10

Cahawba Circuit—By Rev T J Campbell—$20 ; Hope to make mrs Willie Creagh l. m..... 100 00

Tuskegee Circuit—By Rev R W Spence—$20 of which to make Rev J Otis l. m..... 100 00

Cusseta Circuit—By Rev E E Dickinson—$20 of which to make W M Garrett l. m..... 92 60

Talladega Circuit—By Rev W M McDonald—$20 to make mrs S Grant l. m.; by Rev J W Speer $66..... 86 00

Marengo Circuit—By Rev D Dodson—$5 from mrs A Dodson, dying gift of her husband; $5 for China..... 83 90

Union Circuit—By Rev J C Huckabee—Part to make l. ms. E Williams and D Hudson..... 83 40

Erie Circuit—By Rev J W Lacey—to make l. ms. M Thompson, miss M Watkins, mrs L Melton, mrs D Wright..... 80 55

Suggsville Circuit—By Rev J B Kabb..... 80 00

Greene Circuit—By Rev T W Manning..... 70 00

Easton Circuit—By Rev J Williamson..... 66 00

Havana Circuit—By Rev E V Levert—$145 from children and 5 from colored people at Mc Mennis, for Liberia mission..... 63 00

Lower Peach Tree Circuit—By Rev T G Armstrong..... 62 90

Pleasant Hill Circuit—By Rev L M Wilson... 61 50

New Lexington Circuit—By Rev A J Coleman 50 00

Blountsville Circuit—By Rev J D Worrell..... 45 00

Cedar Bluff Circuit—By Rev J T Curry..... 33 05

Jackson Circuit—By Rev J D Saunders—$20 Mrs M Speer to make the son of W Speer..... 30 10

Buttahatchie Circuit—By Rev C Strider.....	24 05
Mt Pleasant Circuit—By Rev W N Peavy....	24 45
Lauderdale Circuit—By Rev R S Finley.....	12 30
Lebanon Circuit—By Rev R S Kabb.....	11 10
New Wakefield Circuit—By Rev J M Baker..	11 00
Buckatunna Circuit—By Rev A McBride....	10 75
Pascagoula Circuit—By Rev Jeff Bond.....	10 00
Troy Circuit—By Rev J F Roper.....	10 00
Jones Valley Circuit—By Rev J F Roper.....	9 60
Geneva Circuit—By Rev T H Ollmore.....	8 70
Monterville Circuit—By Rev A S Dickinson—for California mission.....	7 70
Centre Circuit—By Rev W Monk.....	7 10
Big Sandy Circuit—By Rev W Vaughan, jr.	6 75
Daderille Circuit—By Rev J A McCutchen...	6 55
Butler (White Mission)—By Rev T Killough; from mrs Carleton and son for California mission.....	6 00
Milton Circuit—By Rev Z Dowling.....	5 45
Mt Zion Circuit—By Rev G W Tucker.....	5 00
Randolph Circuit—By Rev W R Rounsaval..	3 15
Greenville Circuit—By Rev Asa Sklaner.....	3 00

FROM STATIONS.

Auburn—By Rev C D Oliver—to make the following l. ms.: Lucy Hill, mrs F F Tarver, mrs A Hardin, mrs M H Dillard, mrs F Davis, T Clower, J W Kidd $20, to make his daughter l. m.; Mary E Wynn, mrs M Ogletree, mrs F Harper, mrs F Turner, mrs Margaret Perry, mrs E Clower, T Wingate, Rev C D Oliver, mrs L A Oliver, mrs N J Carleton, Rev C D Oliver and Rev G R Blue..... 480 00

Montgomery—By Rev J T Heard—to make the following l. ms.: Col Jack Thorington, wife and four sons: J N Wilkinson, J Nickles, mrs E A Holt, Rev J J Hutchinson, Rev J T Heard, Rev O R Blue, mrs H W Hilliard, mrs A Williams, N M Gilmore, miss A Crommelin, $50 for California, 11 from colored people for colored mission, Alabama, Wilkinson's Missionary Box 1 ..... 471 85

Columbus—By Rev P P Neely—Female Missionary Society $322 25; Dr C W Malone 32 50; Sabbath school 50 10; Colored Missionary Society 33..... 437 85

Marion—By Rev E J Hamilt—to make the following l. ms.: J K Poole, mrs R Poole, E P King, mrs M King, N King, mrs R King, W A Hines, mrs M J Bryant, Rev J K Armstrong and wife, Master Howard Hamil..... 401 20

Tuscaloosa—By Rev D W Pollock—to make the following l. ms.: Dr S K Jennings, W A Battle, Hon J J Ormond, miss H Scott, the Chair, miss C H Fitts, miss M E Ormond, master Isaac Boring, mrs K E Billingslea, miss V. Owen, mrs J J Ormond, mother Garland, miss M W Collier, Rev D W Pollock, E B Vaughan, miss M A B Scott..... 400 00

Franklin Street, Mobile—By Rev J Hamilton—from Sabbath School Missionary Society, ½ for D W Lewis; ½ for Chinese mission, to educate Chinese Children under Dr Taylor..... 400 00

Greensboro—By Rev A H Powell—to make the following l. ms.: miss L Drake, Rev J Duboise, mrs A W Powell, Rev A J Witherspoon, Rev A H Powell, Rev G Garrett, Mrs L Duboise, Dr D Eddins, Rev E V Levert, mrs A H Christian.. 343 00

Tuskegee—By Rev T J Koger—James Nicholson $100; collections to make l. ms., Capt C G Rush, mrs C G Rush, Rev G R Blue, Rev T J Koger and mrs E J Koger..... 210 45

Dayton—By Rev W M Loveladay—to make the following l. ms.: mrs M A Loveladay, Rev W M Loveladay, by colored people, mrs M Foster, mrs W B Coleman..... 200 00

Camden and Tait's Chapel—By Rev J S Hughes—$50 from Capt Tait for California, 5 from P Sterns for China mission..... 154 05

Eufaula—By Rev C C Gillespie—to make the following l. ms.: Rev G W Price, Rev G W Fournell, Rev C C Gillespie..... 130 00

Livingston—By Rev V L Hopkins—to make the following l. ms.: mrs E Adams, mrs L Uzlek, P C Nash, Rev J D Fisher, Rev V L Hopkins, by ladies, Collins, a servant of Hon Samuel Inge, by the colored people..... 120 00

Demopolis—By Rev J D Fisher—to make l. ms. mrs E Boniot, mrs F B Wilcox..... 111 25

Catawba—By Rev J A Heard—to make l. ms., J Gwin, mrs J Gwin, mrs C Hoot, mrs L Wood, master Franklin C Heard..... 110 00

Wetumpka—By Rev J Barker..... 100 00

Prattville—By Rev J A Spence..... 97 00

Pickensville and Carrollton—By Rev W Murrah..... 93 00

Eutaw—By Rev T H Foster—to make l. ms, Rev G Shaeffer, Rev T H Foster, mrs M Jane Foster..... 78 00

Selma—By Rev J L Cotton..... 56 80

St Francis Street, Mobile—By Rev W H Milburn—from the ladies..... 35 00

Newborn and Oak Grove—By Rev G L Patton 35 00

Tuskaloosa and West Ward—By Rev T P Crymes..... 20 00

Woodville—By Rev W W Thomas $20 55 from colored people for colored mission and collections..... 20 70

Pensacola and Navy Yard—By Rev W K Norton..... 8 40

Marianna—By Rev S C Capers..... 10

LEGACY.

Balance from estate of miss Angelina W Smith, of Lowndes county, Alabama, by Rev O K Blue..... 400 00

OTHER SOURCES.

Annual subscriptions..... 99 00
Rev W K Morton's annual donation..... 5 00
Students of Centenary Institute, by Rev A H Mitchell..... 4 05
Prof Tutwiler, on proposition to raise $1000 for California Missionaries..... 100 00
Colored people of Mobile, Rev J Hamilton... 40 00
Andrews at St Francis street, Mobile, to make 1 ms Rev O R Blue and lady, Rev D B Layne, E B Lockley, W H Milburn, E Hearn, mrs E Hearn, Rev S Armstrong, Bishop Andrews, mrs Milburn..... 309 00
Anniversary at Franklin Street, to make l ms Rev D H Layne, E B Lockley, W M Wightman, M Wadsworth and, J Hamilton—in connection with the Female Missionary Society of that station, who had deferred their annual meeting to this occasion, and by whom the larger portion of this amount was raised..... 400 00
Mrs Mary Holcombe paid Rev J S Hughes, to make self l m..... 20 00
John Wesley Leech, a little boy, paid George Shaeffer, former Treasurer..... 10
Avails of Jewelry from DeKalb and Summerfield circuits..... 1 75

$21,286 65

RECAPITULATION.

From Circuits.....	$16,853 35
From Stations.....	4,585 40
Legacy and other sources.....	1,028 90
From amounts reported by Missionaries, received by them during the year, on their fields of labor.....	3,441 25
	$25,829 90
Premium on draft.....	8 71
	$25,831 61

CR.

Jan. 1852.—By cash paid on Bishop Andrew's draft in favor of Rev B Armstrong, Geo Shaeffer, G Garrett, W H McDaniel, E Hearn, J T Heard, L H McDonald and T J Koger for missions in Eufaula, Columbus, Montgomery, Talladega, Mobile, Demopolis, Blountsville and Tuscaloosa, Districts, Alabama Conference..... $4,959 00

Jan. 1852.—By cash in favor of D B Layne and EB Lockey for California mission.. 2,000 00

By cash paid H T Curd, Treasurer miss soc M E C S..... 12,249 00
" E W Sehon, Secretary 2,696 00

By discount on uncurrent money 27.17, counterfeit 73..... 100 17

By freight on box certificates 5, pocket and blank books 3.50..... 8 50

By forwarded to Geo Lane, Treasurer of the Miss Soc M E C for Liberia Mission, contributed by colored people of Mount Hermon, Harrison, &c..... 6 80

By bill of exchange in favor of H Curd, Treasurer, &c, Louisville, Ky..... 373 71

By amount reported from Missions 3,441 25

$25,831 61

Mobile, January.

NOTE.—There is a wide difference in the manner of reporting missionary money. Some present minute details of all moneys, where, when, by whom and for what purpose paid. One brother gives me three blank books, containing almost as much matter as this report, and desires their publication. Another furnishes only the sum total—no item of interest, other wise. So that I have been compelled to abridge and select, that this report, already too long, might not reach such an unwieldly length as to frighten both editors and readers. T. J. K.

American Bible Society.

The Managers held their monthly meeting on the 4th ult. The meeting was unusually full and interesting. Twelve new societies were recognized as auxiliaries, most of them in the Southern and Western States. Letters were read from Texas; Hayti; from Dr. E. Robinson, London; from Paris, Smyrna, and China. Grants of the Scriptures were made on application to various places, as usual, both at home and abroad.

A large portion of the session was devoted to the subject of the new Bible House—its dimensions, ultimate arrangements, mode of payment, etc. Full and lucid plans were submitted, and ample explanations made by the building committee. The result was a great harmony of views in the Board; a purpose to proceed at once with the building; to keep a distinct account of funds thus used, with the assurance that they should have no connection with the ordinary remittances of auxiliaries and members.

The receipts of the last month were $23,200 62; the number of Bibles and Testaments issued, 30,916.

The Bible, with the corrections of the "committee on versions," has been stereotyped, and will be ready for delivery in May, at the 36th anniversary of the Society. [Bib. Soc. Record.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 3.

Death of Young Men.

That most mysterious Providence concerned in the death of young men may not be fathomed by us. It however forcibly suggests lessons for the conduct of the living; for men may learn their duty from God's ways, though they may never learn His reasons for them.

Most mysterious we have put it. What is more nthwart human hopes, or irreconcilable to human calculations, than such an ovent! For the old to die is, after the common phrase, "in the course of nature." Their mission is fulfilled. The middle aged die and make a great and painful void by their death. But they have had time to do something, and they have had opportunity, and they have not lived in vain. They acted a few scenes on the stage of life—perhaps an eventful, though brief part. Their mission to the world has not wholly failed. In very early age death inflicts bereavement, but not calamity, upon those who live to mourn. There are solacing thoughts in the certainty of infant salvation, and in the "evil to come" that has been escaped. Life hangs by a frail tenure these first years. A thousand casualties threaten in this tender epoch, and hopes that would be cherished are held in check by these well known contingencies. But when the object of love and solicitude has matured into a support; when the flower, that could not at any time have been plucked without a pang, is now the staff for old age to lean on; when all that has been professedly done in life is a preparation, perhaps todious, costly preparation to live—*then to die!* Parents and friends have need to pray for resignation to His will, and to dwell much on this blessed truth, that God is "too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

Besides the testimony of this week's obituary column, we have before recorded, in a brief career of journalism, the death of several young men—promising young men—young men who seemed, in some cases, to be indispensable to others' joy and comfort—young men who had lively hopes, and of whom there were large expectations—young men who had prepared themselves for life by laborious discipline of mind and body: they were stepping forth upon the arena, with no mean purpose, but with noble resolves; the World and the Church needed them much, and hailed their coming; they were just from the College with its fresh honors, just from the University equipped for the war—AND THEY DIED. The bough is broken under the burden of unripe fruit. Alas for those hopes, that rest on the fairest things below the sky! Man, at his best estate, is altogether vanity. Such sad dispensations are suggestive of admonitione:

1. *Prepare to live:* These providences are unwarrantably used if they lead any to spare themselves the pains of discipline and the expense of acquiring thorough fitness for some useful department of life's labor. It is not allowable to reason thus: "Why all this weariness and self-denial in mastering a trade, in learning a profession, when my days may end with my education! I may die as others have done, just as I get ready to live. Then all this study, this painstaking preparation will go for nothing." Surely man should be ready to die. *He should not be less ready to live.* A sudden death and a long life should both be provided for. God makes both these provisions man's duty by keeping him in ignorance of both these issues. Mortality will not excuse the sluggard's sin. A woful improvidence has he been guilty of who finds his days stretching beyond his employment; who has not work enough laid out to occupy his time; to whom long life would be a calamity and responsible position a curse, because he is unfit for their requirements. The chances of *not* seeing to-morrow have been so nicely calculated, that if it come he will have lived a day too long.

Two parents were not agreed as to correcting their interesting, but disobedient little child. The one fondly remonstrated—"If we punish it and *it dies*, the recollection will be so afflicting." The other replied—"We will raise our child *to live*. If God wills that it should die, be it so. We may be resigned to that."

And should a young man upon the threshhold of busy life, all eager and ready to bear his noble part, a polished shaft just launched forth, be cut down and be laid in the grave as he is about to devote, as an offering to God, his well furnished and vigorous and expanded mind and soul, may we not expect God's merciful economy here to interpose its reward upon the terms—"If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." And so a noble purpose is accepted for a noble life.

2. *Begin to live early:* Do not pitch designs for usefulness too far forward. The shadow of death often falls with sharp outline upon all human projects, and you may lament—"My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart." One does not attain to ability for all kinds of usefulness as he does to the rights of legal majority, at a given date. There are many tasks his shoulders can bear who is not yet a man in stature. Responsibility comes on gradually. Little things may be achieved while preparing for great achievements. This previous exercise is itself the best preparation, the most natural development of power. The too common opinion that young men are to be considered drones till they have "finished their education," will send many of them out of the world, having accomplished nothing. They will have made no mark; nothing of theirs shall live after them. Not so with these who begin to practice as soon as they begin to learn. Even while under tuition, there are whole classes of mankind below their attainments whom they can teach. There are thousand things, level with every grade of capacity, the willing hand can find to do. The world is largely debtor to influence exerted and to works wrought by apprentices, and juniors, and minors, and undergraduates. There are who have done a good life's work in getting ready to live. They began to live early. Let death come to such soon or late. They can not live in vain.

TREASURER'S REPEAT.—Several communications of interest have been laid over to make room for the Report of the Treasurer of Alabama Conference. It, however, is a very *interesting* document; not very fresh it may be. We had not published it before, supposing its publication in the Conference paper superseded by the Conference Minutes. But, upon request of many members it is now given, as the Minutes may be slow in getting into general circulation. Here; see the grains that made up the wonderful *pile;* the rills that swelled into the larger stream; the gatherings here and there and every where which made up the heaviest Missionary collection ever made by any Annual Conference. May the next year's report overtop this!

Bishop Doane and his Convention.

THE CHURCH WAR.—The war in the Episcopal Church at the North is assuming a threatening aspect, and the charges against Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, are of a heavy and serious nature. There are nineteen specific charges of most all sorts and sizes. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretences—of inducing persons to endorse notes for him of large amounts, pretending that they were to renew notes which they had already endorsed—that he used the funds of the Diocese in the amount of several thousand dollars—that he swore falsely as to the list of his creditors and the amounts due them—that he has ground the face of the poor, and oppressed the hireling in his wages—that he borrowed several thousand dollars from different ladies in his Diocese which he never paid, and which he knew at the time he could not pay—that he represented his indebtedness at $70,000, when it was actually over $250,000—that when he was actually bankrupt he lived and continues to live in a style of extravagance, etc., etc. A convention has been held, and things appear to have been somewhat smoothed over for the present, but "three Bishops," who have for the nonce been defeated, are said to have some extensive thunder in preparation, which at no distant day they will launch at the head of Bishop Doane. [Exchange paper.

The special Convention called by Bishop Doane, of the New Jersey Diocese, to review the action of the Bishops of Ohio, Virginia and Maine, in reference to charges against himself, met on the 17th ult., in Burlington, in his own Diocese. He had previously issued a protest and appeal against the action of the three assailing Bishops, in which he pronounced their conduct not only unbrotherly and unkind, but "inhuman." The sessions were opened by a sermon from the Bishop, and the administration of the communion. His address occupied more than an hour in the delivery, in which he stated the circumstances under which he exercised his privilege of calling a special Convention; a privilege that had not been asserted for twenty years before. He denies the right of his brother Bishops to take any action whatever in his case, as it had already been disposed of by his Convention. The special Convention seemed to sustain the Bishop. According to the reports of the daily papers, the legal gentleman who led the party which is for investigating the Bishop's affairs was laughed at, whilst the eloquent speeches in defence of the diocesan were received with applause.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted. The first resolution approved the protest of the Bishop, and affirmed that the conduct of the three Bishops was unwarranted by any canon, custom, or usage of the Church. The second was a resolution of unshaken confidence in the Bishop, in the integrity of his character and purity of his intentions. After several efforts to substitute and to amend, with the widest latitude for debate, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of clergy 25 to 2, and laity 25 to 9. After this emphatic vote, and the singing of the "*Gloria in Excelsis*," the Convention adjourned at 11½ at night. The result is looked on as triumphant for the Bishop. But matters will not be allowed to rest here.

THE BIBLE BETTER THAN PISTOLS.—Rev. Mr. Washburn, Agent for the A. B. Society, in his last report, relates the following fact: "One donor, who is a stranger to the hope of the Gospel, told me that he had resolved to aid in giving the Bible to the world, as long as he had the means to do so. He thought it indispensable to the security of property and the rights of man. He said he once heard an irreligious and profane man, whose business required him to be often among strangers, say 'that he always carried his pistols with him, and usually laid them under his pillow at night; but *when he saw a Bible in the house*, that had the appearance of being *well used*, he *never took his pistols from his valise*.'"

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST IN N. YORK.—Mr. Richard Leaycraft, a member of the Duane Street Church, died on Tuesday, 16th ult., in the ninety-first year of his age. He was one of the few who worshipped in the "Old Sail Loft" (which is yet standing) in Horse and Cart street, (now William street) the first place opened for public preaching by the followers of John Wesley in America.

Rev. B. H. Russell, of the St. Louis Conference, was on the 25th ult., in St. Louis, making preparations to go as a missionary to California, under the appointment of Bishop Paine, as one of the "twenty."

A CHRISTIAN CHINESE EMPEROR.—The Bengal Hurkaru states that Tien Tun, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutslaff.

Literary Notices.

The Messrs. Carter, whose publishing house, 285 Broadway, New York, teems with new and valuable books, have laid the following upon our table; which are on sale by J. Ball.

CHARITY AND ITS FRUITS: or Christian Love, as manifested in the heart and life. By Jonathan Edwards. 1852: 16mo., 530 pp.

It will strike readers as remarkable that this work of the famous Edwards should now be published from the original MS., *for the first time.* These lectures were delivered in 1738. They are eminently practical, and like all their author ever wrote, able. The subject is thoroughly analysed and discussed.

THE FOLDEN LAMB, or Memorials of an Infant Son. By His Mother. 1852: 16mo., pp. 257.

A neat little book, full of tenderness, and as one may readily imagine, full of allowable excesses of admiration. Little Harry died; "The lamb was folded in the Saviour's bosom" before he was four years old, having given many marks of the Holy Spirit's regenerating influence. Parents can not peruse the volume without much delightful sympathy, and they will be led by it to an *earlier* attention to the spiritual culture of children.

DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS; being original readings for a year, on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Antiquity, Theology, etc. By J. Kitto, D. D. 1852: 12mo., pp. 418.

This is the first volume in what the author calls his EVENING SERIES, or the fifth in his entire series of Daily Bible Illustrations. It is devoted to the Book of Job, and other POETICAL books of the Bible—Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Songs. Few living men have done as much for Biblical criticism as Kitto, and the results of some of his most valuable researches, especially in the department of antiquity, are furnished here. Every student of the Poetical Books will highly appreciate them.

FRANK NETHERTON, or the Talisman. 1852: 16mo., pp. 201.

A book for young people that they will not have to be paid to read; and yet they will be *well* paid for reading it.

MAN—HIS RELIGION AND HIS WORLD. By Rev. H. Bonar. 1851: 18mo., pp. 239.

A very subtle and searching exposure of the various shapes and phases of formalism and nominalism in religion. The style is earnest and pointed. It will often bring to mind, "Are there *few* that be saved!" Decided Calvinism pervades the book, but the doctrinal peculiarity is not so marked as the practical. The second hand and second rate religion; the unhealthy and uncertain religion; the labors of man to solace himself with a religion below what God has provided and therefore required—these are brought out with awakening force and fidelity.

SONGS IN THE HOUSE OF MY PILGRIMAGE; selected and arranged by a Lady. 1852: 16mo., pp. 316.

A collection of sacred poetry, much of which is familiar. A song for every day in the year, appropriately headed with a verse of Scripture, of a pleasingly mournful air. The volume is neatness itself, and affectionately inscribed to the bereaved, the sorrowful and the heavy laden.

ROGER MILLER, or Heroism in Humble Life. 1852: 18mo., pp. 185.

An encouraging and suggestive narrative, bringing to view much that is noble in life, but lacks the world's *imprimatur* of greatness. A blessing follows the circulation of such books. Plain, diligent goodness is cheered on. The cause of philanthropy is greatly benefited by such an acknowledgment of an ostentatious worth.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. January, 1852: American republication. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

The present is an unusually interesting number of this Foreign Quarterly, indicating the course of the new conductors into whose hands it has passed, who represent, in philosophy, skepticism; in theology, rationalism; in religion, latitudinarianism; in politics, liberalism.

CONTENTS.

1. Representive Reform.
2. Shell Fish; their Ways and Works.
3. The Relation between Employers and Employed.
4. Mary Stuart.
5. Latest Continental Theory of Legislation.
6. Julia Von Krudener, as Coquette and Mystic.
7. The Ethics of Christendom.
8. Political Questions and Parties in France.
4. Contemporary Literature of England.
10. Retrospective Survey of American Literature.
11. Contemporary Literature of America.
12. Contemporary Literature of Germany.
13. Contemporary Literature of France.

The tenth article is a racy, but partial, summary of the evidences and results of intellectual activity in the United States. An extract from it will be acceptable. The reviewer, after stating that "In no other department is American literature so rich as in that of theology and religion," and giving a list of eminent living names, Beecher, Burues, Sears, McClintock, etc., adds:

"In this list it will be observed that we have mentioned no member of the Episcopal Church; and it is remarkable that the American branch of the English Establishment has never furnished a man of first-rate abilities, or one whose writings have in them the elements of enduring life. Bishop White did not lack much of being an exception; he certainly was in all respects a most respectable person; but his distinction was rather in affairs than in authorship. The late Dr. Jarvis was learned in ecclesiastical history; the two Bishops Onderdonk (one of whom was deposed and the other suspended a few years ago for licentiousness) are clever men. Dr. Seabury is a sharp, but not a strong dialectician; Bishops M'Ilvaine, Potter, and Hopkins, are industrious and sensible divines; Bishop Doane, Bishop Bargess, Dr. Hawks, (one of the most impressively brilliant and graceful of modern pulpit orators) Dr. Hooker, and some others, are men of decided talents; but we do not find among them all any one to be compared with a dozen in the Presbyterian Church; to Dr. Williams in the Baptist, or Andrews Norton in the Unitarian denomination. The dearth of eminent capacities is still more noticeable among the Roman Catholics. Archbishop Hughes, (an Irishman by birth) is a noisy, impudent, and superficial, but tolerably shrewd, demagogue: Dr. Ryder's claims to distinction rest on a few discourses, in which he denies that Lord Bacon was "in any sense a great man;" sneers at the inductive method as ridiculous, and asserts that "the church" was never unfriendly to the march of science or the freedom of thought; and Bishop Kendrick, though he has filled several cumbrous octavos with decent Latin, has done nothing to preserve his name, except in the lists of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Brownson, whom we have mentioned elsewhere, is but a spendid specimen of the theological Swiss guard."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Progress and Anti-Progress.

An editor of one of our Church papers, writing upon the "Philadelphia movement," expresses himself as follows: "If, however, any radical demonstration should be made in the South, we have no doubt that it will originate with some restless and ambitious preacher, and not among the members." Now, without stopping to remark upon the taste or propriety of using the term "radical" in this connection, which is more *ad captandum*, and serves only to show the writer's destitution of argument, we would ask is it quite respectful, under all the circumstances, for this writer thus to launch forth his censures.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...logically and necessarily follow. It is the embodiment of doctrinal liberty and independence, where "every one hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an interpretation." What wonder that in such an element of liberty a master mind should sometimes shake off the trammels of creeds? What wonder that genius should shed its sanctity and its orthodoxy, and indulge in the wildest heretical pranks!

If this is the lesson taught us by that religious anomaly of your city, the "First Congregational Church," it may be turned to some account after all, and your readers may be made wiser by thinking about it. It should lead them to cherish the connectional principle of the Church, and to regard as her enemies those who would sever a single fibre of the tie which makes her one.

Since my last communication, our river has filled its banks, and a large commerce, with its din and bustle and buoyancy, moves in our streets and throngs the levee.

March 24. WOODSMAN.

[Special Correspondence of Advocate.]

Note from "X. Y."

LONDON, Feb. 26, 1852.

I drop a few lines just by way of Postscript to my last.

Since that letter was dispatched, the Russell ministry has been unexpectedly upset by a side wind. It is not to be believed that Lord Palmerston had any idea what was likely to be the effect of his amendment on Friday last; as else, I feel sure, he would never have proposed it.

It is generally supposed that the late Premier was glad to accept the first fair opportunity of resigning. The imminent debates on the new Reform Bill and on the Kaffir question, might have driven him out at a disadvantage. As it is, leaving office on a mere question of administrative detail, he still remains in Parliament as the unrumpished champion and representative of free trade and safe progressive reform.

By his resignation Methodism has lost the aid of a ministry ever ready to listen to its representations, and to afford every possible constitutional help to its educational and missionary efforts.

Lord Derby's ministry is, with scarcely an exception besides the Premier himself and Mr. D'Israeli, what the Chronicle has called it—a ministry of "ignotabilities"—and as to D'Israeli, putting him to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, is very much like putting Professor Longfellow to the office of managing a railway or a joint stock bank. Mr. Walpole (Home Secretary) has ability, though not experience. For the rest, they are country gentlemen and Justices of the Peace. And such a ministry enters office not on a popular party cry, but as pledged to unpopular political and fiscal retrogression. X. Y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

St. Paul in Rome.

The late lamented Cook, well known in New Orleans, informed me, some years since, that he believed he had seen and been in the rooms occupied by St. Paul the two years spoken of in Acts 28:30. He stated that they are at present fourteen feet below the surface of the ground; this being occasioned by the accumulation of rubbish in the street, through eighteen centuries. The apartments consist of a suit of rooms some sixteen feet square, communicating with each other by a door through the partition, near the corner of the rooms. They are paved with marble, or a species of flagstone. Mr. Cook was of the opinion, from all he could learn from conversing with the people of Rome, during the two or three years he spent there, that there was a uniform tradition and universal belief among them, in favor of these being the identical rooms rented by the apostle; and when I expressed a doubt upon the subject, he replied by reasoning as follows, which has its force: He said that 2000 years hence Mount Vernon would be as well known to Americans as the burial place of Washington as it is to the men of this day, and that the residence of St. Paul in Rome, under the circumstances, was an event of as great interest to the persecuted and unsettled believers of that city as the deeds and patriotism of Washington are to the people of this country, and the location of the residence of the one would be as likely to be kept in remembrance as the burial place of the other. H.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—In Autaugaville, Ala., 15th ultimo, JACOB STOUDENMIRE, Jr., in the 18th year of his age. He was a youth of a good mind, and having been raised by pious parents was somewhat remarkable for his amiability, devotedness to his parents, and for his correct moral deportment. His relatives and friends doubt not that he had for some time lived in the enjoyment of religion. He had been afflicted long and severely, but bore it all with Christian resignation. His death-bed scene was one of profound interest. When life was sinking apace, and death was in full view, he called his parents to his bedside, and after assuring them of his readiness to die, urged them by many considerations, as he did the whole family, to meet him in heaven. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. May this dispensation of Providence be sanctified to the bereaved family and friends. S.

March, 1852.

DIED—On the 17th March, in Chambers county, Ala., AUGUSTUS ADKINS, in his 19th year, the youngest son of William and Susan Adkins, and the strongest pillar on earth left for them to lean upon in old age and affliction. He joined the M. E. Church about the 7th of September last, when he gave the liveliest testimony of his acceptance with God through the blood of Christ. He lived an acceptable member up to the hour of his death, and in that moment he gave the brightest evidence of his reception into the kingdom of glory; and so he died. His funeral services were attended to by the writer. He has left a large train of connections to mourn their loss. A. B. CAMP.

Texas papers please copy.

Advocate Office, March 27.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Rev T W Brown: n s Stephen Pipes, Knoxville, Miss., Less $2 50.

By Rev E W Yancey: Rev U Whalley, White Sulphur Springs, La., Less $2 50.

By Rev R J Hargis: n s Peter Welch, Houma, La., Less $2 50.

By Rev R Tribpett: n s James Woodburn, Prairie Mer Rouge, La.; n s A R Ross, Prairie Mer Rouge, La.; n s Noah Ford, De Glaize, La.; n s Wm McFee, Bastrop, La., Less $2 50.....$ 7 50

By Rev W S Miller: n s Rev Wm Barrow, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thos Lowry, Lockland, Ala. On act $2 50. 7 50

By Lloyd & Frierson: n s W W Young, Lisbon, Ark. 2 50

By Rev W Murrah: n s Mrs E Bonner; n s Jno E Sherrod, Pickensville, Ala.....5 00

By Rev W E Holliday: n s Rev R Tarrant, Oregon; n s Stephen Hodges, Jonesborough; n s R R Patten, n s W M Bagley, Elyton, Ala., Less $10.

By Rev F M Ferguson: n s A W DeBardeleben, Cobb Springs, Ala., Less $4 50.....

By Post-Master: John H Kimbrough, Pine Hill, Ala 2 50

By Rev G W Morris: n s J H Flowers, Maleady, Mi. 2 50

Rev J J Robertson, Fayette, Mi..... 2 50

By Rev P H Dieffenwierth: n s Harriet M Overton; n s J H Olcott; H W Laney, Alexandria, La., Less $7 50.....

By Miss E C Waddill, for two brothers.....5 00

By J S McCarver: n s L B Stroop, Fountain Hill, Ark., Less $2 50.....

By Rev A H Powell: n s G A Ryon; n s Mrs A C Shelton; Thos Johnston; S Chadwick; P Myers; B H Palmer, for self, and for n s Miss M Palmer, and for n s H L Palmer, Greensboro, Ala.....21 00

☞ What P O, the two last to be sent to?

By Rev T B Patton: L Q C DeYampert; W S Horton, Marion, Ala.....5 00

By Rev R W Spence: W H Foster, Hopewell; H Crawford, Dubin; Rev W Harris, Jena; J C Bizzell, Eutaw, Ala.....10 00

By Rev J S Hughes: n s W H Howe; n s Geo Hilliard; A Burdin; A Holt; Auburn, Ala., Less $10.

By Rev A McElyde: R Spencer, Demopolis, Ala. On act.....2 50

Rev W H Crenshaw, on act.....5 00

N S J M Wascom, Jefferson, Texas.....2 50

By Post-Master: n s Daniel Moore, Mt Hilliard, Ala., Less 50c.....

By Rev W H Barton: n s W S Townsend, Clinton, La., Less $2 50.....2 00

APRIL 3.

By Rev W E Holliday: n s C S Palmer, jr., Village Springs, Ala., Less $2 50.....

By Rev J Hamilton: n s Mrs L Perrifoy; R T Cunningham; Dr C W Malone; John Reed, Mobile, Ala.....

By Rev E J Hamill: n s Mrs A K Jemison, Kelly Springs, Ala., to March, 1854.....10 00

By E Mount: W L Chew; Mrs S R Grayson, Vazoo, Miss.....5 00

By H Buck & Co.: n s Mrs W W Watson, Rodney, Miss.....5 00

By Rev H A Morse: n s Dr J H Chevis, Perry's Bridge, La., Less $2 50.....2 50

By Rev J W Shores: n s F F Buford, Collirene, Ala. n s L Grambling, Bragg's Store, Less $5.....

By Rev E A Woodwyn: n s J R Craighead, Plaquemine, La., Less $2 50.....

By Post-Master: n s W T Chaney, Jefferson, Ala., Less 50c.....2 00

By Rev E V Levert: Isaiah Shaw, Doligee, Ala....2 50

Jas. Wills, Enfaw, Ala.....2 50

N S H T Curd, Louisville, Ky.....2 50

Rev A M Box, on act.....2 50

L C Garland, Tuscaloosa.....2 50

J H Brown, Rossier Pt., La.....2 50

D Bleeden, Columbus, Mi.....2 50

Rev E W Griswold, on act.....5 00

By Rev W Moores: A Godbold, Leak's Shore; J Meador, Mt Meridith, Ark.....5 00

By Rev R Trippett: n s Mrs E S Collier, R M Beauchamp, Hamilton, La.; R Tucns, Bastrop, La., Less $7 50.....

By Rev A H Camp: balance for self.....50

N S W W Palmer, Milltown, Ala.....2 50

By Rev D S Goodloe: Z M Laurence, Livingston, Miss.....2 00

By Rev Jas Mackenaun: Mrs E A Fall, Greenville, Miss.....2 50

N S Edwin Moody, Jackson, Miss.....2 50

By Rev W Ira Powers: n s S Muncrief, Belmont, Ala., Less $2 50.....

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns of this institution for the week ending with Saturday evening. It is unusually favorable; the number of admissions, deaths, and patients remaining, being considerably smaller than we remember to have noticed during several months past: Admitted 253; died, 28; discharged, 209; remaining, 865.

REFUSAL OF VOTES.—The Sheriff on Saturday finished the recount of the votes, under the mandamus of Judge Buchanan, and made up his return to the Fifth District Court. The votes counted and compared are those of the 4th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 15th precincts. The result has been to slightly increase the majority of the whig candidates, that of Mr. Crossman being 123, instead of 115, as made by the Commissioners.

CUBAN PRISONERS.—The following is a list of the Cuban prisoners who sailed from New York on the 20th ult., in the ship Southerner, for New Orleans. It was forwarded here by them with a request that it should be published to let their friends know of their whereabouts, as they are entirely destitute of money, and in a sad plight in every other particular. They state that Messrs. Cook, McCluskey, R. Sands & Co., Professor Williams, and the Cuban refugees in New York, contributed to obtain for them a steerage passage in the Southerner, and gave $7 each to those who went the overland route:

List of Returned Cuban Prisoners.

Preston Essex.	Benj. Gilman.	Charles Harrison.
Michael Keenan.	S. Howell Purnell.	John Carter.
Michael L. Herron.	C. J. Dudley.	Peter Lacoste.
Elijah J. Otis.	Dan'l. Dewolf.	James Fildes.
Henry Stannemeyer.	Chas. Haywood.	Patrick Coleman.
Asher I. Phillips.	John Cooper.	Martin Mullen.
Wm. Wilson.	John Seiford.	Michael Steiger.
John Cline.	Isaac Freeborn.	A. R. Ludwig.
Peter D. McMullen.	James M Wilson	George Wilson.
Bandrider Seay.	Louis Nagle.	James Happlin.
Wm. H. McKensey.	Jose Dorad.	Edgar Crissey.
Wm. Cousans.	John Cavenover.	

NEW LINE OF TRADE.—The steamer James L. Day has commenced regular trips between this port and Key West, the first regular communication ever established between these two ports.

MOBILE AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIPS.—It is stated that the Steamship Black Warrior now building at New York, for the New York and Mobile line of steamships, will probably be launched by the 1st of June, and will leave on her first trip about the 1st of August. She is to be commanded by Captain Shufelt, formerly first officer of the Collins steamship Atlantic.

U S BRANCH MINT.—The Treasurer has kindly furnished us with the following statement of deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States at New Orleans, during the month of March, 1852:

DEPOSITS.

Gold, $427,205 21, of which $304,443 56 was California Gold.....	$427,205 21
Silver, $15,156 72, of which $2,561 33, parted from California Gold.....	15,156 72
Total amount of deposits.....	$442,361 93

COINAGE.

44 750 Double Eagles.....	$895,000 00
3,000 Eagles.....	60,000 00
8,000 Half Dollars.....	4,000 00
Total Coinage.....	$959,000 00

NAVIGATION CLOSED.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated the 22d, says that the weather had again become very cold, and that Lake navigation would be closed probably for two weeks longer.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev Dr. Potts, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, died in that city on the 17th inst.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC.—The United States mail steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, left New York for Liverpool on the 20th with fifty-nine passengers and 2,200 in specie. Among the passengers is the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who is to visit Paris for the purpose of collecting additional materials for the history and life of the Emperor Napoleon, in writing which Mr. Abbott has for some time been engaged.

HOMEWARD BOUND EAST INDIA TRADE.—Forty-one ships, says the Traveler, are now on their passage to this port from various ports in the East Indies and Pacific—viz: 26 from Calcutta and China, 7 from Manilla, 4 from Batavia, and 4 from Valparaiso. Most of these vessels are now nearly due.

A POWERFUL COMBINATION.—The Maryland Senate has passed, without amendment, as it came from the House, the bill to unite seven of the Cumberland iron and coal companies under one corporation, with a capital of five millions of dollars, and with power to hold 12,000 acres of land. This concentration of power may for the present be beneficial in developing the wealth of the mineral regions of the State; but it is contended, with good reasons that it will eventually prove detrimental to the interests of the whole State. This extensive monopoly will break up the smaller companies, and at once put an end to competition, which is so necessary to the faithful action of all kinds of business.

RENTS IN CALIFORNIA.—The California papers contain complains of the heavy drains on the public resources, from the enormous rents paid for buildings for the accommodation of courts and public offices. The Common Council of San Francisco, and the Board of Supervisors, severally representing the city and county, have recently rented for the above purposes the whole of the California Exchange, for $3000 a month, and this is said to be a saving of some $1700 to $2000 a month on the rents previously paid.

ADVANCE IN PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—It is stated, that within the last few days, over one thousand lots of ground have been sold at auction in the city of New York, for an aggregate sum of $800,000. The same lots, thirty years ago, cost only $4,400.

TRADE WITH MOROCCO.—The late U. S. Consul to Morocco has published a letter earnestly calling the attention of the people of the United States to the importance of the trade of Morocco, which is very lucrative, and is now all enjoyed by England.

Loss of the Steamship Independence.

SIX LIVES LOST.

We learn from the officers of the Louisiana, that the Independence, in attempting to cross the Malagorda Bar on the morning of the 25th ult., struck and broached to in the breakers, and became unmanageable. Sails were then set, and the engines kept working to force the ship over, but all to no purpose. The entire cargo was then thrown overboard, consisting of assorted merchandise, valued at about $75,000, but the ship still worked to the North of the bay, and brought up in the reef, where she bilged on the 27th at 9 o'clock, A. M., after being ashore for 27 hours. The engines ceased to perform only when the fires were put out by the water. The ship soon broke in two and keeled off shore. The mainmast was then cut away, to keep the ship from keeling, so that the sea could not break over her deck. On the evening of the 27th ult., the officers of the Louisiana, with Capt. Kerr, of the Propeller Rayburn, made an attempt to reach the wreck, but failed. On the 28th they succeeded in reaching her with their boat, and in ten hours landed her passengers and crew, numbering 150 persons. During the whole of the 26th ult., the sea broke completely over her. When the Louisiana left the scene of the disaster, on the evening of the 30th ult., the Independence had sunk to the upper deck. Cargo and vessel a total loss.

Lives Lost.—The following are the names of the persons lost on the 26th ult., by the swamping of a boat, in attempting to leave the wreck: Mrs Minalt and three children, Mrs Lieut Jones, Mr. Hovey, chief mate. The mate was drowned in attempting to save Mrs. Jones.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, Captain Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 30th ult., and our regular exchanges from the interior.

FIRE IN SAN ANTONIO.—On the 8th ult. the residence of Dr. Wright, of San Antonio, was consumed by fire. Loss, $8000.

OVERFLOWS, ETC.—The Galveston News, of the 20th, says:

"The overflow of rivers and creeks is said to be greater throughout the country than has been known for many years. We learn from a gentleman just from a long journey in the interior, that there is but one bridge over any stream he passed, either large or small, that has not been entirely carried away. The gentleman who gives us this information has probably traveled Texas more than any man in it, during the last twenty years, and he assures us that he never before witnessed such an inundation, and never before found the country impassable. Many streams, not exceeding thirty or forty yards from bank to bank, have now to be ferried over for a distance of five or six miles. The heaviest of the rains that have thus deluged the country, fell on Friday, the 19th instant, and were attended with a most violent wind, which blew down fences, carried off the roofs of houses, and did other damage. The crops, near our streams, and within the reach of the overflow, have of course suffered, but to what extent cannot yet be ascertained. In all other parts of the country the crops never looked better than at present."

The same paper says that the steamer Camden arrived after having been detained a considerable length of time in the Brazos by the drift wood. The Camden reports Dr. Munson's plantation completely inundated. A man and his wife were brought down on the Camden who had been driven from their homes by the overflow. A large number of cattle and horses had been drowned by the overflow.

The San Antonio Western Texan of the 18th ult. says the San Antonio river rose rapidly in consequence of the heavy rains, and carried away every thing on its banks. All the bridges were swept away, and an immense amount of damage was done. The San Antonio has not been so high in many years, and it is thought by the Ledger that great damage has been done along its banks.

AID TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Don Juan Maria de Leon, of El Paso, has offered to the Government, in case it will send troops there for protection from the Indians, the premises heretofore occupied as a military post, with one hundred acres of tillable land, rent free for one year. The Government paid for this same property, when occupied by troops, $350 per month. It is said to be well situated, and admirably adapted for a military post.

After the expiration of twelve months he will give them a lease of a site for a post, with one hundred acres of tillable land, upon any of his domain, for twenty years, upon the same terms that similar leases are made in New Mexico—That is, that at the expiration of the twenty years the lands and improvements revert to the lessor. Or, if this does not suit, he will give a lease for a post, parade grounds and a reasonable quantity of tillable land, so long as the Government may wish to occupy it.

TRAIN ARRIVED.—Wm. T. Smith's train of sixteen wagons arrived at San Antonio on the 6th ult., making the trip from El Paso to that place in thirty-five days. Messrs. Archibald and Hall, and several others, arrived with the train, all in good health.

A number of trains are expected to pass through San Antonio this spring, loaded with merchandize for the Chihuahua market. The superior advantages of this route are now fully demonstrated.

THE CROPS.—It is said that the crops in the western part of the State never looked better. Many planters have got through scraping their cotton, and some have corn two feet high. Vegetables are abundant.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An old man named Lowe was thrown from his carriage in New Year's Creek bottom on the 12th ult., and being helpless from the effects of rheumatism, remained there until the creek, which was rising at the time, had sufficiently overflowed the bottom to drown him.

FROST.—The Houston Telegraph says: The frost on the night of the 19th ult. nearly destroyed the cotton on many of the plantations near Richmond. The corn is also cut off in many sections.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that one of the objects of the intended naval expedition to Japan it is understood, is to make a hydrographic survey of the Japanese Islands, together with the Strait of Corea and Sea of Japan, which divide the dominions of the Japanese King from those of the Emperor of China.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NAVY YARD.—The Commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the magnificent Bay of San Francisco was to leave New York in the steamer of Wednesday, the 24th inst. The Board consists of Commodore John D. Sloat—Commander W. S. Stigden, Lieutenant Simon F. Blunt, and W. P. S. Sanger, Esq., Civil Engineer of the Navy Department. Lieutenant D. Ammen accompanies the Board as Secretary, and Passed Midshipman A. C. Jackson as Draughtsman.

THE DAUGHTER OF ROSAS.—In our recent accounts of the defeat of Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, by Gen Urquiza, it was stated that Rosas, with his daughter, Manuelita, had taken refuge on board an English steamer. This lady is the most remarkable woman of her age. She has managed the affairs of the Argentine Confederation for a long time, softening the roughness and cruelty of her father's acts, wherever an opportunity enabled her to do so. A recent private letter from Buenos Ayres thus speaks of her:

"There is one redeeming, purifying spirit about him—his daughter, Manuelita Rosas, a noble, graceful, accomplished, splendid woman. She alone can exercise any soothing influence over the savage ferocity of the father. If as good as she done by the Government, her hand and heart are there; if a life be spared, it is only by her intercession; and, if rumor be true, she has exposed herself to blows, and even death, to save others. The admiration, the homage, the universal deference paid her, even by the bitterest enemies of her father, will be enough to stamp her as no common woman. She receives the legislative bodies, foreign ministers, and almost, if not entirely, the whole diplomacy goes through her hand. She has her clerks and her secretary, and all foreign agents negotiate with her. The co-ordinate branches, if they can be called such, are so called, once or twice a year go out in a body of two or three hundred to pay their respects to her. It is universally conceded that, if her equal be living, she can have no superior."

It is difficult to tell what will be the result of this victory. The motive of Brazil in entering into this war, was to protect her province of Rio Grande. The motives of the Governors of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Paraguay and Curuguay, the allied provinces of the Argentine Confederation, in joining together, was to crush Rosas, in order not to be crushed by him. The sole object of the tragic career of Rosas was to rule over the whole of that section of South America. His determination was to drive the Brazilian empire into a republic, and then annex it to the Confederation. He called it the only blot upon the face of America. While Ocibe was besieging Montevideo, for upwards of nine years, he caused a good deal of trouble in the Rio Grande to put that empire to a vast expense. He would have made serious inroads into that country, if he had not been opposed at Montevideo by England and France. The probability now is that the successful leaders will get into trouble among themselves for ascendancy. Such has always been the case in all parts of South America.

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ REWARDED.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Havana, laden with honors. The Queen gave him six thousand dollars, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of one hundred and ten dollars a month; ten negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain, he was permitted the favor of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—It is known, by documentary evidence, that there were brought to Cuba and sold as slaves as follows: In 1849, arrived twenty vessels with 6575 Africans. In 1850, seven vessels with 2325; and in 1851, seven vessels with 3557. These are matters of documentary evidence. During the same three years, accurate investigation reveals an added number of 4196; and from the brig Hanover, built in New York and delivered in Cuba last summer, 630 slaves were landed in the last week of February at Sierra Morena; and to the eastward of Saguada Grande, by vessels not yet known of 800; making a grand total of 18,223 slaves imported into Cuba during the last three years.

BRITISH WAR AT SEA.—A very important step has been taken by the British Navy to secure a supply of fresh water at sea. A compact distilling apparatus has been adjusted to the caboose, whereby, with the usual, or little more than le usual, expenditure of fuel, a full daily supply of swell, wholesome water, is procured for the ship's company. The British steam-screw sloop Niger, which sailed von England in September last gave striking evidence of its value and of the deserved confidence reposed in this novel arrangement. The Niger carried but a single water tank, of a few hundred gallons capacity, which was re-imbibed daily from the surplus distillation, after meeting all the wants of the entire crew. The plan of this caboose, which cooks water as well as provisions for a cruising ship, has been adopted and applied by a talented engineer (Copeland) to a passenger steamer of the Philadelphia screw-ship line.

THE FISHERIES.—There is still a great excitement in the British Parliament upon the encroachments of American fishermen on the fishing grounds of the North American British provinces. The Americans have nearly driven out British competition and the reason given is that they enjoy from the liberal policy of this Government, a bount equivalent to the salt duty, and, in fact, much more than equivalent to it. Sir Henry Bulwer tendered a negotiation on the subject to this Government, but it was deemed as a more proper subject for legislation.

A LIFE SNAKE EJECTED FROM THE STOMACH.—*Roman Catholic Cruz.*—The Christobal (Mass.) Aurora states that Wm S. Sanford, of Salt city, who has been sick for two years, and was supposed to be in a declining, took some inches medicine which caused him to cough and retch violently, when he threw from his stomach a living snake, about eight inches in length, almost perfectly white, with sharp black eyes. Mr. Sanford drank water from a brook, in Maine, some two years since.

AMERICAN TROUBLE IN EGYPT.—The Allgemeine Zeitung contains a statement, under date of 21st February, from Alexandria in Egypt, to the effect that the American Consul, Gen. Magniey, had pulled down his flag on account of some delay of justice upon the part of the Director of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of War being asked if the United States having vessels of war, replied that he believed they had, at that they would hardly venture so far as Egypt.

A COALITION OF SNAKES.—On Thursday last, near Worcester, Mass., a boring man dug out of a space four and a half feet in diameter, and one and a half feet in depth, two hundred and seven snakes, ranging from four to sixteen inches in length, and embracing all the different species common to the vicinity, except the rattlesnake. When found, most of them were torpid, but soon gave evidence of locomotive power. Sometimes they were found singly, and sometimes in bunches of half a dozen. The black, green, striped, and brown, and the adder, were found in the unsolicitous embraces.

THE U. S. ARMORIES.—We learn from Virginia papers that thirty hands have been discharged from the U. S. Armory at Harpe's Ferry, in consequence of the appropriation being nearly expended. Also that the Military Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives have unanimously agreed to report in favor of abolishing the military superintendence of the Armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, and restoring the civil system. This is in consequence of the efforts of the representative from the Harper's Ferry District, Mr Faulkner, backed by petitions from there, and also from Springfield.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIPS.—It is said the Cunarders have sold the new steamer Persia. Some defect was found in both the Arabia and the Persia; at least it is reported that they would not beat the Arctic or the Pacific, and that it was better to work on with the present craft. It is also said that they intend to build two large iron steamers for the service—they are to be twenty feet longer than the Arabia or Persia, of 1,500 horse power, and to be ready in December next.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.—It is stated that a grave misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the Oregon Boundary treaty in relation to British vessels navigating the waters under the United States jurisdiction, within the boundaries and along the coast of Oregon Territory, is the occasion of a correspondence which is just now going on between Mr. Webster, and the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Crampton. The second article of the treaty, defining the boundaries between the two countries, grants only the right of "navigation to the Hudson's Bay Company, and all British subjects trading with the same," or so much of the great northern branch of the Columbia River as is within the boundaries of the United States and from the point where that branch meets the main stream of the Columbia out of the ocean, "with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open."

There are no other stipulations in the treaty touching the point at issue, save one other, which reserves to the United States Government the exclusive right of making such regulations in regard to commerce and navigation on those waters as it may see fit, and agrees that British subjects trading with the Hudson's Bay Company shall be upon the same footing, with their vessels and merchandise, in navigating those waters, as citizens of the United States.

A converted Romish priest, J. C. Pitrat, has challenged Archbishop Hughes to an oral or written discussion of the doctrines recently put forth by the Archbishop in his historical speech.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia since 1848, died at the Government House, Halifax, on the 23d.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN THE EAST.—This peripatetic poet seems to be extending his "Views A foot," far into the orient. The New York Tribune says:

"By the Niagara's mail we have had the pleasure of receiving letters from our friend and associate Bayard Taylor—or as he is known among the Arabs, Taylor Bey—dated at Khartoum, the chief city of Seunaar, situated at the confluence of the White and the Blue Nile, about half way between Cairo and the Equator. He arrived there on the 12th of January, in excellent health and spirits, after a journey on camels across the Nubian Desert, during which he had sundry fortunate adventures, and received friendly attention from the native chieftains. He was the first American ever seen so far toward Central Africa, and like a good patriot never slept without the stars and stripes floating above his tent. Every where good luck had attended him—in truth he seems to have been born to it—but at Khartoum especially he was received with unexpected honors. The governor of the city had presented him with a horse, and had entertained him at a banquet of genuine Ethiopian magnificence, while the commander of the troops had stationed a mighty guard of honor around his tent. In company with Dr. Knobleeher, the venerable Catholic missionary bound for the equatorial regions, whom he had overtaken at Khartoum, and of Dr. Deitz, the Austrian Consul, Mr. Taylor had also attended a banquet at the palace of the daughter of the late King of Seunaar, a very stately and clever princess, who entertained her guests chiefly upon sheep roasted whole. Others of the first families among the Ethiopian aristocracy had also welcomed the strangers with distinguished civilities. Mr. Taylor expected to reach Cairo, on his return, about the 1st of April, though we should not be surprised to learn that he had changed his mind, and, in company with the Jesuit mission, plunged still further into the mysterious country about the equator and the sources of the Nile."

ARMAND MARRAST.—This gentleman, news of whose death was brought by the Europa, was former editor of the *National* newspaper and President of the French Constituent Assembly. A Republican from conviction, a writer of rare lucidity and elegance, and endowed with great rapidity of intellect and indomitable energy, he labored zealously for the triumph of Republican principles, and made himself prominent in the Revolution of 1848. But with all his tact and talent he never gained the full confidence of the people. They admired his bold intellect but distrusted his integrity, and consequently he failed to secure a place in the Provisional Government, and was compelled to be content with the honors attaching to the mayoralty of Paris. After the memorable days of June, however, he was chosen President of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his position until that body ceased to exist. He was aristocratic and luxurious in his tastes, and his salary of 20,000 francs per month failed to meet his expenses. M. Marrast was born in 1802, at Saint Gaudens, in the Haute-Garonne, a mountainous province in the region of the Pyrenees. His father, who was a lawyer, died early, leaving his son to be educated by the mother, who afterwards kept a school. At the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, he went to Paris and became a teacher of Philosophy at the College of Louis-le-Grand. From this post he was expelled for a speech made at the funeral of the celebrated Manuel, in 1827. When the Revolution of July brought in the liberals, it did not bring in Marrast, who had bitterly assailed the doctrines of M. Cousin and was personally disliked by Casimir Perier. He now entered upon journalism as one of the editors of the *Tribune*, a Republican paper, whose conductors were the object of special persecution on the part of the Government. Marrast became its chief editor and was condemned to prison, but was let off less severely than his colleagues. In 1834, he was actively inciting to insurrection, and was again imprisoned. He was tried before the Chamber of Peers and distinguished himself greatly by his defence. He was condemned, escaped from prison and fled to England, where he married a Miss Fits Clarence, an illegitimate daughter of William IV. The general amnesty which accompanied the marriage of the Duke d'Orleans allowed Marrast to return to France, and in 1837, some time after the unhappy death of Armand Carrel, he became attached to the *National*, and as its chief editor, struck some of the weightiest blows which finally overthrew the monarchy. On the memorable night of February 23, 1848, after the massacre in front of the Hotel of M. Guizot, it was Marrast who harangued the excited mass over the dead bodies of their comrades and sent them back to renew and control the struggle which resulted in the downfall of Louis Philippe. Since the end of the Constituent Assembly, M. Marrast has lived mainly in retirement. He has been nominally connected with one or two journals, but has held no public position and has had little or no influence on the march of affairs.

Telegraphic Items.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 1

In the Senate to-day, a bill was reported granting land to Asa Whitney, to aid in constructing a railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

A resolution was introduced requesting the President to inform that body as to the object of the expedition to Japan. The resolution was debated at some length, and further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, the bill granting lands in Iowa for Railroad purposes, and the Homestead bill, were discussed without definite action. Plans for a Branch Mint, at Sacramento, California, were submitted and referred.

WASHINGTON April 2

In the Senate, the private calendar was taken up, but the business was not of much importance. Adjourned till Monday. In the House the Iowa Railroad Land bill was discussed and referred to a committee, by a vote of 115 to 50. Adjourned till Monday.

Items by the Canada.

NEW YORK, April 1.

The crew of the Austrian war-steamer Ancona, numbered 150 men—all lost. The disaster occurred off Balmatia by stranding.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 4000 bales, the demand being steady, and prices unchanged. In the Flour market there is a good demand, and the sales to-day amount to 7,000 bbls. State brands $4 43@4 50; Ohio $4 75@4 87½. There has been considerable activity in the Corn market, and the sales to-day reach 12,000 bushels. Prime Yellow is quoted at 86@87c. The sales of pork amount to 300 bbls. Mess 17s—prime unchanged. Seven hundred barrels of lard have been sold at 9½@9¾ ₱ lb.

Fugitive Slave Case.

A hearing was had to-day in the case of Forrest Hanks, a fugitive slave from Baltimore. His discharge was moved on the ground of want of evidence. No decision has been rendered. Considerable excitement exists.

Foreign News by the Europa.

The New York papers of the 25th contain the news brought by the Europa, of which we have had a telegraphic summary.

The English papers are filled with election returns, most of which are in favor of the Government.

It is generally understood that the coasting bill will be adopted by Lord John Russell and his party will be to force the tories to an early dissolution of Parliament, even if it has to be done by limiting the supplies to three months. They will then be compelled to appeal to the country on the questions at issue.

FRANCE.

In the new Legislative Assembly there are to be two questors, as in the old Chamber of Deputies, who are to be chosen by the President of the Republic. M. Vaderte is spoken of for the Presidency, and M. Dennes Legarde Secretary and Chief Clerk of the proceedings. M. Bevaillant remains Secretary General. M. Muller, Librarian of the late Assembly, also retains his place, but the said his assistants are to be changed. M. de Beaumont, the prisoner, remains Chief of the Ushers. The Palace of the Presidency, like that of the Assembly, will be placed under the administration of the President of the *Corps Legislatif*, and the questors are to be compulsorily under his orders. The internal arrangements of the two Chambers will be completed in a few days. M. Billault removes this day to his new hotel.

More than 150 of the newly elected Deputies have already chosen their places, and the Salle des Conferences has been fitted up for their reception. The President of the Republic has ordered that there shall be put one tier of galleries in the grand hall. M. Court's painting, which represented the late King, Louis Philippe, taking the oath to the Charter and which had been suspended over the President's chair, was destroyed by the mob on the 24th February, 1848. It is replaced by a common panel, uniform with the other panels of the hall.

Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte, President of the Senate, has just published a series of regulations for that body.

Marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa, died at Venice on the 24 inst., after an illness of six days. Thus has perished in exile the last of Napoleon's Marshals, but his memory will not be held in much reverence, as his conduct towards his great master in his last struggle before his first abdication is generally acknowledged to have been basely treacherous. By a separate capitulation he betrayed the Emperor at Fontainebleau, leaving him uncovered by drawing off his *Corps d'Armee* to Versailles, and leaving the road to Fontainebleau open to the allied armies concentrated at Paris.

Lamartine has attempted, but without success to whitewash this evidently base desertion, which at once stopped all possibility of negotiating the imperial regency, an issue then far from probable, and lauished the Emperor to the rock of Elba, from which he was destined to achieve so glorious a return on the 20th of March of the next year. Marmont elected by his betrayal of the Emperor to the cause of the Bourbons, and prevented by the excess of his apostacy from imitating the weakness of Ney, formed one of the fugitive Court at Ghent, and re-entered France with the second Restoration. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army when Charles X was expelled by the electors of Paris for crimes which have been since pardoned to Louis Napoleon. By his fidelity to the exiled Court of the elder Bourbons, Marmont repaired in some measure the stain which his treacherous betrayal of the Emperor, in 1814, must ever leave upon his memory.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are much less unfavorable than heretofore.

The decree on Public Instruction published on the 16th, confirms the information communicated some time since relative to the University. Heretofore the Professors were not liable to be removed, but the guarantee to their independence no longer exists. The appointment and dismissal of almost every officer connected with public instruction is now the sole prerogative of the President. The decree has created much dissatisfaction, as it shows a haste to congratulate all the patronage of the State in the hands of the executive before the meeting of the Chambers, to avoid any interruption or interference on the part of deputies or the Senate. The members of the new Assembly are to take the title of "Deputies of the Legislative Corps."

The appointment of Lord Malmesbury as Foreign Secretary has given great satisfaction in Paris, the noble Earl being a personal friend of M. Persigny and of Louis Napoleon himself.

The Mint has coined 2,000,000 five franc pieces bearing the effigy of the President of the Republic.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Barnard, Embassador of the United States at Berlin, is gone to Naples, where he will stay two or three months; during his absence, Mr. Fay, First Secretary of the American Embassy, will take the functions of Charge d'Affaires.

The example of the Crystal Palace is about to be followed by Silesia, where there is soon to be an exhibition of Silesian manufactures under a glass roof. This is much more appropriate than its projectors have apprehended probably, for the whole linen manufacture of Silesia, the produce of hand-weaving, is a hot-house plant, which is only kept from immediate extinction by heavy import duties on the far superior productions of Manchester.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor arrived from Venice on the morning of the 5th, at Trieste.

The government has abolished the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TO THE PETREL.

Lone bird of the ocean, how sweet is thy home
'Mid the briny waste and dashing foam!
No grassy wood tree for thy humble nest,
With fruits and flowers; tha'wild wave's crest
Bears thy dwelling rude—nor bough, nor leaf,
Nor shattered wreck, nor sheltering reef.

But tell me, thou wanderer, where dost thou sleep,
When the tempests forge o'er the billows sweep,
And the gallant bark finds a watery grave,
Where the breakers roar, and wild winds rave;
Dost thou hie away to some quiet bright,
Where the mermaid dwells in halls of light?
And then return from thy fairy bower,
When Mother is hushed, at the midnight hour,
Where the moonbeams smile and sapphyrs sigh,
O'er the mariner's head his lullaby?

Rest on, lone one, o'er ocean's waste;
O'er life's rude sea! quickly haste,
And of thee I'll learn—never despair;
Kind Providence for me will care;
He'll guide me safe the billows o'er
To a fairer clime and a brighter shore.

Mississippi City. ROSE RAMALEA.

MOUNT ETNA.—We take from the Italian correspondence of the National Intelligencer the following description of the ascent of Mount Etna:

From the Casa Inglesa to the highest crater occupies about an hour. The direct elevation is about 1400 feet, but the winding of the path more than doubles the distance.

As daylight broke clear and broad over the still earth, and the eastern sky gleamed with the first rays of the rising sun, we reached the highest peak and turned to look down into the vast depths below. The whole island was wrapped in an impenetrable mass of sleeping clouds, covering mountain and valley and ocean, as a mantle of mist, while not a shadow dimmed the bright sky above. It was thus upon the solitary cone of Etna, with the broad lurid firmament arched over us, and the vast sea of floating clouds outspread below, that there uprose before us a sublime picture of the shattered Ark, as it rested of old amid the subsiding floods on the heights of Ararat, when the fountains of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped and the rain from heaven was restrained.

On the right and on the left yawned a vast crater, lined with banks of sulphur and ashes; and from out the bowels of the earth came clouds of hot smoke, rolling upward till they vanished in the thin air; and a thousand fissures around sent out jets of scalding steam, and smouldering fires seemed ready to burst forth, and spread ruin and death under their seething floods of lava. And now, from the bed of clouds that rested on the deep, up rose the sun, scattering away the thin vapors that hung around his couch, and filling the air with his glorious radiance; and the slumbering ocean of mist that lay upon the valleys unheaved under his piercing rays of heat and light, and gathered in around the mountain tops; and green valleys, and villages, and vineyards, and gleams of bright waters, lay outspread in the calm of the morning as it opened upon the shores and vales of Sicily.

One gigantic shadow, the shadow of the mighty Etna, stretched across the lesser mountains below as far as the eye could reach; and the valleys beneath it were still covered with clouds and the darkness within the shadow. Up rose the sun higher and still higher; and now the floating vapors that rested upon the earth disappeared, and there was nothing left but the bright glowing slopes of mountain and valley, bathed in his deepest rays; for "life going forth is from the end of the heaven and his circuit unto the ends of it: and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." There was not a breath of air to disturb the glittering sea; ships lay motionless on its unruffled surface; and on the Straits Gibraltar, like flakes of snow, the villages that were washed by its waters. Far in the distance the towering mountains of Calabria reared their rugged peaks, bounding the view towards the east; to the north lay Messina and the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis; and stretching southward the coast swept under the base of the Etna; its shores lined with villas and towns, and indented by the bays of Catania, Agosta and Syracuse. Back towards the west lay the interior of Sicily, a desert of parched and barren hills, with scarce a tree or spot of verdure to relieve the sterility of the vast wilderness. And now, as we gazed entranced upon this scene of awful sublimity, the smoke rose up in heavy masses from the crater, and, whirling around us with a sudden gust, shut out sea and earth, and filled the air with noxious gases; and the sun had a lurid and ghastly glare through the gloom, and we thought the earth would open and swallow us. But soon the gust passed away, and left us unharmed amid the smouldering masses of ashes and sulphur.

My friend, the Englishman, considered the whole thing "excessively fine;" in which sentiment I heartily agreed with him, with the understanding, however, that it would require the simultaneous rising of the sun and moon and all the stars to get me up there again in the middle of the night; a sentiment in which we both agreed, and thus compromising all previous diversity of tastes, we sat down in a comfortable bed of sulphur, and, warming our hands in a jet of steam, lit a couple of cigars and smoked coolly with old Etna.

It is difficult, without any means of measurement, to give a correct idea of the extent and depth of the crater; and unfortunately I have no books at hand from which to derive the required data. The extent of the rim of the upper crater must be about three miles and a half —calculating by the time required to walk around it; the depth, as far down as the neck or narrowest part, perhaps three or four hundred feet. The nearest estimate we could make of the depth was by rolling down large pieces of lava, and listening to the reverberation made as they struck for the last time. We went down a short distance within the rim of the great crater to collect some volcanic specimens, but were soon driven back by the smoke. The sides are so precipitous that, to make any extended descent with safety, it would be necessary to be provided with ropes; and then it could only be done in very calm weather, when there is not little smoke. I am not sure whether this has ever been accomplished; but so far as I could judge there is no reason why it should not. The crater of Mount Vesuvius has been explored by several daring adventurers, and there does not seem to be any great difficulty in effecting the descent into that of Mount Etna. For that matter, indeed, it requires neither ropes nor ladders to get down; start at the top and you are sure to get to the bottom with all possible dispatch; but it might be found agreeable, after reaching the bottom, to have some means of getting up again.

Standing on the ridge between the two craters, where there is barely a foothold, I could not help thinking how short a time it would take to reach that bourne whence no traveller returneth. A little step, just a foot, would give a sufficient start; and then what a sliding, and rolling, and and skipping these would be! What a whizzing through smoke and brimstone! What visions of devils and fiery furnaces within the bowels of the earth! The whole scene was worthy of Dante. It was terribly infernal. Even old Pedro, as he stood wrapped in his shaggy capote, looming through the smoke, and peering over into the seething abyss, looked diabolical, black and grim of visage he stood, as good a looking devil as ever walked upon brimstone. Now, I do not mean to speak lightly of a serious subject; but I do think no person can visit the crater of Mount Etna without entertaining a much more vivid idea of the lower regions than he ever had before. For my own part, I dreamed of nothing but flames of sulphur, huge figures with cloven feet, and little dancing blue fellows with pitchforks all the next night, which I assure you, on my honor, was not the effect of a bad conscience, but altogether the result of the vivid impression created in viewing the crater.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th ult., to the *Courrier du Havre*, announces that the Russian Government had resolved to carry into execution the project of establishing a railway from Charkof to Theodosia, and had accepted the proposition of a private company for that purpose, with a capital of fifty millions of silver roubles (16,750,000f.) to which the government had consented to guarantee an interest of three per cent. Charkof is a city of the Ukraine, situated 1030 kilometres southeast of St. Petersburg, and Theodosia or Kaffa is a port on the Black Sea, near the Straits of Yenikale. It is in contemplation also to establish a railway from Moscow to Charkof, so that a direct communication will be ultimately established between Petersburg and the ancient and the capital of Russia be thus also to be in a few days with the Black Sea and

Meeting in Lafayette Square.

KOSSUTH MEETING.—In accordance with the announcement of the committee, the public reception of Kossuth came off last Tuesday in Lafayette Square. At an early hour in the evening an immense multitude gathered in the square, near the center of which a stand was erected and surrounded by large torches. At half-past seven Mr. B. F. Flanders proceeded to organize (?) the meeting, by announcing the following list of officers:

President—A D Crossman.

Vice-Presidents—J H Caldwell, Joseph Genois, C Gayarre, E LaSere, Alex Grathia, Seth Barton, M M Cohen, J H Dolhonde, R B Sykes, C D Yancey, Louis Lebeau, C Barthe, Alfred Hennen, A Derbes, W. P Converse, Dr Labatut, Judge Preston, P Sturrneau, F Bouligny, J J B Planche, C Roselius, Gen Lewis, B Marigny, H W Palfrey, T ti Mackey, F Stevenson, P U Collins, N Vignie, E W Sewell, J J Lugenbuhl, J A Watkins, J M Bush, P Hellgman, Judge Overton, Joseph Etter, N. Soulé, O Vigneaud, Charles Blenvenu, D C Labat, Wm Bogard:

Secretaries—Alex Walker, L Heyliger, J M Burke, and Laroque Turgeaud.

Kossuth entered the square a few minutes after the list of officers had been called, and, ascending the stand, was received with many cheers. Mr. E. W. Moise then advanced and commenced reading the address which had been prepared by the Reception Committee.

He, as the organ of the city, welcomed Kossuth to New Orleans. The voice of the community had been expressed by the General Council, and it bade Kossuth welcome to Louisiana, and to its Commercial Capital. This welcome was given not in personal sympathy, but as the champion of a great cause—to a leader defeated but unsubdued, to an advocate of human rights, to a soldier in the fight of liberty. We had not been indifferent spectators of European affairs, nor indifferent readers of European history. Beyond the advantages to ourselves of the political truths that have governed us a nation, the first, glorious offspring of a character created by them, is a warm sympathy for every injured people, and a corresponding detestation of all despotic rule. We had watched the Hungarian struggle with the warmest sympathy of true brotherhood. We had felt that the triumph of the Hungarian arms were the triumphs of American principles.

When Hungary fell a victim to a foreign power, none borrowed more than those that now surrounded him, (Kossuth.) We felt then as we feel now, that the cause of Hungary was the cause of European liberty, and if the public sentiment of the world should not rebuke the Czar for an unavoidable interference in the affairs of other nations, and in aid of the wrong-doer, the battles of freedom would have been fought in vain. The President of the United States had expressed the sentiment of the American people in declaring the interest that we feel in the establishment of Free governments and the sympathy we feel in the struggle of nations against their oppressors.

It was to be hoped that the feeling evoked by his (Kossuth's) efforts would cause even Russia to pause in her career of outrage; otherwise, the time would come when the down-trodden nations that suffered under her would compel her to do so.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—Having the honor to be the guest of the Crescent City, I feel reminded of the circumstance that with that people which bears the Crescent upon its banners, the word hospitality is equivalent to protection against mischief and injustice. There to receive a guest is so much as to pledge word and deed to protect that guest, who, by crossing the threshold of his host, becomes sacred to him. I hope, gentlemen, that the citizens of the Crescent City will not refuse to grant the same protection against injustice to a man who did not intrude himself upon your hospitality, but became your guest because you have been pleased to invite him to become your guest.

Upon this ground I claim here, in the face of high heaven, your protection, not against private misfortune—that I can bear—but against private injustice I have to complain of.

Though I am in my conscience convinced that the views and principles I advocate are not only well founded and true, and if sanctioned by the people of the United States, would be highly beneficial to my own beloved nation, to all oppressed nations of Europe, and in general to the cause of national freedom, independence and republican self-government; but though I am also in my conscience convinced that the acknowledgement of my principles is advantageous and necessary to the most vital interests of the United States themselves, and especially to the Southern States—whereas the repudiation of my principles I am convinced will and must bring home to the United States manifold dangers, complications, political as well as commercial, nay, even war—still I do not complain of seeing my views opposed—that is a necessary consequence of the nature and of the fragilities of man. There was yet never a truth which would not have been opposed. The divine doctrines of our Savior were opposed, and himself crucified for preaching them; and I am sorry to say it to-day, again, if he would come to the world, he would be crucified again.

I therefore, do not complain for sharing for my doctrines and for my own self, the common doom of all humanity. Let me be opposed—let my opponents attack my logic—let them upset my arguments if they can—let them calumniate my character, relying upon truth and the impartial judgment of history, I will stand the blow. Yes, if the cause which I plead be not just, may it perish, and I together with it. I would rather this hand of mine were withering, and my tongue dyleg out, than to defend an unjust cause.

No, it is not opposition that I claim your protection against, but the foul play of gross misrepresentation of my principles, and falsification of facts, by which my enemies continue to mislead public opinion, and to divert the generous instinct of the people, which, if not misled by falsification of facts, could not but support my course, because that great, noble, and unscrupled heart which is throbbing in the people's breast, never fails to be with the right.

I believe, gentlemen, that it is contrary to the respect due to the sovereign people of this country to mislead its judgment and its affections by submitting to it facts in a false light. That is no fair play gentlemen. That is not only an unmanly thing to do, but a disregard of, nay, most an offence, to yourself. Falsehood is an habitual vice of despotism. Let Kings, and Emperors and Czars employ it, but republicans, to whatever party they belong, should feel too proud, out of party considerations to descend to the low means of falsifying facts.

If I argued such a stratagem of my enemies that I protest before God and the people publicly here; and being your invited guest, having crossed upon your invitation the threshold of your hospitality, I claim the protection of your congenial generosity.

Gentlemen, there is nothing nobler in the character of a free people than the susceptibility about the honor of its distinguished citizens, who have well merited of their fatherland—as to the people who do not honor their great men—woe to the people who do not feel an offence given to one of their great men, as if they had been offended themselves. The honor of good and great citizens is no party question—it is and should be always considered as a common national property—a people who would not consider it thus, would never honor great men, because it would not deserve to have them.

It was this truly republican sentiment upon which some enemies of mine played a disgraceful trick, with the design of prevauting a warm cordial welcome to the poor exile whom you offered your congenial sympathy for the noble cause of his country, and invited to enjoy the public honors of your city's hospitality.

Give me the privilege to close that matter, before the great tribunal which I have the honor to address. I claim that privilege, because I am wronged.

When in Washington City, I had the honor to see Mr. HENRY CLAY.—The distinguished gentleman, I understand, holds a high place in the affections and in the regards of this community, and nobody on earth can more heartily join in these your sentiments than I myself. I fear nobody but the Almighty God—therefore this tongue of mine will never be sullied by flattering a mortal man. It is therefore not with the purpose to gain your or his favor, but because it is time that I say, that I spoke with full belief of your affections and your regards for Henry Clay—God preserve his life—We have need. The memory of our meeting remains deeply engraved on my mind. It was a melancholy one, on account of the condition of his health. When about to part—he standing erect, with the youthful energy of his mind, neither broken by sickness nor the burden of age, laid his hand upon my head and gave me the blessings (as he said with a melancholy) he blessings for myself and for my blessed fatherland, and we parted both with affection, I trust, and I besides with deep respect.

In the course of our interesting interview, he entered with wonted energy upon politics, and advanced some views with which I do not agree; but so great and sincere are the respects I bear to him, that I would not for all the world have spoken a single word capable to cause him the least excitement which might have added some injury to his condition of health. I did not therefore answer him—the more because I considered our interview to be a private one—as it was, indeed. I believe every one having a claim to the character of a gentleman, would have acted on that occasion just as I did.

But somebody of those few present on that occasion (I indeed don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—if this I am sure,) considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers about our private interview; and therefore I stood before the public of this Great Republic in the light—as if I were not able to answer, a view opposed to mine, and had avowed silent acquiescence to plead a bad cause.

Now, gentlemen, the cause which I plead, is not my private cause. It is the cause of my brave unhappy country, and of many millions of oppressed natives besides; nay, of all the nations comprised within the boundaries of Christian civilization, and therefore of your great Republic itself also. To be an advocate of such a great and sacred cause, is a position connected with the high and sacred duty not to abandon it so long as we are convinced of its righteousness, justice and truth. Mr. Clay himself, is too distinguished, too just a man to claim the privilege of infallibility—a quality reserved to the Almighty himself and not given to any mortal man on earth. He has in his brilliant career often met opinions different from his own, but he would not be so great as he is—had he felt offended by it. Nay—I remember that when America lost another of its great Statesmen—very often opposed to the views of Mr. Clay—it was he—Mr. Clay himself, who paid the noblest tribute to the character and patriotism of his deceased opponent. Thus, I saw myself obliged in honor, duty and conscience, to answer publicly, with some modest respectful remarks, that which I was publicly opposed to, and if passed silently would harm my great and sacred cause; I did so in Louisville, Ky. I am sure every man would have done the same—nay, would have done it with far more skill, but so much I dare say, nobody could have done with more delicacy—more loyalty and with more personal regard.

Allow me to quote from word to word what I have said on that topic in my speech at Louisville:

"It is here I take the opportunity briefly to refer to an assertion of an American statesman, who holds a high place in your affections and in my respect. He advanced the theory, that should you now take the course which I humbly claimed, the despots of Europe would be provoked by your example to interfere with your institutions and turn upon you in the hour of your weakness and exhaustion, because you have set an example of interference."

"I, indeed am at a loss to understand that. Is it interference, I claim? No, precisely the contrary. If you now declare "that your very existence being founded on that principle of the eternal laws of nature's God—that every nation has the independent right to regulate its domestic concerns, to fix its institutions and its government—you cannot contemplate with indifference, that the absolutistical powers form a league of mutual support against this principle of mankind's common law—you therefore protect against the violation of this principle of foreign interference." I, indeed, cannot understand by what logic, such a protest could be taken up by the despotic powers as a pretext for interference in your domestic concerns. My logic is entirely different—it runs thus: If your country remains an indifferent spectator of the violation of the laws of nations by foreign interferences, *then* it has established a precedent—it has consented that the principle of interference becomes interpolated into the book of international law; and you will see the time when the league of despots commanding the whole force of oppressed Europe will remind you thus:

"Russia has interfered in Hungary, because it considered the example set up by Hungary dangerous to Russia. America silently recognised the right of that interference. France has interfered in Rome, because the example of the Roman democracy was dangerous to Rome. America has silently agreed. The absolutistical governments, in protection of their divine right, have leagued in a saint alliance, with the openly avowed purpose to aid one another by mutual interference against the spirit of revolution and the anarchy of republicanism. America has not protested against it; therefore the principle of foreign interference against every dangerous example has, by common consent of every power on earth—contradicted no one, not even by America—become an established international law."

And, reminding you thus, they will speak to you in the very words of that distinguished statesman, to whom I respectfully allude.

"You have quit your ground upon which your national existence is founded. You have consented to the alienation of the laws of nations—the existence of your republic is dangerous to us; we, therefore, believing that your anarchical (that is, republican) doctrines are destructive to, and that monarchical principles are essential to the peace and security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bad which has nourished such noxious weeds, we will crush you down as the propagandists of your doctrines too destructive to the peace and good order of the world."

I have quoted the very words, very unexpectedly given over to publicity from a private interview, which I, out of respect, and personal affection, did not answer—then publicly because I took the interview for a private one. Even now I refrain from entering into further discussion, out of the same considerations of respect; though I am provoked by this unlooked-for publicity, and will say, nothing more. But after having quoted the very words I leave to the public opinion to judge if that authority of just words is against or for a national protest against the principle of foreign interference.

Let once the principle become established with your silent consent, and you will soon see it brought home to you; and brought home in a moment of domestic discord, which Russian secret diplomacy, and Russian gold, will skilfully mix. You can be sure of it; and this mighty Union will be shaken by that very principle of foreign interference which you silently let be established as an uncontroverted rule for the despots of the earth.

These are the only words which I spoke, and I trust every just man must take them to be spoken with that consideration and with that high respect which none of his warmest admirers can entertain in a higher degree for that distinguished statesman. Even the remark of the unlooked-for publicity, though being a simple fact, was in no care indelicate, is not applied to that distinguished statesman. Nay, I have never even entered in any detailed discussion of the matter, but simply left it to the judgment of public opinion. And yet, upon these modest and respectful remarks, somebody, hiding himself in the dark clouds of animosity, that he may not be made responsible before public opinion for his foul misrepresentations, writes to New Orleans, by telegraph, that I "*assailed*" Mr. Clay, and charged him with "*a breach of confidence and a want of gentlemanly courtesy.*"

And no is taken the foul misrepresentation in certain papers, and on went motions and resolutions, and every possible spring put in activity to excite a hostile feeling against the poor persecuted exile, whom your citizens kindly invited to become your guest, and who, upon this invitation, came down more than 600 miles, not without considerable expense and loss of precious time, to acknowledge the honor which you bestowed upon him by inviting him to be your city's guest.

Well, gentlemen, if those who did not hesitate upon the trick of a telegraphic dispatch to charge me with having committed a disloyal act, if they had published my Louisville speech, or at least the concerning part of it—if those unhospitable resolutions had been connected with a quotation of my words, I would not complain. I would say: "Well, the fact is stated, the matter is reported to the people—the people is put into the condition to judge by itself—the people is just—I rely upon its verdict with confidence and in humility."

But no—that was not done. My speech I made at Louisville on the 5th of March—to-day is the 30th, and yet those who have so disloyally charged, nay, insulted an unfortunate exile, have never given any notice of the real fact—they relied upon the circumstance that their readers would not read the papers belonging to an opposite party—where impartial justice was done to me; no, they misused the confidence of their political friends; they left them under the impression of their false report, and did not tell the truth, because the truth would have done me some good.

It is this against which I have to complain and appeal to the justice of your sentiments. But no, I do not complain. I have too high an opinion of the citizens of New Orleans to believe that it is I who will have to suffer from this foul play—and if so, well; let them rejoice in their triumph. I would, rather be driven away, with shame from your city, than triumph by such means."

I have one thing more to complain of. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that when I was about to leave England for the United States, some gentlemen prognosticated to me that I would be opposed by the Southern States. My answer was—no, that is impossible. The Southern States are very warmly attached to the principle of their State Rights; to the principle that every nation has the right to regulate its own institutions and to dispose of its own domestic concerns. It is this principle which I plead, and plead not only for my country, but plead it as a common law of all nations; because that principle is in jeopardy, the absolutistical powers of Europe having made a powerful alliance with the openly avowed purpose to crush that principle of State Rights everywhere, and to establish by force and violence in its stead, that arbitrary principle that every centralized Government, and every foreign power has the right to interfere against the State Rights of whatever people.

It is this principle of interference against which I plead, and which I will combat, all my life. I aimed upon the very ground which is the pre-eminent platform of the Southern States. If I lose my cause, I will have lost their cause. It is therefore, I said in England already —"No, the Southern States cannot oppose my principles; their own interest is connected with them. The Eastern and Northern States *may* support me; but the Southern States *must* support me, if they are not willing to abandon the ground upon which they stand.

And yet, curious, though I have warm political friends in the South, still it is indeed, I meet also more opposition in the South than I have met in other parts of the United States. How is this to be explained? I will tell you, gentlemen, with your kind permission, and here is my second complaint:

My enemies, unable to upset my arguments, resort again to falsification of facts and misrepresentation of principles. They represent me to you as a man attreating just that principle to which I am morally opposed. They charge me with being an intervention man, while I am soul and body for the principle of non-intervention. And besides some material nihil. I require but that principle of non-intervention secured, very soon to see my down-trodden country independent and free—because we do not ask others to fight our battles—we will fight them by our own hands, and all that we desire is not to have any interference, but "*fair play.*"

It is, therefore, I raise my voice out of the bottom of my nation's distress, and Europe's oppressed millions join in my voice, exclaiming—"Is there no power on earth willing to maintain the laws of nations, when all the despots of Europe unite to violate them?" And I say to the great Republic of the United States, and I say it particularly to the Southern States, "Maintain the principle of State Rights and self-government—else, if that principle is crushed every where, the danger of centralisation and of foreign interference, will come home to yourself, and you will see my exhausting endeavors of nearly four months—more than four hundred speeches reported by hundreds of newspapers in more than a hundred thousand copies—resolutions passed by nearly a thousand public meetings, and by several State Legislatures, and the debates of the United States Senate—all this together could not secure me from being charged with loving what I hate, advocating what I oppose, and with thinking that very thing which made myself a homeless exile—my country a valley of desolation and nameless woes—in a word, charging me with wishing that which is the only impediment to the restoration of my native land to life, independence, freedom and prosperity.

It is sorrowful, very sorrowful, indeed!

But again, my enemies advise you not to support me. Why? perhaps because I am wrong. Oh, no; but because some absolutistical support my cause. Well, what have I to do with absolutism or anti-absolutism? Nothing in the world. That is not my matter; I am no citizen of the United States; I have neither the will nor the right to interfere with your domestic concerns; I claim for my nation the right to regulate its own institutions; I therefore must respect, and indeed I do respect, the same right in others. Now, is that principle right or wrong? Is it your principle, or is it not? If it be yours, and if it is right, how could you abandon it only because it is supported by those to whom you are on some internal questions opposed? Can there be no common ground to such as are in some respects opposed to each other?

Is not every man in the United States a republican to whatever party he may belong? See we not often Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, voting with Mr. Seward, from New York, as the last week, for instance, on the land grant question. If the Government of Russia should interfere with your republican institutions (as he assured he will if Europe be once crushed) if the despotic power would try to establish a monarchy in Mexico, (as surely they will try even sooner than in Mexico,) will you not oppose it then, only because also the abolitionists will oppose them? Will you not support republicanism only because the abolitionists also are republicans? Oh, my God! avert the doom from humanity that even free nations may, the only truly free nations on earth, not commit national suicide out of blind party spirit.

And again, I am convinced that if you maintain not the principle of non-interference, and a national protest against the principle of interference, and your protest will be disregarded, then you will be entangled in difficulties and even in war.

But no, quite on the contrary, your protest will not entangle you in any difficulties—involve you in no war—but if you do not protest, there you will be certainly led in difficulties, and have a war.

A protest maintaining the great principle that every nation has a right to regulate its own institutions, and choose its own form of government, and that no foreign power can dare to interfere with this right. Such a protest obliges you to do nothing, but leaves you free to do all, or so much as you deem convenient to do. It points out only a direction to your foreign policy, but does not impose how far you should go in that policy—and you have a thousand ways to add a practical weight to your protest without resorting to war—so, for instance, you can recognize every government *de facto*, established by a declaration of Independence, which toward Hungary you neglected to do, and thus contributed much to our downfall. You may by such a recognition empower the free governments of nations asserting their independence to carry on a lawful commerce with you, and even to issue for enterprising men letters of *marque*—you may establish the principle of true neutrality, which, (mark well, gentlemen) now you have not. The Czar of Russia—the unlawful Emperor of Austria—the usurper of France—every despot in a word—has the right to arm their vessels—to enlist volunteers to prosecute armed expeditions against their own people, but the unfortunate Polish nation—the outraged French nation, you do not permit to do the same. If I would fit out an armed expedition only out of my own fellow exiles, you would send me to prison for ten years. Is that neutrality? No, it is a submission to the despots—it is a charter granted to them against Republican sentiment of downtrodden millions; it is almost an alliance with Kings against nations. Once you were neutral; at the time of war between Spain and its formerly colonies.

You opened your ports to both parties—offered your commerce to both parties—that was *neutrality*; but now you are not neutral. Then again, you can add a weight of your national protest, by declaring that you desire your commerce with foreign nations to be protected, whether they be in a state of revolution or not—thus you empower your citizens to follow their natural inclination to join nations struggling for Republican institutions, which they are now forbidden to do. You see, therefore, gentlemen, that you have several means to add a practical weight to your national interest, and to ensure the success of the approaching European revolution, without either uttering that revolution which you can by no interference prevent, or without entangling yourself in any difficulties—least of all, in a war. You will neither prevent war on your own part—and will contribute to the speedy revolution of the European struggle and to the speedy establishment of a lasting peace, connected with a free commercial intercourse, so necessary to your prosperity.

On the contrary, if you do not protest now for the unalutainance of the principle of State Rights against foreign interference, then only two cases are passed till—either we will succeed in our European struggle—though you have forsaken us—or, we will succomb.

If the European nations succeed, then they must remember if that in the struggle for your independence, you have received such an aid from Europe—without which you scarcely could have succeeded to establish your independence. Still you have rendered Europe in that hour of its struggle for those principles upon which your own future rests—they will encumber that you have not even thrust the weight of a pretension the scale where the laws of nations were wished and Europe will isolate itself from you in the days of its happiness because you have isolated yourself from Europe in the days of its adversities. Whereas, on the contrary, if we in our struggle, succumb by want of your generative sympathy, then you will not only become entangled in difficulties, but by no means will be able to save a war.

The despots victorious over Europe will be forced by the instincts of self-preservation to check your powerful development, because you would be dangerous to them—first, they will exclude your commerce from Europe; they must do it because you are republicans, propagating by your very intercourse republican principles; secondly, because you are the most dangerous competitors of Russia in commercial goods in the European markets—whereas Europe freely offers an immense product for your commerce. Hungary, comparatively small Hungary forms a market of $100,000,000 to your cotton, where you now sell not for a single plaster.

Victorious despotism excludes you from the European markets, and only think for a single year—your commerce stopped, what an incalculable mischief to your country—brought home to every family, to every shop, every desk. Then you will see omnipotent despotism establishing a monarchy in your neighborhood in Mexico, and in Central and Southern America—cut off the mouth a battery against the mouth of the Mississippi—out of the Sandwich Islands made a barrier against you commerce with Asia, and you will see your internal dissensions fostered by foreign intrigues—your domestic tranquility troubled by foreign corruption; and then checked—your prosperity distressed in your commerce—surrounded by monarchies—weakened by party dissensions—you will see foreign interference stepping in with the declaration that you have silently consented to the principle of interference—your example is dangerous in monarchies—they therefore interfere against your dangerous example. It is thus you will have war, and a terrible war—because you will have to fight single handed and alone, against a whole world united against by all overwhelming resources.

Is it possible that the United States; is it possible that the South, so warmly attached to the principle of State Rights and of self-government, should remain indifferent to these interests—nay, even opposed to them, only because some enemies of mine have falsified facts and misrepresented my principles?

No, it is impossible—impossible chiefly in New Orleans, that glorious battle field of American Independence, consolidated by democratic energy.

Gentlemen—I have nothing to do with our domestic party questions, but I am permitted to know that in New Orleans as well as elsewhere, two great political parties exist.

The democratic party in general pronounced in favor of my principles, long before my coming in the United States.

As to the whig party of Louisiana, it a few days ago pronounced in favor of Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the next Presidency—therefore for the principles of his Excellency, President Fillmore.

Now, what are these principles? Mr. Fillmore has declared them in his last message to Congress saying:

"The United States are forbidden to remain indifferent whenever the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to repress the spirit of freedom in any country."

The principles of Mr. Fillmore besides, are declared by managing the department of foreign policy through Mr. Webster, who wrote the immortal letter to Mr. Hulseman, who pronounced so high-minded, noble principles on the occasion of the Congressional banquet I was honored with; and on the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in New York.

Now, that being the condition of both great political parties in New Orleans, it would be strange indeed to see New Orleans the first city refusing to support my cause, either politically or at least by private material aid, given from your wealth as an alms to the cause of national independence, freedom, and the unalienable rights of the principle of State Rights, the fate of which is to be decided on our next battle-field.

That national aid, at least, would not entangle you in war, I believe.

Gentlemen, we stand on Lafayette Square. What memory connected with the name? In leaving this place please to remember that name, and look back to history, and I am sure you will not forsake the poor exile whom you have honored by an invitation to your heart and home, but who, in thanking you heartily, begs leave to say:

"Nothing for me, gentlemen; but give, O give your sympathy to the cause I plead."

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—The arrest of Capt. Levy, who is under bonds for trial at Washington, is said to have occasioned much surprise and alarm in Mexico. The papers generally consider it as an evidence of the determination of the Government of the United States to insist on the Onray grant, and a ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty. The *Trait d'Union* lays particular stress on this point, and calls public attention to it. The *Trait d'Union* has always been in favor of recognizing the grant, and warned Mexico that she would get into trouble by annulling it.

In speaking of this treaty, "Ion" of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says:

The Mexican Government have, it is believed, offered to the United States a new treaty in regard to the Tehuantepec route. The treaty, formerly negotiated, was not ratified, and the time within its ratification could be exchanged, expired on the 25th January. The terms of the new treaty have not transpired. Whether it confirms the Garay grant, or merely guarantees the neutrality of the route and its freedom to all nations, reserving to Mexico the exclusive right to grant to any company the privilege of constructing the road, is to any parties, as she may please, is not known. Unless she has changed her policy, she will not conform the grant to Garay, without some compensation for it, either from the Tehuantepec company or from this Government, and the last intelligence would seem to show that the Government was determined to resist the prosecution of the road by force.

Had the Tehuantepec treaty, which was duly negotiated, been ratified, it would have sanctioned the Garay grant, according to our understanding of its provisions, though M. de la Rosa was of a different opinion. It is probably the policy of Mexico to temporise this subject, and to avoid any collision with the United States. But that she will grant us what we ask, as a favor, while this Government decides to her what is her due by right, is not very probable.

LATE FROM ECUADOR.—Advices from Guayaquil, the new capital of Ecuador, to the 28th of January have been received at NewYork. A letter from Guayaquil, of the latest date, says:

"The decree against Flores and his partisans has not been executed, because the Governor of Quito, Sr. Viteri, had made distributions of monthly contributions to individuals who were the enemies of Flores. More yet; His Excellency, who never fails to take any occasion to render himself amiable, without considering that the Governor of Tuerto was proceeding according to the instructions no doubt given to him, disapproved such conduct, and ordered that the sums which had been collected be returned to the original contributors. Gen. Vicente Aguirre, who occupied the first place among the contributors (for he paid $1200 monthly), made an energetic remonstrance, containing truths which, although bitter, were true. Owing to this protest, his Excellency has given orders to bring to Guayaquil, with an escort, the General who is bold enough to speak such naked truths.

"We continue to enjoy peace, which appears unalterable, but it is said it can not last long, for it is suspected, and not without foundation, that there is a tempest near, the bursting of which will be terrible. It was lately said that Gen. Obando intended to go to Lima by the Buenaventura, with the object of re-establishing democratic societies and some other things; but now it is reported that he is *en route* from Pasto to Popayan, only to pay a visit to the President, tien. Lopez, and that, on the 25th inst., a soldier arrived here with communications of said Obando, in which he required the expulsion of the Jesuits at the end of forty days, and that if the time elapsed without the execution of the orders he gave, he would enter the Equatorian territory with his army. If that is true, as I believe it is, it is a grave fact, and I do not know how our Government will act."

THE EXCLOSION AT NEWYORK.—By the Pleasure's telegraphic reports we have additional particulars of the explosion at Hell Gate, near NewYork. Mons. Mailleforte was not killed, as our correspondent stated. It appears that Mons. Mailleforte, on undertaking the blasting exploration, employed boats, one to contain the submarine battery and the other canisters of powder. He has guided the former boat himself and his assistants the latter.

Immediately after the explosion one canister, containing 120 pounds of powder, had been already sunk by his assistants, and was placed on the rock, while another canister was filled in the boat. Mons. Mailleforte, who is generally about forty feet from the boat containing his assistants, approached them for the purpose of receiving the wire which was attached to the canister in the water. Through some mistake the wrong wire, connecting with the canister still in the boat, was handed to Mailleforte, who, having removed to a proper distance, brought the wire in contact with the battery, when, as a natural consequence, the powder in the boat exploded, shattering it to atoms. The assistants in it were blown in various directions, and two were instantly killed. Theodore Southerd was horribly mangled, and it is thought he will die. The boat in which Mailleforte was standing was shattered. He also received several injuries. His brother-in-law was slightly injured. The force of the explosion was felt and heard for miles around.

EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—Several gentlemen residing in England and Ireland, fully convinced that the area of freedom should be extended, propose to accomplish that great object at a "shilling a head." They have organized a system of "material aid," and in their prospectus say: "We propose to collect a subscription of one shilling each from every earnest friend of freedom; one shilling yearly, if the continuance of the struggle shall require it; and that the sum so collected shall be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, to the joint credit of Joseph Maxzini and Louis Kossuth, for the use of the European Democratic Committee."

On the 1st of January, 1853, a list of subscribers, with the amount collected, is to be published. They do not solicit alms for any specific purpose, but are in favor of a general struggle of freedom throughout Europe, leaving each nation to select its own style of freedom. A truly magnificent scheme, and one which will, without doubt, put money in some pockets which are strangers to it now.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY—ABOLITION PETITIONS—*Baltimore*, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed a resolution to lay on the table all future memorials and petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, or relating generally to the abolition of slavery.

In the House, the bill providing for the establishment of a better system of discipline in the navy was defeated —yeas 76, nays 97.—[Eve. Pic.

AN OCTAGENARIAN CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday, March 14 the Rev. T. M. Cooley, D.D., pastor of East Granville, Mass., celebrated his eightieth year, on which occasion he preached a sermon from the 35th verse of the 19th chapter of the second of Samuel: "I am this day fourscore years old." He graduated at Yale College in 1792, preached his first sermon in 1795 in East Granville, and came quietly has been in his present charge fifty-seven years, and is the oldest minister in Massachusetts that a league.

DEAL GENTLY.... By MARY E. MILLER.

Deal gently, with my mother, Time,
Mark not too deeply her calm brow;
Ah! wait o'en yet a longer time.
Change not the raven tresses now.

Ah! let me gaze upon her form,
And mark no sign of its decay;
Oh, let her eye still brightly beam.
That smile upon her pure lip play.

As in those happy by gone hours,
I trip'd so gaily by her side,
When wandering forth we cull'd sweet flowers,
And she would pause to bless her child.

I thought not then that time would pass,
And rosy childhood would depart,
That care and withering blight would cast
Its darken'd shadows o'er my heart.

Yet it is so! change hath been here,
Around our household hearth no more,
The merry band is scatter'd now,
Some wander mid old ocean's roar.

Whilst he who watch'd my early youth,
Hath passed from this cold earth away,
To dwell, I hope forever blest,
Mid regions of undying day.

Ah! well do I remember when
They bore thee to that cold deep grave,
As earth to earth the funeral knell
Cast o'er my heart a lasting spell.

A spell of agony and woe,
As at thy grave we paused to pray,
And from my lone and pensive mind,
That spell hath never passed away.

Deal gently with my mother, Time,
Oh! spare to me my mother dear;
Ah! may she live for many years
My lonely heart with joy to cheer.

GUANO.—The official returns from Peru show that the exports of Guano for the past year reached 220,500 tons, 32,000 of which went to

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. C. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

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THE UPWARD FLIGHT.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is *dark*.
Its sunshine clouded and its sky obscured
By gathering gloom, its light a wandering spark,
That from its native sphere hath but been lured.

Who would not go?—the world above is *bright*;
Meridian suns and countless stars that trim
Their sightly lamps are shadow of that light
No gloom can darken, and no cloud can dim.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is *cold*—
The few warm hearts it holds are sadly chilled
By icy contact with a sterner mold,
Their generous throbbings all too early stilled.

Who would not go?—the world above us *glows*
With love, intense and holy, pure and deep;
No person there can selfish feeling know,
For slight or wrong no aching eye can weep.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is *poor*
And hearts that live on it grow lean and die,
It hath no heritage that can endure,
No food for spirits destined for the sky.

Who would not go?—the world above is *stored*
With treasures vast and various, large and free,
A rich inheritance—a shining hoard;
And, O, my soul! 'tis all laid up for thee.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Recollections of Bishop Bascom.

BY ONE OF HIS STUDENTS.

[Third paper.]

If Dr. Bascom succeeded well as President of Transylvania University, he succeeded still better in his chair as Professor. We shall devote this paper to a portraiture of him in this capacity. He took charge only of the senior class. He taught Mental and Moral Science and Political Economy, and lectured daily on Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Constitutional and International Law.

His instructions were unique, full of interest, and exceedingly attractive. He would not be satisfied with a superficial nequaintance with any subject presented, on the part of a student. He sought to cultivate views the widest, the most searching, and the most comprehensive. True, he did not readily ascertain how thoroughly the lesson had been studied. One could often recite as well without private study as with it. His questions led directly to the answer. But this defect was more than supplied in his own acute, far reaching, and eloquent remarks. In a very brief space of time he would cover every point of importance connected with the subject. Thought, clear, beautiful, subtle, eloquent, and eminently suggestive, flowed from him in one continuous stream. I say suggestive; for he did not exhaust the subject. He rather so unveiled the mysterics of truth as to reveal its inexhaustibility. The point of comparatively little importance before became a momentous principle; the tiny plant became a spreading forest; the drop, a boundless ocean; the ray, a spendid sun.

I can hardly imagine the students of the Portico to have hung with more pleasure on the lips of Plato than we often did upon the words of this magnificent man. I have known students the most indolent, of the most superficial and desultory habits of study, to have their attention awakened, and held without wearifess, throughout the recitation; and they have gone away with more satisfactory knowledge, and that more powerfully interwoven with the web of mind, than if they had devoted days to the closest study of the best text-books. He seemed to give them intense glimpses of their own minds, and reveal to them capabilities in themselves, of which they never dreamed before. Thus, he led them to cultivate proper habits of thought and study far more successfully than by the imposition of difficult tasks, and the infliction of punishment for their non-performance.

And, is not this failure to explain and illustrate a subject, so as to make it interesting and attractive to the student, that which peoples duncedom with so many learned fools! It is difficult to become proficient in any study unless it is pursued *con amore*. Abuse, railings, black-mark, and floggings, never made a good scholar. Teach the student to love his book, because he understands and appreciates its principles and beauties, and then the fear will be, not that he will study too little, but too much.

For text-books the Doctor had little use, farther than to suggest subjects for thought and remark, and afford a plan rather than subject-matter in its detail for private study. In the course of one recitation he would give you the outlines of a far better text-book than any within your acquaintance. In explaining and enlarging upon the study before you, he talks in an apparently loose and rambling manner, but every word tells. His sentences are brief and terse. They shoot like tongues of flame into the subject, and its deepest mysteries are bared to your gaze. There is no transcendentalism about him; not the smallest bit of moonshine. All is clear daylight, without fog, and unclouded.

The most abstruse principles and definitions lose their mystery and abstractness, and almost seem common-place, from the ease with which they are understood. It is as though one stood on Mount Blanc at sunrise. Below, mountain and valley are lost in the fogs of the morning; but, as the clouds retreat before the sunbeams, mountain after mountain reveals its summit; the craggy steeps are seen; the valley, with its cataracts, and streams, and villages, lies defined in minute outline, until the whole lovely panorama of mountains, and torrents, and towns, rivers, and groves, and vineyards and forests, all glowing in the morning sunshine, spreads out a boundless vision of magnificence and splendor.

I think I see him now. (On account of some affection of the head he usually wore his hat during his recitation.) His head is moving irregularly, his eyes flashing with thought, his whole body sympathizing with the movements of his mind. Those who have witnessed his pulpit efforts have been impressed as by a man of gigantic powers; but those who have not known him in the recitation-room are not prepared adequately to appreciate the man. In the pulpit he appears in all the awful energy of a great soul thoroughly aroused; an ocean stirred in its mightiest depths by fierce winds; a Vesuvius in eruption. In his professor's chair he appears in all the quiet calmness of a great soul in repose; the ocean in calm, with the beautiful heavens mirrored in its depths; the volcano without the eruption, clad with vines and purple fruitage, yet lifting itself from the vale in all the serene grandeur of the Indian mountain.

On the evidences of Christianity, natural theology, constitutional and international law, he delivered regularly written lectures to the class. Thus his other instructions these were less colloquial and more ponderous; yet the interest which they elicited was profound and unflagging. They were a brief, satisfactory, and eloquent presentation of every thing necessary to a complete understanding of each subject treated. Those who heard them will not be apt to forget them during life. We shall hope some day to see them published. We doubt not they will be hailed as invaluable acquisitions to political and theological science. With the principles of law he seems to have been thoroughly conversant, far more so than many eminent practitioners. This his lectures abundantly proved. He might not have made a good special pleader; but as a legislator, as a judge of law, we trow, he deserved to rank with many in high places.

We should notice his strange and interesting criticisms on books and authors. They were full of wit, discrimination, learning and power. I have often waded through the pages of a long review article without obtaining half so much insight into the merits of a book or author as were sometimes contained in a few of his weighty sentences. Occasionally he would show up the defects of a book; and then, shades of Jeffrey and Gifford! such merciless handling, such crushing exposure of unphilosophical statements, improper definitions, and puerile absurdities! We to the book over which the breath of his criticism passed in censure! It was like a Western prairie after the passage over it of consuming flames. It was left "utterly wasted and withered by the tide of fire he rolled over it." You felt, not only a sense of the entire defectiveness of the work, but a kind of pitying contempt for the author. To give an instance: He once had occasion to remark on Hedge's Logic. He exposed, in the most amusing manner the thousand inaccuracies, with which it abounds, and the utter incompetence of Mr. Hedge to write a book on logic. So scorching was the criticism that to this day Hedge's Logic is associated in my mind with learned stupidity and undiscriminating dullness.

We must not suppose from this that he was harsh or unkind to modest mediocrity. He willingly honored any one of however meagre talents, who honestly strove to fill the sphere for which they fitted him; but when he saw dulness aspire to leadership—a man without one clear idea in his head writing text-books on the exact sciences, the ass in lion's skin—his indignation was stirred; and with a few brief, sharp, emphatic sentences, he scattered his pretensions to the winds; and if complaint was made, he seemed to answer with old Dr. South, "If owls do not wish to be hooted at, let them keep on the inner boughs." What a magnificent review writer he would have made! His criticisms would have been read with avidity, and have given him a distinguished, if not the first, position among American critics. Oh, if such a purifier of literature could arise now, and be induced to enter heartily upon his work, what a change would come over the spirit of many an inflated author's dream. How many, who are now ranked among the literati, would be sunk to their proper level! How would pretentious stupidity be hooted into obscurity! Much that men now call literature would be considered little better than useless trash; intellectual food fit only for the maw of a fool. He would strip off the peacock-feathers, in which so many modern quacks strut about, and reveal the true jackdaw to the contempt and hisses of an outraged public. If the criticisms of such a man were to sweep over the literature of this land, the shores of the great deep of letters would be literally strewn with with stranded books. We need a review exercising such an influence as the Edinburgh Review exerted for many years after it was first established; and we need a Bascom to edit it. Then we might expect a literature worthy of our nation and our age.

But, to return: One thing we especially note, was the readiness of the Doctor at repartee. Several witty members of my class were in the habit of indulging their wit at the expense of the good-humored professors. When we began our recitations with the Doctor, they expected to continue their sallies. They tried it but once. One flash of his eagle-eye, one sharp sarcastic reply, accompanied by one significant shake of his finger, was enough. They cowered before him, and looked as though it would have been unspeakable relief to have crept from the room. His retorts were perfectly withering. He left his enemy literally peeled from head to foot. Yet, they only came when provoked, and were only bestowed where he thought they were deserved, and where no other instrumentality would have accomplished his end so well. He always retorted in excellent humor, so that, however cutting the retort, the student was not offended. He manifested usually a spirit of great kindness to all the class. He proved to each that he was deeply interested in his welfare; and thus bound himself to them by the strongest ties. He took up delight in searching out and displaying the weak points in a student; he sought rather to discover and develop whatever traits were redeeming in him. That mental constitution, whose strange versatility seems to have fitted him for every sphere he was called to fill, made him the best of instructors. The impressions received during my attendance in his department are linked indissolubly with my being; and, while thought lives in the temple of the soul, will they remain—flashes of pure intelligence—fruitage from the tree of intellect.

F.

Demopolis, Ala., March 25, 1852.

[To be continued.]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Cheap Books.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 14th of February, I see a contrast presented in the way of doctors differing, which, by the way, is not very marvelous, especially in these days of electric dispatch. The case above referred to is under the heading "Methodist Press," item, "Cheap Books," in which you call our attention to the articles—editorial—of Drs. Parsons and McFerrin, in the N. and L. Christian Advocate. This number of the N. and L. C. Advocate I have not seen, I presume; hence, all I know of their opinions in reference to the point under consideration, is what I gather from the N. O. Christian Advocate of the above date. And from what you have given us, it appears that Dr. P. is in favor of, while Dr. McF. is opposed to, reducing the price of our catalogued Methodist books. Now we do not like a great deal to come in contact with D. D.'s, but as you published an article of ours some time since upon this subject, it may be that this D. E. Q.—as Bro. R., of the T. W. Banner, would say—has condescended to notice our effusion, and if so, we wish not to retaliate, but also to give our opinions still further.

Now if we understand Dr. McF.'s argument from your extract, it is simply that superannuates, supernumeraries, widows and orphans are continually increasing upon the various Annual Conferences; that it "will not be found to operate so well" to reduce the price of our books, inasmuch as the profits arising from their sales are applied to the benefit of such necessitous cases. Now it seems to us that if the Dr.'s argument proves any thing, it proves too much; for if the present prices of our books do not meet the present emergency or demands, then the prices should be increased so as to meet the demands; for this appears to be the result of his argument, especially from the question he propounds, from the position he assumes of "continually increasing" beneficiaries upon us, namely, "But do the means of meeting their demands increase in the same ratio?" Now we propound the question to Dr. McF., if we are not correct in the above, *how* would he have "*the means* of meeting their demands increase in the same ratio," if the price of books is not also to increase in the same ratio as the demands are made upon us? We presume, however, the Dr. did not intend this much, and hence we are not disposed to attribute to him what he intended not. But if we follow the argument to its legitimate results, the Dr. will inevitably destroy that which he would build up. Let us examine it a little, and we shall see that it will not "look well on paper," and woe be unto it, when reduced to practical operation. It will not be found to operate so well."

It is known to every observing man, that it is the settled policy of the Church, as a body, as well as the unconverted portion of mankind, to get their books as *cheap* as possible. Suppose we bring our high priced books into competition with those published by the American Tract Society, what is the certain consequence? Will not every one readily perceive that ours must go by the board? This is no theory merely, it is what is daily and practically demonstrated. We have, time and again, gone into Methodist families and seen books upon books, published by the A. T. Society, lying upon the centre tables, and but few if any of our own publications, and when we have endeavored to supply them with our own books, we have time and again failed on account of the vast difference in the prices. Take our illustration: We sell Baxter's Saint's Rest at *seventy-five* cents; the A. T. Society at some *forty* or *fifty* cents a copy. I go to a brother's house and offer him our edition for seventy-five cents, and he will tell you, why, I could have bought it the other day from the colporteur for fifty cents. And what is the consequence! Why, of course, he will not be apt to give seventy-five, when he can get it for fifty cents. Besides this, he will begin to think that all our other works are of proportionable price, and consequently he buys none. "Do the means of meeting our demands increase in the same ratio" as when *we can not sell the books to produce the means?* If the sale of books be one of the means whereby we are to raise the funds to meet our demands, then we are to put them at such prices as will induce the people to buy them; and if the Dr. imagines that "the hints and suggestions that have been thrown out about cheapening our publications have naturally operated to curtail materially the sale of them," we, although no D. D., must beg leave to differ with him. And we here assert; not "the hints and suggestions," but *stubborn facts* already alluded to, seen and read by observation, "thrown out" long prior to "the hints and suggestions" about cheapening our publications, have "very naturally operated to curtail materially the sale of them." And now we say again, let our publications be put at such prices as will come within the reach of all our members, and we will guarantee that as the number of our superannuates, supernumeraries, widows and orphans increases, so in the same ratio will the means of meeting their demands increase. And instead of our people being fed with food from other pastures, they will be nurtured and brought up, rooted and grounded in the great and soul-reviving doctrines of that system of Bible truth eulogised as "Christianity in earnest." But if our present policy be continued, little or nothing will be the dividends accruing to the Church from the sale of our books, and our people will look to others to supply them with readable matter.

Another redeeming feature in a reduction of the price of books, is this: Our Discipline requires of preachers in charge of circuits and stations to take up a Conference collection in their respective charges, to meet the claims of the aforesaid persons. Now, when we offer our books at their present high prices for purchase to our people, we frequently tell them, as an incentive to purchase, that the proceeds of the sales go for the above purpose. Then when we apply for the Conference collection, they tell us they have already contributed to that purpose in the purchase of our books. We readily grant that this ought not so to be. Yet that admission does not change *the fact* at all. Yet so it is. Many of our people are ever ready to catch at every subterfuge they can to quiet their conscience for not giving to those charitable objects dependent upon them—hence here is another thing that operates very naturally to hinder "the means of meeting the demands" for the support of those already mentioned. Are there not other causes then, other than "the hints and suggestions that have been thrown out about cheapening our publications," that "have naturally operated to curtail materially the sale of them!"

We think, could the Dr. take a cruise through the country, after having been eleven years in his sanctum editorial, he might be prepared to view this matter in its more practical operations. He must remember that there have been many changes—sad though they may be—throughout the country within the last eleven years. And all we ask is, for him to see this matter with his own eyes, as it really exists, and we opine he would be in for progress, or reformation, as the term is now used. But enough for the present.

J. A. CLEMENT.

DeKalb, Miss., March 3, 1852.

Death Will Come.

The Rev. Albert Burns, in an able discourse in the October number of the National Preacher, holds the following graphic language in illustration of the above caption:

"Death will come; he will certainly come. He cannot be evaded; he cannot be put back; he cannot be made to take his steps any slower. Oh, he will come! All that lives on earth will die—every beast, bird and creeping thing; the humming bird; the insect that flutters in the sunbeam; every tree and shrub and flower—the oak, the pine, the nenein, the moss that grows over the wall; every monarch, every peasant; every rich man, every poor man; every slave, every master of a slave; every man, every woman, every child; every old man that prides himself on his honors and his wealth, every young man that prides himself on his talents or his strength; every maiden that prides herself on her beauty. Oh, all will die! I am in a world of death; I am amidst the dying and the dead; I see not a living thing in all my rambles that will not die—no man, no woman, no child; no bird, no beast; no plant, no tree. The eagle that cuts the air cannot fly above it; the monster of the deep cannot dive below it; the tiny insect cannot make itself so insignificant that death will not notice it; leviathan cannot, with his great strength, struggle against it. The Christian will die; the sinner will die—yea, the sinner! Your wealth cannot save you; your accomplishments cannot save you. Death cares for none of these things; they are all trifles—gewgaws beneath his notice. He no more 'loves a shining mark' than an ignoble one; he has no more pride in cutting down the rich man than the poor man—the daughter of beauty and fashion than the daughter of ugliness and sin. He loves to level the thistle as well as the rose bud; the brambles as the magnolia; the brier as the cedar of Lebanon. He cares as little for the robes of ermine as for the beggar's rags; as little for your richest vestments and gayest apparel as for the blanket of the savage. You will die, and the fear of death will come upon you. Death comes just as he is—pale, solemn, fixed, stern, determined on his work. He hears no cry for pity; he regards no shriek of terror. He comes steady, certain, unchanged, and unchangeable in his purpose, to take you from your bed of down; to hurry you away from your splendid dwelling; to call you out of the assembly-room—taking you away from your companions, that will miss you for a moment, and then resume their dance, that you may die. Death will come. He has been advancing toward you since you began to breathe. He has kept on his way, always advancing to meet you, while you have been asleep or awake; and if you have gone north, or south, or east, or west, he has always put himself into your path—how near or how remote you have never known. Death will come. He has always been advancing, never receding, and soon his baneful shadow will fall upon your path. And that shadow will deepen and become more chilly, like an advancing eclipse; and then his dark form will stand right before you, between you and the light of the living world, and you will be in the dark valley. Death will come—fearful enough under any circumstances, even if you are a Christian—awful, unspeakably awful, if you are not."

Why People Drink.

Mr. A. drinks because his doctor recommended him to take a little.

Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not and he hates quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet.

Mr. D. because he's dry.

Mr. E. because he feels something rising in his stomach.

Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach.

Mr. G. because he's going to see a friend off to Oregon.

Mr. H. because he's got a friend come home from California.

Mr. I. because he's so hot.

Mr. K. because he's so cold.

Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head.

Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side.

Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back.

Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest.

Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him.

Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy.

Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable.

Mr. S. because he's married.

Mr. T. because he isn't.

Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him.

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself.

Mr. X. because his Uncle left him a legacy.

Mr. Y. because his Aunt cut him off with a shilling.

Mr. Z. (we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking, but on putting the questions to him, he was found too drunk to answer.)

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Class Meetings.

We learn from Malachi, the last in order of the minor prophets (397, B. C.) that "they that feared the Lord, spoke often, one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name, etc." Chap. iii—16, 17, 18.

This, taken in connection with Eph. iv—16, shows that the ancient communion of the Church was not merely the recognition of a pastor and their fellowship with him and their fellow communicants at the Lord's table, but elsewhere, and in a manner more personal and direct, free, open and familiar. Mr. Wesley, seizing upon this view of the subject, instituted the prudential regulation of *class meetings*.

After an experiment of more than a hundred years, the wisdom of that distinguished minister is clearly demonstrated in this means of spiritual growth. Here, in imitation of the ancient servants of God, they that fear (*love*) the Lord, *meet often one with another*—at least once a week—and converse freely of their trials, joys, sorrows, dealings and ways of God with them, progress of the Spirit's work in their souls, temptations, exercise of the life of faith, joy in the Holy Ghost, and hope of Heaven, and so encourage each other in their work of patience and labor of love. Here, too, the genuine followers of Christ; pray for each other, while tears of sympathy show—

"They share their mutual woes.
Their mutual burdens bear."

These meetings, properly conducted, have a tendency to unite the brethren strongly in the bonds of love and Christian fellowship, while they are inspired by the confidence of the piety and honest purposes of their brethren.

No association was ever more strongly united in sacred bonds than a class of holy and devout worshippers. The true doctrine, we believe, of the New Testament, has been embodied in this our practice. Were it possible to assemble the whole Methodist community, heart would meet heart in sympathy and love, and the entire vast brotherhood (of perhaps two millions, in all), would join in the same confession of faith, and would blend their sacred joys in harmonious songs of praise." Never shall we forget our early class meetings. Our hearts, warm in their first love, were cemented in Christian friendship with those we met in the social band, while angels seemed to sing around. Neither time nor distance, nor change of fortune, will ever erase from our memory, those tender and indelible impressions written upon the heart while we sung,

"Our hearts by love together knit, etc."

or, when with the heart and one voice we joined in the noble sentiment of the poet,

"Together let us sweetly live,
Together let us die."

And then the parting hymn still lingers in our memory: the tone, the emphasis, the sparkling eye, the flowing tears of each, are all vivid in our recollection, while with plighted hands we repeated—

"When we assunder part,
It gives us inward pain,
While each in expectation lives
And hopes to meet again."

Those were joyous days—times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Amid such scenes we first formed our attachment for Methodism, and contracted our love for Methodist usages.

Those were halcyon days—days spent, not in the crowded city, amid the noise and bustle of busy multitudes, pressing on in the pursuit of fortune, but passed in the calm of rural life. Those were days of simplicity and godly sincerity—when the members of the Church loved like brethren, and friendship and Christian confidence reigned in every bosom. We do not say it is not still the case: in many places we believe—we hope it is—though we think not so generally the case. It ought to be, and must be, if we would advance in all Christian piety, zeal and simplicity before God.

Dear brethren of the ministry, with one heart and with one mind, let us seek to restore our class meetings to their original simplicity and spirituality.

Members of the Church—brother, sister, we beseech you, in God's name, not to forget your class meetings. You will find it to be good. I speak from the experience of near twenty years. If as a Methodist you are cold in religion, your absence from the class room is in all likelihood one of the causes. One, all, we entreat you, by the love we have for you, in Christ Jesus, be punctual to your class meetings. Let no trivial circumstances or slight inconvenience prevent your attendance. Then will you see revivals spreading all over the land, and throughout the cities—revivals that will result in the sanctification of believers in the conversion of your children, friends and neighbors. For when the Church is pure and filled with the revival spirit, she becomes as terrible to sinners as an army of banners. And how shall this be brought about? Why, surely, by a due observance of all the means of grace, and "above all, taking the shield of faith," laying hold on the promises of God, hungering and thirsting after righteousness, aspiring after the fullness and constancy of the earnest of Heaven, till we shall *not only catch*, but *retain* in our hearts, the heavenly fire from the Spirit of burning.

H. C. THWEATT.

New Orleans, April 6th, 1852.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—"Six things," say Hamilton, "are requisite to create a happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

More of the Devil's Tempting.

Melancholy Christians are in danger of Satan's temptations. Melancholy is defined to be a black humor seated chiefly in the brain. The devil works much with his temptations upon this humor. Melancholy clothes the mind in deep gloom; therefore, unfits a Christian for the discharge of religious duties. Lute strings will give no sound when wet; so, a Christian is out of tune for spiritual exercise when the spirit is sad and depressed.

Melancholy sides with Satan against God. Satan tells the saint, God doth not love him, and the saint believes him; and then casts away his confidence, "which hath great recompense of reward." Melancholy knocks off the chariot wheels of the soul, and the saint loses his energy and the spirit of perseverance; that is, to use a common saying, "he gives up!" Melancholy breeds discontent, and discontent leads to sin; and thence to self-murder. And one would think, melancholy Christians tempt Satan to tempt them. God save us from melancholy! Give us happy and cheerful spirits, sanctified by grace!

The devil lies in ambush to do us mischief. He is not fully cast into prison; but is like a prisoner on bail. He is every ready to take his prey. He walketh about; he is never at ease; he is a restless spirit. He is like a Roman captain Hannibal speaks of: whether he was the conqueror or the conquered, he was never quiet. He works with his temptations upon the unbelieving. He who doubts a Deity, or denies a hell, what sin will not such a man be drawn into! He is a metal that Satan can cast into any mould—dye him any color. An unbeliever like this will stick at no sin.

Paul was afraid of none so much as them that did not believe; he prayed to be delivered from the unbelievers in Judea. Still, Satan is not quiet; by putting his own coloring upon the unbeliever, he goes about, not as a pilgrim, but as a spy. Satan follows with his temptations till the saint is about to set his foot upon the deathless shore of Canaan; even then the devil tells the dying child of grace that he is a hypocrite; and all his evidences, hitherto, of his acceptance with God were counterfeit. It is true Satan can not blot out the Christian's evidence of the pardoning grace of God; but he can throw sand in the eyes of faith, so that we can not always see it. This Satan often does when the saint is ready to die. Like a coward, he strikes when the saint is down; while death is striking at the body, he is striking at the soul.

EXPRAIRIE.

Macon Circuit, Ala. Conf.

Bible Society Report

Of the Executive Committee of the Ladies Bible Society of the First and Third Municipalities, adopted at the annual meeting of the Society, Jan. 5, 1852.

The Executive Committee of the Ladies' Bible Society of the First and Third Municipalities, in conformity with the 7th Article of their Constitution, respectfully present to the Society now assembled in general meeting, a report of their proceedings for the year 1851.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at a meeting held March 5, 1851, the Treasurer, on the 16th April, paid over to Mr. Packard, of the Bible Depository, the cash balance in her hands, amounting to $102 50, for the purchase of Bibles to be distributed in the First and Third Municipalities.

By the hands of the Rev. Mr. Baker and the late Rev. Mr. Z. Harmon, 17 Bibles and 100 Testaments have been distributed within our limits, (orders on Mr. Packard for this amount having been given to these gentlemen by your Committee.) Of these, 10 Bibles and 85 Testaments were in the English text; 3 Bibles and 7 Testaments in French; 3 Bibles and 6 Testaments in German; and 1 Bible and 2 Testaments in Spanish.

Fifty of these Testaments were distributed among the prisoners of the Parish jail of the First Municipality, and were received (says the report of Rev. Mr. Harmon) with emotions of gratitude, and he had been informed that they have had a salutary effect; the convicts were more quiet and some of them had asked for pious books. And here the Committee pause to render their tribute of respect to this venerable men of God—summoned, after a brief illness, to render an account of his stewardship. They had hoped, through his means, to reach a large number of the destitute; his peculiar kindliness of manner, and realizing earnestness of the importance of the work, fitting him so well for it. But he has "rested from his labors," and we trust has "entered into the joy of his Lord."

By the report of Mr. Packard there was standing to the credit of this Society on the books of the S. W. Bible Society, Jan. 1, 1852, $78 88. In the Treasury of the Society, same date, $10 50.

The Committee learn also from Mr. Packard, that the Colporteurs engaged by the Bible Society to visit the whole city, went over Lafayette and about two-thirds of the Second Municipality, and then both left the city—one in consequence of ill-health, and the other on account of domestic affairs—and that he is now looking for a person to complete the work. Therefore our own efforts, through Messrs. Harmon and Baker, comprise the whole of the distribution within our bounds, during the year 1851.

Mr. Packard further states that thirty Roman Catholic families are reading the Bible in the First Municipality, and some of them have commenced attending a Protestant prayer-meeting, and that every month brings new readers of the bible.

The collections of the year show very discouraging results. A large majority within our limits are unable, if willing, to contribute; many who have the means decline from various reasons; some say that they give their mite in the collections taken in the churches; others are forbidden by their church to aid in the distribution of the Bible.

In conclusion, your Committee regret that they have been able to effect so little, and request the selection of a new Board of Managers, by whose labors they trust happier and more efficient results may be attained for the year 1852.

MRS. S. HERRIMAN,
March 30, 1852. Treasurer.

Dying Words of Wilberforce.

"Come, and sit near me; let me lean on you," said Wilberforce, to a friend, a few minutes before his death. Afterward, putting his arm around that friend, he said: "God bless you, my dear." He became agitated somewhat, and then ceased speaking. Presently, however, he said, "I must leave you, my fond friend; we shall walk no further through this world together; but I hope we shall meet in heaven. Let us talk of heaven. Do not weep for me, dear F——, do not weep, for I am very happy; but think of me, and let the thought make you press forward. I never knew happiness till I found Christ as a Saviour. Read the Bible—read the Bible! Let no religious book take its place. Through all my perplexities and distresses, I never read any other book, and I never felt the want of any other. It has been my hourly study; and all my knowledge of the doctrines and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities of religion, have been derived from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful enough, but they will not do instead of the simple truth of the Bible." He afterwards spoke of the regret of parting with his friends. "Nothing," said he, "convinces me more of the reality of the change within me, than the feelings with which I can contemplate a separation from my family. I now feel so weaned from earth, my affections so much in heaven, that I can leave you all without a regret; yet I do not love you less, but God."

INFIDELITY, OLD AND NEW.—A writer in the Watchman and Observer, speaking of these "twain," thinks "the old is better." He says: "The old metaphysical infidelity seems to be thoroughly exhausted and confounded. The new infidelity admits the authenticity of the Bible in general terms, but denies its inspiration, scrap by scrap, under the pretended bidding of natural science. The new infidelity has a broad stripe of the hypocrite about it. It is far more saintly, and not half so honest, as Voltaire and Paine. It does not openly reject the Bible, for it would be at once and recognized overwhelmed. But it pretends to hold to the Bible, while it strikes off, or tries to strike off, sliver after sliver, with the hammer of geology, or cut or piece after piece with the rationalistic pruning-knife of Niebuhr and Arnold. There cannot be a doubt that attacks upon the truth as it is in Jesus are coming, as present and for the future, chiefly from that direction.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—We find the following in the *Debats*: "According to the arrangements lately made on the subject of the Holy places at Jerusalem, the Ottoman Porte has decided on restoring to the French: 1. The key of the outer door of the great Church of Bethlehem and those of the side doors, so that the Christians will be no longer the prisoners of the Greek monks; they will be henceforth able to enter and go out freely. 2. Two gardens belonging to and adjoining the church, and which the Greeks had taken possession of. 3. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the French will receive a portion of the lower part of the seven Arches of the Holy Virgin. For more than a century the French have not had the use of the gallery built over them. 4. The Franks and Latins will be admitted to share in the tomb of the Holy Virgin, placed under the brook of Cedron, in the valley of Jehosaphat. 5. Instead of exacting the restitution of the silver star, stolen by the Greeks on the 1st Nov. 1846, the French shall content themselves by replacing it by another, after the departure of the numerous pilgrims, who will this year flock to this place at the solemnities of Easter. By a coincidence which happens only every four years, these fetes will be celebrated simultaneously by all religious sects in the east and west. The French may, besides, build a church in the mixed and neighboring village to Bethlehem, called Beelu-Jella. They may also repair and enlarge the small convent in which they are kept imprisoned for the three months which they pass at the Holy Sepulchre. The same fathers may also repair the principal church of the convent, in which they reside at Jerusalem."

A GOOD STORY.—The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer, in Portsmouth, N. H.:

It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly, and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it—he exclaimed—

"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong."

"Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is so easily tried," said Mr. S., putting the bag into the scales again. "There," said he, "I told you so; I knew I was right; made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it; I'll take part of it out."

"No, no!" said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, "I guess I will take the whole."

And this he did, paying for dishonesty by receiving the skim-milk cheese for the price of wool!

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Missionary Reports.

Annual Report

Of the Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society.

Dr.

Jan. 28, 1851—Balance on hand at last Report $819 10

Less by amount of annual pledges not Collected ..... 85 00— $734 10

Cash received by German Missions from R. T. Curd 375 00

$1149 10

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Jan. 1852,

McGehee Charge, public collection $163 00

Front St. C. Lane, for German Mission ..... 50 00—$213 00

Morgan street Station $15 80

(of which $134 80 was collected for A. O. City missionary.)

Felicity street Station Sabbath School for California mission 30 00

1st German Mission 240 00

2d do. do. 100 00

3d do. do. 9 40

New Orleans Church ..... 9 25— $840 75

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT.

..... $24 10

..... 13 00

..... 16 30

..... 15 00

Acadian and Colored Mission—

by Mrs. Goode $5 00

Tallahatchie Colored Mission—

A Friend 1 00

From negroes on the mission .. 9 00

F. L. Mason 10 00

Thomas Fogle 75 00

Dr. R. R. Kittredge 50 00

Jas. W. Tucker 100 00

Julia Perkins 5 00

Mrs. Tabor 2 50

Messrs. Donaldson & Nelson .. 100 00

Messrs. W. C. & F. Webb .... 50 00—$405 40

Proceeds of Colored Mission .... 700 00—$1178 80

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

Opelousas ... constitute H. Taylor ...

Lecha, L. M. $20 00

Vermillion and New Town 19 20

Calcasieu 14 60

Franklin and Patterson ville 12 00

Alexandria and Calcasieu ..... 19 65— $86 25

MONROE DISTRICT.

..... $26 60

Ouachita ..... 30 00— $56 60

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

..... $19 60

Circuit 33 00

Colored Mission—by various persons 510 00

[$40 to constitute A. G. Jordan and Mrs. E. B. Jordan, L. M.'s] 127 60

..... 6 00

..... 16 25— $724 05

TEXARKANA DISTRICT.

County [$20 to constitute Miss Julia Mills, L. M.] $27 60

..... 42 00

Madison Colored Mission—by various persons 76 00

..... 4 90— $150 50

Subscription of members of Conference Missionary Society 28 00

Collections at Missionary Anniversary 259 20

Whole amount of collection $3333 15

Balance 1149 97

$4483 12

Cr.

Jan. 1852—Paid Draft of Bishop Capers .. $922 50

do. do. ..... 202 50— $525 00

do. do. 149 95

do. do. 50 00

do. do. 20 00

Oct. 25 " Paid balance and a draft ... 305 05— $525 00

Dec. " Paid L. A. Reed for services as Missionary 408 40

" Paid D. Watkins for services as Missionary 519 00

" Paid T. J. Lacy for services as Missionary 76 00

" Paid Z. Thompson for services as Missionary, in ... 700 00—$1703 40

Paid for Indy mission in New ... 184 50

Paid for Brownsville mission Texas 39 10

Paid W. H. Gober, for California mission ..... 34 10— $257 70

Paid for expenses of German mission in New Orleans .. 300 00

Paid for expenses of German mission in New Orleans .. 50 00— $350 00

$3231 10

4483 12

Dr. 1852—Balance in hand $1142 02

Arkansas Mission, Alabama Conference.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Dear Brother: I reached this work seven days after the adjournment of Conference, [illegible] was intimated by my predecessor, I [illegible] arrangement for the accommodation of my family. There was plenty of work to do, [illegible] of support, but no house to live in. I went to work and tried every scheme I could think of, or that others would suggest, to secure a house, but all failed. [illegible] condition matters stood up to the time Quarterly Meeting, and but for [illegible] of a good brother not connected with the Mission, brother Heard would have given me a discharge from any further obligation to keep the work; but by his [illegible] we have a home [illegible] though he is troubled [illegible] family, no doubt his is [illegible] portion than [illegible] of those who should, but [illegible] be troubled [illegible] the salvation of many souls involved in the act. It is due to remark some were more than willing to accommodate us, but were destitute of house-room.

We are endeavoring to relieve the Mission and Missionary of all this embarrassment by [illegible] a mission house. We have a subscription out and the prospect of success encouraging. It is the opinion of many that that is the only plan that will place these Canebrake Missions on a permanent basis, and I suggest to the brethren connected with these several Missions, that they look to this matter, and in due time take steps to secure a home for the Missionary who may from time to time serve this work.

The patrons of the work, so far as I have learned, have correct views as to the obligations of owners to furnish their servants with proper religious instructions, and though some of them do not enter into life themselves, they have no disposition to prevent their servants from entering in. But I have somewhat against some of the christian masters. There is with some too little faith in the success of the Missionary operation, and then a want of a faithful co-operation with the Missionary. The preacher is employed to serve the people not that they expect many, if any of them converted and saved, but that their own skirts may be clear. Well, that is a sufficient inducement to move any owner in the matter; but I doubt if the bare employing the Missionary will clear the skirts of the master. Are they not expected to sustain the effort of the minister by their "fervent effectual prayers," and are they not to look to God to make the word preached powerful unto salvation? If the Missionary had no higher motive in laboring among the slaves of the South than the acquittal of the master in the day of judgment methinks he would turn to some other field of labor, where he might expect souls to his ministry and souls for his hire. But he expects nothing less in these fields of labor as he goes from plantation to plantation, and to old and young dispenses the word of life.

The spiritual condition of the Mission is regarded encouraging. The fruits of the good seed sown by those who have preceded me is being manifest. The children are well advanced in the Catechism and are prepared for the lecture on the teachings of the Catechism. Many of the old ones have been awakened to a sense of their lost condition and are seeking redemption. Some have found peace and pardon and now rejoice in hope of the promised inheritance. A few have given hopes of being forever with the Lord. Two have died the last quarter, (*died right.*) Nine have been received on probation. Some have been lost by overhauling the classes; others by breaking up of farms and removals. Eleven appointments are served at this time; one more engaged, and prospects for still more when I shall have time to serve them.

May all the lovers of Zion pray for the success of the Colored Mission.

A. McBryde.

Demopolis, April 1st, 1852.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 10.

THE LOST NAVIGATORS.

On the 19th of May 1845 an exploring expedition sailed from England. It consisted of two ships, strongly built and well provisioned, under command of an experienced English captain. There were nineteen officers, and the conjoined crews of the ships amounted to one hundred and forty-nine souls. They went under instructions of the British Admiralty, in search of the long sought Northwest passage by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. On the 12th July, of the same year the expedition was in Baffins Bay, within the Arctic Circle, whence the last letter was received from the Commandor.

Time sped. Neither the voyagers nor any tidings of them came back. In about eighteen months serious apprehensions began to be expressed for their safety. Several writers in newspapers and periodicals published their views on the subject. Public attention was aroused. A world-wide sympathy began to grow up. Various plans of relief were suggested, and many voluntoers came forward to executo them. From that time to this no subject has so steadily occupied public attention as the fate of Sir John Franklin. Every newspaper has a paragraph or more on the subject, and the interest is unflagging. As a lost child awakes the quiet hamlet and sets its humble denizens to searching, and interests the most phlegmatic soul for its fate, so have the voyagers of the "Terror" and "Erebus" excited the civilized world. Not only has America—full of tender and kindred feeling for England, notwithstanding all the hard words occasionally indulged—joined her ships in the search, but the rugged Bear—the Czar of Russia—has instructed his remote Siberian authorities to facilitate the search. The messenger that should bring the news of the discovery and relief of the lost navigators would be welcomed by the human family as no nation or tribe ever welcomed a messenger of glorious victory, of spoils and bloody war.

There is here something pleasing to contemplate. Are not these the effects of a humanising agent in the world. And is not that agent, preeminently, our blessed Christianity! The ties of brotherhood are being drawn closer about the family of man. Seas and dialects no longer so divide and alienate the various members of that family as once they did. Men are learning to answer for themselves the question, "And who is my neighbor?"

While regarding with unspeakable satisfaction these suggestive facts, we are led to inquire, May not the Church have her zeal quickened by these numerous, ardently-prosecuted and expensively-prepared searching expeditions? First and last, not less than a fleet of thirteen ships have been dispatched in this business, while ten thousand blessings have been showered on the noble souls presenting themselves for the hazardous enterprise, and ten thousand prayers have gone up to Heaven for their success. Nobody grudges this outlay. Nobody complains of the expense and sacrifice incurred in thus seeking and saving that which is lost.

Lo, the world is full of Lost Navigators! They dwell about the Artic and the Antartic circles. They dwell on the line of the tropics and on the Equator. They are shrouded in a deeper than polar night, the year round. They are drawing out a miserable existence "without hope and without God in the world." They dwell in a land of darkness as darkness itself. Go as we will, north, south, east or west, they are to be found: and not a few hundred souls, but thousands, millions—

Where the Arctic ocean thunders,
Where the tropics fiercely glow,

Impassable straits and iceberg barriers are not comparable to the sin, the ignorance, the dire superstition that shut them in. They wait on us for relief, for deliverance. The voice of their helpless woe comes up from every quarter; and can Christians keep back relief from them? Will not all volunteer to "go or send?"

Many ingenious speculations have been made as to the survival of Sir John Franklin and his companions. We have been told how they could escape, even though their ships should be wrecked, and how they could subsist in those dreary climes, even though their stores should be exhausted. But alas, those destitute of the bread of life! How can we allay our concern for their safety by similar speculations! There is but one Saviour.

These lost navigators may never return; that heroic woman, Lady Franklin, who has signalized herself in constant solicitude and noble devotion, may never welcome her Ulysses to his home again; the hardy seamen who adventured with him, may embrace their wives and children no more, and in beds of snow they may all find graves. They would have died anywhere. Death held a relentless claim upon them on all earthly continents. But oh, what a noble mission inspires the Church! how large the relief offered! what heavenly bounty she brings for perishing souls, saving from the death that never dies! Are there none to feel for other lost voyagers and to devise and execute prompt and liberal and perilous plans for their rescue from the doom that impends? Missionaries and the friends and supporters of missionaries, answer. The heart that throbs with evangelic philanthropy *will* answer.

May the day speedily come, when every ship that leaves a Christian port shall take out a herald of the Cross; when every white sail that greets heathen shores, shall be freighted with gospel supplies; and when all Christendom shall be all alive with fitting out Searching Expeditions for the Lost Navigators:

The nations call from sea to sea
Extends the thrilling cry—
Come over, Christians, if there be.
And help us, ere we die.

Editorial Absence.—After the next issue of the paper the editor expects to be absent several weeks. As he visits Boston during the General Conference, our readers may look for some full and late intelligence of the proceedings, etc. ☞ Will this not be worth a few scores of new subscribers within the next fortnight? ☜ In the meantime correspondents will please continue their favors, and address them as heretofore.

☞ Committees of Publication—Will meet at the office, 56 Gravier street, on first Monday in May.

A Father in Israel Gone.—The obituary of the Rev. Richard Holmes will be given next week.

Daily Zion's Herald.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement on third page.

METHODIST PRESS

Letting It Alone.—The editor of the Christian Observer (California) has been called on by the "Pacific" (a religious California paper) for an expression of opinion relative to the proposed Convention for changing the Constitution of the State. The Pacific refers to its own and the course of the California Christian Advocate as examples. It is generally admitted, we believe, that the proposed changes look to making a portion of California a slave State. Dr. Boring, after acknowledging the *force* of the examples, and admonishing his contemporaries of the religious press, that the Christian Church can be better employed than in legislating on slavery, thus marks out his course:

"Looking over the whole ground, and weighing the subject according to the best of our ability, we have come deliberately to the conclusion, since we cannot help ourselves, to allow the people to determine for themselves, presuming them to be competent, whether or not they need and desire a Convention; and in the event that one *is called*, we now think we shall permit every man to vote or not, and to vote on either side, as he shall think best; and presuming that they will do so, shall for ourselves, should life be continued, do likewise."

Our New Missionary to China.—President Collins, writing to the Zion's Herald, says of him:

"The new missionary to China, of the M. E. Church, South, Rev. Wm. G. E. Cunnyngham, has been selected from the Holston Conference. He is one of our ablest preachers, about 28 years of age, full of faith and the Holy Ghost; with a wife also deeply imbued with the missionary spirit. They are expected to sail from Charleston about the first week in April, and will carry with them the warm sympathies and ardent prayers of the Church."

Rev. J. Mathews.—This worthy representative of the Tennessee Conference, is *en route* via New York, for California. He took leave of his friends in Nashville on Sunday evening, 21st ult., at a meeting held for that purpose in the McKendree Church—Dr. McFerrin in the Chair. After the Missionary had spoken, Rev. F. E. Pitts, an old Missionary to South America, spoke. In the course of his remarks he said:

"However others may regard it, in my opinion, nothing has originated in our age equal in importance to this California enterprise. Why was the wealth of that country never discovered till the Anglo-Saxon race became its possessors? Why was it not given to the Monk and the Jesuit? Is there no providence in this—no gracious design towards our fallen world? True it is, we have no religion to brag of; but bad as we are, the Anglo-Saxon race is the best in the world. God is manager in the affair. He is levying upon the treasures of the earth for the redemption of its ruined population. The brother's remarks about the millenium are not so wide of the mark as we may think them. What are the few missionaries that represent the Christian church in the vast Asiatic world? A mere drop in the ocean—a few feeble stars struggling amidst the universal darkness. China is coming to California. The Chinese there are said to be industrious, peaceable, reliable citizens. They are coming there to be converted to Christianity. These will do more for Christianity than a thousand missionaries."

"Nimrod" concludes this very interesting sketch in the columns of our Nashville contemporary:

"The people who had long been waiting anxiously for the opportunity, and who always speak to the point and the purpose, made the concluding speech, inarticulate indeed, but *solid* in material, *silvery* in its tones, and much more effective than either of its predecessors; the peroration of which was fifty-seven dollars thirty cents and a watch-key. The whole thousand dollars could be raised, I believe, on the spot, and without much effort; but it was understood that other charges claimed a participation in the privilege and the glory, and we had no desire to deprive them of their right."

Pretty good—Nimrod.

Revival in Toronto, Canada.—The Christian Guardian, 24th ult., gives cheering intelligence of the continuance of the gracious work we noticed some time ago:

"We are happy to inform our friends that the revival which has been going on for some time in this city, in connection with the labors of the Rev. James Caughey, still continues without any abatement in its interest and success."

Disciplinary Change.—The editor of the S. C. Advocate, in discussing the perpetuity of the peculiarities of Methodism, suggests this change:

"Again: we would with great diffidence submit, whether the adoption of the English usage of allowing a preacher to be stationed three years continuously in one charge might not be an improvement upon the American disciplinary regulation, which limits to two years a pastoral charge. Of course the stationing power would judge as to the propriety of continuing the pastoral relation through the entire constitutional term then, as it does now. With our present convictions of the importance of the pastoral office, with our knowledge of not a few individual instances in which a third year's pastorate among the same people would be promising of better results than the two preceding put together, we decidedly incline to favor the policy which would give the Bishop the necessary liberty at discretion. This policy, we will add, by the way, was recommended by the Committee on Revision at the last General Conference, but the report was not acted upon, on account of the early adjournment of the Conference."

General Rules—An Opinion.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Advocate puts this to the editor:

"There are two questions in relation to class-meetings that we think important. The first is, is it made our duty to attend them by God in his word? The second is, can any thing be made a condition of church membership that is not made such in the Bible, consistently with the word of God?

"In the General Rules of our Discipline, we find this language: 'There are about twelve persons in a class, one of whom is styled the leader. It is his duty to see each person in his class once a week,' etc.; and in the conclusion of the General Rules there is this declaration made: 'These are the General Rules of our Societies, all of which we are taught by God to observe, even in his written word.'

And again: "All these we know his Spirit writes on truly awakened hearts.' And is it true that none are awakened—and if not awakened, we suppose not converted—but those on whose hearts the spirit has written the duty of going to class-meeting.

"Now, if any other sense can be given to the above quotations, we would be glad to see it, being very unwilling to believe that the last quotation embraces the rule on class meeting, and would be glad to know how to avoid the conclusion," etc.

To which, in part, the editor answers:

"We certainly differ very widely from him as to what constitute the General Rules of our societies. The section of the Discipline in which these rules are to be found is headed, 'The Nature, Design, *and* General Rules of our United Societies;' the 'General Rules' being *prefaced* in that section:

"1. With a concise history of the rise of these 'Societies;'

"2. With a statement of the objects of those 'Societies;'

"3. With an exhibit of the duties of the leaders of these 'Societies;'

"4. With a statement of the conditions of a membership in these 'Societies.'

"But none of these make any part of those rules of moral and religious conduct imposed upon the members of these Societies; and of which it is said, 'We are taught of God to observe, even in his written word,' etc. The rules to which this declaration refers begin thus: 'First, by doing no harm, by avoiding evil of every kind,' etc. So far as we now remember, this is the first time we have ever heard it intimated that the Methodist Discipline was susceptible of the construction the above writer seems to put upon it. The General Rules proper, do not say one word about class-meetings—not one."

Literary Notices.

Ousely's Old Christianity against Papal Novelties. Philadelphia: 1852. J. Ball.

This Conference text-book is out in a new and much improved edition. The young preachers will be glad to hear this. For sale by J. Ball.

Southern Methodist Pulpit, for April. Sermon by Dr. Taylor, the Missionary to China.

Harper's Monthly, for April. New York.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for April. Leonard Scott & Co.'s American republication: New York.

These periodicals make much more show on our table than we can make of them here.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Financial Plan—Alabama Conference.

"The plan has been adopted by a few of the Annual Conferences, where it has been found to work very well; in others not so well. In the Alabama Conference, during the past year, there was a serious defect in the working of the system. In missionary collections the Conference far exceeded the operations of any previous year, but in the support of the ministry it fell behind."

The above is from the N. and L. C. Advocate; and if the character and efficiency of the "financial plan" adopted by the Alabama Conference is to be effected in the judgment of the public, by the mistake into which the writer has fallen, it ought to be corrected. There was a "defect in the working of the system," just as there is in the Gospel when it fails to convert those to whom *it is not preached*. The plan failed because it was neglected by many and efforts made on the old principle! Whereas, those who adhered to this new plan, made much larger collections than the same congregations had been accustomed to give in former years. As to the success of our plan, if properly applied, I heard but one opinion among the members of the Conference.

Alabama.

April 6.

The Virginian Colonizationist.—Believing that the time has come when a newspaper, discussing the subject of Colonization from the Southern stand-point, is needed: the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, propose to publish such a paper in the city of Richmond, to be issued monthly at $1 per annum. It will be called "The Virginian Colonizationist," and be under the direction of the General Agent.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 18, 1852.

Wesleyan Methodism was introduced in France as far back as the year 1790, by some members of the French Societies in the Channel Islands, who visited various villages on the coasts of Normandy. In consequence of this, a preacher was stationed there some time after, and did a great deal of good. The French revolution having put to death many priests, and frightened away others, he had a large field of action, and was well received, not only by the Protestants, but also by the Catholics. He was, however, obliged to leave at the end of three years, on account of ill health, and was not replaced. But the class meetings he had established continued in existence, so that after an interval of twenty-two years, during which no minister had been stationed in Normandy, thirty-five members were still reported in the Minutes.

It was only in 1818 that the British Conference took to heart, in real earnest, the evangelization of France. Four missionaries were appointed, amongst whom was the Rev. Charles Cook, (now Dr. Cook) who is still amongst us as general Superintendent of all our stations in France. That year the number of members only amounted to twenty-nine. From that time there was a gradual increase until the year 1844, when there were in France and Switzerland 12 circuits, 24 missionaries and 1239 members. But the result of the labors of the missionaries ought not to be estimated only by the number of members in Society. Besides forming societies, and evangelizing whole districts, they had also awakened from its deadly sleep the ministers and members of the National Reformed Church; they had been the means of the conversion of many of its pastors, who have since preached the true Gospel of Salvation to their flocks; and they had stimulated Christian activity to such an extent that French Bible and Tract Societies were established, and even a Missionary Society, the seat of which is in Paris, and which employs actually eighteen missionaries in South Africa.

Notwithstanding these results, the Wesleyan Mission to France never was very popular in England, and in proportion as the claims of the heathen were more urgent, the Committee necessarily paid less attention to ours, and this seemed the more reasonable, as Wesleyanism, as a church, was not extending in France as rapidly as it was expected it would, and as the indirect results of its ministry were not sufficiently made known. Hence a reduction in the numbers of missionaries, which was followed by a falling off in the stations and members. Then came the revolution of 1848, in consequence of which a very great number of the English residents in France left the country, together with the Wesleyan English ministers. Our French societies suffered also very much from the political agitations; and these different circumstances brought us so low, that in 1849 we had only 8 circuits, 19 missionaries, and 807 members.

But it may be asked: How is it that Wesleyan Methodism having done so much good, did not extend itself as a Church, and did not receive as members all who were converted by its means? This is owing to various reasons, amongst which are the following:

The ministers of the Reformed Churches who have been brought to a saving knowledge of the Redeemer through the instrumentality of the Wesleyans, hold, many of them, the Calvinistic doctrine of election, though to a certain extent only; for pure Calvinism is now very seldom met with here. They could not therefore join us. Those who entertained the same doctrinal views as we do, generally thought that they might do more good by remaining where they were, than by seceding from the State Protestant Church. The converted members of their flocks naturally remained with their ministers, when these had become pious; and as to the converts from Popery, they also preferred uniting themselves to a church recognized by the State, than to one which not only was not recognized by Government, but was moreover a foreign church, so to speak, governed by an English Committee. Indeed one can hardly imagine what ideas have been entertained of the Wesleyans in France, on account of this. I have heard it said that their ministers were spies of the British Government, whose chief business was so obtain allies amongst the French to England. It has even been circulated amongst ignorant peasants in the country, that all the names entered in our class book were forwarded to the Queen of England as the names of so many persons who had made allegiance to her. This rumor has of course altogether ceased at the present time, still I believe it has formerly done us a great deal of harm.

Another reason for the small numerical results of our efforts in France is to be found in the fact that our ministers have never been able to employ such means of success as were imperiously needed, whilst on the other hand those means were employed by the Evangelical Society of Paris, and by other Christian Churches. Thus our English brethren have never helped us to open gratuitous Wesleyan Primary Schools, because education is very much spread in France; and therefore the children of our friends have had to frequent schools held gratuitously by Popish friars, by Infidels, or by Christians of other denominations, and in either cases, alienation from Methodism has been a very common result. Again, we never have had a Book Room, so that it has not been any body's particular care to issue books and tracts; the result is that Methodist literature amounts to nothing here, whilst the Calvinists have their book and tract societies. Again, we have not been able, from want of funds, to employ numerous *Colporteurs*, as other churches have done; and we have therefore spread but few copies of the Scriptures, and scarcely any books amongst the Ignorant Popish peasantry. Whilst the dissentors and the National Reform Church have each their normal school for training male teachers, we have none; whilst they have their theological seminaries, we do not know where to send our young men when they wish to prepare for the ministry by a course of conscientious studies.

Various efforts have been made to fill up these deficiencies. Had not the Missionary Committee of London been already overburdened by other wants, and the numerous calls from the heathen lands, it would have helped us, but this was altogether out of the question. At last a proposal was made which no doubt would have been acted upon long ago, had we belonged to American Methodism. A few months ago, the London Committee proposed that instead of governing us, stationing the ministers themselves, and apportioning the monies, as they have done hitherto, they should simply continue for a certain time their grant of money, and allow the French ministers to organize themselves into a separate Conference, altogether independent from the Committee and the British Conference, so that they could manage their own affairs, and use whatever means they thought necessary for furthering the spread of the Gospel, without having continually to write to London "to ask leave." Of course, guarantees would have to be given that Methodist doctrine and Methodist discipline should continue to be enforced.

If this proposal be acted upon, we shall become a *French* Wesleyan Church, and thus many of the objections made against us will fall to the ground. We shall also have more liberty of action, and I earnestly hope our ministers will make good use of it, to establish a Book Concern, a theological institution, a Normal seminary and primary schools. Funds we shall have to seek it is true, but with renewed efforts and more fervent zeal I trust we shall find them, (perhaps our American brethren would have no objection to help us?) and in time become a self-supporting Church.

This last sentence will no doubt astonish you. With *you*, I suppose, every thing is self-supporting; but here it is quite different. The *State* does every thing. When ever individuals want something important to be done, they do not set about it at once, as John Bull or Brother Jonathan are accustomed to do, but they ask the Government to do it. Thus railways belong to the State and not to private companies. Our annual exhibitions of paintings, or of industry, are all made at the expense of the State and by him. The Jewish rabbis, as well as the Popish priests and the Protestant pastors, are paid by the State, wherever they have a certain number of adepts. Hence individuals are not accustomed to give—hence our difficulty of obtaining money.

However we have good hopes for the future, for Methodism expands the heart. Very good beginnings have been made. We have collected as much as $3700 dollars in one year, exclusive of missionary monies; but we want four times as much.

I have said enough to show that the proposal of a separate Conference is a very serious one for us. I shall therefore make you acquainted with the successive decisions that relate to it. At a general District meeting, held last month in Nimes, (south of France) this proposal was unanimously adopted, and Dr. Cook was delegated to "confer with the Committee, to lay before them the opinions, feelings and purposes of the brethren, to consult with them on the subject, and then to call a general meeting of the District, whenever the arrangements proposed by the British Conference will have been prepared for final consideration and adjustment."

Our statistics for 1851 stand as follows: 10 circuits, 26 chapels and 66 other preaching places, 19 ministers, 2 of whom are on trial, 34 local preachers, 821 members and 52 on trial, 27 Sabbath schools, with 151 teachers and 1582 scholars; 5610 attendants on public worship.

The President of the Republic is increasing his power daily. The elections to the Legislative body have been all but unanimous in favor of his candidates. Seven only of the opposition candidates have passed, two of whom were nominated in Paris. In all the large towns the greatest liberty of voting has been allowed. In Paris, for instance, on the day preceding the elections, the walls were placarded every where with the names of candidates of different parties, and with t profession of faith; but in some of the country places it appears that matters are not altogether so free. There have been mayors and prefects who, in opposition to a very positive circular on the subject from the Minister of the Interior, have forbidden opposition candidates to publish manifestos. Had all been fair, the opposition would probably have passed a few more of its candidates, though a very great majority would still have been in favor of Louis Napoleon. As it is, the legislative body will be altogether devoted to the President. It now remains to be seen whether he will realize the promises often made to the country, that if the power were entrusted to him, he would cause trade to flourish and peace to reign over all the French dominions.

By recent decrees he has removed the immovability of the Magistracy, and of the Professors of the University, who are now to be named and dismissed by Government. Magistrates will have to retire from office when they reach the age of 72. Professors will lose their places whenever they have been ten years without lecturing to the students.

I have seen in English papers very absurd accounts of what the President is supposed to have done in reference to public instruction. The truth is simply this: As Thiers and others, who were members of the Supreme Council of Public Instruction, have been banished, the Council has been, not destroyed, but recomposed, with the same number of Protestants as before, and has actually been sitting this week. The whole system of public instruction has not been suppressed. Neither the College of France, nor the Faculty of Letters, nor the Ministry of Public Instruction, have been abolished, notwithstanding the earnest desire of the *Univers*: Protestant schools will not be shut up; church schools will not be more than heretofore under the inspection of the Bishops. It is moreover probable that greater liberty will be given to religious bodies, whether Catholic or Protestant, for the opening of free denominational schools. No decree will however be made by the President on the subject, but a law will be passed by the legislative body which is to meet on the 29th of this month.

J. P. C.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference has addressed a letter of condolence to the venerable Bishop Hedding, who now lies hopelessly ill at Poughkeepsie, New York.

The Rev. Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been formally requested to pay a visit to California. The request comes from the Missionary Society of the Church, South.

It is not to be wondered at that the Pope feels his position to be any thing but firm; for, instead of his having been dined in his place by real Roman Consent, he has been merely dabbed down where he is with a [illegible] plaster of Paris.

The library of Cardinal Mezzofonti, now for sale in Rome, can be bought for $4000. It is said to be one of the most remarkable philological collections ever offered, embracing some 60 languages and dialects. Efforts are making to procure it for New York.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Ma. Editor: It may be appropriate to the ministry and laity of the Church in Alabama Conference be reminded that a resolution of the Conference at its late session appointed the first Friday in May as a day of fasting and prayer, "That Almighty God may raise up and send forth more laborers into the harvest." This resolution was suggested from a knowledge of the scarcity of ministers, and we trust in obedience to the injunction of the great Head of the Church. A supply of faithful pastors is a blessing which we should always recognize the hand of the Lord and the especial operation of His grace, and should therefore in every time of need, turn our eyes to the hill whence cometh all our help. There are two considerations in the character of a true minister which show him to be the workmanship of God, and which entitle Him to our thanksgiving when we are blessed with the labors of such, and which should prompt us to supplication in need thereof:

1 The conscious obligation of the command of God which places him before us in the high and holy office. He does not enter because it seems to be one of many vocations eligible for the exercise of his talent and energy, although prompted by motives of general philanthropy. The man who bears in his hand the precious treasure of the Gospel should feel not only that he may go, that he ought to go, but that he *must* go. This was the experience of Paul, the great pattern of Christian ministers, who felt necessity laid upon him; yea, wo unto him if he preached not the Gospel.

2 The hallowed impulse of a true Christian ministry. His soul having gone through the pangs of repentance and experienced the renewal of the Holy Ghost, is constrained by the love of Christ to the prosecution of the labors assigned him. To this, add his love for souls and you have a minister who in "necessity and stripes" is not moved, neither counts he his life dear unto him so that he may finish his course with joy and the ministry *which he has received of the Lord Jesus* to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God.

Of these spiritual qualifications God is the author and judge, and therefore it is his prerogative to call men to the ministry. We want a true supply of a true ministry adequate to the present demands of the church which will create a demand for another supply; and so, going on, until the light of the Gospel shall break forth upon the darkness of the world like the light of the morning. Surely those who enjoy in their souls the blessing of the Gospel of peace will sanction the action of the Conference, and unite their prayers for an increase of laborers for the blessing of the world and the glory of God

James L. Cobb.

Selma, Ala., March 27th, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

What Became of Them?

Bro. McTyeire: Several very respectable Methodist gentlemen from the interior of the State were seen in this city on Sunday forenoon, but by night not one of them could be found! Whether violence has been done any of them is not yet known. But it is suspected by many of our citizens, that they were either *forced* on board the New Orleans boat or *happened* to be on board of it about 2 P. M. of that day, and that it went off with them. Something of this kind must have happened to them, for they are pious, exemplary men *when at home*, in East Alabama. Any information concerning them, that will assure us that they are sound in body, and in a healthy *spiritual* condition, will be thankfully received. Any person finding the above gentlemen and returning them to their friends, with a copy of the Methodist Discipline in the pocket of each, with the leaf turned down at page 24, will receive their sincere thanks. Papers favorable to the cause of religion, and especially the Texas W. Banner, are requested to give the above one or two insertions, and send their bills to the churches of which the lost gentlemen were members.

Watchman.

Mobile, April 5th.

Arrival of More Missionaries.—By the steamer "Golden Gate," which came to the wharf about sunset on the 26th, four Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, arrived, and will in a few days proceed to the interior of this State, where the work is awaiting their coming.

Of these Missionaries, two are from Georgia, and two from Alabama; the former, William Simmons and John C. Simmons, Jr. (brothers)—the latter, Dennis B. Leyne and E. B. Lockley, all in good health and high spirits.

We learn there are four more on their way from South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. [Christian Observer, 28th Feb.

Recovery of a Lost Work of Franklin.—It appears by a statement published in a London periodical called the Notes and Queries, that a copy of the first work written by Benjamin Franklin, when 18 years of age and a journeyman printer in London, in 1725, has been found. All attempts to find a copy of it have hitherto failed, and it was supposed that they had all been destroyed. In Franklin's Autobiography, he mentions this as his first work. It was written partly in answer to Wollaston's Religion of Nature, and its title is, "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, in a Letter to a Friend." It is addressed to Mr. J(ames) R(alph) and concludes, "Truth will be truth, though it sometimes proves mortifying and distasteful."

Steam Steamer.—On the 3d day of October, 1807, the first steamer for the Hudson river trade was launched. This was the earliest practical attempt in the United States. The steamer Comet, launched at Glasgow in the four years after, and intended for the navigation of the Clyde, was the first practical attempt in England. At the close of 1849 that country had in service 141 steam vessels, while, in the United States up to the same period there had been built 2600 of all classes, including foreign steamers. The voyage of the ocean between New York and Liverpool, prior to 1811, was a three months performance. Now the distance is overcome in less than ten days. Even with steam, the trip from New Orleans to Pittsburgh required twenty-eight days, while now it is performed in seven.

From Dublin to Holyhead in 1830, when Great Britain esteemed her appliances as next to perfect, eight hours were consumed; it now requires but three and a quarter. And such, in the brief space of forty-five years, has been the progress of this indispensable agent. The first steamship which crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, from Liverpool, arriving in New York harbor on the 23d of April, 1838, and shortly after, on the same day, the Great Western, from Bristol, both vessels making the passage in little less time than would at present be required by one of our fastest clippers. This was the origin of the steam mail service between the United States and Great Britain, which has become an element of such consequence in our maritime progress.

D. A. Powell and Richard Asheraft, of Cincinnati, have subscribed $1000 each towards the erection of a new German Methodist Episcopal Church in that city.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Be Ready for Death.

It has become my sad duty to record the death of one of the most interesting young Christians I have ever known. On Tuesday night, the 10th inst., Emily Dowsing, the affectionate, confiding, sweet-spirited Emily, was suddenly called from earth to Heaven. She had for several years past been a child of affliction, but for a few months previous to her death she had been measurably relieved, and she and her friends were hoping that she might be restored. On Monday she attended her class in town, walking from her father's residence, about a mile and a-half; on Tuesday she was in usual health and spirits; on Tuesday night she retired to her room where she slept alone. In the morning, not rising as early as usual, her parents entered the room and to their astonishment found her a lifeless corpse! The earthly tabernacle was left without its tenant, her happy spirit having fled to the abodes of the blessed.

There is something remarkable in the evident preparation for death which she undervent immediately preceding her departure. Though always remarkable for piety and zeal, she frequently complained of her want of spirituality, and especially of that direct witness of the Spirit which many Christians enjoy. She had such a sense of her own unworthiness that she was sometimes cast down, and complained that she did not feel the lively enjoyment in religion that she desired. But the Sabbath before our last quarterly meeting, brother Dorman, her pastor, preached a discourse on self-examination, which was greatly blessed to her, and of which she frequently spoke. In the quarterly love-feast, on Monday night, she spoke at considerable length, a very unusual circumstance, and seemed to be greatly revived; spoke of the great profit she had derived from that sermon and the self-examination to which she had subjected herself since. All her friends discovered a remarkable advancement in her piety, and especially in respect to the witness of the Spirit and the joy of salvation.

The day before she died she spent several hours in her room in meditation, prayer and self-examination; and doubtless when death came he found her ready. True, she died alone, so far as earthly friends are concerned; her beloved father and mother were not permitted to minister to her in the last moments; her dying couch was not surrounded by her affectionate brothers and sisters; no praying circle of pious ministers and brethren bore her up when entering the cold waters of Jordan. But, glory be to God, she was not alone! He who said, "If I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and take you to myself, that where I am there ye may be also," his rod and his staff sustained her, and she had nothing to fear. I have imagined I could see the room filled with the sweet ministering spirits of Heaven, gathered around one they loved, waiting to waft her happy spirit home; they whisper sweet words of encouragement to her ear; some gently aid in putting off the frail garments of mortality, while others wait with the robes and diadem of glory, with which to invest her, that she may be prepared to enter into the holy city and take her place among the worshipping millions who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

It is true she was not permitted to give her parting blessing to her weeping friends and kindred and assure them of her happy exit; but her whole spirit and conversation for some days previous, seemed like that of one ripening for glory; and especially did she solemnly and affectionately admonish one of her brothers-in-law, who was not religious, and for whom she always felt a deep interest, only the Sabbath before. May that faithful, affectionate appeal, made under such remarkable circumstances, prove like a nail in a sure place, fastened by the Master of assemblies, and result in his happy conversion to God. The subject of this obituary was the daughter of Major Wm. Dowsing, Register in the Land-Office in this place. She was born in the State of Georgia, on the 13th day of January, 1819. She professed religion when but nine years of age, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Columbus, ever since. In her death her family and friends have met with a heavy bereavement; but "we sorrow not as those who have no hope." May her death be sanctified to her afflicted friends and deeply impress the young, as well as the old, with a sense of the importance of living in constant reference to eternity.

"Be ye also ready; for in a day when ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

G. SHAEFFER.

Columbus, Miss., March 31st, 1852.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—In the county of Mobile, by the Rev. M. D. Thomason, on the 1st inst., Mr. HENRY C. L. KEITH to Miss SARAH E. LAPORTE.

Obituary Notice.

DIED—In Bossier Parish, Louisiana, MARY JANE, infant child of Julia A. Muggah and Rev. Stephen J. Davies, of the Louisiana Conference—born August 18, 1851, and died February 11, 1852. She lacked seven days of being six months old. The disease was a severe attack of the croup, complicated with an affection of the brain.

Our Brother and Sister D. have our hearty sympathies with their bereavements. All their lambs are 'folded' now. Accompanying this brief notice is a letter from the father so abounding with cheering Christian views under affliction, that we take the liberty of appending an extract:

BRO. MCTYEIRE: Again has my heart been pierced with sorrow. 'Tis but a short time since I sent you a notice of the death of my second child, which was the second time that I and my beloved wife had been called to drink the bitter cup of laying our children in the cold earth. We had one left—a lovely babe—around whom the dearest feelings of the heart were entwined. Hope whispered that we would be permitted to raise it. Its smile was sweet, and though very young, the parents found much that was interesting. When my mind was oppressed at the thought that two of my little ones were in the silent tomb, I would press this little one to my breast and feel consoled; certainly, I often thought, this one will be spared me. How futile are all earthly prospects! This one, too, is now wrapt in that sleep that knows no waking till the voice of the arch angel, with the trump of God, shall call forth the dead to life again. Immortality! O, thou glorious immortality, and eternal life, as revealed in the Gospel! How cheering the hope, when presented to the afflicted of earth. How consoling the promises when pledged to the tempest-tossed children of time. Without thee life itself would be a burden; and the earth, with all her variegated beauties, would be but a wide and desolate golgotha. Here the loveliest must perish, and how often it is that

"The flower that blooms the fairest
Is doomed the first to fade—
The form that moves the lightest
In earth is soonest laid."

Our children have died. Our hearts have felt what the hearts of parents only can feel. But religion consoles us: they were the lambs of the flock; the great Shepherd has taken them away from a land of storm and sorrow to the genial clime warmed by the Sun of righteousness and watered by the river of life. Our afflictions here, though severe, are but short lived, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit to our good, prepare us better for that inheritance where it is written over the entrance arch, "*There shall be no more death.*"

EXPLANATION.—Our personal oversight of the paper ceases at its going to press. This accounts for an *illegible* card which some subscribers may have found on opening their last number. We hope it gave them less offence than it gave us on finding it out. It was folded in, at mailing, unknown to us; and too late discovered to be remedied. We regard such placarding with disgust—sans propriety, sans taste, sans every thing that is decent and right.

Information Wanted.

Respecting BERNARD RODDY, who emigrated to the United States, from the North of Ireland, in August 1817, in company with Messrs. John Kelso and John Morrow.

The friends and relatives of these gentlemen, and all others, are earnestly requested to forward the smallest information on this subject to the Rev. D. S. McTyeire, or Rev. J. C. Keener, New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

The Editors of all religious papers in the United States are respectfully and earnestly solicited to publish the above in behalf of four orphans, whose father died in New Orleans of Asiatic Cholera, in 1851, and the support of whose large and just legal rights now before Chancery in Ireland depends upon this information.

DAILY ZION'S HERALD,

FOR THE APPROACHING GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In accordance with what is believed to be a general wish and expectation of the Methodist public, the proprietors of the Herald have determined to issue, during the approaching General Conference in this city, a DAILY ZION'S HERALD.

The Daily will be issued at least five weeks, or until the adjournment of the Conference.

It will contain full and accurate reports of the Sayings and Doings of the General Conference, and of the various anniversary meetings that may occur during the session. The Editor will continue his "Characteristic Notes," which were received with so much favor in 1844 and '48. These "Notes," besides observations on the proceedings of the Conference, will embrace personal sketches of some of its principal members and visitors. We shall also give the news of the day, and interesting Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

Terms, one dollar for the session. No attention paid to orders unless the cash is enclosed.

The first number will be issued on Monday, May 3.

Address F. RAND.
Publishing Agent of Zion's Herald,
ap27 No. 7 Cornhill, Boston.

Advocate Office, April 10.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Rev T Moody: n a E S Womble; n a J M Curry, Gainesville, Ala; Henry McDaniel, Sumterville, Ala.. Less $2 50..... $ 5 00
By Rev W J Ferguson: n a T. Gipson, Honora, La; n a W H Morling, Tigerville, La; n a Jane T Morrison, Alligator; n a Mrs R N Sanders, Bayou Rapides, La.. Less $10;
By Rev Z Thompson: n a Jas S White; n a Sarah McCarroll, Lake Providence, La.. Less $5. (Send at our risk.)
By Rev B Rhinehr: n a M D Hoskwright, Opelousas
E Milner, Chicot; F Hathorn, Opelousas, La.. Less $7 50.
By Rev W H Turnley: Saml Roe, Iatt, La..... 2 50
By Rev J W Holston: Thos Laurence, Randolph, Ala..... 2 50
n a Thos Johnston, Woodsburrough, Ala..... 2 50
W W Cage, Columbus, Mi..... 2 50
N a J F Ayres, Calhoun, Ark..... 2 50
By Rev W P Miller: n a John Manley; S F Wimberly, Loacherpoka, Ala..... 5 00
By Rev C C Caltnway: n a Miss Anna Sturdivant, Summerfield, Ala.. Less $2 50.
By Rev J W Lacey: n a Miss M E Kercheville; ne Mrs Lucy Howard—Prairie Polut, Miss.. Less $5.
Wm McArthur, Livoala, La..... 2 50
By Rev W E Holliday: n a L D Martin, Elyton, Ala Less $2 50.
N E F Adams, N O..... 2 50
N a Wm Goldsbrough, Jefferson, Texas..... 2 50
By Rev Wm A Morse: n a miss Clara Nixon, Vermillionville, La..... 2 50
N a Dr J W Cheris, Perry's Bridge, La..... 2 50
N a Wm Turbeville, Plaquemine Brulee, La..... 2 50
Rosman Hayes, " " 2 50
By Rev F A McShan: n a Robt Wynne, Huntsville, Texas.. Less $2 50.
By Rev W W Thomas: n a Rev R Doak, Uniontown Ala; n a J P Clark, Creagh's Mills, Ala.. Less $5.
By Rev T W Brown: n a K A Buell, Natchez, Miss.. Less $2 50.

General Intelligence.

HEAVY CLEARANCE.—There were cleared yesterday, at the Custom-house, 25,569 bales of cotton, of which 22,580 bales were for Liverpool, 2107 for Genoa, and 792 for Antwerp.

THE STEAMSHIP FANNY.—The steamship Fanny, which formerly plied between this city and the Brazos, has been sold at Baltimore for $30,000. She is to be sent to San Francisco.

COINAGE AT THE MINTS.—It is estiamted that during the last three months, there has been coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, $11,101,300; and at the branch Mints, $1,905,586. During the same time we have exported in coin, only $6,754,560.

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.—The sentement that the new silver coinage, which the bill before Congress provides for, will have more alloy than the silver coins now in use, is incorrect. The fineness of the silver will not be altered, only there will be less silver in the new coinage.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER.—The Mobile Tribune states that a telegraphic dispatch from Aberdeen reports a rise of eight feet in the Tombigbee river. This is a subject of great rejoicing, as the merchants and planters in the vicinity of Aberdeen have but little chance as yet this season to ship their cotton or receive supplies.

A CELESTIAL ACCESSION.—The San Francisco Herald of the 24 ult. has the following: "Among the many Chinese emigrants who arrived a day or two since was Mee Atung. She landed on Pacific wharf, where she was graciously received by Miss Atoy. Miss Atung replied to the welcome in a few pertinent and feeling remarks, much to the edification of a large crowd of boatmen, who had gathered around to witness the scene. The two fair ones then formed into a procession and marched up Pacific street, attracting much attention."

An Oswego Druggist advertises four cases of "genuine sea-serpent oil, brought by Captain Seabury, of the whale ship Monongahela. Good for coughs and colds, and only $4 per bottle."

MASONRY IN EUROPE.—We see it stated that, in Saxony a proposition has been made to abolish the order of Free Masons, asking, at the same time, the intercession of the Government with the German *Bund* for the suppression of that order throughout entire Germany. The House of Prussia is greatly attached to that ancient order, the Prince of Prussia being himself first Master of the German Grand Lodge.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A year since, Elijah Barnes, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field, without injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was much too small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been imperceptibly bitten by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew endlessly very ill, and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians, and was restored to health.

FISHING BUSINESS.—The citizens of Gloucester, Mass., engaged in the fishing business, state in their report that since the passage of the law granting bounty to vessels employed in the Cod Fisheries, different kinds of fishing had grown up, giving employment to more men, and consuming much more salt in the same time, than in the cod fishing alone; that these different kinds of fishing so mingle with each other that it is impossible to keep them separate without a very great sacrifice of earnings. In view of these facts they suggest an alteration of the bounty laws, so as to embrace all kinds of sea or bank fishing; and to require all vessels, excepting those which visit the Grand Bank, to be employed at sea five months, instead of four, as at present. A committee are instructed to forward the facts to Congress. According to the present construction of the laws, and the nature of the business, scarcely a vessel can obtain the allowance; and hence a movement in the matter.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS.—The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and associates, of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island, for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tibbatts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool, or London, *in five days*. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway is 1647 miles, or about five days' sail.

A NEW SIDE-SADDLE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "We have seen a capital article, the invention of Disbrow, at his riding-school, No. 20 Fourth Avenue. It renders horsemanship perfectly safe to the ladies, by the addition of a new support to the outside of your crutch, against which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed. This saddle holds the lady firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a restive horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an inexperienced rider occupying the common side-saddle. We are glad to see this invention, and we doubt not that the ladies will hail it with much pleasure.

"A SUM IN ARITHMETIC.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror calls attention to some of the extravagance and fashionable dissipation of that city, and asks this question of bank officers and merchants: "How can a young man, with a salary of $600 to $800 a year, spend $500 in dress—$1000 on a dancing girl—$1000 on entertainments—$1000 on traveling expenses, without coming to a defalcation sooner or later?" It is a problem in practical arithmetic, says the Mirror, which many of our young men would do well to study.

APPOINTMENT.—George B. Dixon, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Yazoo City, Miss.

A SQUAW SHOT.—Among the Indians recently captured in Florida was a squaw, who attempted to escape, and was shot by the volunteers. It is thought she will die of her wounds.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.—The London packet ship Northumberland, Capt. J. M. Lord, arrived at New York on the 31st ult., from Portsmouth, in a passage of fourteen days and three hours.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—It is said that the establishment of a Governmental printing office is warmly pressed by some members of the joint committee appointed to consider the subject.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—A late letter from Sydney states that twelve thousand ounces were brought into that place as one week's supply, and that the Port Philip contribution was 20,000 ounces in a fortnight. These totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly $5,000,000 per annum.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Hon. Wm L. Goggin, of Virginia; Joseph P. Comegys, of Delaware; Col. Hammond, of South Carolina; Gen. L. C. Polk, of Tennessee; Rev. C. Miller, of Indiana; N. Wolf, of Kentucky; Gen. Hunt, of Texas; H. S. Dexter, of California; and Hon. Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire, are among the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1852.

COURT MARTIAL AT WASHINGTON.—A court martial convened on the 1st inst., in one of the rooms of the War Department building, Col. Crane presiding, the object of which is to investigate certain charges preferred against Lieut. F. J. Thomas, of the 3d Artillery, for extraordinary expenditures made on the route from the city of Santa Fe to Washington last winter, and for certain alleged unnecessary purchases whilst commissary at Santa Fe.

G. HAND THOMPSON.—This notorious swindler, who is an escaped convict from the Kentucky Penitentiary, passed through Pittsburgh on the 29th ult., in charge of an officer, on his way back to his old quarters.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Hans Wilson, one of the oldest residents of Steubenville, Ohio, died recently, leaving bequests to religious and charitable institutions to the amount of $125,000.

THE HUNGARIAN LOAN.—The Morning Register of Monday says:

"A considerable number of bills of this issue were purchased here on Saturday and Sunday. It was stated that our German fellow-citizens had bought up two thousand dollars' worth, and many of our quiet, unpretending men quietly laid small sums at par, which will be added to the Kossuth fund."

ARREST OF DAVID T. HINES.—This notorious scoundrel, who was pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Governor Walker a short time since, was arrested in Charleston on the 2d instant. From a paper of that city, we take the following account of him. It appears he has figured before in the Charleston courts:

"Some twelve years since, having been convicted in Louisiana of forgery, he was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, where he remained until very recently, when the executive of that State, in consequence of his good behavior while in prison, remitted the unexpired term of his sentence, which was about two years. Upon being discharged, New Orleans had the honor of his distinguished company, where his gentle invention and great adroitness soon placed him in possession of funds sufficient to make a display. How many, and whom, he may have swindled in acquiring these means, we know not, as doubtless in many cases the victims, rather than acknowledge their verdancy, were content to put up with their loss. Not so, however, in the instance of Mr. Word, a Texan gentleman, who at the time of Hines's career was sojourning at the Veranda Hotel in that city, and upon whom Hines called, representing himself to be Col. A. Floyd, a brother of Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and having formed an acquaintance with him, succeeded, at different times, in obtaining some eight hundred dollars from him by means of deeds, bonds, etc., which have since been ascertained to be adroit forgeries. Mr. Word having discovered that he had been done, and that Hines was *sans cil*, determined at any cost to bring the swindler to justice, and started in pursuit. After tracing him to various places in the West, he got fairly on his trail at New York, in which city the *redoubtable* Col. J. P. Floyd had become quite a lion with the Upper Ten. Dining with, and, in turn, entertaining John Van Buren, Henry Weston, and others. But by some strange fatality Mr. Word missed his man, and again had to keep on the move. He, however, struck upon the right trail, and pursued Hines through Richmond, where full proofs of his rascality were developed, to this city, at which he arrived yesterday week, unconscious of being pursued. He took lodgings at first at one of our large fashionable hotels, but subsequently removed to a private boarding-house in Queen street. He seems, from the moment of his arrival, to have been busily engaged in his profession of obtaining money under false pretences, and we learn that on one occasion he called on a gentleman, representing himself to be a Louisiana planter, and stating that having lost his pocket-book he required a loan of $2000, for which he offered a collateral security in bonds and mortgages on property in Virginia.

The gentleman applied to, however, politely declined having any thing to do with the matter, and Hines had to depart and cogitate on whom else he might endeavor to devour, but unfortunately his cogitations were rather abruptly interrupted yesterday morning by his meeting at last with his indefatigable pursuer, Mr. Word, in King street. He tried to escape, but after running some considerable distance he was overtaken, and although he made a most determined resistance, was captured by Lieut. Symes and taken to the Upper Guard House, his much having been accomplished, a bail-writ was lodged with the Sheriff of this district at the suit of Word, who in company with George Duesenberry, who had been created a special deputy for the occasion, proceeded to the Upper Guard-House, took him into custody on the writ and said, and conveyed him to jail, where he was recognized by the jailor as the same individual, who had called on him a few days previously, and represented himself as Inspector of Jails, stating that he had received that appointment from the President of the United States. Duesenberry, at the request of Hines, then proceeded to his boarding-house in Queen street, with an order from him, signed Johnson, for the delivery of his baggage, and the money to pay for six days' board.

Mr. Word now naturally concluded that his victimizer was *hors du combat*, and that it was now out of his power to work further mischief—for the present, at all events; but he was oil-taken, as strange to say, he himself was again made the victim of this arrant deceiver's machinations. Hines having, with the most unparalleled audacity, had a warrant issued for Mr. Word's arrest, upon his affidavit charging that gentleman with having committed an assault with intent to kill, and Mr. Word being a stranger here, knew not, at the instant, where to procure bail, and consequently the pursuer and pursued occupy the same prison. The initiatory steps, however, we believe, were taken last night to effect his release, and we understand that in all probability he will be discharged on bail in the course of this morning.

COAL IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Professor Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, in a letter to the Governor, expresses the fullest confidence that there is almost an inexhaustible source of coal in that State. The preliminary examination at several points establish the fact that the stratum is seven feet thick, and the quality excellent.

RIOTS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The laborers on the Pacific railroad, near St. Louis, have lately been concerned in a series of riots. Some of the overseers have been whipped; one or two of the contractors threatened with violence; the citizens and property along the line deprecated upon, and, worse than all, several persons have been found murdered on the road.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3.

There has been a fair demand to-day in the cotton market, and the sales embrace 3,000 bales at steady prices. Middling is quoted at 8¾c. Flour has been in good request at $4 43¾@$4 56 ℔ bbl. for State, and $4 62½@$4 91 for Ohio brands. Corn has sold at 63c ℔ bushel for prime white and 66c for prime yellow. Pork steady, with sales of mess at $17, and prime at $10 ℔ bbl.

Steamers' Movements.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The Chagres steamer, Prometheus has arrived here with $300,000 worth of gold dust. She brings no later news from California than that taken by the Georgia to New Orleans.

The Collins steamer Pacific sailed to-day for Liverpool with $2,000 in specie.

Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, April 3.

The steamboat Red Stone blew up this afternoon, while backing out from Scott's landing, a short distance above Carrollton. The explosion completely shattered the boat and she immediately sunk in 21 feet of water. A large number of the passengers lost their lives, and of the officers and crew the Captain and Clerk only are saved. The former being very severely. And perhaps fatally injured. Eight ladies of the victims have as far been recovered. The exact number that have lost their lives is not yet ascertained.

Destructive Fire in Chillicothe.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3.

A terrible conflagration occurred here last evening, and a large portion of the town is in ruins. The fire broke out in the Adam's block, which was entirely destroyed, including the Clinton House, and the extensive warehouses and other buildings east of High and north of Second streets. The flames next communicated to the Ross block and swept through the row of stores to canal street, destroying the Madeira House, and most of the business houses on the north side. Every house east of Walnut street to Mulberry street was destroyed, and a number as far east as Bridge street. The merchants had generally just received their large stocks of Spring goods, and their losses are immense, many being ruined.

The Post-office building and most of its contents were destroyed; but the books have been saved. The printing office of the Advertiser newspaper was saved. All the telegraph offices have been burned.

Steamboat Explosion.

ST LOUIS, April 5.

The steamboat Glencoe, while landing at the wharf here, on her arrival from Newtchezes, blew up with a tremendous explosion, bursting all her boilers, killing a great number of people of her own passengers and many on board the steamers Cataract, Georgia, and Western World, lying near. The Glencoe had on board one hundred and fifty passengers. She took fire immediately after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge. It is yet impossible to ascertain the number who have lost their lives, but it is supposed to be very great.

Destructive Fire in Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.

A large fire broke out on Saturday morning at Paducah, originating in the livery Stable of J. G. Coles, and thence communicating to the Hayward House, north, destroying that and several wooden buildings on the south side. The Branch Bank was entirely consumed; there was a large amount of money in the vaults, the fate of which is unknown. The Journal newspaper office was saved, with some damage, and the Democrat office escaped without injury. About forty buildings have been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.

The large soap and candle factory of Cornwell & Bros. took fire on Sunday night at midnight, and was consumed with a loss of about $40,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary or by lightning.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The fugitive slave Horace, recently arrested here on the claim of his owner, of Baltimore, has been remanded to the custody of his master.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa—Interesting Commercial News—Breadstuffs declining.

NEW YORK, April 7.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 27th March. The following is a brief summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.

The Cotton market has been inactive during the week, and the sales reach barely 37,000 bales, of which speculations have taken 6000, and exporters 3000. The lower grades have declined about ¼d. since the departure of the Canada, while the better qualities maintained a degree of firmness. The quotations, as fixed last evening by the Board, are as follows: Fair Orleans 5¼. Middling Orleans 5. Fair Uplands 5¼. and Middling Uplands 4¾d. ℔ lb. Flour has declined 1s. ℔ bbl., and the quotations now are 19s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 23s. 6d. for Ohio brands. Yellow Corn has also declined: and is quoted at 28s. 6d. for Yellow, and 31c. ℔ quarter for White. Lard is rather lower, and is quoted at 49s. ℔ cwt. Trade in the manufacturing districts has been dull, and prices slightly declined. The stock of American cotton now on hand, is 159,000 bales.

England.

The political news from England is unimportant. The arrival of Col. Fremont had excited considerable interest. The Africa had arrived on Monday.

France—Signs of the Empire.

Previous to refusing a seat in the Assembly, General Cavaignac expressed a wish to consult Gen. Changier and Redsean, in Belgium, and he accordingly applied for his passports to visit them. He was informed that he could have them but that he would find the frontiers closed against him on his return.

On the return of the President to the Elysee, after the review in the Grand Square, he was saluted with cries of *Vive L'Empereur*. The relations between France and Switzerland are still in an unsettled state.

St. Louis Elections.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

The elections yesterday indicate the success of the whig ticket, with probably three exceptions. The Mayor is re-elected.

A disgraceful riot has marked the election, during which one person has been killed and a number wounded. The military has been ordered out, but the city is now quiet.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

In the Senate yesterday, the California Apportionment bill came up, and, after considerable debate, was agreed to. A bill was reported with instructions to the Secretary of the Interior to apportion the representation of that State according to the census of 1850, which was debated without action.

In the House, the resolutions approving of the Compromise, regarding it as a final adjustment of the questions it embraces, and deprecating further agitation, came up, and, after a stormy debate, passed by a vote of 101 to 64.

In the Senate to-day, a petition was presented from Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a mail and telegraphic communication between the Mississippi river and the Pacific.

Clark's non-intervention resolutions were debated and postponed.

In the House, a motion to reconsider the vote on the Navy Discipline bill was debated, after which the Homestead bill was taken up and debated up to the hour of adjournment.

Turkey.

A dispatch, dated the 14th March, states that 1700 Turkish troops entered a small town on the frontier, seized and imprisoned a large number of the Greek and Catholic inhabitants, and committed other outrages.

NEW YORK, Thursday evening, April 6.

The Cotton market has been rather quiet, and the sales are limited to 2300 bales, but prices are firm at previous quotations. Corn is steady, with sales of 8000 bushels at 66a 67c. per bushel for prime white. Mess Pork steady at $17 per barrel, and Prime at $10.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

The Democratic Convention has nominated Sterling Price for Governor, and D. W. Brown for Lieut. Governor. The other officers are divided between the Benton-ites and Anti-Benton-ites.

Rhode Island Elections.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.

The State Election has resulted in the election of Allen, democrat, for Governor, by a majority of 3000 votes. The whigs have a majority of two in the Senate and of eight in the House of Representatives.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, April 8, Evening.

The river here is falling, with 10 feet water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, April 8, Evening.

The river is still rising slowly at this place. The wharf is inundated, and the water now backs only 10 feet of being as high as it was at the great flood in 1847.

Shipwreck and Terrible Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, April 9.

A large vessel has been driven ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, and lost with all on board. Her name is not yet ascertained. She went ashore during a heavy gale, and when no boat could live in the surf.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The Senate to-day concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives appropriating $40,000 additional to complete the extension of the Capitol.

Cuban Apprehension.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Later accounts from Cuba state that there is much alarm felt on the Island, caused by a report that another expedition is fitting out in the United States for its invasion. The ships of war are sent out to cruise along the coast.

South America.

We take the following from the Valparaiso correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is dated February 25:

This month has brought shocking intelligence from the Straits of Magellan.

First, from the Chilian colony planted at Fort Rubies. This is used for penal purposes, and, including the garrison with the prisoners, the last accounts gave the entire population of 688 persons. Near the close of December a mutiny occurred there, headed by a lieutenant. The Governor, a superior man, named Munoz Gamero, escaped with his life, in company with the priest and a few more, to the other side of the Straits. There they wandered about for many days, living on shell-fish and suffering every horrible. At length they were compelled by want to return to the colony. Instead of being treated with compassion they met the most merciless cruelty. A fire was kindled to burn the Governor alive. He begged to be spared such a horrible death, asking that he might be shot instead. This request was granted, but after shooting him they burned his remains, dancing and singing the national hymn around the fire.

An American vessel, under charter from this place, sent by the Government—the bark Florida—arrived while the Governor was wondering in such distress. Immediately she was seized. The owner, Mr. Shaw, of New Orleans, who was on board, was shot, without any provocation, and the captain was spared only that he might navigate the vessel. Also, a British vessel, the Elias Cornish, anchored the next day, was seized, and plundered of her cargo and nearly a hundred thousand dollars in treasure, she too, was seized, and pillaged, and the captain, named Talbot, the mate and the owner's son, were shot, having first been put in irons. After the directors returned and had been murdered, these miserable set fell. Some of their own company, however, soon rose against the leaders, bound them, and directed their course for a Chilian port.

When the news reached this place the British Admiral dispatched a war steamer, the Virago, Captain Hayes, and the frigate Theiis, Cantain Kuper, in search of the murderers. They are now all in the hands of the British or Chilian authorities.

The course they have pursued shocks every sentiment of humanity. Those after they had burned the body of the first officer, they killed, a cut and roasted it over the embers, and ate the flesh!

They have put to death quite a number of persons so far as I can learn, between twelve and twenty have fallen victims to their criminal schemes. One of these vessels shaped her course for Montevideo; but an overruling Providence frustrated whatever career of wickedness they designed.

The Raritan frigate is at Talcahuano. She came from Callao, at once on receiving intelligence of what had occurred. What her orders may be will be I am not now aware; but suppose we shall soon hear of them. The steam propeller Massachusetts is expected to come soon from California. Lieut. Parker, U. S. Navy, having been ordered thither to command her.

The other item of intelligence from the Straits is in reference to some English missionaries sent out under the auspices of the Patagonian Missionary Society. Their director was named Capt. Gardiner, R. N. He had with him two catechists, a carpenter and three Cornish fishermen. Their plan was to reach the natives of the shores and islands of the Straits, with the humanizing influences of the Gospel. At landing, in the close of 1850, the savages were inhospitable, and they felt compelled to live in two launches, which they brought with them, that were decked over. However, the scurvy broke out among them. By April, they were reduced to great want for food, so that they left Picton Island for Spanish harbor, where they all perished from starvation. A short time ago a British corvette, the Rhio, called at the Falkland Islands, and finding there thirty-six barrels of stores, sent for these missionaries, the captain sailed in search of them. It was his painful task to find only signals of the hard sufferings they had borne. Fragments of papers and two dead bodies, told the melancholy finale. The last notes of Capt Gardiner are of the 4th and 6th of September last. He had been then four days without food. He was sustained by the most delightful Christian hopes and consolations through it all, speaking over of the slightest relief as a deep and unmerited favor at the hands of God. A noble monument to their memory would be well sustained mission to those same neglected shores, which I hope may be formed. If their death shall thus call attention and efforts thitherward, I think they will not have led their lives in vain. Some will think that these men needly threw their lives away; but if compared with the hundreds that crowd to death on the battle-field, the advantages will certainly be with these soldiers of Christ, whose noble aim was not to destroy men's lives, but to save them.

The political condition of this country is tranquil. The President of the Republic is expected to visit the city soon, by invitation from the citizens. The hope is entertained that upon that occasion progress may be made in regard to a railroad between this city and Santiago. The President is decidedly favorable to the project, and the great question now is, about raising the funds. The report of Mr. Allan Campbell, the engineer, of Albany, N. Y., has been given in, and printed in English. It is a fair document. It makes out that the scheme is practicable by means of a road 110 miles in length, and with an outlay of $7,100,000. If it can be effected, it will be an improvement of incalculable value for the country.

The line of steamers now running on this coast from Valparaiso to Panama has been strengthened lately by the acquisition of two new boats, called the Lima and Santiago. Two more are looked for shortly, the Quito and the Bogota. In the month of April, these steamers are to commence semi-monthly voyages to Panama, bringing passengers and mails. Consequently, the days of departure will be changed. Instead of leaving Panama on the 23d of each month, they will, in April, leave on the 15th and 30th, at 6 A. M.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A writer in the New York Times thinks spoke of railroad conductors and railroad accidents; This late accident on the Harlem road is acknowledged to be the sole fault of a conductor, who did not know what trains were on the road, and acknowledged that a passenger put him right. "I will pledge myself to point out, on one road, forty conductors who are not fit to drive a two-horse team on a country road; and the reason why they are incompetent, is because the payis insufficient to induce good men to seek the situations. It is a fact that men who *have daily charge of three or four hundred lives, and forty to fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, receive from forty to fifty dollars per month*—most of them married men, and living at more than ordinary expenses, being so much from home. It is enough to merely mention this FACT, to account for the railroad accidents almost entirely.

In England, guards and enginemen have to give security to certain amounts to the Company, and a license from the Government, before getting an appointment; and it seems to me that the proper plan for our companies to adopt is to increase their salaries for conductors up to $1,000 or $1,200 per annum, getting bonds guaranteeing the company against any loss that may be sustained in consequence of the neglect, carelessness or dishonesty of the conductor; then ten times the extra amount of calamities which is now lost in collisions, etc., would be saved. An honest and deserving class of men would be anxious for the service, and life and limb would be comparatively safe; for none should be allowed to run except under a Government license, and all licenses should be revoked by a careless accident. This is but one branch of the subject of railroad mismanagement; if agreeable to you, you will hear from me again on this topic.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We yesterday received through the mail, a copy of the Rio Bravo, which should have reached us the day previous. It does not contain any thing of much importance, but we clip a few items:

Mr. W. T. Cake, who was taken prisoner the day after the battle of San Juan, has been released, by order of Canales. Hence, some of the boys say he has turned liberator. We believe the truth is that private reasons, as well as public policy, dictated this measure. Perhaps it is a wise course for Mexican general officers not to court reprisals and retaliations. None of these gentlemen know how soon they may need the same protection themselves. Canales is aware of this. He has lived in a glass house for some time, and he is manifesting a disposition to fix things so that no one will throw stones at it.

In noticing the departure of Wheat and others for New Orleans, the Rio Bravo says: We are happy to announce that Avalos slept well the night after the filibusters left for New Orleans, and has continued to rest well since. We do not know that their absence has caused this result—rather think it has nothing to do with it.

The Rio Bravo also has the following: When Col. Cruz inspected Wheat's old 12, he said he would not fire it off for all Mexico. All Mexico, however, knows, by this time, what Col. Cruz's opinions are worth.

We understand that Gen Canales has laid in his claim to the gun by right of conquest. This claim is resisted by the Alcalde of Camargo, who sets up the right of discovery.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of considerable importance to steamboat managers and passengers was recently rendered by the Court of Over and Terminer, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A gentleman by the name of Whitfield, belonging to Poughkeepsie, took passage at New York on the steamboat Oregon, buying a through ticket for Albany, as, owing to the competition a through ticket could be bought for a less price than a way ticket. When the boat reached Poughkeepsie, Whitfield offered his through ticket and attempted to go ashore, but the officers of the boat forcibly resisted him against his will to Albany. Whitfield brought a suit against the owners and officers of the boat for assault and false imprisonment, contending that a through ticket entitled the holder to land wherever he pleased on the way. The Court sustained this position; ruling that a through ticket entitled a passenger to land at any place where the boat stopped; and that, in fact, all the passengers had a right to walk ashore at any place; that a passenger not paying his passage when demanded, was not liable to be put on shore immediately; but if the steamboat cease to Poughkeepsie or any other dock, a passenger who had paid his passage had a right to go on shore without any detention from the owners or employers of the boat; and that in fact the owners must collect the passage money before starting; and if not collected at that time, it was a debt, and to be collected, as other debts; and that it was false imprisonment to detain

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A PROPHECY.

The skies have wept and smiled,
And the earth is waiting mild;
And the little seeds grow wild,
Lying quick beneath the heather;
Each their God is in the skies;
To his buried world he cries,
Awake! Arise!
'Tis the sweet Spring weather.

On the sun-entreated hill,
By the water-witching rill,
They are riding, strong and still—
Blooded hosts of grass and heather,
There are creatures about;
Marsh winds have found them out,
With a merry mocking shout,
For the shy Spring weather.

In the spirit's longing mood,
Making brokenness every weed,
In the violet land they feed,
Stepping hushful up together:
In the sun's more generous shine,
In the air as rare as wine,
There are prophecies divine
Of the sweet Spring weather.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. D. D. Porter, arrived on Sunday from New York *via* Havana, bringing the California mail with dates from San Francisco to the 2d ult.

We give the following under the head of general news, from the San Francisco Picayune, in addition to which we append a variety of items which we find in our other exchanges:

The conflagration in Brownsville is one of the most important events that has occurred in California during the last fortnight. This sad occurrence took place on the 21st ult., about half-past 11 p. m., in the Magnolia, or the bakery shop of Messrs. Montagne & Co. It spread with unparalleled velocity in all directions, leaving every part of the town in complete ruins, but the suburbs, in which the fire was located most of the warehouses.

There is a list of the principal sufferers:

[illegible], $3000; Gardner & James, 4000; [illegible] & Co., 2000; Hall & Co., 2000; Barker & Co., 2000; Hansbrough, 3000; Myers, 2000; Miller, 3500; Craycroft, 30,000; J. Gardner, Dr. [illegible]y, 1000; McGinnity, 1500; E. W. Hackett, 5000; Chapman & Co., 3000; Tobin & Co., 1500; D. J. Wood, 10,000; Barker & Co., 7000; O. Farrel & Co., 3000; Walton, Hall & McKenzie, 4000; McNulty & Co., [illegible]; [illegible] & Co., 1000; Rice & Co., 7000; Delmas & Co., 11,000; [illegible] & Co., 800; Chase & Co., 5000; Newman, [illegible], 4000; Dupont & McKenzie, 6000; Prnin & Co., [illegible] & Co., 3000; Hall & Co., 2000; Barker & Co., 2000; [illegible] Howard, 3000; D. Hunter, 2000; McDonnel, 1000; French Lester, 2000; Rosenheim, 1500.

There is very little Legislative intelligence to record since our last summary was dispatched to the Atlantic States—the members of both branches of the Legislature, with the principal politicians in the State, being engaged at the Whig and Democratic State Conventions, both of which have just been held at Sacramento.

The Convention met on the 20th ult., and after a stormy session of three days, elected the following gentlemen to the National Whig Convention: W. E. Stuart, J. O. Goodwin, J. H. Clay Mudd, and R. W. Heath. The following gentlemen were elected substitutes: Messrs. Whittier, Morgan, Lisle and Davis.

The following gentlemen constitute the Whig State Central Committee: Dr. Morse, of Sacramento; E. J. C. Kewen, of do.; Todd Robinson, of do.; J. N. Hoag, Esq., of Yuba; Gen. J. Wilson, San Francisco; H. A. Crabb, of San Joaquin; J. H. Johnson, Sacramento; Thos. Robinson, Placerville; E. H. Taylor, Yuba.

The Democratic State Convention met on the 23d ult., and after a disorderly session of four days, elected the following gentlemen as their delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Richardson, Covarrubias, Holden, of Tuolumne; Judge Lyons, San Francisco.

There is a list of substitutes or alternates [illegible] Democratic Convention: E. D. Hammond, of [illegible], T. Baird, of Nevada; M. M. Ward, of [illegible], Doring, of Solano.

Conventions instructed their delegates as to their votes for President and Vice-President.

The attempt to call a Convention to revise the Constitution, is still being prosecuted with energy. A bill for that purpose has been introduced into the House of Assembly, but no definite action has yet been taken upon it. It is generally supposed that the principal alteration desired by the proposed Convention is in the provision of the Constitution which prohibits slavery in the State.

Considerable defalcations have lately come to light in the accounts of some of our public officers. The Treasurer of Calaveras county is said to have absconded with $30,000 of the public money; the Treasurer of Tuolumne, with [illegible] very large sum; and the Treasurer of Sacramento is accused of a similar offence. The securities of some, if not [illegible] of these men are represented to be men of straw. These acts of dishonesty, however, cause little astonishment to those acquainted with the tenements in the public offices in California—consisting, as they do, to a large extent, of the unskreened and unprincipled politicians from all States in the Union.

The report of Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, who came overland by way of the Gila, Colorado and the Mission, from Utah, lately arrived in San Diego, having lost nearly all their animals by death. They found water on the margin of the Desert by digging. Mr. Bartlett, with some other members of the Commission, is now, we believe, in San Francisco.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished owing to the scarcity of water. Very little rain has fallen during the last fortnight.

Crime has been rather on the increase of late, particularly in the cities. Burglaries and robberies have been of frequent occurrence in San Francisco. They have not been attended, however, by violence.

The [illegible] continues beautiful, and the spring crops are sprouting up luxuriantly.

We have dates from Oregon to the 21st ult.

We have dates from China to the 8th of December. The Game Cock made the run from San Francisco in thirty-four days—the quickest trip ever made—and the Flying Cloud in thirty-five days. The Game Cock brought European intelligence of a more recent date than had been received there by the Overland Express from England. The rebellion in China still continues. The accounts are not very full or satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information. It would appear, however, that the rebels are very formidable. The Friend of China says:

On the 25th Oct., four vessels that left Canton four days previously, with provisions and money for the imperial troops stationed on the borders of Kyang-si, just as they reached the Wang-chow-ou river, in the department Keiling, were captured by the rebels, who killed several of the crew, and wounded the commander. After taking possession of the specie, viz: 200,000 strings of copper cash, and 100,000 taels Spoon Silver, the vessels were set on fire and left to the water's edge. The Governor has determined that the sum lost shall be made up by the people of the district where the plunder was effected.

One of our Chinese correspondents tells of a successful attack made by a body of 5000 rebels on the chief city of the Wing-an department, in the province of Kwangsee. Two or three hundred of the insurgents, dressed respectably and purporting to be traders, had entered the city at various times, and were ready to co-operate with the main body when they made the assault, which occurred on the 23d ult. The imperial troops, stationed in great numbers in this city, suffered severe loss. The following casualties are reported: Killed—the Governor, one General of Division, two Colonels, one Major, eight Captains, a Graduate, and nearly three thousand soldiers. The whole contents of the government treasury fell into the hands of the rebels, who allowed the prisoners in the jails a general delivery. The whole of the rich families in the neighborhood were also laid under a smart contribution.

The residents at Ningpo are experiencing a more than usual unhealthy autumn, which has occasioned a great deal of sickness among the Chinese. The principal epidemic has been Cholera, which is yet very prevalent. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the first crop of rice was a very good one, and the second crop, which by this time has been harvested, promised also to be abundant. Rice is in consequence very cheap; 1000 to 1100 cash per picul, which is cheaper than it has been known for many years.

We have dates from Van Diemen's Land to the 29th Oct., but no intelligence of interest.

Shocking Case.—The Calaveras Chronicle gives an account of the arrest of an old Mexican on the charge of poisoning all [illegible] gold;

"The amalgam consists of spelter, a small quantity of silver and quicksilver which being rolled among gold filings and pressed by means of a cloth, is then allowed to harden. It is next placed in a retort, where the quicksilver is dissipated, and it is then brought forth, apparently a beautiful specimen of pure gold. In his possession was found a piece of amalgam weighing nine ounces."

Vigilance Committee.—The many robberies and murders which have been committed at Campo Seco and vicinity, have induced the citizens of that town to form themselves into a mutual protection association.

Execution by Indians.—On Saturday, the 15th instant says the Marysville Herald: A meeting of miners was held at Barker's Ranch, on the Onion Valley road, to take into consideration the state of affairs in that vicinity. The various murders recently perpetrated by the Indians in the [illegible] of country were detailed to the meeting [illegible] it was determined to proceed at once [illegible] rendezvous of the tribe, and secure, if possible, the [illegible].

A company of one hundred men was immediately formed [illegible] Bonnel being called to the command. [illegible] Shrimpin, the Indians manifested a hostile [illegible] but upon being assured that the object of [illegible] only to punish those who had been guilty [illegible] the chiefs ceased the arms to be laid aside [illegible]

Mining Intelligence.

A New Discovery.—The Calaveras Chronicle says: A party of three men have been at work for a short time past, at Vallecita, near Murphy's, and on Saturday last they struck the bed rock, at the depth of about 60 feet from the surface. On the forenoon of that day they washed out twenty-one ounces. A report of their success having got abroad, the miners from the adjacent diggings rushed to the spot, and immediately claims were staked out, extending far away in every direction, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. Being a short distance from the villages, there was but a single tent on the ground, which was immediately dignified as a restaurant, and on Sunday it was thronged all day with customers. When our informant left, there were over 150 waiting their turn for dinner.

Quartz.—The Sacramento Union learns that a valuable discovery of Quartz rock has been made near that place, on Weber creek.

Murphy's.—Within a short time past new diggings were opened on the south-east side of Kenton Hill, or Mount Pleasant, which promise to pay remarkably well.

Frenchman's Corral.—New and rich diggings have been recently discovered at Frenchman's Corral, above Marysville. The Herald states that the new diggings cover a flat about twelve miles long, and half a mile wide, and that the dirt has uniformly paid from $20 to $100 per man.

Carson Caper.—A few days ago a specimen of quartz was picked up in one of the ravines leading from the celebrated quartz mountain, weighing thirty-nine ounces. The lucky *hombre* refused $300 for it.

A company has been formed at Placerville, called the El Dorado Mining, Manufacturing and Water Company, for the purpose of conveying the waters of the South Fork of the American river into Placerville, Cooh Hollow, Diamond Spring, and other adjacent places.

Shasta Intelligence.—From Oregory's Messenger, direct from Shaste Olly, we learn that a very great excitement exists in regard to Smith's and Rogue river. These rivers pay extraordinary well, while the excitement for claims is much greater than was manifested last year about Scott's river.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The steam propeller Constitution arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from Honolulu to the 7th February.

We learn from the Polynesian that the Constitution returns because there was not sufficient inducement for her to ply as a coaster among the Islands. The causes assigned in that paper are: the unprecedented stagnation of business generally; the scarcity of money; the want of a market for Polynesian products; the general feeling of depression these causes have produced in the community; and that the Constitution is regarded as too large and expensive a vessel for the present amount of patronage.

The Polynesian says: "A smaller boat, we are informed on good authority, is to be substituted, as soon as it can be procured from California. In about sixty days therefore, we may expect a boat to be employed permanently as a coaster in furtherance of the contract between Capt. Howard and this government.

We also learn from the same authority that the Constitution will continue to run between this city and San Francisco, and should the patronage be sufficient, another steamer will be added to perfect the arrangement. This will be the first step towards the trans-Pacific line, which there is little doubt will be in operation before the expiration of the year 1852."

The first trip of a steamer between two ports of the Islands was made by the Constitution before her departure for San Francisco. She left Honolulu at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the 31st of January, 1852—reached Lahaina on the 1st of February, and returned to Honolulu at 9 a. m. on the 2d.

Reciprocity with the United States.—An effort is being made to obtain from the United States a modification of the treaty entered into between the Hawaiian Government and our own on the 20th December, 1849, so as to admit, for a proper equivalent, the sugar and tobacco of the Islands free of duly into the ports of California coffee being already free. The following is the substance of a letter from Mr. Wyllie, on this subject, to Mr. Stephen Reynolds, President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

Foreign Office, 31st January, 1852.

Sir—In the absence of the Honorable Wm. L. Lee, President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, I have the honor to submit to you as Vice President of the same, for Oahu, the documents undermentioned.

I am strongly induced to the opinion, that for a proper equivalent for the produce of California here, the U. S. Government might be induced to admit our sugar, coffee, and tobacco, free of duty in the same ports.

The information sent to me by Mr. Jarvis, on the subject of his interview with the Honorable Mr Clayton and with Mr. Hunter, and the declaration to Mr. King by the present worthy Commissioner of the United States at his reception on the 17th of January, 1851, remove all doubts as to the spirit of liberality with which the Government of the United States will receive all proper suggestions for the amelioration of the subsisting treaty engagements with this kingdom.

The clipper ship Typhoon, Captain Salter, went to sea on the 5th February, bound for Singapore and Calcutta; thence to England and the United States. The Typhoon, the largest merchant ship that was ever seen inside the reef at Honolulu, was visited by a large number of persons before her departure. The marine officers of the Vandalia were engaged in drilling the native troops at the Fort in Honolulu.

The weather throughout the Islands had been very unsettled. The winds were light, and mostly southerly or westerly, with frequent calms—the trade winds being wholly interrupted.

Honolulu Markets.—With the exception of lumber, says the Polynesian, the demand for merchandise continues as dull as at any other time for the past three months. Sales at auction in small quantities, and in many articles, of a strictly retail character, and prices even in this small way, are almost invariably below the invoice cost. Goods are abundant and importations continue—all of which have to be stored, to be worked off as time best may be.

Remarkable Phenomena.—On Wednesday evening last, at 6 o'clock, the sea at Waialua, on this Island, was observed to be rapidly rising, and wave after wave rolled in, each higher than the preceding, until the usual boundary of the highest tide was passed and the ordinary dry land was submerged.

We have no authentic account from any resident at that place; but from what we learn verbally from a native, the tide must have risen some twenty or twenty-five feet above its usual bounds. Five houses were swept away, and fences and other property destroyed to a considerable amount. A small vessel at anchor was completely submerged; her scope of chain not allowing her to rise sufficiently to float clear. For about ten hours the high water continued, and then began to recede.

No premonition was given of this unusual phenomenon; nor has such a thing ever been known before at that place. It was probably the effect of some submarine eruption, in connection with the volcano, and its limited action at Waialua alone, while other parts of the same island are unaffected, is a mystery not easily explained. We remember a similar rise of the sea at this place, one of Maui and one at Hilo, on Hawaii, all occuring several years ago, and each isolated and distinct from each other. This at Waialua appears to be another of the same description, and owing to the same cause which has usually been attributed as above stated, to volcanic action. [Pol.

From Panama.

A New Land of Gold Discovered.—The Panama Star of March 11 makes the following announcement:

Some months since, an exploring party visited the coast of Choco, for the purpose of examining the gold mines in that section of the country; the director of the party unfortunately became sick, and the object was abandoned. This discouraged the parties interested, and the matter has never been taken up since. On Tuesday last, however, the excitement through town was renewed by the report that a large quantity of gold dust had just been landed from Choco. We soon afterwards ascertained that Messrs. Garrison & Frets had purchased it; and we, of course, visited their counting-room to inspect it and give our opinion thereon—half fearing, meanwhile, that the whole thing was a hoax. Great was our surprise, on entering the office, to see about 1500 ounces of the pure article, superior to, and clearer than, any we ever saw in California. It is of that fine scaly description so much admired for its beauty, and so prized for its purity. We inquired whether it was not California gold, but had our doubts at once removed by an invoice thereof being presented to us, from one of the first houses in our city, representing it to be Choco gold. Now, therefore, the matter is settled, and there is no more doubt about the Choco mines and the practicability of working them.

The Province of Choco is situated in the southern part of this Republic, the boundary line of which commences about 150 miles from this place. The town of Buenaventura is one of the principal on the Choco coast. There are several ports accessible for small vessels, and not more than two or three days' sail from Panama under ordinary circumstances; and all kinds of provisions are to be procured in most bountiful abundance along the coast. We speak from experience.

From the Star, of the 11th, 16th, 18th March, we take the following:

Search for Sir John Franklin.—We learn that Capt. M'Clure, Dr Simpson, Mr. Jaco and Purser Hull, gentlemen engaged in the English service, are now in this city, on their way to join the English ship Plover.

This vessel is at present in Behrings Straits, and will be taken charge of by Capt. M'Clure, as soon as he can reach that point. The ship will then proceed on the expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, and as the above gentlemen are taking with them a large supply of India rubber boats and other articles necessary for the undertaking, we presume it likely that a trip across the Russian possessions is in contemplation.

Navy Bay.—We learn that Mr. George Law has issued instructions for all steamers on the Atlantic side, with which he is connected, to anchor in future in Navy Bay, so that Chagres may now be looked upon as used up. Aspinwall City, to which we alluded in a previous number, will doubtless take the lead; and as it will be an American city, from its foundation upwards, we fancy its success is tolerably certain.

Loss of the Splendid New Steamship North America.—The steamship Oregon brings us the deplorable intelligence of the total loss of the steamship North America, Captain Blethen, which vessel belonged to Mr. Vanderbilt, and was employed on the new line between San Junn and San Francisco.

It appears that on the night of the 28th February, this splendid vessel ran on a sunken reef about seventy miles south of Acapulco. The night was fortunately calm and clear, which enabled all the passengers and crew to get ashore in safety. The vessel was bound from San Juan to San Francisco, and had on board about 800 passengers. These unfortunate people, with the crew, had made their way to Acapulco by land.

Murder of a Priest.—We understand that a few nights since some natives, in a village a short distance from Panama, entered the house of a priest and shot him while he was asleep. The priest died immediately afterwards of his wound.

Fire.—A fire—the first known in Panama since 1838—has consumed some thirty huts. Loss inconsiderable.

From Havana.

We have received our Havana files by the Georgia up to the 31st ult., but they contain very little matter of general interest.

A letter from Yaguny states that a most terrific hail storm occurred in that part of the country on the 9th ult. The crops of all kinds, which before were extremely flourishing, were entirely destroyed, and the fields presented an appearance, to use the words of the writer, "like that of the Sierras de Moncays in Arragon in the month of January." One of the stones was found to weigh six ounces three drachms and five grains. Many others weighed three, four and five ounces, and the generality were an ounce in weight.

Commercial.—*El Diario de la Marina*, in its review of the sugar market for the week ending March 27, says: The news from the country, arriving daily, show with sufficient certainty that the present crop will be very short even below that of last year, by not less than 300,000 boxes; a fact that, without doubt, will have an important effect upon current rates. The exports of the week ending to-day are, 19,706 boxes, of which were taken for New York 5300 boxes; Santander, 2587; Barcelona, 1501; Malaga, 1371; Cowes, 1327; Seville, 1013; Philadelphia, 1000; Havre, 1201; Falmouth, 1207; and New Orleans ——

The quotations are as follows: cucuruchos, 3@3¼; brown, inferior to good, 4@5¼; superior to fine, 5¼@6¾; white, inferior to fine, 6¾@8¼.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Tuesday of the steamship Meteor, Capt. Forbes, we have received Galveston papers to the 24 instant, and a portion of our exchanges from the interior. We have not, however, seen any San Antonio papers.

On her last trip, the Meteor made the run from New Orleans to Galveston in twenty-nine hours, the quickest trip ever made.

The Wreck of the Independence.—The Galveston Journal, speaking of this disaster, says: The passengers saved no baggage—every thing was lost. The condition of the deck passengers and emigrants is distressing, being left entirely destitute.

The beach is strown with goods. The wreck is to be sold on the 1st April, as she lays, but is not worth much, as every thing of value has been washed overboard.

Fact.—On the 18th ult., there was some damage done in the Valley of the Guadalupe by frost, but the opinion is expressed that the planters, by some extra labor, will be able to make good crops.

The Farmers.—The freshets in the Colorado river and its tributaries have done an immense amount of damage and it is reported that several persons have been drowned. Several grist mills in the neighborhood of Austin were carried away. At Austin, the Colorado rose thirty-three feet in two days, the 11th and 12th ult.

Drowned.—Captain Thompson, of the steamer Yacht, was capsized in a boat, and lost three of his men, on the bar at Bronos Santiago, a few days since, in attempting to sound the water in the channel.

Fatal Disease.—We learn from the Huntsville Item that a disease resembling the Asiatic Cholera broke out in the vicinity of that place about three weeks ago, and was very fatal in several families. Colonel John Hume lost thirteen of his negroes, and a son about seventeen years old, a most intelligent and promising youth. There were eight corpses on his premises at one time! The afflictions of Col. Hume have been truly heavy and disastrous; for, in addition to the above, the Item says, "his fences have been all blown away, and his fields, where the corn and cotton should be growing, are overrun with stock, and the work of the past two or three months completely destroyed." The disease, we understand, first appeared among a gang of negroes recently arrived in the neighborhood from Georgia, several of whom died. The Item, of the 20th instant, says the disease had then disappeared and that the health of Huntsville was good.

The New Capitol was commenced at Austin on the 9th ult. Gov. Bell, Mr. Shaw, the Comptroller; Mr. Duval, Secretary of State, and other gentlemen, aided in digging a part of the trench for the walls.

Full Details by the Canada.

Halifax Telegraph Office, March 30, 1852.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Long, arrived here this morning at half-past 7 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to March 20. She brings 63 passengers, $75,000 in specie and a good freight. The Canada sailed again this morning, at a quarter before 9, for Boston.

The Royal mail steamship Cambria arrived at Liverpool at 11 a. m., on the 16th inst., and the Collins steamer Baltic at 9 a. m. on the 19th. Both steamers encountered strong easterly gales on the passage.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament were not of any moment. If we except the explanations touching the renewal of the Corn Law, given by the Premier in the House of Lords, and by Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons.

On the 16th inst., Lord Derby said that the question at issue between the Free Traders and Protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election. He repudiated a factious opposition, and declared he had no desire for the law of 1846, or a wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League—implored their Lordships to apply themselves not to the renewal of Free Trade, but to such modification of the system as would mitigate the blows inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community, and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered. He expressed the opinion that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, and being left without a corresponding alteration in the expenditures thrown upon them—the moderate imposition of a duty, producing a large revenue, and thereby enabling other taxation to be taken off, with hardly an appreciable effect on the food of the people, would be a most just, a most economical, and for the country, a most advantageous mode of allowing relief. Lord Derby concluded by declaring his determination not to, flinch from performing his duty. The subject then dropped in the Lords.

On the following evening, Lord Derby promised to appoint a committee to investigate the movements of the Irish National Education Board, with the view of mitigating the opposition of the Irish clergy.

Mr. Napier, the new Irish Attorney-General, has moved for, and obtained a committee to inquire into the Ribbon system in Ireland.

Great uncertainty prevailed as to the period when Parliament would be dissolved, nevertheless, the two great parties—Protectionists and Free Traders—were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of representative.

Mr. Frederick Peel had been visiting the electors of Bury—his opponent is Lord Duncannon.

Sir Thomas Dirch had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. Cardwell would contest the next election of that town.

The Conservatives have got up a requisition to Mr Wm. M. McKenzie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr Charles Turner, Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee.

Lord Eglington had held his first levee and drawing-room as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; they were most numerously attended, far beyond anything known since the days of Earl Grey's Vice Royalty.

Lord Naas had gone down to canvass the electors of the Cokeraine, vacant by the resignation of Dr Boyd.

The termination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed—it was the general impression that Mr Scully would be returned.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defence Association had issued an address to the Electors of Cork, eulogising Mr Scully, and deprecating the consistency or ability of the Protestant candidate, Sir Tremain. From the tactics adopted by the Defence Association, three-fifths of the counties will be completely in the hands of the Priests at the approaching election.

Lord Clonourry had addressed the people of Kildare, regretting that the candidates for its representation had not said a word about itpeal—the one thing needful—and gone by ballot.

FRANCE.

M. Carnot, opposition candidate, had been elected for the Fourth Conscription of Paris.

A Presidential decree had been issued authorizing the Minister of Finance to reimburse rents of 6 per cents, at the rate of 100 francs, or to effect their conversion into new rents of four and a half per cents.

The government proposes to place an the retired list a considerable number of officers of various ranks, on the same principle that has been applied in the suppression of a number of the judges.

The Bishop of Orleans had declined to accept the post of Supreme Counsel of Public Instruction, to which he was appointed.

SPAIN.

General Cabrado, who supersedes De Concha as Governor of Cuba, was to sail from Cadiz on the 20th of March. The cause of Concha's dismissal was not made known. Extensive dismissals and reorganizations were taking place, both in the civil and military services.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cabinet has been completed by the acquisition of Viscount Delmurda Garrete and M. Labra. A Ministry so favorably endowed with talent and oratorical powers had not existed at Lisbon for many years. The Reform of the Charter was likely to be carried.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber had rejected one of the most important clauses in the bill for establishing an income tax. The Ministry, therefore, withdrew the measure.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Derby's accession to power in England had given great satisfaction at the Court of Vienna. The Government had resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English travelers previously threatened, in consequence of the countenance given in England to the continental refugees.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail had arrived in London. It brings but little additional news respecting the Birmese war. The Governor-General is anxious to avoid further hostilities.

The war continued in the south of China.

A large piratical fleet had arrived off Ningpo. British vessels were on the spot to render such assistance as might be necessary.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney advices to the 18th December had been received in Liverpool. Provisions there were exceedingly dear, though not scarce. The place was comparatively deserted, a great many of the people having gone to the diggings, where gold is still found in great abundance. Women get ten shillings a day for discharging vessels.

March 21, the Canada exchanged signals with the steamship Africa hence for Liverpool.

The Late Sir John Harvey.—We have already announced the death of Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. We find in the New York Herald the following notice of him:

Sir John Harvey entered the military service upwards of half a century ago, and was with the British army which marched overland from India and joined the forces in Egypt, where he subsequently served during the campaign which terminated in the expulsion of the French from that country, and had charge of the French *savans*, whom he accompanied to the pyramids.

During the last war between this country and England, he served in Canada as Lieut. Adjutant General, where he was opposed to General Scott, then, like himself, holding a subordinate rank in the army; and so conspicuous was he for his gallant bearing, that the latter directed his men not to fire at such an enemy; owing to which he probably escaped unscathed. After the close of the war, he returned to England, and was appointed to preside over the police force in Ireland, where he conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the affections and win the esteem of the people of that distracted and unhappy country.

About seventeen years since he was appointed Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at which time he held the rank of Colonel. In 1837 he was promoted to the Government of New Brunswick, when he obtained the rank of Major General, and was the first of the Colonial Governors who was called upon to carry out the enlightened policy of the British Ministry with reference to what is termed "responsible government"—a task of much delicacy, but one well suited to his liberal turn of mind.

During his government of that province, the excitement took place in Maine, with reference to the northeastern boundary; and it is owing to the judicious and conciliatory course pursued by the subject of this obituary notice and General Scott, that their respective governments are indebted for the preservation of peace, at a time when the slightest act of hostility or indiscretion would have precipitated a war. An arrangement was entered into by those gallant men, by which the troops and militia were to be withdrawn from the disputed territory, as it was termed, until an arrangement should be entered into between the general government of the United States and that of Great Britain, an indirect infringement of which led to the recall of Sir John, the particulars attending which will probably now, for the first time, be made known to the American public.

Owing to an inroad from Maine, unauthorised by the authorities there, Lord Sydenham, the Governor-general of Canada, sent a regiment to Madawaska, in the disputed territory," and Sir John, actuated by the high and chivalrous feeling that belongs to his profession, lost no time in explaining, by letter to the Governor of Maine, that the act was that of his superior in command, for which he could not be considered responsible. This step the Governor General considered as disrespectful to himself and the consequence was a representation to the government in England, that produced his immediate recall.

The explanations of Sir John, on his arrival in England, satisfied the British ministry that the procedure by which he was removed from his government was not only precipitate but unjust, and he was immediately appointed Governor of Newfoundland, being the first military officer who had ever filled that station there—the government of the Island having been previously held by a commander in the navy.

A Resurrection.—In 1800, the 31st regiment was serving in Holland, and at Egmont-op-Zee crossed bayonets with the French regiment bearing the same number. A ball fired during the retreat of the latter regiment passed through the jaws of a soldier of the 31st, named Robert Hullock. In the course of the afternoon he was buried in the sand hill where he had fallen, by a soldier of his regiment, named Garnes. During the night Hullock recovered, and having been lightly covered with sand crept out and crawled to a picket of his regiment posted near. He was sent to the hospital, recovered, and was serving with his regiment in Malta in 1806. His face having been much discolored, and his voice scarcely intelligible, (a part of his tongue and palate having been carried away,) he had for some years served as pioneer to his company. A soldier of it died, and Hullock, as part of his duty, dug the grave, in which he was found, on the arrival of the body for interment, still at work, though then near ten feet deep. On being drawn out and asked his reason for making it so unusually deep, he replied—"Well, sir, it is for poor John Barnes, who buried me; and I think, sir, if I get him that deep, it will puzzle him to creep out as I did." On the burial service being read, he proceeded to fill up the grave, and actually buried the man who ten years previously had buried him. Hullock was discharged and pensioned in 1814. [United Service Journal.

Value of an Acre of Coal Land.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Mining Register, alluding to the cheapness of land in Coal quarter a few years ago, says now an acre of coal land is worth $18,000.

Many set down a higher figure. In the South Basin, (that is, from the Sharp Mountain to the Mine Hill,) where we have all the veins viz: thirteen, including red and white ash, the whole thickness of the coal is ninety feet. Allowing one-half of this for fault and waste in mining, we have 45 feet, or 15 yards in thickness, of merchantable coal. There being 48,000 square yards to the acre, we have, by multiplying the number by the thickness, 72,000 square yards or tons of coal per acre, which at a rent of 25 cents per ton, brings $18,000. This is a fair estimate of the real value of an acre of our coal land, without exaggeration or embellishment. It is not strange, therefore, that our lands have, and are still, increasing so largely in value. In England, coal lands, not possessing near the intrinsic value of ours, sell at from one to two thousand pounds sterling per acre.

Post-Office Robbery.—At Havana, Chemung county, N. Y., three small boys were arrested for robbing the post-office at that place. One of them was the son of a hatter residing adjoining the post-office, and he, in company with another boy, succeeded in getting into the office, while the post-master was gone to dinner, by removing a board from the partition between the two cellars. They first found a draft, which they showed to another boy to ascertain whether it could be cashed or not, and he consequently became leagued with them. They followed up their depredations until they obtained about $700 in money. Whenever a letter contained no money they resealed it and sent it back. The hatter's son confessed the whole affair, and they are all locked up for trial.

The Virginia State Treasury Empty.—Mr. Goode announced in the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 29th ult., that the State Treasury was empty, and offered a bill which was engrossed, authorising the Board of Public Works to lend to the Commonwealth, for a limited time, all money now in their possession, to be returned from the income of the State in July or December.

Poisoned by Accident.—Mrs. P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn., the wife of Mr. Barnum of the Museum in New York, swallowed, by mistake, on the 26th ult., a spoonful of most deadly poison, akeaine, or wolf's bane, for some simple medicine. A powerful emetic rescued her from the very jaws of death. Some years ago, a heavy dose of morphine, taken by mistake, very nearly sacrificed the life of the same lady.

Various Statistics.—The railways of Britain have cost twelve hundred millions of dollars; the canals thirteen hundred millions; the docks one hundred and fifty millions. There are 35,000 merchant vessels; 385 war vessels; 520 yachts. All together represent a tunnage of 4,763,000 tuns, and are manned by 290,000 men. An average of one vessel is lost at every tide.

The amount of coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851 was 1,400,000 tons of bituminous, and 1,000,000 of anthracite, of which the aggregate value is $22,000,000. The coal fields of Pennsylvania nover 15,000 square miles. Those of Great Britain cover 11,000 square miles. The first are above or within the water level; the second from 900 to 1800 feet below the surface of the ground.

Gambling in Washington City.—The Common Council of Washington City, have adopted a resolution, asking of Congress the passage of more effective laws for the suppression of gambling, or the granting of such power to the city authorities.

Affidavit Against Kossuth.—The Jackson (Mi.) Star says that while Kossuth was in that city on a visit to Gov. Foote, a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county made an affidavit against him, charging him with a violation of the neutrality act of 1818, and praying for a warrant to this arrest. The application was refused.

An Alum Spring.—A spring of water, having all the properties, it is said, of the celebrated Alum Springs, has been discovered two miles from Norfolk, Va.

An American Steamer Fired into by Mexicans.

Just before the steamship Yucki, which arrived here last evening, left the Brazos, Capt. Thompson was informed by Capt. Kennedy, of the steamer Orampus, that information had just been received from a reliable source, that the steamer Camanche, during her last trip up to Roma, had been fired into by a party of Mexicans on their side of the river, sometime about the 25th or 26th ultimo. The circumstances as near as could be learned were as follows: The Comanche, Capt. King, left Brownsville with about forty passengers and a full freight; among the passengers were Gen. Carvajal, Judge Arrington, the Hon. Mr. Grinstead, and several other State officials; besides several ladies and merchants. After leaving Brownsville, the passengers on board observed that many Mexicans, believed to be soldiers, were following the boat along the bank of the river. Captain King avoided as much as possible going near the Mexican shore, and then only when he could not avoid it. Nothing occurred until about the 25th or 26th ult., when a party of Mexican women came down to the river and hailed them, saying that some soldiers above were going to take the steamer at or near the point stated by them.

The steamer was fired into by a party concealed in the chaparral, and out of five shots fired, three took effect on the boat—not injuring any person, however, which was very fortunate, as nearly all the passengers were lounging about the decks, and among them the ladies. It is supposed the shots were intended for Gen. Carvajal, it being known that he was going up.

This occurrence took place in the vicinity of Rancho de las Cuevas, some forty or fifty miles below Rio Grande City.

From Venezuela.—The New York Express has received advices from Caracas to the 10th of March:

Congress still continues in session. A canal of sixty-six miles in length, and a railroad twice as long, are in a state of active formation; and a fine steamer plies every alternate day between Leguayra and Puerto Cabello. The President, Monagas 2d, has succeeded in suppressing disorder and revolution.

Capital Punishment.—A report of the select committee to the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the abolition of capital punishment, says, that in fifty-four years, seventy persons have been executed in that State for murder. Of one hundred and eleven persons who have been charged with murder in Philadelphia county, only ten were capitally convicted; three of these were pardoned, two died before sentence, and only five were executed, being one in twenty-two of the indicted. The committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

Pneumonia.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that Pneumonia has for several months prevailed in Petersburg, and, as far as we can learn, throughout the country to an unprecedented extent, and with a malignity and fatality unknown to our oldest inhabitants. It has visited us in the form of an epidemic, and its ravages have been dreadful. We do not believe that the cholera, when it was among us, swept away as many victims as the terrible malady of which we are speaking has done.

Reduction of Taxation.—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, reducing the rate of the State tax from one to one quarter of a mill upon the dollar, which will probably become a law. This act is the result of the law passed recently to secure a more equal assessment of property.

Piota Territory.—The inhabitants of Carson's Valley have applied to Congress for the establishment of a territorial government over that region which lies between Utah and California. They propose the name of Piota for the new territory. The region is said to be capable of maintaining a large population, and probably it may, in a few years, form a new State.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, which was to have sailed from New York on the 26th ult. for Chagres, has been withdrawn from the line. It is understood that she has been bought by Commodore Vanderbilt, who intends her as an addition to his line of steamers running between San Junn and San Francisco. Her passengers were transferred to the United States.

Interesting to Ship Masters.—The Spanish Government has issued a decree placing on the same footing with Spanish vessels, in regard to the payment of navigation and port duties in that peninsula and the adjacent islands, the vessels of all nations who concede the like benefit to the Spanish marine.

A Good Example.—The Legislature of New Jersey—a free State—has passed a bill appropriating one thousand dollars a year, for two years, to aid such colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

EARTHENWARE.

54 DUNLAP, 54

CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Has on hand a good assortment of WARE, of all the various qualities, which will be sold on the most favorable terms. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine. m37 6m

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY AND TRUNK WAREHOUSE.

S. ROBB & Co.,

No. 60 Gravier-street, New Orleans.

The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Clig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools;

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 11. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 63.

A FUNERAL THOUGHT....By BAYARD TAYLOR.

When the pale genius, to whose hollow tramp
Echo the startled chambers of the soul,
Waves his inverted torch o'er that wan camp
Where the Archangel's marshaling trumpets roll,
I would not meet him in the chamber dim,
Hushed, and o'erburthened with a nameless fear,
When the breath flutters, and the senses swim,
And the dread hour is near!

Though love's dear arms might clasp me fondly then,
As if to keep the summoner at bay,
And woman's woe and the calm grief of men
Hallow at last the still, unbreathing clay—
These are earth's fetters, and the soul would shrink,
Thus bound, from darkness and the dread unknown,
Shrieking its arms from death's eternal brink;
Which it must dare alone!

But in the awful silence of the sky,
Upon some mountain summit never trod,
Through the bright ether would I climb, to die
Far from mortals, and alone with God!
To the pure keeping of the stainless air
Would I resign my feeble, failing breath,
And with the rapture of an answered prayer
Welcome the kiss of death!

The soul, which wrestles with that doom of pain,
Prometheus-like, its lingering portion here,
Would there forget the vulture and the chain,
And lead in freedom from its mountain-bier!
All that it ever knew, of noble thought,
Would guide it upward to the glorious track,
Nor the keen pangs by parting anguish wrought
Turn its bright glances back!

Then to the elements my frame would turn.
No worm should riot on my coffined clay,
But the cold limbs, from that sepulchral urn,
In the slow storms of ages waste away!
Loud winds and thunder's diapason high
Should be my requiem through the coming time,
And the white summit, fading in the sky,
My monument sublime!

The Missionary Cause in India.

Rev H. N. McTyeire, Editor N. O. Christian Advocate.

DEAR SIR: The following extract from a communication recently received, possesses, I think, a general and unusual interest. It is from a Missionary distinguished for his learning, fidelity, industry, and long experience in the extended and important field he in part occupies.

His acquaintance with the languages and dialects of Hindustan and Thibet, his extensive travels through those regions, his long residence in India and accurate information concerning the religions, manners and customs, governments, literature, etc., of its diversified inhabitants, all fit him to judge as to the correctness of the statistics he gives.

The writer is Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, of Ambala, Northern India, whose noble manifestations of the expansiveness of true christian benevolence have won him the confidence, friendship, and frequent and munificent aid of the representatives of British authority in India. His statements, therefore of what christianity has done and is doing for the illumination and salvation of those intensely heathen countries may be relied on, even though they far exceed what we have been accustomed to account the sum of its achievements there.

Thinking you might be pleased to give these statements to your readers, I send you that portion of Mr. Jamieson's late letter which contains them, and am, dear sir, very truly your friend, etc. J. S. COPES.

New Orleans, April 13, 1852.

AMBALA, December 29, 1851.

MY DEAR DR. COPES: I owe you many apologies for not replying to your long and interesting letter of December 30, 1850, before this time. I did, however, in letters to you and Mr. Stanton, written and sent off before the receipt of your last, refer to most of the topics which it contains. I write now to give you some interesting facts and statistics relative to the Missionary work in India.

They were carefully prepared by a Missionary in Calcutta, and are the latest and most authentic extant. Within the last fifty years 200 Protestant Mission Stations have been commenced and carried on efficiently in Hindustan. These now engage the services of 403 Missionaries, who belong to 21 Evangelical Societies in Europe and America. Of these 22 are ordained natives. Besides these, there are 551 assistant native preachers who proclaim the Word of God in the bazars and villages. There are 309 native churches containing 17,356 members in full communion. These form a nucleus for a community of 130,000 nominal christians who enjoy the blessings of the Gospel. In addition to these there are many thousands of native christians not connected with any Missionary Societies and whom it is impossible to find out. Under the superintendence of the above Missions there are 1,345 vernacular day schools, in which there are 83,700 youth instructed in the religion of the Bible and useful human science. Also, 73 boarding-schools containing 1,992 boys trained up under the eye of the Missionaries. Besides those there are 128 English day schools, in which 14,000 boys receive instruction in the higher branches of science and the Word of God.

The Missionary efforts in female education embrace 354 day schools containing 11,500 girls and 91 boarding schools with 2,450 girls, all under direct religious influence. The entire Bible has been translated into ten languages and the New Testament into five others. About 50 original tracts have been prepared with special reference to the wants of the Hindus and Mahomedans, besides many translations of books and tracts of a direct religious tendency. For printing these there are 25 printing establishments. The total cost of this vast Missionary Agency during the past year was £187,000, or $830,280. Of this, £33,500 were contributed in India. These sums in the aggregate seem large, but they are not a tithe what they should be for so great a work. The Governor General of India alone costs the East Indian Company more annually than the expense of the whole Missionary Agency in the Presidency of Bengal and Agra. His salary is £24,000 per annum, and his allowance for travelling is £45,000—$69,000, while the whole expenditures of the 159 Missionaries in the above Presidency are £68,000. But I must leave you, dear friend, to set these facts, so as to tell. My own mind has been much interested in them, and I hope they will stir up God's people to more earnestness in this cause. * * * * * *

J. M. J.

THE IVY IN THE DUNGEON....By CHARLES MACKAY.

The ivy in a dungeon grew,
Unfed by rain, uncheered by dew;
Its pallid leaflets only drank
Once moistures foul and odors rank.

But through the dungeon-grating high
There fell a sunbeam from the sky;
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibres to the root;
It felt the light—it saw the ray—
It strove to blossom into day.

It grew, it crept, it pushed, it climb—
Long had the darkness been its home;
And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourished fair.

It reached the beam—it thrilled—it curled—
It blessed the warmth that cheers the world;
It rose towards the dungeon bars—
It looked upon the sun and stars.

It felt the life of bursting Spring,
It heard the happy sky-lark sing,
It caught the breath of morns and eves,
And wooed the swallow to its leaves.

By rains and dews and sunshine fed,
Over the outward wall it spread;
And in the day-dream waning free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

Upon that solitary place
Its verdure threw adorning grace;
The mating birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

Would'st know the moral of the rhyme?
Behold the heavenly light, and climb!
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Next General Conference—Episcopacy.

MR. EDITOR: The third quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to be held in the city of Columbus, Ga., May, 1854—more than two years from the present time. For this grave, wise and dignified body there will be some work to do. What that *work* is, and the manner of its performance, are questions which we may discuss even now, with great propriety. The Episcopacy must be strengthened by increasing the number. To what extent, is the question? To answer this correctly, let us ask, What are the duties of our Bishops? Briefly, *to preside in the Annual Conferences, and travel at large, to oversee the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church.* An increase of the number of Bishops may secure the performance of the first duty, but will it of the second?

Suppose we take a medium number, say seven, and that we have twenty-one Annual Conferences—three to each! Now, will a journey from home to the sites of these Conferences, made on steamboats, railroads or mail stages, be such a traveling at large through the Connection, as the law of the Church contemplates? The answer is obvious. But they must travel! Travel? How, where, when, and for what intent? Who is able to answer these inquiries? We might say, travel by private conveyance, make easy stages, and stop with the brethren, preach as they go, especially every Sabbath.

2. Travel to those places where they are most needed. But who is to determine that? The General Conference can not—the Bishops themselves will often be in the dark if left to the preachers—each will insist that his field is entitled to special attention. Here is a real difficulty.

3. But they must travel, when? All the time—this would be an unreasonable burden.

4. But for what intent must they travel? To supervise the temporal and spiritual concerns of the Church. To do justice, they should visit every preacher and his charge during each year. This would be impossible. But let us suppose all this possible, what then? We should then have Diocesan Bishops, instead of General Superintendents. As a strict constructionist of all constitutional law, I could never consent that the General Conference should do that indirectly which it can not do directly. It has no power to do away a General Superintendency; and any considerable increase of Bishops must do this thing necessarily. I therefore conclude that unless disease and death should make sad havoc among the bench of Bishops, ONE more is all that the Church will really need.

So the number one or more, how should the electors be governed in making their choice? I answer, we want a wise man, a pious man, a working man. We have many such. The nature of the work to be done demands that a Bishop should be a sound doctrinal, experimental and practical preacher; and secondly, he should be a business man, and born to govern, as well as apt to teach. It is not every ornament to the pulpit who can fill with dignity and success the chair, nor can every business man grace the pulpit. A combination of these qualities is what we want.

From this view it will be seen that it is no pleasurable pastime to make a Bishop! The occasion, therefore, should occur as seldom as possible; therefore the age and bodily health of the man should be taken into the account. And I think our history as a people demonstrates that no man should have this office conferred upon him who has reached his fiftieth year, or upwards. Another objection to an increase of Bishops, is that a scandalous Bishop is a very scandalous thing. From this scandal, up to the present, our Church is entirely free. This is not true of those churches which have dioceses. Let us not, then, increase the probabilities of this odium coming upon us, by increasing the number of men called Bishops.

I have condensed these views, to which you will not object, nor will your readers; and I have only to ask any one who thinks proper to review, that he will take no advantage in this regard.

EZRA.

Alabama, 1852.

Charity is often made the cloak by which wicked men perpetrate many crimes.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Leaf from 1848.

BY LIZZIE NEWTON.

"Mary S—— was married on last Thursday night—the party was large and very pleasant." Such was the short notice, from a friend, of the nuptials of an old school-mate—the reflections which it produced were far less laconic. She was an old friend; beside our acquaintance in the school-room, we boarded together, and I being the elder, was her mentor and confidant. Mary was an only daughter, and had been greatly indulged. She was quick, rather witty, and had an excellent mind; but it was uncultivated, for though she had been in school from her infancy, it had been very nearly to no purpose. She seemed to be equally compounded of good and evil, and yet had she been blessed with proper training, would doubtless have proved an ornament to society. The influence which I possessed over her was very great, and though her feelings and passions were strong, in my presence she maintained the most perfect command of them, and a few words would divert her from any contemplated action, to pursue the course which I thought best. Though often willful and perverse, she had many friends, and but few decided enemies. Before her education was completed, she left the village, and I saw her only a few times afterwards, the last being just before I returned to my woodland home. She was then "engaged," though but a child, with the full consent of her only parent. As might be expected, her ideas of marriage were but little in accordance with real life, and poorly fitted to prepare her for its trials and perplexities; she had no thought of the responsibilities she would assume, nor of the duties which would necessarily rest upon her.

In a few months I learned the expected marriage would not take place, but that she would be united to Harry Sims, and the next tidings were that the betrothed was a bride, the daughter a wife; and now, 'tis said, "Mary seems to be happy; she and Harry do very well." It may be so, and I hope it is; but I can not hope, believing. I never knew Harry Sims, but I can not think of him without unpleasant feelings; for the only time I ever saw him was but little calculated to make a good impression, and I well remember, when the quiet of our little village was so seriously disturbed, for several successive nights, his name was numbered among the rioters. But he has joined the "Sons," and it is said reformed. I hope, for Mary's sake, that it is true; and yet I can not but fear he is poorly qualified to make her happy. She needed a strong arm to lean upon; and if his character is such as represented, he should have married one capable of strengthening his good impulses, and of leading him, by her influence, to seek happiness at home. Self denial and forbearance are virtues rarely exercised by Mary, and yet were her husband a different man, I would have much confidence in her as a wife. True, she is ignorant of many duties, and has many faults, but she is young, affectionate in her nature, and her husband would certainly possess unbounded influence over her.

It was but a little while ago that a party of light hearted girls gaily promised to attend each others' weddings; and now what changes have come upon them! One has married, but none of that group were present; one sleeps with the dead—and so with all, time has been busy.

Again I see Mary's bright face, and hear her merry voice, as she exclaimed, "Now, Lizzie, promise us;" but ah, another thought—the school girl is a wife, has thoughtlessly taken upon her life's heaviest responsibilities, and forever sealed her weal or woe! And now should this union prove an unhappy one, will Mary's mother be free from censure? Could she not have taught her to look upon life more seriously, and marriage as "a figure and an earnest of holier things unseen?" Surely, surely she could, for

"Character groweth day by day, and all things aid it in unfolding,
And the bent unto good or evil may be given in the hours of infancy."

O, how nearly does the destiny of a child lie in a mother's hands, and with what fear and trembling should she begin her duties—how closely should she wait upon Him who giveth good gifts to them that ask Him, and how often commend to His care the little ones He has consigned to her keeping. The extent of a mother's influence who can know, and how much will be required at her hands none may tell! May He who blessed little children bless all who need grace and strength to rear them.

Louisiana, 1852.

Church Sleepers Rebuked.

A Sunday evening or two ago, the lecturer at St. Peter-at-Arches Church, Leicester (the Rev. Mr. Thorold) stopped in the middle of his sermon, and addressed his congregation pretty nearly as follows: "Brethren, I see many of the congregation asleep, and I must request parties sitting near to them to wake them, or I shall have to send some one to them. To find people asleep is most disheartening to me, but above all, it is most insulting to the Almighty. I can make an excuse for parties accidentally falling asleep from the heat of the day—that is a misfortune which may happen to any one—but the parties who regularly go to sleep in the house of God, would be very much better at home. This is an unpleasant thing to say, but I must discharge my duty, and, it is my duty to give this warning." In the course of his sermon Mr. Thorold reproved the slovenly and irreverent practice of sitting or lounging when the congregation ought to be kneeling, and the practice of sturing around when they ought to be praying. The reverend lecturer begged of his congregation to join audibly in the response, and not to leave the service to a kind of duet between him and the clerk. It is almost useless to add that, after the sleepers were aroused, they did not get a wink of sleep during the remainder of the sermon.—[London Inquirer.

GATHER RIPE FRUIT, OH DEATH!

BY J. JENNIE WARNER.

Hover not thou, with thy sombre wing,
O'er the beautiful buds of earth,
Gather not thou what the angels bring,
Blight not the flowers at birth—
Childhood hath roses that fade at thy touch
Voices that hush at thy breath;
Linger not, then, 'mid the early flowers—
Gather ripe fruit, oh Death!

Visions are wreathing the brow of youth
With a deep, mysterious spell,
Pulses are throbbing whose joy and truth
Have meanings too deep to tell—
Youth hath fountains that chill at thy touch,
Gushings that freeze at thy breath;
Linger not, then, 'mid the summer flowers—
Gather ripe fruit, oh Death!

Majesty reareth on manhood's brow,
The fever of life on his heart.
Hope hath enchained with eagerness now,
Till fled her spirit depart—
Manhood hath missions that yield to thy sway,
Fires that are quenched at thy breath;
Linger not, 'mid the blossoms of day—
Gather ripe fruit, oh Death!

Sadness hath crept o'er the dream of age,
Bitterness lies at his heart;
Tempest and mildew have blotted life's page,
Bid the worn spirit depart.
Wings that are fettered will plume at thy call,
Shadows will flee at thy breath:
Come, then, in mercy, with sceptre and pall—
Gather ripe fruit, oh Death!

Peacefully reareth the crown of years
On the Christian's hoary head;
Faith, in its fullness, has silenced his fears,
The tumult of passion has fled.
Holy the visions that over him roll.
Prayer is the voice of his breath;
Rend thou the temple that prisons his soul—
Gather ripe fruit, oh Death!

Family Prayer.

Reader, a few words with you, if you please, about family prayer. Do you, sir, pray in your family? I have been thinking of the benevolence of God as manifested in the institution of marriage; of the obligations men are under to God for domestic comforts. How many and how great are these comforts, where the marriage relation is religiously sustained, and its duties faithfully discharged! Have not your own domestic blessings laid you under peculiar obligation to God? What could tempt you to part with wife and children, and find your house left unto you desolate! If these blessings are yours, know you not that God is their author? Is it right you should receive the blessings, forgetful of the glorious Giver? Let me tell you that you can never throw off the obligations which these blessings impose. Neither the cares of business, nor the culls of friends, nor the pressure of other duties, will afford any just reason for neglecting your obligations to God. You are bound to acknowledge domestic mercies in the midst of the family circle. I repeat the question, then, Do you pray in your family? What avails it to say you have no time, or you are hurried, important business, or this cross is burdensome to your flesh and spirit? Will these apologies satisfy your Judge? Certainly not. The question will present itself: Do you pray in your family; if not, why not? Give a reason, a substantial reason, or else confess honestly that you are living in open and daily neglect of an important known duty, and having confessed your remissness, forsake it, and set up the family altar at once. But perhaps you have an altar and do pray.

But when do you pray? The Bible teaches you to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and implies that God deserves the homage of your soul, in the fullest vigor, and in all the freshness of its powers; that he deserves the earliest and best hour in each day. The morning should therefore be preferred for the duty of family prayer. Then, if ever, the soul is calm, and all its energies fresh and vigorous from recent sleep. How fit that holy faith should lift her eye and plume her wing for a flight to heaven at that hour, that she may bring down blessings and secure mercies for the day!

Some put off prayer till every other call is answered, and every other duty done; till the mind, engrossed and occupied, fatigued and jaded by care and anxiety, and the body, wearied with toil and sympathy with the mind, both yearn for repose; till the evening is far spent, and all the younger members of the family are sunken in slumber, and think to satisfy God or conscience by a few drowsy petitions offered then. Is this your time for prayer? And is it right to make this your only time for prayer with any member of your household? What if your wife kneels with you at the altar? Is this family prayer?

But how do you pray? Granting that you do pray at the domestic altar, and at the morning hour; in what manner do you approach the mercy seat? Some bow down humbly, with child-like reverence, and pray in faith, with holy earnestness and importunity, feeling that the blessings they crave are indispensable; that they must prevail. They wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant; they can not, they will not let him go without a blessing. Others there are who take the attitude of suppliants, and repeat a dull, heartless form, a frigid mummery of the words, a mere mockery, and having nothing in the world to command but the holy tone in which they draw it out, if indeed this be a commendation. Their confessions, their thanksgivings, their petitions, are all general, as if it were just as well to pray for one thing as for another. They are full of vain repetitions, learned and conned by rote; words which have been repeated a thousand times without even once engaging the understanding or the heart; set phrases, stereotyped, ready for use at all times, and equally fitted to all occasions. How do you pray? God regards the manner of prayer, and demands in us, when we approach him, a spirit of prayer.

Finally, with whom do you pray—I mean at the family altar? Do you gather all the members of your family there? Are you conscientious in this matter? Some seem to be satisfied if only one or two members are present at prayers, while others are engaged in something else, which they greatly prefer. Is this family prayer? Is this your custom? Do you leave it optional with the members of your family to attend at the domestic altar or not, as they choose? Can a father—can a Christian father satisfy his conscience—can he have a heart to mock God by pretending to worship him at the family altar, without requiring of his children and household a regular, habitual and prompt attendance on the exercises of family worship?

I have known family prayer, so called, to be performed in all the ways above mentioned. Judge now, fathers and brethren, who stand at the heads of interesting families, which way is right. What is the proper course to be pursued in this matter, in order to secure the Divine blessing, and to build up your families? Judge which course is right, in order that your personal influence may be most deeply and widely, and permanently felt, in order that your households may present to the Church and to the world their brightest ornaments and most valuable members. And having decided what God demands of you, what is duty, and your duty, determine in the strength of Christ that at all hazards you will do it. For there is no more lovely or interesting sight in this world than that presented by an affectionate family group, all gathering from day to day, with one accord, around the family altar, to adore and worship the Father of mercies, in the name of Jesus, and committing daily their feet, their hands, their heads, their hearts, to the guidance of his Holy Spirit. [Puritan Recorder.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mesopotamia Female Seminary.

This institution is located at Eutaw, the county seat of Greene, Alabama, and is, without doubt, one of the most beautiful locations for a school of that character in the South. The premises cost at first more than ten thousand dollars. The spacious and commodious edifice stands in the midst of a large oak grove, and has in front an elegant piazza extending at full length of the building, with a row of fluted columns supporting the roof; the whole presenting a grand view.

The young ladies are accommodated with convenient rooms in the building and furnished, besides, a boarding hall for those who choose, rather than boarding in private families. It has a philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient for all purposes to illustrate and simplify these branches, as usually taught in like institutions. A supply of text books is kept on hand at a reasonable price, being ordered from New York, of the most approved authors. So that students need be at no trouble to supply themselves before leaving home with the expectation of making better bargains. All the solid and ornamental branches necessary for a young lady to graduate with the highest honors in any college of the kind, are taught here.

As a gentleman and a scholar, Mr. Winchell, the Principal, stands high in the community. It is the opinion of competent judges who have patronized former teachers, that he has never had his equal here as an instructor of young ladies. It is only a finished scholar that can impart a thorough education, and this is done by moulding the youthful mind into his own, as the melted wax receives the impression of the seal. In order for this, the pupil must have full confidence in the ability of the teacher, at once fearing and respecting him. All of the above may be said of Mr. Winchell, who, for his gentlemanly deportment and untiring zeal manifested in their education, secures the highest esteem of his pupils.

The Seminary is about one mile and a quarter from the business part of the town, which makes it sufficiently excluded from all temptations. The scenery is delightful to the eye on every side—grounds for amusement and promenading are not surpassed any where, as walks extend along, shaded with trees, any reasonable distance for evening exercise. What makes this institution so desirable, is the excellent taste that is displayed by the inhabitants in horticulture—in the cultivation of shrubbery and flowers—the beautiful rows of hawthorn hedges are cultivated to perfection. Nature and art spread out in so uniform beauty, must always make a deeper and more lasting impression on the mind, than can be learned from books only. It is certainly a very important item in a finished education—it not only infuses purity of ideas and thoughts in the hearts of youth, and elevates their moral feelings, but also inspires them with a reverence for the great Author of their being. The morals of the people in the vicinity of the Seminary are excellent, being decidedly religious, and would countenance no amusements or innovations that would be demoralizing to the scholars.

This institution deserves the patronage of the Methodists, though the school is not designed to be sectarian. Yet, the Principal being a member of that denomination, would look to that Church for support. If the members of the Methodist Church do not take a decided stand in the support of their schools, who will? A very small part of the church, patronize the Conference institutions. If competent teachers who are members of that church set up schools of education expecting help from where they have a right to expect it, and where reason would dictate—certainly in preference to any others—they should receive the fostering care of the Church. And when she looks to her own interest, at the same time the community are receiving a like benefit. This notion of Methodist parents sending their children to the schools of other denominations and call it liberality, is in reality employing others to perform that work which especially belongs to them.

There are some important places for usefulness in towns and wealthy neighborhoods in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, which are gradually losing their Methodistic influence through the inactivity of the Church to support her own schools; where, too, she has a superiority in numerical strength and wealth. Let Methodist families be zealous in maintaining religious instructors of their own faith, since education is the handmaid of religion, and since other denominations will do the same. V. L. H.

April 1, 1852.

LITTLE THINGS AND LITTLE PEOPLE.—Little things and little people have often brought great things to pass. The large world in which we exist is made up of little particles, as small as the sands on the sea shore. The vast sea is composed of small drops of water. The little busy bees, how much honey they gather! Do not be discouraged because you are little. A little star shines brightly in the sky in a dark night, and may be the means of saving many a poor sailor from shipwreck; and a little Christian may do a great deal of good if he or she will try. There is nothing like trying....[Dr. Chalmers.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Wearing of Gold, How far Sinful?

DEAR BR. MCTYEIRE: I do not believe that you would object to a calm attempt at an exposition of a doubtful portion of Scripture, even if opinions were held in which you could not fully concur. I do not think you would be afraid of an examination of Scripture conducted in the spirit of fair inquiry, and in the pure pursuit of the truth. I propose such an examination now; and, if I am wrong, I desire you, or some other good brother, to set me right.

It is a fact too notorious for concealment that the members of our Church wear gold, in opposition to what is generally conceived to be the teaching of the Bible upon the subject. It is a subject worthy of special attention, to inquire into the causes of the very general departure, upon the part of those who are undoubtedly Christians, (giving evidence in other respects of all the marks of the Christian,) from what is looked upon as plain Christian duty. You will allow that the cause of Christ may be as deeply injured by teaching too much as by teaching too little. The fault of the Catholic religion is, that it teaches too much. I think that the received doctrine upon the subject of wearing gold goes farther than the Bible goes. And that, I think, is the reason why so many excellent Christian men and women wear gold.

If you will bear with me, I think I can show that the Bible nowhere prohibits the wearing of gold. My authority is the Bible. Will you hear it? I appeal to the Word of God. Will you hear my appeal? My first argument is drawn from the offerings of the Children of Israel, as contributions for the Tabernacle of the Lord, and accepted by the Prophet of the Lord. They consisted largely in personal jewelry: "Men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, and brought bracelets, and ear-rings and rings, and tablets, *all jewels of gold*"—Exod., xxxv, 22. The people of God were those things then, in the wilderness, and they were accepted as offerings for the Tabernacle. The habit *then* was not condemned. Now, I go at once to the strongest Scripture on the subject in favor of the received teachings. It occurs in the letter to Timothy: "In like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array;" "but with good works." Now, if you give this Scripture a literal interpretation, you would exclude every kind of clothing; as women are directed to be clothed "in good works." The teaching is figurative, and means that the principal ornament and distinguishing trait of godly women shall be "good works," and not gold, or pearls, or costly array. With women professing godliness "gold, and pearls, and costly array," are to be secondary considerations. They are to be worn as subsidiary to godliness, or "good works."

Peter gives similar directions, and is plainer himself, and makes this teaching of St. Paul much plainer. Peter says: "whose adorning," speaking of wives, "let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of *putting on apparel*." Now, if you give this a literal interpretation, its direction to married women is, to go without any apparel at all. It teaches to go *without apparel* as positively as it teaches to go *without gold*. But, in reality, it teaches neither. It only teaches this: that married Christian women are not to make the gold, and the plaiting of hair, and apparel, which they wear, their adornment—not at all. They are to have something above it. Their adornment in reality is to be the "hidden man of the heart." Just as if a Christian father were to say to his daughter, dressed in fine apparel, "My daughter, I do not wish your apparel to be your adornment; I wish your adornment to be amiability and propriety of behavior." That does not exclude fine apparel so much as it recommends the superior adornment of the grace of the heart. I think all these Scriptures are designed to teach the superior importance and superior excellence of vital godliness to external decorations. Get the heart knit to God, and the external decorations will be modest and appropriate.

There is nobody silly enough in the world to think there is any harm in gold, of itself. If there were any harm in it, God would never have made it. The harm lies in the abuse of it; like every thing else which God has made. I think it very unbecoming in a Christian to be gaudily and extravagantly dressed. I think it indicates the want of Christian humility.

The inspired writers were more intent upon the graces of the soul than upon dress. The whole spirit of the Bible teaches that the Christian who has the graces of the soul, and who wears costly apparel, is more acceptable in the sight of God than he who is spiritually nude, and whose external adornment is plain enough to suit any Pharisee in the land. It is to be noticed that these directions with regard to gold are confined to women. Were the use of gold, as an ornament, in itself sinful, the prohibition would not have been confined to the Christian ladies.

If we are wrong, please set us right. You may be certain that, if we have interpreted the Bible right, there can no harm come of it, however it may differ from the common opinion on the subject; and if wrong, it can be easily shown. JETHRO.

Miss., 1852.

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.—We endorse almost every word of the following from the Boston Republican:

"Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, etc. We have been editor now going on for eight years, and we have never yet lost a single dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay, and no pay at all, than all the rest put together. Whenever we have a w[illegible] on our book, we know it is just as good for two dollars and a half as a picayune is for a ginger-cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for, they read, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. If they once subscribe to a paper, they are sure to read it, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not, their money would be thrown away; as an old lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant-girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted. Hence, we say they are the best readers. For these reasons we had at any time in the world rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

Striking and Suggestive Anecdote.

The most magnificent anecdote to illustrate the religious impressions made upon his (the late Dr. Channing's) mind, in childhood, is one thus related by himself: His father, with the view of giving him a ride, took William in his chaise one day as he was going to hear a famous preacher in the neighborhood. Impressed with the notion that he might learn great tidings from the unseen world, he listened attentively to the sermon. With very glowing rhetoric, the lost state of man was described, his abandonment to evil, helplessness, dependence upon Sovereign Grace, and the need of earnest prayer, as the condition of receiving this Divine aid. In the view of the speaker, a curse seemed to rest upon the earth, and darkness and horror to veil the face of nature. William, for his part, supposed that henceforth those who believed would abandon all other things to seek this salvation; and that amusement and earthly business would no longer occupy a moment.

The service over, they went out of church, and his father, in answer to the remark of some person, said, with a decisive tone, "Sound doctrine, sir." "It is true, then," was his inward reflection. A heavy weight fell on his heart. He wanted to speak to his father; he expected his father would speak to him in relation to this tremendous crisis of things. They got into the chaise and drove along, but absorbed in awful thoughts, he could not raise his voice. Presently his father began to whistle! At length they reached home. But instead of calling the family together, and telling them of the appalling intelligence which the preacher had given, his father took off his boots, put his feet towards the fire-place, and quietly read a newspaper. All things went on as usual. At first he was surprised; but not being given to talking, he asked no explanations. Soon, however, the question arose, could what he had heard be true? No; his father did not believe it! It was not true! He felt that he had been trifled with; that the preacher had deceived him; and from that time he became inclined to distrust every thing he heard. [Memoir of Dr. Channing.

MARKET FOR YOUNG WOMEN IN HUNGARY.—Every year, at the feast of St. Peter, which comes on in the latter days of June, the peasantry of this district (Bihar) meet together at a certain place, for the purpose of a general fair. This fair has a very peculiar interest for the young men and the young maidens; for it is there that, while purchasing household utensils, they choose for themselves partners, and conclude marriages. The parents bring their marriageable daughters, with each one her little dower accompanying her, loaded up in a small cart. This dower is, of course, proportionate to the lowly condition of these mountaineers, some sheep, sometimes a few hogs, or even chickens. These girls are attired in their best, or what places of gold or silver they may possess, are strung upon a string, and neatly attached to the braids of their hair.

Thus fitted out, every girl who desires to find a husband betakes herself to the fair. She quits the house of her father, perhaps forever, and bids her mother adieu, quite ignorant of what roof is to shelter or what fate awaits her journey's end. As to her fortune, it is in the little cart that attends her. The object of her journey is never mistaken, nobody wonders at it, nor is there occasion for a public officer to make a record of the deed. On the other hand, the youths who wish to procure themselves wives, hasten to the fair, arrayed in the very best skin garments their chests contain. These savage looking chaps, who would be quite enough to make our young ladies run and hide themselves, proceed with a good deal of interest and zest, to inspect the fair mountain lasses that are brought thither by their fathers and their uncles, casting many side glances and wistful looks toward the captivating merchandise.

He gives his fancy a free rein, and when he finds one that seems to claim his preference, he at once addresses the parents, asks what they have given her, and asks what price they have set upon the "lot" so exposed for sale—at the same time stating his own property and standing. If the parents ask too much, these gallant "boys" make their own offer, which, if it does not suit the other to agree to, the fond lover passes to seek some one else.

We may suppose that the proud young men always keep a "top-eye" open to the correspondence of levelness upon one hand, and the size of the dower upon the other. At last he finds one for whom he is willing to give the price, and a loud clapping of the hands together announces to the bystanders that the bargain is complete.

What a heavy blow this must be for some lazy rival who has not decided quick enough, who is halting and considering whether she will suit him, and whether she is as lovely and accomplished in household matters as some of the others. However, the deed is done and the bargain is completed, and forthwith the young girl (poor thing) proceeds also to clasp the hand of her future husband. What a moment of interest and anxiety to her! The destiny of her life is sealed by this rude clasp of the hand. In this act she as much as says, "Yes, I will be yours for life, and I consent to partake of your joys and your troubles, to follow you through weal and through woe!"

The families of the betrothed pair then surround them, offering their congratulations, and at once, without delay, the priest, who is on the ground for the occasion, pronounces the nuptial benediction. The young woman presses the parting hand of that family who have reared her, but of which she is no longer a part—mounts the car of her new husband, whom but a few hours before she never so much as knew, and escorted by her dower, is conducted to the house henceforward to be her home.

The Hungarian Government have long tried, but in vain, to suppress these fairs [illegible] girls. Positive orders have been given, that they should no longer take place, but such is the force of long-established custom, that in spite of the necessities of this pastoral race, these such orders have been disregarded. The fair still continues, and every year such [illegible] as we have described may be seen [illegible] into the plains of Kaliusza, there to [illegible] these precious jewels of the household. [illegible]

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 17.

Death of Bishop Hedding.

The Picayune of Saturday evening last published this telegraphic dispatch, dated New York, April 10, 10-45 A. M.:

"Bishop Hedding, the senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, North, died yesterday."

The Church is prepared, by previous intelligence, for these sad tidings. "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

We subjoin an account, from the Christian Advocate and Journal, of the bodily and spiritual condition of the venerable man at a late date. It is hy the editor:

"On Saturday (3d inst.) we made a trip to Poughkeepsie, in company with Bishop Janes, for the purpose of a final interview with our beloved and venerated senior Superintendent. On Sabbath morning we entered his room, and were happy to find him much relieved by the discharge of a large quantity of water, which had forced openings through the skin of his legs. He had rested tolerably well, and was able to converse for ten or fifteen minntes at a time. Ho is feeble in body but strong in spirit. When animated, his eye resumes its natural expressiveness, and he seems to have lost nothing of his great intellectual strength.

"Upon entering the room, he reached out his hand, giving two fingers to Bishop Janes, and indicating that the other two were reserved for us. When he had in this manner taken our hands, he said, 'I am more glad to see you than I can possibly express. I am full of disease—old diseases and new ones are upon me—and I am prostrated. I am so feeble that I can not talk much. I would be glad to ask you many questions about the Conferences and the preachers, but my strength will not admit.' Pausing a little, he then resumed his remarks, and said: 'One thing I wish to say now, lest I should not be able to say it at any future time—for I may drop away at any moment—and that is, that God has been wonderfully good to me; his goodness has been overwhelming—overwhelming.' Here his utterance was stifled by emotion, and he wept freely. When he recovered himself, he resumed: 'To think that such a poor miserable sinner as I am should be so favored, so filled with the goodness of God, so completely saved from the fear of death, so filled with the hope of a glorious immortality!' Here again utterance failed, and the whole frame of the once strong man seemed on the point of falling to pieces with emotion. 'Dont weep so, husband,' said his excellent lady, 'you will become exhausted.' 'I am not weeping for sorrow,' added he, 'but for joy and thankfulness.'

We now took leave of this truly sublime scene, until five P. M., when we had the favor of another interview. He was now seated in an easy chair, and consecutively uttered a series of sentences which seemed almost as weighty as though they had come from the land of spirits. 'I suffer severely,' said he; 'and although I have no fear of death, I have some dread of pain. The flesh repines: the flesh of the Saviour repined.' He said, 'O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not my will, but thine be done! Could I live, I should desire to do so only that I might preach Christ. O, to preach Christ! I would rather preach Christ any where—on the hardest circuit—than to have all the wealth and the honors of the kingdoms of this world.

"'O for a trumpet voice,
On all the world to call,
And bid their hearts rejoice
In him who died for all.'"

"Here he paused, and for some time gave vent to his feelings in tears. Recovering the power of utterance, he proceeded: 'When I think of the dear preachers with whom I have become acquainted, all over the length and breadth of the land, it seems hard not to be able to visit them again. But the will of the Lord be done; my will is lost in his will; I have no will of my own.' After a short pause, he said: 'Fifty-two years ago, last December, I gave up my all to God, and I have never taken back the gift. I have been a most fallible creature, and have committed many involuntary offences, but have never willfully departed from God. I have always needed the atonement of Christ, and have trusted in that alone for the forgiveness of all my shortcomings. I feel that I can sing with Mr. Wesley—

"'I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me.'

"I used to wonder how it could be that Christ could have mercy upon such a poor, miserable sinner as I am, and save me. There was a kind of mist over the subject, but within a few days all this mist has been cleared away. I now see such goodness, such glory, such power—such *power*'—repeating the word with great emphasis—'in the Redeemer, that there is now no difficulty in it!' We remarked, 'Your spiritual vision is now clear?' 'Yes,' responded he, 'it is plain now.' During the conversation, he remarked: 'Since this dreadful disease struck me, more than a year ago, I have not had one really dark hour, or one pang of guilt.'

"We retired from the room with the strongest feelings of admiration of the humility, the deep and unaffected piety, and the gigantic intellectual strength of our venerable senior Bishop. We have known and admired his real greatness from the period of our first acquaintance with him. But if he was great in the field of action, he is still greater in the hour of suffering, and in the prospect of death."

Rev. T. C. Stanly, a member of the Georgia Conference, and a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the Pensacola station. We congratulate that community upon the arrival of that gentleman among them.

Poor Thing!—A Catholic woman lost her rosary, and in her despair cried out, "Lord, have mercy upon me," "Christ have mercy upon me." "I lost my crucifix, and now have nothing but God Almighty to trust to!"

Wanted—A List of Postoffices.—Preachers in charge of circuits within the bounds of our circulation, will much oblige us by forwarding, at their earliest opportunity, a list of the post offices within their charges. Set down, brethren, on reading this, pen in hand, and you can make out directly what will be of great advantage to our office.

Superfluous Ornaments.—The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents. This *caveat* is entered especially in reference to the article on "Wearing Gold." It is admitted for the sake of what truth there is in it. But there are some exceptionable expressions in it. The sermon of Bishop Morris, on the Way to Heaven, may always be read with profit on the subject of "Superfluous Ornaments." It is powerful for making the vainly attired shed off. Jethro certainly does not propose the Israelites, just escaped from centuries of bondage, with their bread troughs and trinkets as models to Christians of this day.

Anti-Lay Delegation.—The Methodists of Philadelphia, opposed to lay delegation, have held a meeting and called a Convention, to meet in that city on the first Wednesday in May next.

Losing Business.—Two of our subscribers have got married, and written to us that *one* paper will do them hereafter.

College Agency.—Rev. J. W. Fields, agent of the East Texas Conference for the literary institution under its patronage, and now in successful operation at Henderson, Texas, has spent a few days pleasantly with us, and left up-the-riverward, on Monday. The aid he calls for is reasonable, and the cause a good one. He ought to succeed, and we hope he will. We intended this notice last week, and to recommend the excellent agent to the most liberal consideration of the public. It was inadvertently omitted then, and we do it now.

Death of Rev. Dr. Potts.—Reverend Dr. Boyle furnishes the following to the St. Louis Christian Advocate, 31st ult.:

"On arriving at the steamboat landing this morning, after an absence of a few weeks in the South, for the benefit of my shattered health, the tolling of the bell of the second Presbyterian Church announced to me the mournful tidings of the death of its most excellent pastor, Rev. Dr. Potts. With a heart deeply touched, I repaired to the desolate sanctuary, hung round with the sable drapery of mourning, to mingle my tears and sympathies with his bereaved and sorrowing congregation.

"For nearly ten years I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with this eminent minister of the Gospel, and in common with all who know him well, esteemed and loved him for his personal worth, and for his work's sake, and mourn his transfer from the militant church as *a common loss*, not to Presbyterians only, but a common loss to all who are interested in the spread of the Gospel of Christ, our common Saviour."

A Valuable Pastor.—Under the itinerant system, Rev. Mr. Cummings lately left the Hanover Street Church, the first Methodist Church, in Boston, to go and build up some other part of Methodism. By the way, what a blessing is the system which passes such a man round! The young men, and other friends of the charge, had an interesting meeting with the retiring pastor, in the vestry. After appropriate religious and other services, a presentation took place:

"This consisted of a silver Tea Set of four pieces, with a waitor of papier mache inlaid with pearls, a certificate of life membership in the new organization in this city called the Young Men's Christian Association, and a hundred dollar bank note, enclosed in a letter containing the names of some forty young men, donors of this valuable present.

"The Church had prospered under the labors of Rev. Mr. Cummings. 72 persons had been received on probation during his connection with it, and 82 by letter. 45 have been added to the church in full from the probationer's list. On his going there, the society numbered 344, including probationers. During the time of his connection, 87 or more have removed with certificates and otherwise. At present the society numbers 395, including 35 remaining on trial. During the past winter some 15 persons have professed to be converted, but most of them went to other churches to swell the number of those who would be represented as their converts. The financial condition of the church is much improved. At the commencement of his term, the debt on the property of the church was $27,000. The debt is now reduced to $15,000."

Church Herald.—Our exchange list was welcomely increased last week by the Herald. It is issued at Vicksburg, Miss., under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in accordance with the following resolution, adopted by the Convention of the diocese of Mississippi, held in Canton, May last:

"*Resolved*, That the Revs. Mr. Patterson, and Messrs. Yerger and Smedes, be, and they are hereby requested to commence the publication of a semi-monthly or weekly paper, to be devoted to the cause of the Church; and that we, the members of the Convention, pledge ourselves to endeavor to circulate such paper as extensively as practicable throughout the diocese."

It may be of interest to our readers in Mississippi, and the Southwest generally, to be apprised of the *position* of this new organ, which promises, from this specimen, to be ably and weightily conducted. On the general subject of teaching the whole counsel of God, the editors say:

"We shall take the Bible as expounded by the apostolic churches of the first centuries of Christianity, and by the Book of Common Prayer, (which in fact is but the embodiment of Catholic antiquity) for our guide."

Baptism is treated in an elaborate article, from which we extract:

"We believe that baptism is one of God's holy sacraments, expressly 'ordained by Christ himself;' that it is the 'outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us;' that it is 'a means' by which we receive this grace; and is 'a pledge to assure us' that it has been given."

"We believe it to be, in general, '*necessary to salvation*,' and so of inestimable importance. 'He that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved,' (Mark xvi. 16) is the expreee declaration of our Lord, in which he himself affixes baptism as a *condition* of salvation; not as conferring salvation, but *necessary* for its attainment."

"We believe that in baptism we are made 'members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.'"

"We therefore do not believe that baptism is a merely *external* rite, changing alone the state and relation of the recipient; but we believe it to confer 'an inward and spiritual grace,' *peculiar* to, and given *only* in this sacrament, which with great propriety may be called '*baptismal grace*;' our heavenly Father having condescended to institute this sacred mystery as a token or pledge to his obedient children, that they have received this precious gift of heaven that flows to man only through this Divine channel."

Southwestern Bible Society.

Mr. Editor: You will please announce to the public, through your widely circulating columns, that Rev. E. H. Hatcher and Rev. John W. Harmon are the duly accredited agents of the Southwestern Bible Society of New Orleans, and fully commissioned to present to the people the great objects of the Bible Society, and especially to solicit aid and co-operation in the erection of a permanent Bible House in this city.

W. H. Foster,
Corresponding Secretary.

New Orleans, April 12.

Methodist Press.

Conclusion of the Matter.—It seems that some of the Southern Conferences are already advanced in the matter of lay delegation nearly or quite as far as the most liberal advocates of reform propose for the Northern Conferences. Zion's Herald, in defining their position in the present agitation, thus remarks:

"We have nothing to add to the few positions we have heretofore so fully discussed, except to remark that the introduction of lay co-operation into the Conferences, as exemplified in the plans of Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama Conferences, would, we believe, be the best mode of experimenting the question."

Florida Conference might be added. It has gone as far as any.

The New Baptist Version.—The Convention favorable to a revised and corrected edition of the English Bible, met in Memphis, Tennessee, 2d inst. Over a hundred delegatee were present from several States, of which Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi were most largely represented. Rev. J. L. Waller, of Kentucky, the champion of the cause, was elected President. We have the history of the first day's proceedings in Memphis Advocate. The "Old Man" pitches into the Convention in the most native style. He does it *con amore*. They were brave to hold their meeting right under his battery. In reply to an invitation to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, Dr. Page, rector of Calvary Church in the city, replies in a clever letter:

"I must beg leave very respectfully to decline it, and must be pardoned, if, with an eloquent and learned critic, I regard our English Bible as a most wonderful and incomparable work, equally remarkable for the general fidelity of its construction, and the magnificent simplicity of its language."

Our friend and brother, Chapman, pastor of the Methodist Church, also declines, for reasons. Among other telling things, he quotes in his letter of declinature that admirable eulogy of Dr. A. Clarke, on the present received version of the Holy Scriptures:

"Those who have compared most of the European translations with the original, have not scrupled to say, that the English translation of the Bible, made under King James the First, is the most accurate and faithful of the whole. Nor is this its only praise—the translators have seized the very spirit and soul of the original, and expressed this almost every where, with pathos and energy. Besides, our translators have not only made a standard translation, but they have made their translation the standard of our language. The English tongue, in their day, was not equal to such a work, but God enabled them to stand as upon Mount Sinai, and crane up their country's language to the dignity of the original; so that, after the lapse of two hundred years, the English Bible is, with very few exceptions, the standard of the purity and excellence of the English tongue. The original, from which it was taken, is alone superior to the Bible translated by the authority of King James."

College Revival.—Rev. P. F. Auguete, the College chaplain, gives a cheering communication in the Richmond Advocate of a work of grace at Randolph Macon College, Virginia:

"We have been conducting a series of meetings here since last Sunday week. There have been thirty-seven converts up to this time, and others are yet seeking as penitents. We are greatly pleased with the character of this work, as well as with its results. From the first to the present there has been no undue or great excitement. The penitents, we believe, have been as earnest as they could be, and the conversions, as far as we can possibly judge, truly genuine. It is a happy time with us; but generally our happiness in this revival is more of a deep and holy satisfaction than joyous ecstacy."

Somebody speaks of the people of Maine as being in the situation of the "Ancient Mariner" of Coleridge:

"Water, water, every where,
And not a 'drop' to drink."

Literary Notices.

Studies on Slavery. In Easy Lessons. Compiled into eight studies, and sub-divided into short lessons, for the convenience of readers. By John Fletcher, of Louisiana. Published by J. Warner, Natchez, Miss.: 1852. 8vo., pp. 087.

The public has been advertised of this work, as about to appear, and by the courtesy of the publisher our table is supplied with a copy. The job is highly creditable to Mr. Warner. We are always glad to see, in the South, not only an ability to make books, but to print them, too.

Mr. Fletcher makes his way into the subject by combatting the views of Wayland, Barnes, Paley, Channing, and others. This discussion occupies more than a third of the volume. It is rather diffuse, and not always fair or successful, but shows extensive research, and acquaintance with opposite views, and presents some striking views and statistical and historical facts, carefully gathered. The strain of argument is rather spirited than profound, and the style seldom elevated above pamphlet order. The studies in which the author gives the doctrine and action of the Church, on the subject of slavery, are both curious and valuable. His large book-knowledge comes in well here. The decisions of councils, the letters of popes and bishops, the sentences of fathers from a very early time, are given, and frequently quoted in the original. The compilations on this point are an accession to the literature of this subject, and can only be the result of much labor and learning.

On the ethnology of the subject Mr. F. is not full, but very explicit. Ham, the son of Noah, married a daughter of doomed and marked Cain. The descendants were black, an inferior race, fit only for servants, and slavery is both their fixed condition and their blessing. The philological criticisms are ample and well sustained, establishing the meaning of the Greek word *doulos*, in the New Testament, as *slave*. On this point, the literature of the days of the Apostles is investigated at great length, and large proofs adduced.

Such is a very brief and imperfect description of a book, which has been gotten up with becoming toil and patience. We wish the learned author a generous reception with the public.

Quarterly Review of M. E. Church, South. April, 1852. Contents:

1. Remarks Exegetical and Doctrinal, on Gal. iii. 6:21.
2. Power of the Soul over the Body.
3. Life and Correspondence of Thos. Arnold, D. D.
4. Hannah More.
5. Relation of the Church to Missions.
6. The Divine Government.
7. Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons.
8. New Books.
9. Periodicals and Pamphlets.
10. Biblical, Literary and Scientific Summary.

The editor, Dr. Doggett, regards this issue of the Quarterly with just satisfaction. The first article is from the late Moses Stuart, of Andover; the third from Prof. Hardy, of Lagrange College, Ala.—no teacher can read it without having an enlarged and elevated view of his great mission. The fifth is from the elaborate pen of Prof. Sasnett, of Emory College, Ga. Nothing is wanting to sustain a Quarterly worthy of the Church but a proper subscription list.

The Chariot Throne—

A sermon that was to have been delivered before the last session of Tennessee Conference, by Rev. E. H. Hatcher, but his illness prevented. It is very neatly published at the Nashville Advocate office. It is in the pulpit style of the author—fervid, chaste, and often eloquent. Text—Ezekiel, xi. 22.

Minutes of the Alabama Conference.—In reference to the inquiry, "Where can they be had?" I would hereby say to all our brethren that the committee appointed to publish them had fifteen hundred copies struck off, and put up in packages of one hundred and fifty, and sent to each Presiding Elder, of whom they may be had.

Thos. W. Dorman.

Columbus, April 3, 1852.

Bridgewater Paint: We have had the pleasure of personally inspecting specimens of this paint in the office of Mr. Bogert, 70 Camp street. It seems to be just the thing it is *cracked up* to be. Yet, it does not *crack*. The references are known to be the very best. See card.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Two Forms of Doctrine.

"And even among those who make theology a study, there is often one form of doctrine for speculation, and another, simpler and truer for the closet. Metaphysical distinctions are forgot in prayer, or under the pressure of real conviction of sin, and need of pardon and Divine assistance. Hence it is that the devotional writings of Christians agree far nearer than their creeds. It may be taken for granted that that mode of stating Divine truth, which is most in accordance with the devotional language of true Christians; which best expresses those views which the soul takes when it appropriates the doctrines of the Gospel for its own spiritual energies, is the truest and the best." [Dr. Hodge.

This is one of the most remarkable admissions that we have met with; and yet, as the writer spoke from experience, we have no doubt of its truth—so far as it relates to one class of theologians. We have often wondered what the class of divines to which this writer belongs, thought of some of their doctrines, when they saw their utter inapplicability to many of the conditions and wants of man, and what they did with them in giving certain directions and exhortations, and meeting certain objections. Here we are informed, they have *two forms!* Well, would it not save trouble to drop the useless, troublesome form, and work only with the available one? It would save trouble, and avoid much that has the *appearance* of double dealing. We have long known that certain doctrines were directly in the way of experimental and practical religion, but we did not think that their advocates thought so. We hope for an improvement.

April 10. Watchman.

Religious Intelligence.

Paulding District, Miss. Conf.—The P. E., writing on business, concludes:

"I have been around my district once; we have had some good times; at several meetings we have had almost a revival; a goodly number of accessions, and several conversions; the Church revived and strengthened. We have a good church at this place; our Quarterly Meeting is in session here, but it was a rainy time yesterday. To-day we had a very feeling time; the preachers are all at their work, and appear to be men of one work. Our Quarterly Meeting will embrace the second Sabbath in June for Biloxi Circuit.

Yours, J. Nicholson.

Biloxi, April 10, 1852.

Opelousas District, La. Conf.—The P. E., Rev. D. Kinnear, in a friendly correspondence, thus communicates. We rejoice in his spirit, and wish him abundant success in the Lord:

"My own health is very feeble; but I am still able, by great exertion, to fill all my appointments and do all my business. I am happy in God continually, and enjoy perfect love to God and man. On last New Year's day, as usual, I renewed my vows to the Almighty. I dedicated to him my mind, my heart, my body, my time, my wife, my influence, my all; to do his will, his whole will, and nothing but his will; to labor for the public good, and feel my own interest promoted in promoting that of others. Glory be to God for his goodness to me. I believe that much good is being done on this whole district. And we are laboring and praying and looking for a general revival of religion, and God has promised to be with us and bless our labors.

"We purpose to hold a camp meeting on the 28th-31st of May next, in St. Mary's Parish, six miles below Franklin, in a most beautiful grove, containing about ten acres, bounded on one side by the Teche, a beautiful navigable stream of pure water, and on the opposite side by the State road, so that the people can come by water and land. This lovely place is surrounded by the most fertile land, in a high state of cultivation, a wealthy community, the most healthy climate, the most beautiful country, and high-minded, benevolent people, who will, no doubt, contribute amply and do their part nobly, and rejoice and glory in the success and prosperity of our camp meeting. It has been and still is customary, among all people and nations, upon the important interest of the community, to hold mass meetings of the people, and thereby wield a more powerful influence than could be done in any other way. And God required the Israelites to hold the annual feast of tents, or tabernacles, and to *dwell eight days under tents* of branches, in memory of their fathers dwelling forty years in tents, as travelers in the wilderness, and also to renew the acquaintance, correspondence and friendships of their tribes and families, coming from the several towns and parts of the country once a year, to their great camp meeting. We purpose, in this respect, to follow their example."

St. Frances Street, Mobile.—The pastor, Rev. J. Hamilton, under date of 6th inst., writes:

"We have not seen great results from our meetings, though there have been several conversions, and considerable quickening in the Church. We still continue them, and hope on. I have received twenty-seven into the Church thus far, and expect to receive several more soon. Many of the above number joined by letter."

Macon Circuit, Ala. Conference.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire: Dear Bro.—Please let all Israel know that Tuskegee Circuit has not folded her hands in despair, but that our hearts beat warm for the Banner in the cause of missionary glory and the glory of God.

Dear Sir, at our third quarterly meeting, last year, there was a committee appointed to say what should be done to perpetuate the spirit of liberality in the cause of missions in this circuit; and they reported that the plan of holding two days missionary meetings, at every appointment, had worked so well that they could not give it up for any other; therefore at our first quarterly meeting, held the 3d inst., at Asbury Church, the subject was brought up again. The P. E., Bro. G. Garrett, hoped that the work would not cease, and that some prophets to that effect might be found false prophets, which was sanctioned by all; and after several warm, heart-cheering speeches, the same plan was adopted as the *modus operandi* of this year also; whereupon I moved that a committee be appointed to arrange the meetings, the preachers to preach the missionary sermon at each place, and say who should be the speakers on these occasions, and that the report should be sent to the S. and the New Orleans Advocate for publication: seconded by Rev. A. F. Moore, and adopted, and five brethren, Revs. W. C. Turner, A. F. Moore, Wm. Barrow, E. B. Zackery and Dow Perry, with the preachers on the circuit, were appointed that committee, and met at 8 o'clock at W. C. Turner's, and made the following arrangement and appointments, which we now send for publication. You will see that there will be two missionary meetings, simultaneously, at different parts of the circuit, one superintended by myself, (Wm. P. Miller) and the other by Bro. J. S. F. Freeman.

Appointments superintended by Rev. Wm. P. Miller.

1. At Pinyac Ch., held May 1 and 3. Sermon, Wm. P. Miller; speakers, E. W. Story, J. W. Motley.
2. Warrior Stand, May 8 and 9. Sermon, Rev. Dow Perry; speakers, R. Adams, Wm. Barrow, A. F. Moore.
3. Mount Nebo, May 15 and 16. Sermon, E. W. Story; speakers, P. Willis, A. F. Moore.
4. Rocky Mount, May 22 and 23. Sermon, E. B. Zackery; speakers, W. C. Turner and Michael Durr.
5. McKendree Ch., May 29 and 30. Sermon, Wm. P. Miller; speakers, Dow Perry, R. Adams, J. W. Motley.
6. Will be our Q. M., held at Mount Zion, June 5 and 6. Sermon, G. Garrett, P. E.; speakers, Dr. Ellison and Dow Perry.
7. Asbury Ch., June 12 and 13. Sermon, Rev. R. Adams; speakers, W. C. Turner, E. W. Story, E. B. Zackery, M. Durr.
8. Notasulga, June 19 and 20. Sermon, W. C. Turner; speakers, E. W. Story, W. W. Broedlove.
9. Franklin, June 26 and 27. Sermon, Wm. P. Miller; speakers, R. Adams, W. Barrow.
10. Cotton Valley, July 3 and 4. Sermon, Wm. Ellison, D. D.; speakers, R. Adams, A. F. Moore, Dow Perry.

Appointments superintended by Rev. J. S. F. Freeman.

1. Society Hill, May 1 and 2. Sermon, Wm. Ellison, D. D.; speakers, W. C. Turner, P. Willis.
2. Loacherpoker, May 8 and 9. Sermon, W. C. Turner; speakers, E. B. Zackery and M. Durr.
3. Soule Ch., May 15 and 16. Sermon, Dow Perry; speakers, Wm. Menefee, W. N. Sears.
4. Perry Ch., May 22 and 23. Sermon, Joseph T. Talley; speakers, J. W. Motley, J. Williams.
5. Texas, May 29 and 30. Sermon, J. S. F. Freeman; speakers, W. C. Turner, W. Barrow.
6. Providence, June 12 and 13. Sermon, A. F. Moore; speakers, Wm. Menifee and W. N. Sears.
7. Baldwin's, June 19 and 20. Sermon, Dow Perry; speakers, Wm. Menifee, J. Motley.
8. Fort Hull, June 26 and 27. Sermon, E. W. Story; speakers, D. Perry, A. F. Moore.
9. Segrest Ch., July 3 and 4. Sermon, W. C. Turner; speakers, E. B. Zackery, W. N. Sears.

For any brother's sake who may wish to adopt our plan, I would say we do not lose any appointment; we go round and round every four weeks, as usual, from one missionary meeting to another, sometimes preaching twice a day. Wm. P. Miller.

April 5, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Brevities."

Under this caption, and over the signature of "H," I noticed in the last number of the Christian Advocate a very spicy article—a "brevity, indeed—in reference to the effort Bishop Hughes is making to prove that this is not a Protestant country. I concur most heartily with the writer, that if the Bishop even at the expense of 'words and sweat,' could convince the world of this, it "would be something more than a Kossuth feather in his cap," and might even hasten the coming of that long expected Cardinal's hat that the "old mother of harlots" has been so long holding out to him as the reward of his toil.

But I must say that I cannot agree so fully with "H" in what he says of the Irish poet. He has not been so successful in that case as in the case of the Bishop. Perhaps it may be owing to the fact that "H" is more of a divine than a poet, himself, and may be much more eligible to a seat among the Prelates than among the Muses. But, judge for yourself; speaking of Moore in connection with J. F. Cooper, he says "neither of whom ever planted a virtue in human nature, or wrote a line of permanent value to the race." That Cooper and Moore wrote many things of no permanent value," I am prepared to admit; but, that the latter never *wrote a line* of permanent value," is strange news to come of us; and very strange it seems to us, when our good Dr. Summers has given us many lines from the pen of Moore in our excellent book of Hymns, with which we praise God from day to day. How could Dr. S. so impose upon his brethren, or come so wide of the mark of what was of "permanent value," I cannot conceive! Now, if "H" was a D. D., I might account for it by the old adage, "doctors will differ."

That "Brovity" about Moore smacks very much of a certain article that appeared some years since in the Southern Christian Advocate on Shakspeare, which called forth from the pen of the then assistant editor of that paper an elaborate editorial in reply. If it should happen to be from the same source, I would suggest that he let the poets alone, but give it to the Romish Bishop as much as he pleases, or Dr. Summers might take up his pen again, and if he does, "H" is perfectly demolished, "used up," as we are wont to say. Dr. S. is too well versed in poetry and hymnology, and too great an admirer of the lofty flow of thought and sentiment that fires the imagination, and warms the soul, to let such assaults pass unrebuked, more especially when several of our best hymns are thereby proscribed as *valueless*. X. P. E.

April 5, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Watchman's Notice.

Dear Sir: If your correspondent "Watchman," writing from Mobile, would restrict the range of his visual organs, it is probable that he would find some of his own flock *wandering*; or, rather, drawn by the wizard spell of the "Professor" within the magic ring that circles round the foot-lights of our theatre. But it is more than likely that his mind, being peculiarly wrought upon during the late revival, he feels himself especially called upon to watch over the churches and membership of Eastern Alabama, thinking, doubtless, that the revival influence has dispelled all inclination on the part of his own flock to wander into forbidden paths,

Mobile, April 12, 1852. Observer.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Movement.

Dr. Summers, speaking of the Philadelphia movement, in the April number of his paper, says if he was convinced that the laity generally were in favor of it, and he could be assured that the lay delegates, when elected, would so attend the Conference as to give each section a just representation, and that there would not be difficulty in defraying the additional expense, he does not see any reason why the ministry should not desire the aid of the laity in the General and Annual Conferences, as well as in the Quarterly. This is sufficiently qualified, we should think, to satisfy almost any mind. But it admits that so far as the writer can see—and who sees further?—the presence and counsels of our lay brethren in our higher ecclesiastical assemblies would do us no harm, and would likely do us good. Who can doubt it, except Dr. Bond & Co.? And the Doctor thought, in 1844, that both his presence and opinions in the General Conference were needed.

April 12. South.

The Great Northwest.—It has been computed that the Northwest Territory belonging to the United States, and *now without white inhabitants*, if as densely populated as Belgium, would support over *one hundred and ninety-seven millions of souls!*—Here is food for thought. No one here has any adequate conception of the immense tract of country above us yet to be inhabited. From the rich quality of its soil, good water, and the most invigorating climate, it must some day be filled with people possessing the highest grade of civilization.

The sum of £7291 has been subscribed by the Methodists in England for a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Bunting and the Rev. Dr. Newton. It has been resolved to give the reverend gentlemen an annuity of £200 each for life, with reduced annuities to their daughters while unmarried.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.—The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Philadelphia, adjourned on the 2d inst., after a session of nine days. Some portion of its time was occupied in discussing the subject of Temperance, that question being presented in a series of resolutions in favor of the "Maine Liquor Law." The subject was finally laid upon the table, the majority deeming it unadvisable to commit the Conference, as a conference, upon this or any other political measure. The members, individually, it is said, very heartily approved even of a prohibitory law.

General Conference Delegates.—The following brethren have been elected by the Philadelphia Conference delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church: Rev's. Francis Hodgson, Levi Scott, John P. Durbin, J. Daily, T. J. Thompson, William Barnes, E. Miller, John Cunningham. Reserves, T. J. Quigley, R. Gerry.

Increase of membership (white)	[illegible]
" " (colored)	[illegible]
Missionary Collections	[illegible]
Collections at Missionary Anniversary	$685 [illegible]

The Stewards reported the amount (embracing the ten cents and Conference collections, the chartered fund, etc.) for the benefit of superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers, for the year, was $3200. It was remarked, deprecatingly, that these collections are gradually falling off, and that the Conference could this year only pay 25 per cent. Last year they were enabled to pay 37 per cent, and it was only some half dozen years since they had been able to pay 50 per cent.

The Unforgiven Man.

The bread between his teeth, his daily bar-queting, his sleep and toil, his study and his pleasure, his home and his kin—all are accursed. Like the food of the murmurers who perished, with the quails for which they clamored yet unchewed, we are, if impenitent and unpardoned, but feasting to fill our destined and honored and hopeless places with Kibroth Hatanvah, the graves of lust. Like Dives, the sumptuous fare but ushers in the torment of the parched tongue, and the upward darting of the quenchless and intolerable burning. Unpardoned, our prosperity but fits the glory of Herod, when the acclaim of the mob was yet ringing in his ears, while the writing of vengeance were fastening on the heart—like the feastings of Belshazzar, on whose drunken revelings flashed the cimetar of the Persian slaughterer, and riot lay crushed under sudden doom. Let God withhold what he may of earthly good—health, knowledge, freedom and honor—if he but grant the pardon of sins, and the renewal of the heart, and acceptance in the day of the Lord Jesus. If he but *forgive* though he *give* not, then all earthly losses and crosses, however severe, however many, however long, are but the brief and salutary pain inflicted by the skilful oculist as he couches the cataract—a sharp pang, soon past, and letting in at once on the sufferer's eye the flood of new day. But if, on the other hand, my grovelling and covetous heart choose earth and delight the skies; if I virtually say to God, give, only *give*, but I care not to have thee *forgive*, then all my treasures and honors and achievements here are but as the tuft of grass which the ox snatches by the roadside, ere it is driven unconsciously to the shambles, a morsel whose sweetness is not long to be enjoyed, and that will not ward off the final death stroke, or lull the agonies of impending dissolution. With an Alexander's sway and an Alexander's fame given me, but my soul not, through Christ, forgiven me, better had it been for me that I had never been born.

[Dr. Williams.

The Fall of Rosas—Commerce of Para.

The fall of the tyrant Rosas, whose rule has for so many years shackled the commerce and kept locked up the resources of the Argentine Republic, is an event of the great commercial importance to the United States and the position of South America should at once receive the serious attention of our Government. The mouths of the River de la Plata, the Parana and their tributaries are this change in the destiny of the Argentine Confederation, unlocked to the world, and a field for a highly profitable commerce thrown open. The downfall of Rosas is an era in the politics and interests of South America, which has a hearing on the interests of the United States greater magnitude than any event which has ever occurred in that country. England, with her characteristic promptitude in availing herself of all opportunities of extending her commerce and influence, has already moved in this important matter, and the subject has been brought before Parliament. Although within the few past years, she has through her representatives sought with marked avidity to ingratiate herself into the good graces of Rosas with the view of obtaining in that country a commercial position more favorable than other nations, she is the first to take steps towards circumventing the tyrant's conquerors. Late advices from Europe bring us the intelligence that the English Ministry have already made overtures to the French Government with a view of inducing a joint action in perfecting new and more favorable commercial treaties with the new powers in Buenos Ayres and the Republics lying south of Brazil, and we doubt not that the English agents are now vigorously at work to secure special advantages to their country under the new state of affairs. The enterprise of American merchants, as well known to the world, is the only rival to be feared, and the first steps will be marked by the policy which this knowledge suggests. With these facts before us, our Government should lose no time in looking after its commercial interests and securing a position the most favorable to those interests. Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, our Consul to the Republic of Paraguay, is now in New York soliciting aid in the formation of a company to carry steam navigation into the heart of that Republic, and he has published a pamphlet showing beyond a doubt the immense profits which would inevitably result from such an enterpriss. The monopoly of the steam navigation of the rivers of Paraguay is insured to the first steamer which enters her waters from the Atlantic seaboard, and the Government of Santa Cruz, offers a premium of $20,000 to the first steamer who reaches her waters from the Atlantic, and offers to each emigrant a grant of fifty to fifty square miles of good land. Paraguay abounds in articles of profitable commerce, and she can soon be made a customer for our manufactures on the most advantageous terms.

Condemnation of Dr. King, U. S. Consul at Athens. A letter from Athens, in Greece, announces that Dr. Jonas King, a missionary of the American Board, and U. S. Consular Agent, at that place, has been tried and condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and then to go out of the Kingdom of Greece, for having preached in his own house against the doctrines of the Greek church, and also for having published a book against said church. King was defended by two of the ablest lawyers in Greece, and both members of the Greek church; while all the leading citizens testified in his behalf. The priest appeared against him are said to have been of the most vile and profligate character, and appeared to be actuated embittered against him from the fact that he is an American, although he has resided in Greece for 20 years. The prison to which he was consigned is of the most filthy some character, and the gendarmes had to accompany him thither, in order to protect him from popular violence.

John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, is campaigning in Ohio.

The emigration from Missouri to California is said to have been immense in the past six months.

The wife and children of the Rev. J. W. Lindsay, who is now in Moyamensing prison, on a charge of killing, are subsisting upon charity, in Baltimore.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—By the Rev. J. B. Walker, 14th April, Rev. C. T. FRENCH, of Mississippi Conference, to Miss SARAH W. BREWSTER, of Covington, La.

Obituary Notices.

A Father in Israel has fallen. A faithful Soldier of the Cross hae put off his armor and entered into his rest.

The Rev. RICHARD HOLMEE diod on the 8th of January, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Father Holmee (as he line been familiarly and endearingly called for many yenre) was born in Brunswick county, North Carolina, in 1770. He moved to Georgia in 1805, and settled in Monticello, Jasper county. He was a preacher when he came to Georgia, and had preached for years before, but the writer is unable to learn the date of his license.

He early professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church. He ave in heart and soul a Methodist, and defended the usages of the Church, not only by argument, but also by a cheerful and ready compliance with all her regulations. His life was a triumphant vindiention of the soul-purifying and invigorating effects of a constant attendance on all her ordinances. The class-meeting was his delight, and till his death he never allowed an opportunity to puss of enjoying this means of grace when his strength would enable him to attend. It was to him a precious foretaste of celestial joye. How many might profit by his example!

Father Holmes, as a *man*, is seldom equalled in all the noble traits that elevate and adorn our race. His unwavering integrity was ever vindicated by all his intercourse in every relation of life. He carried every where the influence of unfaltering virtue. In public and private his influence was ever on the side of Christian morality. He was n staunch democrat of the old school. For several years he was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and after he came to Georgia, though he took no active part in politics, but devoted himself with great zeal and energy to the great work of the ministry, yet such was his high standing and popularity that his fellow-citizens honored him with a seat in the legislative councils of his adopted State. He most highly esteemed the privilege of giving a freeman's vote, and, even in his luet years, was ever present to deposit his voto for the various offices of government. He was a Christian patriot. While he was firm and unyielding in his own principles, he accorded to others what he exercised himself, untrammelled freedom of opinion.

As a preacher of the Gospel, Father Holmes wes in former years one of the most popular and effective. Thirty years ugo he exerted great influence over Central Georgia, and the prevalence of Methodism over this region is owing, in no sunll degree, to his exertions. There are many witnesses now living, who were first brought to bow at the altar of God through the agency of his eloquent uppeals. Father Holmes was not what would be called a *learned* men, but he was a well read man. His knowledge of history was accurate, especially so fnr as it bore upon the Bible, und was often used by him with great effect. His preaching was simple, practical, und energetic. Its power lay in the simple truths themselves, falling upon the conscience in their inked simplicity, unobscured by any worse than useless rhetorical flourishes. His hearers always felt thut he had a message for them, and that he *must* deliver it.

In conversation on religious subjects Father Holmes was an extraordinary man. He understood the workings of the human heart in all its relntions. He would expose sins in all their hiding-places, and expose with consummate skill the deep-seated depravity of the human heart. He would with great success administer consolation to the spirit of the troubled believer, and pour joy into the soul of the tempted and oppressed.

With no appearance other than that he was uttering the most common truths, he would exhibit with great clearness the profoundest truths of theology. His study was the human heart and the Bible, and his skill was exhibited in using the one to the breaking up and cleansing the other.

The last days of Father Holmee were passed in a stato of unconsciousness. He was attacked very violently, and his mind was soon prostrated by the ravages of disease. During the afternoon of the day on which he expired he countenance indicated much suffering: but, two or three hours before he died u most remnrable chnnge cnme over his countennnce. From the indications of suffering it passed to an expression of the most perfect happiness. It seemed as though he had caught a glimpse of the scene of his futuro joys, or the ministering spirits were hovering around him, and with notes of gladness charming his spirit from its tenement of cluy, and, although his tongue would utter no werd, hie countonnnce expressed to surrounding friends that all was well, and without n' chnuge ho ceased to brenthe, and passed without a struggle from the scenes of time to that bourno whence no traveler returne. His flesh rests in hope.

Cullodenville, Ga. J. DANIV.

☞ R. C. Advocate, plonee copy.

DIED—Of consumption, at the residence of his father-in-law, John S. Childers, in Pleasent Hill, DeSoto parish, Louisiana, on the 19th March, 1852, HENRY B. HUDSON, in the 29th year of his nge, in truly Christian triumph. He was a nativo of South Carolina, and for the last twelvo months n oitizen of Louisienn. He joined the M. E. Church in his twenty-third year, and during the short period of six years he filled the office of class leeder, steward, Sunday School superintendent, and ever faithfully and willingly responded to any call of public duty that the Church required of him.

For the gratification of distant relatives and friends we deem it proper to enter somewhat into the particulars of our brother's brief history. About twelve month ago he left Georgin, apparently possessing moderate health, to seek a new heme in the West; he reached Louisiana in the spring, and entered with industry upon the arduous labors of an emigrant's life. But unusual, yet unavoidable, exposure to the inclemency of the seasun soon caused his disease, which had only evidenced its presence by premonitory symptoms, now to develop itself in a more threatening form. Such, however, is the nature of that disease, which flatters its victim while it preys upon the vitals, that, by the advice of his physician, he was induced to believe that an escape from the severity of our winters to a more Southern clime would effect a radical cure, or at least prolong his life. Cuba was the place of his choice, and with rather strong hopes of the restoration of his health, he left home on the 16th December, 1851. For a time the change seemed for the best, but this hope was only delusive.

Through the untiring attention and Samaritan kindness of strangers, and one in particular, (whose memory we shall ever cherish) who by chance becamo hie companion, he was enabled to reach again the city of New Orleans February 12, 1852. Here he was met by his family and kind friends, and hurried home *to die!* Doubtless the the inquiry often arose in his mind as he was rapidly borne up Red River, with his coffin on board, and all the neeessary preparations for hie interment, "Are we almost there?" A kind and merciful Providence, that had attended him in all his perilous and uncertain journey, prolenged his life just long enough to reach home and die. Retaining his consciousness to the very last moment, he gave every evidence that he was fully prepared for the change. Occasionally, seized with shortness of breathing, he thought his hour had come, and shouted "Glory to Jesus! my sufferings will soon be at an end." And when he felt the cold waters of death chilling his extremities, straightening himself and raising his hands, he faintly whispered "Jordan! Jordan!" and fell aslgep.

We shall attempt no eulogy on his character—it needs none. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is pence." R. L. C.

☞ S. C. Advocate will please copy.

Missionary Receipts.

The Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society received the following amounts the past week:

By Rev. W. H. Turnley: From Mrs. Emeline Bynum $10 00
Public collection at Hudson Creek ... 6 65

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS
on the Summerfield District, Alabama Conference.

Selma station, 3nt. and Sun. April 17-18.
Prattville " " " 24-25.
Wetumpka " " " May 1. 2.
Summerfield cir. " " " 8. 9. Bethel.
Mapleaville " " " 15. 16. Mapleaville.
Autagna " " " 22. 23. Hamilton.
Camden and Tait's " " " 29 30. Tait's Chapel.
Cedar Creek " " " June 5. 6. Society Hill.
Pleasant Hill " " " 12. 13. Buford's Chapel.
Greenville " " " 19. 20. Concord.

F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.

Advocate Office, April 17.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

J H Palmer, N O $2 50
W H Dameron 2 50
By Rev R L Childers: Mrs S A S Jones, Greenwood, La., Less $2 50. .....
By Rev E Hebert: W P Montgomery; Mrs P Hunt, Greenville, Ml 5 00
By Rev P P Smith: n s Thos Pugh, Thomasville, Ga- 2 50
By Rev C C Callaway: n s Emily Heard, Summerfield, Ala., Less $2 50. .....
By Rev F G Ferguson: J Mcltcynolds, Allenton; M Dixon, Turnbull; Dr Mims, Summerfield, Ala, and $2 50 on act 10 00
By Rev D Kinnear: n s A Morrison, Homesville, La, and on act $7 50 ..... 10 00
By Rev C J Halberg: n s W H Lewis, Chilcot, La... 2 50
S M Perkins, Bayou Rouge, La 2 50
N s Dr Buwaing, N O 2 50
N s Jas H Singer, Hollvar, Miss 2 50
By Rev A T M Fly: n s Mrs M Newman, Whitesville, Miss. .....
N s Moses M Phares 2 50
And the balance of act 5 00
By Rev A L Crowther: n s J M Fleming, Plaquemine, La., Less $2 50. .....
By Rev R Trippett: n s W A Rhymes, Declaire, La Less $2 50. .....
Chas Waters, N O 2 50
J A Lusk, N O 2 50
R G Lowber, N O 2 50
Rev Asa Skinner, on subs. credited 10 00
By Rev A S Dickenson: n s Rev E Gillmore, James M Chapman, Jackson, Ala., Less $5. .....

General Intelligence.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

A very large number of our most respectable and influential citizens assembled at the American Theatre Friday evening, to receive the report of the Provisional Committee on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, appointed about one year since, and all seemed to enter warmly into the subject of this proposed work, so important to the commercial interests of our city. We regret exceedingly that the crowded state of our columns this morning, prevents us from giving a full report of the proceedings. Mayor Crossmen was called to the Chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Benjamin came forward, and on behalf of the Provisional Committee submitted a detailed report of the steps which have been taken by that body since its organization. From this report it appears that with the advance of five per cent., which was obtained on the $400,000 subscription last spring, surveys have been made, plans drawn, and every preliminary arranged so that nothing now remains to he done but to organize permaneatly and commence operations. Having compared the different lines of survey, including that of the old Nashville road, the Committee has given the preference to a line running up to the river on the back slope of the highland fronting the stream, to Minor Kenners plantation, and thence across through the swamp to the highlands on the other side of the Lake. Forty-six miles of road will have to be built to reach this point, sixteen miles of it running on the highland fronting the river, ten miles through a lower grade, and twenty miles through swamp.

The Committee has been unremitting in its labors, and by a most careful collection of data on which to make calculations, they have been enabled to lay before the public an estimate of the cost of each mile of road through the different kinds of land, which, we doubt not, will vary but little if any from the actual results Going into all the minutiæ of the expense of embankment, wood-work, rails, etc., it is estimated that the first sixteen miles of road from New Orleans can be made for $8760; the next ten miles for $9860 per mile; and the twenty miles through swamp for $18,247 per mile; in the latter the estimate, being made for both piling and embankment. This would make the cost of the forty-six miles, to the high land beyond the Lake, about $618,000. From this point, the whole distance to Jackson, (one hundred and fifty-five miles) the line runs through a level, finely-wooded country, with only two or three short bridges to build, and every facility at hand for a rapid and cheap prosecution of the work. The estimate of the entire cost of the road to Jackson, a distance of two hundred and one miles, is $2,200,000, leaving a margin of $800,000 on the capital stock of the company for the purchase of locomotives, cars, and other appurtenances to put the line in working order. Mr. Benjamin impressed upon the minds of the audience that these estimates were by no means the result of guess-work, but that they were founded entirely on well known data, derived from actual experience. In a brief address, he poluted out in a lucid manner the great benefits which the commerce of New Orleans would derive from the consummation of this enterprise, and the importance of our citizens at once coming forward to its aid.

Crist *alias* Coleman arrived at Mobile on Monday, and has been committed for trial.

GOOD PRICE SOLD.—A large sale of United States Bank property took place at Mobile on Monday. The bidding was spirited and the lots brought good prices.

ARRIVAL OF CUBAN PRISONERS.—The ship Southerner with thirty-five of the returned Cuban prisoners, who, as we have already published, arrived last evening from New York. The "Lillibuster" in town had a cannon taken on board the ship, and a salute fired in honor of the arrival.

A METEOR.—One of the most brilliant meteors we have seen dashed over our city about 11 o'clock last night. It came from the South, and whirled through the air like a sky-rocket. To those who were on the Levee, the bright and sudden light which it shed was startling.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WORKS.—The works of Daniel Webster, with a life of the author by Edward Everett, prefixed, have at length been published in Boston.

The reader will be greatly interested in the touching dedications of the several volumes, six in number. Volume one is dedicated to his nieces, Mrs. Alice Bridge Wiggin and Mrs. Mary Ann Sanborn, daughters of Ezekiel Webster, the brother of Daniel; and this not only for the love Mr. Webster bears for them, but from the desire he expresses it, that his brother's name might be associated with his own so long as any thing written or spoken by him should be regarded or read. The second volume is dedicated to Isaac P. Davis, Esq., as "an affectionate and grateful acknowledgment" of warm private friendship: the third to Caroline Le Roy Webster, his wife, as a tribute of his affection, and some acknowledgment of her deep interest in the productions they contain; the fourth to Fletcher Webster, his son, "his only surviving child, and the object of his affections and hopes;" the fifth to J. W. Paige, Esq., as a grateful token of long friendship. The last we copy entire, to show the felicitous manner of these dedications:

"DEDICATION OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

"With the warmest paternal affection, mingled with deeply afflicted feelings, I dedicate this the last volume of my Works, to the memory of my deceased children—

"GRACE WEBSTER APPLETON,

"beloved in all the relations of daughter, wife, mother, sister, and friend; and

"Major EDWARD WEBSTER,

"Who died in Mexico, in the military service of the United States, with unblemished honor and reputation, and who carved that service solely from a desire to be useful to his country, and to do honor to the State in, which he was born.

"Go, gentle Spirits, to your destined rest;
While I, reversed our Nature's kindlier theme,
Pour forth a Father's sorrow on your tomb
"DANIEL WEBSTER."

KOSSUTH IN CHARLESTON.—Kossuth and suite arrived in Charleston on the 10th, and left on the same day on the Wilmington boat for the North. No excitement or public demonstration attended his reception, and the Courier attributes, in a measure, his early departure to this fact.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE CHAPLAIN.—The Boston Mail says that Rev. Mr. Alvord, who recently resigned the pastoral charge of the Phillips Church at South Boston, on account of ill health, has been appointed by Collector Greeley to act in the double capacity of Inspector and Chaplain of the Custom-house.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from the report of a committee in the California Legislature, on the Constitution of that State:

"While all were bent upon gathering the golden harvest, and lost to every thing but a rapid accumulation of wealth and a speedy return to their homes and their families, a bevy of hoary politicians locked calmly on the scene; and amid the din of picks and spades, of rumbling rockers, of noisy monte-dealers, and shouting muleteers, conceived the grand project of creating a government, and appropriating the offices incident thereto to their own exclusive use and behoof. A fabric of government conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, it is not to be supposed, can stand the test of time, the scrutiny of experience, or the touch stone to practical operations."

"THE STATE OF BALTIMORE."—This expression occurs in an elaborate leading article in the Westminster Review, on the subject of "Representative Reform," as does also the statement that each number of Congress represents thirty thousand adult males. Such blunders, however, are quite common in the productions of English writers.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated March 2, received at New York, state that the city had surrendered to the allied forces, that Urquize had been appointed Governor, and that the troops had sacked and burned many houses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—The Charleston Courier of Monday says: The steamer Jasper, arrived here yesterday, from Savannah, reported that an extensive fire was raging there at her departure. We understand from a private dispatch, that at about two o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the shed adjoining Mr. C. A. Lamar's Cotton Press in that city, which, the wind being high, spread rapidly, and entirely destroyed Mr. Lamar's warehouse, containing cotton presses, and between four and five thousand bales of cotton. The ships Jane Hammond and Isabella, which were aground at the wharf could not be removed, and we regret to learn that the former was nearly consumed, together with the cotton on board. The Isabella was also injured. Mr. Lamar's sheds and press, which cost $50,000, were only insured for $20,000. His books and papers, which were in an fron safe, were also entirely consumed. He also lost a horse valued at $1500. Messrs. Allen & Ball lost 1000 bales cotton, which, however, were insured. Messrs. G. W. Garmany & Co. lost 800 bales, and Messrs. E. Molyneaux, A. Low & Co., Wm. Battersby, and several other firms had different amounts of cotton destroyed, but we are gratified to learn that all were insured. The total loss is estimated at $300,000. How the fire originated, or what insurance offices are affected, we have not learned.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING PINS.—The London Lancet records the death of a tradesman's wife from eating pins. Upon a post mortem examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of pins of a purple black color, not corroded, all bent or broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were much thickened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, of various shapes similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The London Times, of the 20th ult., has a long article on the expedition to Japan, which it takes for granted is intended to break up the exclusivism of that Empire, and says if it is carried on in this spirit of humanity, and under the impression that the Government, and not the people, are at fault, Com. Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations. It compares this expedition to the English operations in China, and wishes it the same success.

MINNESOTA AFFAIRS—*Polygamy*.—The Minnesota Pioneer says: "At every session of our Legislature applications are made by white men to be divorced from Indian wives. One of these cases, the application of a Mr. Reinville for a divorce from Yah-ho-pee, his wife, was indefinitely postponed. It appeared that Mr. Reinville had taken another squaw, since he had repudiated Yah-ho-pee. As applications therefore are likely to come from Mr. Reinville for a divorce, as often as he gets tired of new wives, Mr. Richards moved that the petitioner be invited to remove to Utah, where polygamy is a virtue. On Saturday, the vote to indefinitely postpone was reconsidered, and the case passed through the House, as well as Mrs. Mary Ann Alexander's."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—All accounts from California concur in the statement that every kind of labor is overstocked, and that thousands of poor young men who have given up comfortable situations to go there, are in many instances reduced to the most humiliating and extreme measures to obtain the actual necessaries of life. San Francisco, and indeed every large city in the State, are thronged with men who are unable to procure a day's work at anything. There are thousands in California who probably will never return to the Atlantic States, but who would gladly do so if they had the means. No man ought to go there without carrying with him the means of returning if he does not succeed.

Foreign News by the Africa.

As early as possible after Easter, or, at the latest, soon after Whitsuntide, ministers will consent to the dissolution of Parliament.

Between 9000 and 10,000 of the engineers have signed the employers' declaration and returned to their work.

The contractor for removing the wreck of the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, sunk in the bay of Gibraltar, reports that all the machinery has been removed except the shafts, which he intended to hoist early in the spring. Nothing is left of the woodwork but her keel and some of her floor timbers. There is now not less than 18 feet of water over all portions of the wreck.

A letter has been received by the Admiralty from Hr. Rae, dated Riddel House, Detroit, U. S., in which that gentleman announces his arrival at the above locality, after a fruitless search for Sir John Franklin. The furthest point reached was 70 deg. 30 m. N. lon., 101 deg. W. on Victoria Land. Arrested by ice, and despairing of being able to push on further, they commenced their return on the 19th August. On their way to the Copper Mine River, they picked up two pieces of wood, the one oak, the other pine; the former something like a stanchion, having a hole through the upper end, through which a chain had evidently passed.

The pieces of pine was certainly the butt end of a small flag staff, belonging to the British service, having upon it certain government marks. It is to be hoped, by the Admiralty for inspection immediately on the arrival of Hr. Rae in England, for whom we may look every day. He has examined about 500 miles of new coast.

A Vienna letter states that the Austrian Government has ordered a severe control to be exercised, in order to prevent the gratuitous distribution of Bibles, which have been sent out to Austria by Biblical societies in London, with a view of making proselytes to the Protestant religion.

The third Royal Levee of the season took place at St. James's Palace on the 24th. The Queen wore a silk train, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with silver blonde and pink satin ribbons. The petticoat was of white satin and tulle, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and silver. Her Majesty's head dress was formed of diamonds, with a green wreath. All the *corps diplomatique*, including the American Minister with Mrs. Lawrence, were present.

The Committee of Ministers on memorials appointed by the Conference, and several hundred lay gentlemen invited by the President are now in consultation together in London as to the changes requisite in order to give the popular demand for a reform in Methodism.

Arrival of the United States.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

The steamer United States, Charles L. Petty, Commander, arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall. Sailed Boy, on the 7th, and three days and a night in hours from Kingston, Jamaica. We have been furnished with the following memoranda:

The steamship Whitehall Sept. 21, Captain Coddard made the run from New York to Panama in 25 days, being the shortest passage ever made by any steamer.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger from San Francisco to Panama in the ship Trade Wind, Capt. Hogood, which sailed hence on the 3d ult., and arrived on the 5th inst., that the passage was very pleasant until the 17th March, when in lat. 16, and 74 W. a fire broke out on board of the ship by the spilling of alcohol in the store room, which caused great alarm among the passengers. The damage to the ship was trifling; one colored person belonging to the ship was burned to death the store-keeper and one of the hands were badly burnt and were left at Panama in the Hospital.

The steamer Sierra Nevada left Kingston at 6 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th inst., with 250 passengers for New York.

The steamer El Dorado left Aspinwall with the treasure of the passengers per steamer California, from San Francisco, April 3, at 6 p. m.

By a regulation of the Post-office Department, the mails can only be forwarded by way of Havana, and as the El Dorado was bound for New York direct the mails were detained for the next steamer. The U. S. Mail steamer Cherokee arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th inst., and left with the mails on the 7th inst., at 6 a. m., for New York and New Orleans, via Havana. This arrangement, says the report of the U. S. Mail Agent, must cause much confusion and annoyance to the commercial community, and especially to the consignees of the El Dorado, as they will not probably receive their letters until six days after the arrival of the treasure.

By the last accounts from Panama there were four steamers in port bound to San Francisco—Winfield Scott, California, Tennessee and New Orleans, which is more than sufficient to take all the remaining passengers on the Isthmus for California. There were also three or four clipper ships bound to San Francisco.

The steamer Tennessee, being the last arrival from San Francisco, with dates to 20th March, no later intelligence was received at Aspinwall after the departure of the Cherokee.

The San Francisco Picayune has the following:

The most important piece of intelligence we have to record, since the issue of the last steamer paper, is the overflow of the Sacramento, American, Yuba, Feather, Mokelumne, Calaveras and San Joaquin rivers, by which Sacramento City, Marysville, Downieville, Nevada and Stockton were inundated. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and there was considerable loss of life.

The waters have completely subsided, and the roads are again becoming passable. The flood was higher than has been known for years, not only in the northern mining districts, but in the agricultural countries at the south. The abundance of rain has given an impetus to mining operations, and it is thought that the loss of property will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained from a sufficient supply of water. The effect will be very beneficial to agriculture. A large extent of the finest land, parched by the long drouth, was too hard for cultivation; now it will yield readily to the plough, and save from ruin many a farmer. In some places where the seed was put into the ground, the rain may prove injurious.

The Legislature was still in session. A bill has passed, known as the Cooly bill, by which contracts, made without the State, with Chinese Sandwich Islanders, and other Islanders of the Pacific, for the performance of labor within the limits are made obligatory. There are two such bills before the Legislature. The one limits the contract to ten years, and the other to five. The contract for this labor, if proven oil at $50 per year, is made binding. A public meeting has been held in Sacramento, condemning the Cooly bill in the strongest language.

Full particulars have been received at San Francisco of the terrible fire at Hong Kong, China, on the 20th December. The whole Chinese portion of the town was consumed, and the loss of property is estimated at $4 000,000. A large number of lives were lost, principally Chinese.

Col. Matthews, belonging to a British regiment stationed there, and a lieutenant belonging to H. B. M. ship Hastings, with two other British subjects, lost their lives at a house which was blown up.

Sir Wm. Bromer called a special meeting of the City Council immediately after the fire, at which it was unanimously resolved that no building should be erected of wood or bamboo thereafter, and that the Chinese streets should be of the same width as that of the Victoria road.

From the Isthmus.

The Panama papers contain no local news of interest. The Echo of the 4th inst. informs us that about seven hundred of the North America's passengers were still at Acapulco.

The brig Margaret, from Panama, with one hundred and eighty passengers, put into San Blas on the 19th of March, short of provisions and water, having been out fifty-three days—to sail for San Francisco about the 23d.

The steamship United States left New York on the 20th ult., at a quarter past 3 p. m., and arrived at Navy Bay on the 31st inst., at half past 8 a. m., having completed the passage in seven days and nineteen hours—being the shortest passage to that port or Chagres on record.

The passengers by the mail line that left New York on the 24th March, per steamship Georgia, via Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th April in the steamship Cherokee.

The United States was the first independent steamer that landed passengers at the railroad, and hereafter all steamers will land at that point, instead of Chagres. Sixteen and a half miles of railroad are completed, and in about one week three miles more will be added, which will reach Buena Vista. The time occupied on the road in transporting passengers to its present terminus is one hour and a half, which saves thirty-six hours' travel by the river from Chagres.

The cars do not run as fast as was intended, on account of the working trains on the road, which in the course of a short time, when the filling in is completed, can be dispensed with.

The fare on the road is five dollars, and two dollars by boats to Gorgonn.

The usual fare from Chagres to Gorgona was from six to ten dollars, and from one and one and a half to two dollars boat hire for landing from a steamer, with at least a small chance of being drowned.

Two wharves are now completed for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels, and two more are soon to be constructed for the American and British lines of mail steamers. The demolition of Chagres has already commenced, and the wharves at Aspinwall are filled with materials of buildings removed from that piece.

The island is about one mile square, or 640 acres; there are at present six houses, and the foundation of another is prepared. It is intended that the new hotel, which is to be 120 by 50 feet, will be fitted up on a scale superior to any in the country. Different points have been surveyed for the purpose of obtaining fresh water, and in the course of a short time pipes are to be laid which will furnish an abundant supply of pure spring water for the city and shipping.

The President of the Railroad Company, John L. Stephens, Esq., and Capt. E. Knight, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, were passengers in the steamship Cherokee for New York, via Havana, on a short visit to the United States.

From Havana.

By the brig Mary Elizabeth, Capt. McDonnell, arrived yesterday, we have received dates from Havana to the 6th inst.

Business was dull, and great preparations were being made for the Royal feast days.

On the evening of the 2d, the little village of Casa Blanca was thrown into a state of great excitement by a fight between the crews of an American and English vessel and some Spanish sailors, whom the former had followed on shore. Considerable bodies of troops were called into requisition to quell the disturbance, and they acted with great forbearance under the circumstances. The English and American sailors being drunk, made a desperate resistance, showering stones into the ranks of the soldiers and severely injuring several of them. They did not fire, but two sailors were wounded with bayonets, one of them mortally. A call was made on the English and American Consuls by the authorities.

Havana is literally full of strangers, and it is difficult to find accommodations.

From Texas.

The Red Land Herald announces the death of Isaac C. Polk, Esq., of San Augustine. He filled the office of Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives, in the recent Legislature.

The Hon. R. Waters has retired from the Texas Presbyterian, of which he was co-editor and proprietor. His place will be supplied by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie.

PRETEXT.—The San Augustine Herald says that a protest is about being made by the citizens of that place against the high rates of insurance charged by the New Orleans underwriters on freights up and down, the Sabine River.

COURT-HOUSE IN ANDERSON COUNTY.—A public meeting has been held in Palestine, Anderson county, when it was resolved to use the State taxes, relinquished by act of the recent Legislature for two years, together with the county taxes, for the purpose of building a county Court-house.

THAT STEAK.—Some time ago the quidnuncs of New York were much "exercised" in relation to a horse which was advertised for exhibition. The secret of the phenomenon is thus let out: "The horse at New York, with a snake in his eye, it is said, was provided with that *lusus naturæ* by a celebrated optician of that city. It was a glass eye, filled with distilled water, in which a young eel was placed. An enterprising individual purchased it from the optician, and shortly after the marvelous phenomenon was on exhibition."

In Paris, it is stated to be the law, that the insurer is not liable for any loss upon the policy he has insured, when the fire originated on the premises of the person insured. The potency of this simple clause is supposed to be discernible in the purity of serious fires in that crowded city.

The first California novel is being published at Marysville. It is entitled, "Entowa, or the Mountain Bird," and the scene is laid among the Indians and "diggings." Founded on fact, of course.

Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after saying many amiable and gallant things to a beautiful young lady, passed before her to place himself at table. "See," said the young lady, "how I ought to value your gallantries; you pass without looking at me." "Madam," replied the old man, "if I had looked at you, I should not have passed."

Telegraphic Items.

Another Steamboat Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.

The steamboat Saluda, which left here on the 10th, for Council Bluffs, with one hundred passengers, principally Mormons, exploded two of her boilers while backing out of Lexington. All the officers, with the exception of the mate and one pilot were killed. We have no particulars in regard to the loss of life among the passengers.

Charleston Markets.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market here during the week, and prices have experienced no change. The sales during the week amount to 10,000 bales. The quotations for Middling Uplands are 7½c ₱ lb. The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports compared with those to the same date last year, is 69,000 bales, against 193,000 at the close of last week, and 85,000 at the close of the week before.

The rate of freight on Cotton to Liverpool is ⅝d ₱ lb.

Arrival of the America—One Week Later from Europe—Further Decline in Cotton—Commercial News.

HALIFAX, April 15.

The Cunard steamer America arrived here to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d inst. The following is a brief summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

The Cotton market has been inactive during the week and the sales only reach 31,000 bales, of which speculators took 2000 and exporters 4000 bales. Since the sailing of the Africa, the lower grades have declined nearly ¼d, but the latter qualities have remained firm. The demand has been very moderate. The quotations, as fixed last evening by the Board, are as follows: Fair Orleans 5¾, middling Orleans 4 15-16d, fair uplands 5¼d, and middling uplands 4 11-16d ₱ lb. Western Canal Flour 19s. 6d. and Ohio 21s. ₱ bbl. Yellow Corn 28s. 6d., and white 31s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Lard 49s. Canada 48½.

France.

Louis Napoleon delivered an address on the opening of the Chambers, which excited great attention. He denied ever having intended to proclaim himself Emperor, but stated that he would do so if peace was disturbed by the intrigues of his opponents. He declared his policy to be peace with all the world.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Senate to-day passed the Bill granting land to the Missouri Pleinkroad Company. Mr. Clark's non-intervention resolution was taken up, and that gentleman addressed the Senate at length in its support. Mr. Cooper next obtained the floor, and pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Printing reported contracts, with the Republic for doing the Senate printing, and with the Union for doing the printing of the House, the securities of Hamilton to be held responsible for all excess of expense over his contract price.

From Utah.

The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. publishes a lengthy and interesting letter from Utah, a portion of which we give below:

Much as the Mormons may have given cause of offence towards the Government officials sent here, yet it must not be forgotten, that the delegation was not suited for this latitude. Secretary Harris was abstinently technical, and Brocchus I have known for the past ten or twelve years to be solely a meddlesome politician of the most itching school. The latter came out here, believing he would certainly return this fall as Delegate; and finding himself thwarted, he most indecorously thrust himself forward at a semi-annual conference of the Mormons, as supreme censor of the mountains. The seditious language then used by the Mormon leaders is without excuse; and there is no denying that with a great portion of the Mormon population there is a deep and intense hatred towards the Government of the United States. This is unfortunately true of the most honest and deserving of this sect, who, under ordinary circumstances, would make valuable citizens in any community. The reasons I believe to be these: both in Missouri and Illinois, that portion of this people who so emunciated themselves as to call down the vengeance of the country to demand the expulsion of the whole body, were small in number compared to the entire sect. The "Nauvoo police," the "Danites," and "Destroying Angels," numbering perhaps, some two hundred, were all who were commissioned to do deeds, the blame of which fell alike upon the guilty and innocent. The masses were blind are kept ignorant of the existence of such bands, and were made to believe that rumors of Mormon depredations solely arose to give color for their expulsion, because of their faith. This idea is fostered, hand together with the remembrance of their wars and sufferings in the first settlement of this valley, make them quite unpatriotic, to say the least.

These bands were formed of the most fanatic and trustworthy among the members, who are at the entire bidding of the "Presidency." If a tell-tale brother, or other person is pointed out, from the right quarter, he is spirited away, and is soon ceased to be held in remembrance. These associations were first formed for the purpose of retaliating upon those in Missouri who had been active in their expulsion, and as their enemies became more general, and the operations widened, now, as the Mormons say God has raised up his kingdom "upon the earth," and restored the "priesthood," the "Presidency" assumes the power of life and death, and these bands are the instruments of judgment. Who they are is kept a secret from the masses, although all are now pretty well convinced of their existence. This potent Presidency is Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards.

Since their settlement in the valley of Salt Lake, they have become bold and systematic in licentiousness beyond any parallel of modern times in Christendom. Up to this time such things have been denied in the cases of the outside world, and their followers are first brought to its notice when they arrive at this point of their journey. Benjamin's expose gives a true account of things as once existing in Nauvoo, but he did not tell the whole truth as regarded himself. He was the originator of almost every thing he condemns in his publication, and for a time he Smith on from one wickedness to another, in using his name for the most damnable purposes, until a blow-up took place between them. There is a strong body of the Church who have remained strangers to these scenes, and who keep aloof from the foul corruptions that exist under the name of pretended sanctity. This party are followers of what they call "old fashion Mormonism," which has been publicly taught; being those whom Smith dared not approach with sentiments that might have driven them away. These are very quiet here, and a apparently sanctimonious things here for fear of consequences. They look upon Brigham's administration as merely a urgency that is to cease when Joseph Smith, Jr., comes to take the place of his father. He is a young man of about twenty-one years, and if he comes on here in the footsteps of his ancestors he will find a host ready to join him.

We are at a loss to understand what measures will be pursued by the government in regard to affairs in the Territory. Public sentiment will surely justify the most stringent action towards breeking down the monstrosities that run riot among this people. I fear the constitutional limits may be a barrier to a perfect cure, but surely the highest prerogative of Congressional legislation ought to be enforced over this territory to redeem it from this sanctified pollution.

One of the Territorial Judges (Snow) has been holding Court in this city for some weeks past. His notorious incompetency makes him the laughing stock of every body. A few Mexicans from Taos, in New Mexico, were arrested, some two or three months ago, for violating the Indian intercourse law. He was some five weeks trying them, and wound it up in a grand legal farce. There is a bill against the government of between one and two thousand dollars for the expenses of the suit, and ought to be paid; for if the Administration will send Iools to preside over our courts, they must expect to pay for it.

We have no less than three Indian Agents residing in this city, who have as pretty sinecures as it is possible to bestow. There is no possible use for them, and they appear to know it, and consequently draw their pay and spend it about town like gentlemen. The Indians in the Great Basin are divided up into small independent bands of from three to a dozen families, and, to have any control over them, there ought to be an agent appointed for each gang, or their mission fails. When will the Government learn a little sense about such matters?

Between this and California, the Indians are said to be very hostile, by the report of parties who arrived here the fall from that direction. On Mary's river, a part of the Pauack tribe, together with companies of Snakes, all from Oregon, have laid in wait for companies passing, and committed many murders last summer and fall. There ought to be a fort established there, until these Indians might be exterminated. We have had no California mail since last September, for the reason, we believe, of Indian hostilities.

There will be a large emigration from here to California next spring, although Brigham is coming down upon those who are likely to go. It has deterred many; but still, we "Gentiles" get whispers of a good crowd who intend to slip off.

There is no money here at all, and we are compelled to close off goods at ruinous sacrifice for stock, hoping to realize the cash by driving to California.

It is expected there will be a large immigration into the valley next fall, and the Mormons intend to put in very large crops next spring. They have a very large supply of grain this year.

The stereoscope, a beautiful optical instrument, by which pictures on a plane assume all the appearance of solidity, with real light and shadow, is the last popularity in England. The instrument is now manufactured in this city.

Shells of galvanized iron (an excellent idea,) are beginning to be adopted exclusively in the English artillery service.

The naval department of the English Board of Trade is determined to enforce the law requiring every English vessel to carry a certain number of life-boats.

One hundred thousand pounds of phosphorus are annually consumed in England in the manufacture of matches.

There are 1,200 omnibusses daily running in London.

Portable barometers, small enough for the pocket, are now manufactured with great success.

The English Attorney General, Sir Frederick Thesiger, married a niece of Major Pierson who fell in the attack on Jersey by the French in 1781. Many of our readers remember the celebrated engraving representing this attack, one of the finest specimens of English art.

The sale of the library of the late King, Louis Philippe, is now going on in Paris; it is expected to last for about a month. It is particularly rich in manuscripts and poems of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; amongst which the most precious is a famous romance of Perceforest, the only copy existing and which is expected to sell for upwards of ten thousand francs.

If we reprove or chastise before we feel a painful regret on account of the necessity for it, the proper season for doing it has not yet arrived.

A man should never put a fence of words around his ideas, because many who would otherwise give him a fair hearing, lack resolution to climb over such a rugged inclosure.

Board of Health.

LIST OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
For the Week ending April 10, 1852.

Asthma, chronic	1	Fever, Puerperal	
Asthma

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

YOUNG AGAIN.... Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

An old man sits in his high-backed chair
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer afternoon
Falls hot across the floor,
And the drowsy click of an ancient clock
Has notched the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out
From the scented summer air,
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,
And now it lifts his hair,
And the leaden lid of his eye drops down,
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams;
His head drops on his breast,
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;
He is a child again;
A mother's tones are in his ear,
And drift across his brain;
He chases gaudy butterflies
Far down the rolling plain;

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,
And gathers spicy pine,
And holds the golden buttercups
Beneath his sister's chin,
And angles in the meadow-brook
With a bent and baited pin;

He loiters down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,
And a sigh escapes his parted lips
As he hears the bell for school,
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never were full.

A mother's hand is pressed on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow—
A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With the toss of a leafy bough,
And the boy is a white-haired man again,
But his eyes are tear-filled now!

[Boston Carpet-Bag.

Foreign News by the Baltic.

We make up the following summary of news by the steamer Baltic:

ENGLAND.

Lord Brougham has laid on the table a bill to reduce the period of 50 days, which by the existing law must elapse between the dissolution and re-assembling of Parliament, to 35 days; and took that opportunity of expressing his hope that something would be done before the dissolution to put down bribery and corruption at elections.

The Earl of Derby had no objection to the bill brought forward by Lord Brougham. With regard to checking bribery at elections, a bill which had been introduced by the late and adopted by the present Government, was now before the House of Commons.

The arrival of Col. Fremont, by the Africa, has excited some interest in the city, and it is expected that he will, without delay, clear away the mystifications that have for so long a period involved the questions connected with his property in California. [London Standard, March 23.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The London Herald gives extracts from notes made by an English gentleman of interviews with the ministers and statesmen in France," which put a new aspect upon the state of affairs in that country. We give a brief extract as a matter of general interest:

"Shortly after my arrival in Paris, I had an interview with M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior. M. de Persigny is the confidential friend of the President, whom for years he has followed through all his fortunes with a fidelity surely to be equaled. M. de Persigny spoke with surprise of the preparations for defence against an invasion which were being made in England.

"'Do you suppose, then,' I asked, 'that these preparations are necessary?'

"'Certainly,' he said, 'as far as an invasion on the part of France is concerned, they are perfectly unnecessary. I give you my solemn word of honor, that neither the Prince President nor his ministers have the slightest idea of going to war with England, or indeed with any other country.

"My interview with M. de Persigny lasted a long time, and the following is the substance of what he said;

"The Prince-President and the Government of France are anxious to be on terms of the closest alliance with England. An alliance between France and the despotic powers of Europe is at present more difficult than ever. An abyss exists between France and all absolutist Governments. The Prince-President will not hold much longer the extraordinary powers with which he is at present invested. France will advocate a political and social progression, and an alliance with England is, therefore, the only one suitable for this country, under such circumstances. There is no desire for war, either in the army or amongst the people. It is true that the tone of the English press might have irritated the army and the people to a very serious extent, but the censorship forbids the translation of these articles, and they therefore happily remain unknown in France. In acting thus, the French Government could scarcely have given a better proof of its desire to remain on friendly terms with England. The army and the great mass of the French people are devoted to the Prince-President. The peasantry of France have the same devotion for the name of Napoleon as the Highlanders of Scotland once had for the Stuarts. In every cabin in France you will find a bust or a portrait of the Emperor, and beside it the stripes of a sergeant, the epaulettes of an officer, or the sword of a general; for the officers, generals, and marshals of France sprang from the peasantry. Napoleon is the hero of the people; the name is for them a talisman."

FRANCE.

PLOTS IN FRANCE.—*Paris*, March 20.—Our letters from the South, says the *Paris*, state that the secret societies are endeavoring to reconstitute themselves, and that a directing committee exhibits them to do so, by propagating a report that an insurrectional movement is to take place in the southern departments. Lyons appears to be the central point, to which the orders coming from London, Paris and Geneva, converge. The most stringent orders have been given from the Ministry of Police to prevent been excitable from collecting together their scattered remains.

The same journal says:

A search effected at the residence of a demagogical leader of Caen has placed the Minister of Police on the trace of a depot of gunpowder and ball. Severe measures have been ordered against the person incriminated and his accomplices.

The social condition of France in the provinces is represented as most terrible. The actual number of paupers receiving relief, the Government is careful not to publish. It is, however, we believe, admitted to be 1,200,000. but it is thought to be nearer 3,500,000. In Paris, in 1847, there were 181,000 persons receiving charitable assistance. M. Villeneuve gives a list of several towns, in which paupers vary from one-fourth to one-sixth of the total number of inhabitants. The Westminster Review, January, 1851, gives the following conjectural classification of the population, which we fear is not very wide of the mark:

Millionaires	50,000
Rich men	200,000
In easy circumstances	800,000
In moderate circumstances	4,200,000
Gathering a decent but uncertain living,	6,000,000
Gaining a scanty and uncertain living,	16,000,000
Living in extreme indigence	5,000,000
Paupers, thieves and prostitutes	4,000,000
	36,000,000

Whether these figures be exactly correct or not is of comparatively little importance, but there is no question as to the indigence and consequent restless discontent of at least half of the population.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree which settles the relations of the Senate and Legislative corps with the President and the State Council, as also the form of oath. It is as follows:

"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President."

Every proposition modifying the Constitution requires the signatures of ten Senators before it be made.

The Senate separates on the reading of the proclamation for the prorogation or the closing of the Parliamentary session.

SPAIN.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

MADRID, March 16.—The dismissal of Gen. J. Concha from the governorship of Cuba is the chief theme of comment here at present.

General Canedo, the new Captain-General of Cuba, left yesterday for Cadiz, with Generals Medinilla and Marquesi, who will replace Generals Leymerich and Manzano, who went out with Gen. Concha, and had high appointments under him. Don Castor Canedo, nephew of the General, has also gone out with him in a judicial situation, and is to be also "comer of the press."

In case of the retirement of the Marquis of Miraflores, which some think not impossible, it is said that Senor Bertran de Lis will pass from the House to the Foreign office, and Senor Olivan come into the Home office.

DENMARK.

The Opposition in the Danish Diet has wisely concluded not to pass the address of the King, expressing a want of confidence in the present Ministry, which has formed the subject of a long and animated debate in both Chambers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Committee left Vienna in high dudgeon. The Cabinet steadily refuses to make concessions which could militate against the unity of the Empire, and the Hungarian nobles will never support or serve a government whose professed aim is to reduce Hungary to the level of a common Austrian province. "The machinery of Government cannot work," say the Hungarians, "as long as the *virtuosity* of the nation clogs its wheels, and this will always be the case until its just demands are granted."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Large quantities of fine oysters have been discovered near Nykioking, at Moroe, Denmark. Lobsters also abound in the same waters, but the people have no proper means of procuring them.

The death of a Parish priest, in a living called Skierve-Bedsaard, has directed attention to the remarkable fact that during the last 110 years the Parish has only had two clergymen.

The Russian Government has hitherto confined its manufacturing energies to its great cities, where, by means of a system of prohibitive Customs duties, it has succeeded in establishing a number of manufactories on a very large scale. It now intends to extend the same theory to the interior. For this purpose it has just announced considerable privileges for those who will build new workshops, etc., in the Governments—such as exemption from taxation for a certain time, freedom from conscription for the laborers employed, and large Government loans at a very low rate of interest. The effect of this will be the still further extension of the Russian manufacturing system, as landholders will be able to employ their own vassals, whose labor costs only a trifle.

MESSRS. A FAZZ FOSY.—According to commercial letters received at Trieste, Messina has been declared a free port, and is much frequented by English and French vessels.

RESURRECTION.—*A Horse Killed by a Tiger.*—On Tuesday morning as Hylton's menagerie was passing along the road on its way to Lincklins, a tiger burst the iron bars of its den, and bounding into the road, seized one of the horses attached to the vehicle by the throat, from which hold it could not be released until its victim was rendered lifeless. It eventually, by throwing a mass of snow over the ferocious brute, the keepers effected its capture, and consigned it to its cage. [Scotch paper.

SUBSIDIZING TO FRANCE.—M. Gallardet writes from Paris that Louis Napoleon intends to establish a line of steamers from Havre to New York, and one from Nantes to New Orleans, touching at Havana. They are to be in the hands of private companies, but liberally supported by Government.

From Texas.

By the steamship Matagorda, Capt. Forbes, arrived Thursday, we have received dates from Galveston to Friday last, and a portion of our exchanges from the interior although the late floods have seriously interrupted the mails, as half of the bridges in the interior have been swept away.

THE STATE CREDITORS.—The Galveston News says: "The great difficulty which we apprehended our second class creditors would experience in getting their pay, is now realised. The Treasurer gives notice that he has no specie on hand, and that claimants must be prepared to change the $1000 bonds, allowing the interest and three per cent. premium on the same. As regards small creditors, their mode of paying our debts is somewhat like collecting them by law—the trouble and expense is more than they are worth."

CORPUS CHRISTI FAIR.—Preparations for the great Industrial Exhibition at Corpus Christi are going rapidly forward, and the Exhibition promises to be one of much interest.

THE OVERFLOWS.—Although our last exchanges brought us voluminous accounts of the great freshets, it appears the story was not all told. The Brazos river overflowed the whole valley through which it runs, and did an immense amount of damage. The steamer Washington, which has been high and dry in Col. Cuney's cotton field, near Washington, since last spring, has been floated off by the present flood, and is again on the river. The Houston Telegraph says: "The Brazos is so high at St. Felipe that the bottoms are overflowed several miles from the river, and the ferry is impassable. A great many teams have been detained on this side of the river. It is feared that several thousand cattle have been drowned, having been hemmed in between the river and Ham's Creek. The water of the Brazos is remarkably cold, which indicates that the freshet has been caused by the melting of the snow on the northern prairies."

FROST.—The Huntsville Item says that much damage has been done to the young corn and cotton in that vicinity by frost, and that garden vegetables have also suffered severely.

Capt. Lawless, of the steamship Louisiana, has received much praise for the efficient aid he rendered in saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the Independence.

The San Antonio Ledger states that Major Howard, Indian agent, is making active preparations for an expedition to the North Fork of the Llano, where a large number of Indians are collected, awaiting his arrival.

Later from Mexico.

We have dates as late as the 27th ult. from the City of Mexico, and the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MERCHANTS.—The merchants of Vera Cruz have resolved not to pay the duty on goods sent to them, or even to act as storage or commission merchants, until Congress shall interfere and destroy the tariff established by Avalos on the Rio Grande. It appears that Avalos' tariff has caused large importations to be made through Matamoros into the interior, rather than through Acapulco or Vera Cruz, to the immense injury of these points and, to the City of Mexico. The merchants unite in denouncing his tariff; and the foreign ministers have presented a remonstrance against it, which has been referred by Congress to the Committees of Finance and Foreign Relations.

FINANCES.—Ramirez, Minister of Finance, proposes to farm out the tariff revenues to individuals, and to let them put down smuggling—to recognise all the just debts of the Republic—and to make their payment a part of the farming scheme.

HOW MEXICO'S HEROES DIE.—The *Trait d'Union* announces the deaths of three distinguished soldiers—Col. Vicenè Gonsales; Lieut. Col. Pablo Caballere; Lieut. Miguel Cuesta; and says they died of misery and hunger.

ITEMS.—Almost every diligence is attacked and the passengers robbed. Houses are robbed and their inmates murdered almost every day in Mexico and other large cities. One of the popular amusements in the City of Mexico is to fight bears against bulls. Recently one of the former threw himself upon the audience, and killed a man. An electric telegraph line is in process of rapid construction between Vera Cruz and the capital

LABOR IN CUBA.—*The Chinese.*—The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "In regard to the prosperity of the island, much complaint exists on account of the scarcity of laborers, which prevents the extension of the cultivation of the sugar-cane. To overcome this difficulty, as the Supreme Government does its utmost to prevent the smuggling in of African slaves, and as the mass of the inhabitants are averse to the increase of this class of mankind, a contract has been entered into for the purpose of introducing about 5000 Chinese, and a commissioner is about to start for the Celestial Empire to engage them. In 1847, about 600 were brought to the island, and although many of this number were the mere dregs of the population of Amoy, the result, upon the whole, has proved favorable, as those who have kept to their contracts show that the Chinese are industrious, economical, and most excellent agriculturists. At first, much evil arose from the overseers not being acquainted with the habits of their new hands, but now that they understand how to manage them, every thing goes on well.

"The Chinese, upon their arrival, quickly comprehended the difference between black and white, and took up their position as whites; nor has their right to do so been denied or disputed for a single moment; but the overseers, who had been accustomed only to direct slaves, had to learn how to treat free, *white* laborers, and the Chinese assisted them by a few lessons, in which some task-masters were slain, for their harsh treatment of the Celestial gentlemen.

"From what I have seen of this people, besides being industrious and economical, they are extremely shrewd, and far more capable of pushing their fortunes in strange lands, than any other people with whom I am acquainted. They seem to be ready for any employment, and are never at a loss as to how to pick up an honest dollar. Several of those who have come to this island, who have preferred light occupation rather than the labors of the field, have, as doctors, cooks, and barbers, amassed considerable sums; and even those who have been seduced by the temptation offered by play, have shown themselves to be complete adepts; fortune invariably, in the end, leaving them with much of their antagonist's funds, much to the chagrin of the *barbarians*."

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—We give the following extract from a letter of "X." of the Baltimore Sun, relative to the Japan expedition, about which so much is being said:

The expedition to Japan is eminently befitting our present political and geographical position. For the first time, as far as our knowledge of history extends, is a powerful nation of European origin firmly seated on the shores of the Pacific. Hitherto European nations have only sojourned on the shores of that great ocean, but we are now at home, on its vast shores; and from California, as a new focus of modern Christian civilization, a new reformation must spread over the Asiatic Continent. China and Japan may claim the right of continuing their vegetable life and existence; but inasmuch as themselves recognise no public law, applicable to all States and nations as members of the same human family, they cannot properly seek shelter under that law, till they are made to respect it. If a people chooses to throw its *vis inertiæ* between nations disposed to cultivate friendly relations, and, by interchanging commodities and thoughts, contribute to the general progress and happiness of the human race, the question may well arise whether such an armed neutrality may not itself be considered as a hostile demonstration against those who are thereby thwarted or injured in their common interests.

All civilized nations of antiquity and of modern times have acknowledged the right of hospitality, which is the most universal recognition of humanity in others; China and Japan treat the whole world as barbarians, towards whom they acknowledge no other obligations than those which fear and a regard for their own self-preservation have taught them to respect. To ask such a nation to treat with us, to extend aid and mercy to our shipwrecked sailors, or to grant us the right of way to Asia, or a depot of coal for our steamers, without being armed and displaying power, would be the most ridiculous enterprise of which our government could possibly be guilty.

The Japanese expedition is not large enough for any aggressive purpose of the United States; but it is, in all probability, sufficiently strong to protect us from insult; and that, I opine, is all that Mr. Webster intended. All Eastern nations mistake cunning for diplomacy, and it would be absurd, therefore, to tell them before hand, what we do not mean to do, and what the commander of the squadron is not permitted to accomplish. When treating with a civilized nation which respects ambassadors, we require no fleet; but when treating with hardy semi-barbarous Oriental, cannon and muskets and swords are as necessary as a court-dress, white cravat and kid gloves; and when employed as accessories to a skilful negotiation, scarcely less harmless. Our merchants would never submit to the indignities the Dutch suffer, for the paltry privilege of sending annually three chips to Nangasaki (which number has, in latter times, decreased two, and is now reduced to one,) and the Dutch themselves would not submit to them, if their relations with Japan were not indirectly giving them a *prestige*, in those seas, of which they, as skilful merchants, avail themselves in their intercourse with the people of the Indian archipelago.

The Japanese are naturally a good natured people, and they have been hospitable, before their jealousies were excited by European rival nations; and it is also shrewdly suspected that the Hollanders have nursed these jealousies, and filled the minds of the Japanese with all sorts of unworthy suspicions toward other nations. Many Japanese nobles, we know, speak the Dutch language, and are acquainted with Dutch literature. They have improved upon the Chinese language of images, by giving these a phonetic value, and are thus better prepared to partake of an advanced civilization than the Chinese, whom they otherwise so strongly resemble. There is no reason, at all events, why the Japanese, who are such apt scholars, should not acquire a knowledge of the English as well as Dutch. The expedition under Commodore Perry may, in this respect, do all the office of Webster's Dictionary.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Charles E. Maxwell, of Savannah, a student of medicine in Philadelphia, was found dead lie ted on the 4th inst. Mr. R. F. Darragh, formerly Treasurer of the Arch Street Theatre, died suddenly on the 3d inst, of disease of the heart. John G. Wells, formerly the clown of Welch's Circus, died on the 1st inst.

NEAL DOW, THE LIQUOR LAW CHAMPION.—At the charter election in Portland, Me., on the 6th inst., Neal Dow, the celebrated champion of the Maine liquor law, who was a candidate for Mayor, was defeated by over four hundred votes by Alfdon H. Farris, the democratic candidate. The democrats have a majority in the Board of Aldermen and in the Council.

THE CONDITION OF LORD PALMERSTON.—People in general look for Palmerston as lonely as the London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, and see the impending ruin of his country without hope. Lord Palmerston has been losing in popularity for the last six months, and it might use the well-bright and jaunty. He has just an opinion of a state, for does pick up a great many votes—the wives of a different cut from the other. The noble Lord's old and wealthy age has so removed from inducing flippery as may be. He has a jaunty way of getting along, walks with a brisk step occasionally gives a flourish with his umbrella and suggests the notion, nothing more, of a slight refined swagger.

Very often he puts his lips into a position which would seem to denote that he is whistling confidently to himself; but when alone, whether reading or writing, I understand that the whistling process is no longer kept under, but that his lordship's warbling may compete with a cage of singing birds. Lord Palmerston's cool promptitude and decision and imperturbable manner are well known; but I may illustrate them by an anecdote. My informant was a gentlemen long connected with the foreign correspondence and agencies of the London daily press, and who was also well known in every embassy and consulate from Palermo to St. Petersburg.

At the era of the revolution in 1830, he was at Brussels, and being personally known to Lord Palmerston, was started off express to London with a verbal message from the French party in Belgium, with whose heads he was in communication, that they intended at once to hoist the French flag upon the national fortress. My friend arrived at three in the morning, and at once proceeded to the Carlton Gardens. Diplomatic business in revolutionary times brooks no delay, and in a minute or two the envoy was standing by Lord Palmerston's bed-side. His valet woke him, and his lordship sitting up in bed and rubbing his eyes, recognised the intruder. Ah! Mr. —— so that's you. Well, what news? Where do you come from?" The message was briefly stated. "Ah!" said Lord Palmerston, "hoist the French flag, will they? Well, then, I must give you the trouble of going back to Brussels and telling them from me, that if they do hoist it, their neat job will be to take it down again—good night."

THE TYRANNY OF NAPLES.—The friends of freedom were some time since led into the belief that Ferdinand, of Naples, the cold-blooded tyrant, had almost involuntarily paid homage to the popular sentiment of Europe and the world, and was about to relax the stern and cruel policy which has characterized his reign. All such hopes have, however, been dissipated by recent acts of this second Nero. The following sad tale is taken from a letter to the London Daily News, and obtained by the writer from an eye-witness:

"On the 8th of February, a royal steamer called at Ischia and other island prisons to take up some sixty political victims of the Constitution, among whom were Poerio, Pironti, Braico, Dono, Ericheli, and Nisco, from Ischia. From Procida: Count Castropedino, De Luca, Cavalier Calvello, and other well-known gentlemen. The whole were brought to the arsenal of the city of Naples, chained and ironed hand and foot; and in that state kept from their arrival at sunset until 2 o'clock after midnight, when they were placed in sixteen coaches, surrounded by a strong military force, under the command of the celebrated inspector of police, Campagna. They took the road to Avellino. Here the authorities, on their arrival, sought to get up a public manifestation against the prisoners, but it entirely failed; the inhabitants were moved by profound pity. During this long journey (about 27 miles) they were not allowed any refreshment—*neque di sedebitare a più imponti necessitá*—nor were their chains for one moment removed. On arriving at Montefusco, some ten miles further on, they were conducted to their cells, unprovided with any sleeping accommodation whatever; nor could they procure any food, but bread and water. The prison of Montefusco is out of the high road, and difficult of access. The relatives of the unhappy prisoners are told they will not be allowed to communicate with the victims."

FROM UTAH.—The St. Louis Republican has news from the Great Salt Lake City to 31st January. The U. S. mail which was due at Salt Lake City on the 31st December, did not arrive until the 29th January. By the arrival the Mormons obtained the first news of the reports which the recusant officers had made on their reaching the States. The return of the mail left them but little time to reply. The reply, however, in an extra, contains an article denying all the allegations of the fugitive officers. In relation to the charge made against Gov. Young, of squandering $20,000 of the public money, it says:

In reply. The Legislature of Utah Territory have caused the purchase of the State-House of Deseret, (often called the Council-House,) in this city, advancing the $20,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in Utah towards payment for the same, and established the capital at Great Salt Lake City until the public buildings at Fillmore City, Millard county, can be completed so as to receive the sittings of the Legislature. The State-House purchased cost $45,000, and consists of two spacious halls and four offices (two of which are occupied by the books of the Utah Library and as a reading room). This is the awful, the unparalleled, the unheard-of, the all-killing, incomprehensible "squandering of Young;" and all by the Legislature of Utah. And for what? That the Territorial Legislature might have a place to do business till a place could be prepared in the centre of the Territory, where the public would be better accommodated. It also explains away the other charges.

Louisiana Interior.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The St. Francisville Chronicle, of the 10th, says: "The mornings and evenings, for the past week, have been rather too cool to be beneficial to the cotton plant. The plant cane looks remarkably well, but the stubble will produce badly. On many plantations the eyes of the rattoon have been totally destroyed."

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THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—An interesting article respecting the coal fields of Schuylkill county is published in the Philadelphia Ledger. The inexhaustible character of the coal-basins of that Region may be judged of from the fact that one single coal field contains about 80 square miles, and will yield, according to estimates founded on ascertained facts, 1,638,400,000 tons of coal.

THIRTY-FIVE FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE.—The way some people live in NewYork, would seem to indicate a disposition to gain any place in a storm. Assistant Captain McKenny, of the Third Police District, made a report to the Chief of a house in Hicks street, on the 2d inst., and owned by Jacob Frost, Esq., which is occupied by about *thirty-five families*, among which are many cases of small pox, spotted fever, ship fever, and other contageous diseases. There were, at the time of the report, two dead bodies lying in the house.

A FEAT IN CHEMISTRY.—During a recent lecture delivered by Professor D. Silliman, Jr., in NewYork, he solidified carbonic gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonate of soda, in a strong iron vessel, capable of resisting an expansive pressure of *thirty-four atmospheres*, or five hundred and ten pounds to the square inch! Professor S. stated that this experiment had been given up entirely in France, in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels, by which several persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessels used on this occasion had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous. As the liquid (it being in a liquid state in the vessel) was drawn off, a large portion instantly evaporated, and by the evaporation reduced the remainder to the freezing point. In this way several pounds of solid carbonic acid was obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow, and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it around a long vessel containing mercury, and from this mercury solid! The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.

IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA.—The intelligence just received from China, by way of England, represents that the emigration of Chinese to California is greatly on the increase. During the past month six vessels have sailed; ten are preparing to leave, and more are required. Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON.—Some time since it was charged in the NewYork Evening Post, that Jared Sparks, in his edition of the Writings of Washington, had materially altered many passages in the letters and journals of that illustrious man, had omitted others, and in several places had even interpolated paragraphs and sentences entirely his own. This charge was adopted by Lord Mahon, in his Recent History of England, and he severely censures Mr. Sparks for having "tampered with the truth of history." These grave accusations have at length elicited a reply from Mr. Sparks, in which he indignantly denies their truth.

FROM THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.—It appears by late advices from Siam that the English and Americans residing in Siam are highly honored. They are allowed to travel about the kingdom at pleasure, erect chapels and cemeteries and enjoy a perfect toleration of religious and of worship.

The new king of Siam is opposed to, too, has recently got married. His Majesty, Phrabat Somdet Phra Chom Klow Chow Yu Hua, having ascended the throne, and being destitute of a Barthaparichorik (favorite wife) he has chosen and appointed as his consort a royal princess of high birth, whom his late Majesty adopted as his daughter, giving her all the privileges and honors of his own child. She has now attained her 18th year, and bearing the name of Phraong Chow Somanat Wathanewasi. She is taken as the wife of the King on the recommendation of the great Council of nobles, lords, rulers, etc., this being the ancient custom.

A RECONCILIATION.—Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have made up their little differences and are now the best friends in the world.

ENTERPRISING.—On Monday last the people of Montgomery, Ala., decided, by an average vote of 270 to 155, in favor of lending the credit, and loaning the bonds of the city, to assist in the construction and progress of the various plank road and railroad enterprises immediately connected with that place.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Capt. Marcy, U. S. A., has started on his exploring expedition to the head waters of Red River. This is an important movement to the people of Arkansas.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The Liverpool Mercury gives the following description of the monumental steamship she has become in all her aspects. It says: "And not only have the owners made the vessel last, apart than she was built they have arranged all matters of detail in such a superior manner that she will now be able to carry a much larger cargo than he is responsibly to the extent of 1,200 tons additional. This capacity will be gained partly through the space saved by new boilers, and partly through the construction of a deck house, 300 feet long and 7 feet 6 inches high. The deck house will be used for passengers, and will thus make the lower cabin available for cargo.

New bulwarks have also been erected around the ship at an elevation of four feet six inches above those she previously had, and these will be of further use in protecting the deck house in severe weather, whilst the roof of the house will form a promenade 300 feet long, and perfectly protected from any seas the vessel may ship.

The dimensions of the Great Britain now are as follows:

Length overall	330 feet.
Beam	51 feet 6 inches.
Depth from promenade deck	40 feet 10½ inches.
Capacity for cargo, about	3,000 tons.
Ditto for coals	1,200 tons.

An alteration has been made in the masts of the ship, the number being reduced to four instead of five, as she formerly had, but this in no wise affects her sailing power, as she will be able to spread 6,000 square yards of canvas. Two of her lower masts are iron cylinders, especially constructed with a view to giving them lightness and strength. The two centre masts are rigged as in a ship carrying sails as high as "royals" and the first and last masts are rigged with fore-and-aft sails, as in a schooner.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE REDSTONE.—The Family Mirror gives the following additional particulars of the explosion of the Redstone, near Carrollton, Indiana: "We have just returned from the scene, which is entirely indescribable. Comparatively few, if any, of her passengers were saved. The only officers saved are the captain and first clerk. The former will in all probability die. There were from 60 to 100 passengers, 50 to 75 of whom must be lost. The force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that two Bodies and a part of the boiler were blown more than 1000 yards from the wreck. The boat was just backing out from Scott's Landing. Mr. R. C. Scanland, who got on at this place, was on the forecastle, and, seeing the danger, went to the stern of the hurricane deck, and was by this timely forecast saved. Rev. Perry A. Scott, who was on a visit to his parents, had just gone on board, and his parents and sisters were standing on shore, only to see him blown into eternity."

THE FALL OF ROSAS.—The fall of Rosas, the great Dictator of Buenos Ayres, is being commented on at length, both in England and America. The NewYork Courier and Enquirer deems it the most important event that has transpired in the history of the South American States, since the establishment of their independence. It rejoices that the system of tyranny has been overthrown, and the more, because it has been effected by South Americans themselves, instead of by European intervention. Had Rosas yielded to the diplomacy, or the threats, or the violence which for the last dozen years have been directed against him by England and France, the Courier would have regretted it, as giving to foreign powers an influence over American soil, which would have reduced the famous Monroe doctrine to a practical nullity.

THE CUBAN TRIALS IN NEW YORK.—The case of O'Sullivan and others, charged with getting up a Cuban expedition from NewYork, after occupying the U. S. District Court in that city twenty-four days, was submitted to the jury on the 3d inst. Concerning the assertion of Mr. Van Buren, that the jury were judges of the law and the facts, Judge Judson, who presided, said that they were only judges of the facts, and that it was the sole right of the Court to determine questions of law.

"If the jury should find the accused guilty, it did not follow that they were to be confined in the State prison for three years. The Court did not so understand the law, and in the event of a conviction he would send the prisoners to Kings county jail.

"He trusted that the jury would not be influenced by the consideration that persons charged with similar offences were acquitted at NewOrleans. The jury would remember that they were sitting in NewYork, and not in Mississippi or Louisiana. Judge Judson also referred to Dorr's trial for treason, and said that Durr ought to have been convicted." Up to the time the southern mail closed on the 8d, no verdict had been agreed upon.

Louisiana Interior.

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NO ELECTION IN BAYOU SARA.—The St. Francisville Chronicle states that no polls were opened in that Parish for the election to decide on the Convention question. The proclamation of the Governor failed to reach the Sheriff in time.

THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSILVANIA.—An interesting article respecting the coal fields of Schuylkill county is published in the Philadelphia Ledger. The inexhaustible character of the coal-basins of that Region may be judged of from the fact that one single coal field contains about 80 square miles, and will yield, according to estimates founded on ascertained facts, 1,638,400,000 tons of coal.

THIRTY-FIVE FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE.—The way some people live in NewYork, would seem to indicate a disposition to gain any place in a storm. Assistant Captain McKenny, of the Third Police District, made a report to the Chief of a house in Hicks street, on the 2d inst., and owned by Jacob Frost, Esq., which is occupied by about *thirty-five families*, among which are many cases of small pox, spotted fever, ship fever, and other contageous diseases. There were, at the time of the report, two dead bodies lying in the house.

A FEAT IN CHEMISTRY.—During a recent lecture delivered by Professor D. Silliman, Jr., in NewYork, he solidified carbonic gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonate of soda, in a strong iron vessel, capable of resisting an expansive pressure of *thirty-four atmospheres*, or five hundred and ten pounds to the square inch! Professor S. stated that this experiment had been given up entirely in France, in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels, by which several persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessels used on this occasion had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous. As the liquid (it being in a liquid state in the vessel) was drawn off, a large portion instantly evaporated, and by the evaporation reduced the remainder to the freezing point. In this way several pounds of solid carbonic acid was obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow, and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it around a long vessel containing mercury, and from this mercury solid! The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.

IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA.—The intelligence just received from China, by way of England, represents that the emigration of Chinese to California is greatly on the increase. During the past month six vessels have sailed; ten are preparing to leave, and more are required. Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON.—Some time since it was charged in the NewYork Evening Post, that Jared Sparks, in his edition of the Writings of Washington, had materially altered many passages in the letters and journals of that illustrious man, had omitted others, and in several places had even interpolated paragraphs and sentences entirely his own. This charge was adopted by Lord Mahon, in his Recent History of England, and he severely censures Mr. Sparks for having "tampered with the truth of history." These grave accusations have at length elicited a reply from Mr. Sparks, in which he indignantly denies their truth.

Yours, in haste, ATROCIOUS BARGAIN!"

CONGRESS AND THE STEAMSHIPS.—The steam projects, we learn, are to have another chance at this session, and several from which the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate were discharged, are now before other committees for consideration. Among these are Moore's modified project for a line of mail steamers between California and China; Tibbatts' project of a line from NewYork to Galway, and Livingston's line between NewYork and Genoa.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Savannah News of Monday last says: We noticed, some days ago, the capture of several Indians by Gen. Hopkins. These Indians are still at Palatka, under guard, and we learn that one of them states that there is a camp numbering about thirty, in the vicinity of the place at which they were taken. It was the intention of Gen. Hopkins to take a sufficient force and endeavor to capture them.

DIRECT TRADE.—The steamship South Carolina was to sail from Charleston for Liverpool on Wednesday last. Her cargo is valued at $80,000.

EMANCIPATED.—A Mrs Ware, of Frankfort, Ky., recently deceased, has by her will emancipated all her slaves, about thirty in number, and has provided for the purchase of about thirteen hundred acres of land lying on the Miami canal, on which they are to be placed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says Lord Derby has not ventured to repeat the experiment made by Sir Robert Peel, in requiring the ladies of the Queen's household to be dismissed. The Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes) has resigned, and has been succeeded by the Duchess of Athol—the Mistress of the Robes being the only lady attached to the royal household whose office is vacated on a change of Ministry. This is undoubtedly a small business; but yet upon the Queen's refusing to change the ladies of her household in 1839, when Sir Robert Peel was forming a new administration, that gentleman declined the task, and the Melbourne party were reinstated in power.

NEWYORK ART-UNION.—Recorder Tillon, of NewYork on the 5th inst., in his charge to the grand-jury, urged the indictment of the Art-Union, on the ground of being a lottery. On the other hand, Judge Duer has decided in favor of its legality.

THE FUGITIVE ACT.—A dispatch from Harrisburg, dated April 3, says: "The House last evening passed to a third reading, by a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of this commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves."

BUILDERS CENSURED.—The coroner's jury in the case of the falling buildings in NewYork, whereby three lives were lost, have returned a verdict severely censuring the careless manner in which they were put up, and the improper material used—Brooke and Burton, the builder and owner, have been arrested to await the action of the grand jury.

INTERESTING.—Mrs. Swissheim, the editress of the Saturday Visitor at Pittsburgh, has recently become a mother for the first time after a marriage of fifteen years, and following up her practice of writing about every thing, her family affairs of course included, she makes the baby the subject of an editorial.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—At our latest dates from England, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Beatson, to proceed in search for the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing. The proposed field of search is East of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island and New Siberia. Captain Beatson takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia, and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the utmost of their power.

DON CARLOS DE ESCANA.—This individual, who once figured in NewOrleans as Spanish Consul, and whose part in the abduction of Rey, is well known to our citizens, has been appointed by the Queen of Spain as Consul General of her Majesty, to Cairo, in Egypt, where he arrived on the 10th of January. He was also received with official honors. That is the right kind of a country for him.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF SUICIDE.—Mr. Warren Cobb, of Mansfield, Mass., aged sixty years, hearing the other day that his old friend, Leonard Everett, Esq., with whom he was intimately acquainted from boyhood, had committed suicide, became so affected that he immediately left the presence of his wife, and in an hour afterwards was found hanging by the neck a corpse.

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The following recently appeared in the N. Y. Independent, as a sequel to the sublime poem of *Tonnahawis*, by some one who certainly has achieved a fine imitation of the style of Bryant. Many will be deceived by it

A VISION OF IMMORTALITY

I who essayed to sing in earlier days,
The *Tonnahawis* and *The Hymn to Death*,
Wake now the hymn to immortality.—
Yet once again, O man, come forth and view
The haunts of Nature; walk the waving fields.
Enter the silent graves, or pierce again
The depths of the untrodden wilderness.
And she shall teach thee. Thou hast learned before
The lesson—and her hymn of Death hath fallen
With melancholy sweetness on thine ear;
Yet she shall tell thee, with a myriad tongue.
That life is there—life in uncounted forms—
Stealing in silence through the hidden roots—
In every branch that swings, in the green leaves,
And waving grain, and the gay summer flowers—
And gladden the beholder. Listen now.
And she shall teach thee that the dead have left
Life to awaken in more glorious forms—
And that the mystery of the seed's decay
Is but the promise of the coming life.
Each towering oak that lifts its living head
To the broad sunlight, in eternal strength,
Goes to tell thee that the acorn died.
The flowers that spring above their last year's grave
As elegant with voice of life and hope—
And the green trees clap their rejoicing hands,
Waving in triumph o'er the earth's decay!
And not alone shall flower and forest raise
The voice of triumph and the hymn of life.
The insect brood are there!—each painted wing
That flutters in the sunshine, broke but now
From the close cerements of a worm's own shroud.
Is telling, as it flies, how life may spring
In its glad beauty from the gloom of death.
Where the crushed mould beneath the sunken foot
Seems but the sepulchre of old decay.
Turn thou a keener glance, and thou shalt find
The gathered myriads of a mimic world.
The breath of evening and the sultry noon
Bear on its wing a cloud of witnesses
That earth, from her innumbered caves of death,
Sends forth a mightier tide of teeming life.
Raise then the hymn to Immortality!
The broad green prairies and the wilderness,
And the old cities where the dead have slept.
Age upon age, a thousand graves in one,
Shall yet be crowded with the living forms
Of myriads, waking from the silent dust.
Kings that lay down in state, and earth's possessors
Resting together in one fond embrace,
The white-haired patriarch and the tender babe,
Grown old together in the flight of years.
They of immortal fame and those whose praise
Was never sounded in the ears of men.—
Archon and priest, and the poor common crowd.—
All the vast concourse in the halls of death,
Shall waken from the dreams of silent years
To hail the dawn of the immortal day.
Ay, learn the lesson. Though the worm shall be
Thy brother in the mystery of death!
And all shall pass, humble, and proud, and gay.
Together, to earth's mighty charnel-house.
Yet the immortal is thy heritage!
The grave shall gather thee! yet thou shalt come,
Beggar or prince, naked as thou wentest forth,
In rags or purple, but arrayed as those
Whose mortal puts on immortality!
Then mourn not when thou markest the decay
Of Nature, and the solemn hymn of death
Steals with a note of sadness to thy heart.
That other voice, with its rejoicing tones,
Breaks from the mould with every bursting flower.
"Oh grave! thy victory!" And thou, O, man,
Burdened with sorrow at the woes that crowd
The narrow heritage, lift up thy head
In the strong hope of the undying life,
And shout the hymn to immortality.
The dear departed that have passed away
To the still house of death, leaving thine own.
The gray-haired sire that died in blessing thee,
Mother, or sweet-lipped babe, or she who gave
Thy home the light and bloom of Paradise,—
They shall be thine again, when thou shalt pass,
At God's appointment, thro' the shadowy vale.
To reach the suddigh of the immortal digns
And thou that gloriest to lie down with kings,
Thine unowned head now lowlier than their's
Seek thou the loftier glory to be known
A king and priest to God—when thou shalt pass
Forth from these silent halls to take thy place
With patriarchs and prophets and the blest
Gone up from every land to people heaven.
So live, that when the mighty caravan,
Which halts one night-time in the Vale of Death,
Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
Thou shalt mount onward to the Eternal Hills.
Thy foot unwearied, and thy strength renewed
Like the strong eagle's for the upward flight.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Recollections of Bishop Bascom.

BY ONE OF HIS STUDENTS.

[Fourth paper.]

We have already referred to the versatility of his intellectual powers. He filled any sphere of thought or action upon which he entered with great ability. Whether in the pulpit, in the lecture room, in the President's chair, in the halls of Congress as chaplain, or as the advocate at the bar of public opinion of the Southern Church and the Southern people, solidity and success characterized him. Had he entered the army, he would have ranked with the greatest captains of modern times. Had he become a practitioner of law, the bar would have known few superiors. Had he entered the counsels of the nation, his statesmanship would have commanded the respect and admiration of the world. But the pulpit seems to have been the place for which nature, circumstances and education peculiarly fitted him. While in another sphere he would have compared respectably with any, here he has had few superiors, in ancient or modern times.

A German writer, in a criticism on King Lear, says, "Of the heavenly beauty of Cordelia I do not dare to speak." A feeling very similar is ours, with reference to the pulpit powers and performances of Dr. Bascom. It is very difficult to speak truthfully, without, in the estimation of many, speaking extravagantly. Those appreciative spirits who have heard him under favorable circumstances, will object to our delineations on the ground of tameness—a falling far below the truth; others will object on the ground of exaggeration; a representation applicable, they think, to no man of modern times. Nevertheless, we shall give the impressions produced in our mind by his preaching, feeling that the most enthusiastic descriptions capable of being given of Dr. Bascom in the pulpit, would be downright soberness, compared with the subject to which they refer.

The first time I heard him was from the text, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world." The sermon was extemporaneous. I was told it was a failure. To me, however, it was a garden full of glorious beauties and blooms, a firmament crowded with stars. His introduction was interesting and short. It did not require that he should blunder through a long and tedious introduction, to lash himself into fury, as is sometimes the case. When you supposed him but just begun, he startled you with a splendid thought, or sentence. Mind, heart and eye, then, began to kindle, until the whole man glowed like a breathing furnace. At times the flash of his eye was almost insupportable. As he entered more fully into his subject, his excitement became awfully intense. Every nerve, every feature, every finger, and even every hair seemed pregnant with emotion. His whole nature was stirred, as with the sweepings of a mighty tempest. For about an hour and a half he so enchained and delighted me, that I almost doubted whether I was "in the body or out of the body." Much as I had heard of his gigantic pulpit powers, the half had not been told. Some of his sentences rang in my ears for days. The sermon has since been published, in a far more perfect form, than he then delivered it, yet more than half its greatness is lost in the absence of the noble form, the flashing eye, the speaking gesture and excited manner of the speaker. It adds no little to the pleasure of its perusal, to call up his appearance while delivering it. Thus I think, would he have dashed through this eloquent sentence! Here would his blazing eye and emphatic voice have sent a thrill of delight through his awe-struck congregation! How would this sentiment and gesture startle you, as though you had seen an apparition!

The next time I heard him was on "The Death of Christ"—again extemporaneous. This time he failed most signally; owing, I think, to his attempt to preach without his manuscript. It was not until I heard him the third time that I had a fair specimen of the preacher. He read his discourse throughout. It was on "The Triumph of Christianity over Death." I was awed and overwhelmed with a sense of the grandeur of the theme and the ability and power with which it was presented. His majestic form rocked to and fro, like a mountain in the grasp of an earthquake. The most profound and interesting views, the soundest argument, the clearest and most searching logic, the most enrapturing eloquence rolled in one blended torrent, from the beginning to the close. When he concluded, every spiritual tendon ached with the intensity to which it had been strained. The wing of the spirit was worn and weary with following him through his long sweeps. I seemed to have just awakened from a gorgeous dream. I could hardly realize that I was still on the earth, amid the every day affairs of life. It seemed an impertinence to speak of common things. The whole aspect of earth seemed changed. Spiritual things were viewed in new and far different relations. God was nearer, heaven was brighter, hell was darker. Christ was sweeter, salvation clearer, and death less dreadful than they ever seemed before. He poured such floods of splendor on the valley of death, that it seemed more like a highway strewn with roses and arched with rainbows, for the passage of the good to the ineffable Presence, that like the cheerless waste of shadows it is generally represented to be. The passage of the good through it seemed like a triumphal march, bright with the radiance of heaven and melodious with the songs of angels.

As a general thing, I object to the practice of reading sermons. After hearing him, however, several times with and without his manuscript, I was more than willing to make an exception in his favor. With all my prejudices, I greatly preferred to hear him read. He himself disliked the practice, and deplored the necessity under which he was placed to resort to it; for with him it was a necessity. It was either read, or fail. He seemed constitutionally inepacitated from preaching otherwise with success. Perhaps one time in ten he succeeded pretty well; not oftener. This lack of extemporaneous power did not obtain alone in his pulpit performances. We have already noticed it in his prayers. Whenever required to announce some action of the faculty, or other matters of importance, though it occupied but two or three minutes, he usually wrote out the announcement in full and read it. His address to the graduating class he invariably read. Perhaps, on this account, he rarely ever took part in discussions on the Conference floor. When he addressed the Conference at length, he used a manuscript. He seems to have feared to trust himself to speak at length, on any occasion, without previous, thorough preparation.

It might be interesting to notice the reasons for this strange peculiarity in one so eminent, and whose early life as an itinerant minister would seem to have superinduced a development and cultivation of extemporaneous power.

His ability to extemporize is said to have been great, in former years. We are rather inclined to the opinion, supported by rumor, that those magnificent sermons which gained him so much celebrity then, delivered without his manuscript, were nearly, if not entirely, committed and recited. Of course this habit, if he pursued it, was too laborious to be continued, when other and excessively arduous duties crowded upon him. His incapacity for delivering successfully, without his manuscript, may, perhaps, be partly accounted for on the ground of his peculiar organization. Though possessed of a good constitution, and ordinarily in the enjoyment of good health, his was the most delicate and excitable nervous system I have ever known. In the presence of such congregations as he always commanded, under the pressure of such tremendous subjects as he usually chose, his whole nature was wrought to the highest pitch of excitement. He could not think at all without thinking most intensely and powerfully. When, therefore, he endeavored to extemporize, to pursue a train of thought, and at the same time choose fitting words in which to clothe his thoughts, the effect on his nervous system was most fearful. Every energy seemed sprung to the utmost, in the conception and execution of every sentence. After the most intense action of mind in the conception of a thought, followed the most powerful effort of body and voice to give it adequate utterance. The effect of this upon such an organization may well be imagined. The conception and utterance of such thoughts as his always were, prostrated both the physical and mental man. Before he had proceeded a third of the way through his sermon, his weariness began to be apparent. His spirit would begin to flag. You could perceive a falling off in the greatness of his thoughts. His manner became more hurried and less graceful. By and by he began to pause between his sentences. Sentences that required to be uttered immediately in succession, in order to sense and effect, were alternated with long and painful intervals, during which he leaned on the desk, with his head resting on his hand, sometimes for half a minute. A feeling of disappointment came over the congregation, and their admiration was lost in their sympathy for the infirmities of the speaker. These pauses increased in frequency, until before the close they would occur at nearly every third sentence. Sometimes he has been compelled to sit down, before the conclusion, from sheer exhaustion. This difficulty could only be avoided by writing in full and reading. True, this excited him in a most extraordinary manner, but not so as to interfere with a successful delivery. All who were in the habit of hearing him, far preferred to hear him with, rather than without, his manuscript.

In the wholesale denunciation in which many of us indulge with reference to the use of manuscript sermons in the pulpit, we seem to suppose that reading and dullness are synonymous. And here we err. True, most readers are lifeless in their delivery, but not necessarily so, we think. Those who read without animation would extemporize without animation. Do we not sometimes read thoughts from others which sends the blood tingling through the veins? Why, then, should not our own; when read in the presence of a congregation of listeners, awaken feeling in our bosoms and impart it to others? There are truly exceptions to the rule by which we condemn the practice. Dr. Bascom was one in an eminent degree. Though the thoughts of some of his sermons had long been written, yet when he essayed to give them utterance, he felt them gush warmly over his heart with much of the power of their first conception. Such a nature as his could no more come in contact with such thoughts as his, without intense excitation, than could powder with flame without an explosion. As far as the tones of his voice were concerned, his manuscript produced no injurious effect. They were just as full and emphatic as though he were preaching extemporaneously.

His manner was peculiar to himself. He copied no one, followed no rules. He simply resigned himself to the influence of his subject. When preaching, he seemed all mind; that is, the mind possessed absolute control over the body, so that the movements of the latter were exact representatives of the ideas which possessed the former. His gestures were not always graceful, but exceedingly appropriate and expressive. However irregular the curves of his arms, or abrupt the motions of his head and body, nothing was out of place. There was such a fitness between the thought and the gesture, that you could perceive no impropriety in the latter. And is not this the secret of true and successful oratory? Does not the whole effect depend upon the correspondence between the thought and the gesture? Artificial rules have spoiled more speakers than they ever improved. How vast the difference between a noble, natural orator, like Dr. Bascom, and, to use the words of another, "a well dressed youth, in gown and bands, with elaborately arranged hair and elaborately-balanced periods, and start theatric practiced at the glass, setting about the destruction of the universe, deliberately snuffing out its stars like tapers, nipping his match to the pillars of the globe, springing a mine under its cities, wiping away its oceans as easily as with cambric handkerchief, he does the sweat drops from his lady-like brow, and closing with a smile of supreme complacency, by quoting the words of Robert Montgomery:

"Creation slumbers with sublime dismay.
And he a blazing tempest whirls away."

Sometimes I have observed him, when near the close of a magnificent sentence, throw himself up to his full height, look his congregation fully in the face, stretch his arm out at full length, and repeat the remainder with thundering emphasis. The unexpected movement startles and electrifies the whole congregation. At such times he has seemed to me like an archangel all appareled in celestial light.

His voice was unfortunate. In his early days it was full, musical, and of great compass; but the violent straining to which it was subjected seriously impaired it. Still, however, there was something unearthly and thrilling in the husky whispers with which he dashed through the most terrible portions of his subject, and in the sublime outbursts with which he sometimes startled and delighted you.

His general manner defied all imitation. I have often met with mimics of great men, but with none who could successfully mimic him. He who attempted an imitation in the pulpit, only succeeded in making himself ridiculous.

His enunciation was exceedingly rapid, perhaps too much so for the profit of his hearers. Few have ever been able to remember much of his sermons. Before the mind had fully grasped one great thought, its attention was called to another.

The language of a late writer, of rare powers, is as truthful as it is beautiful, when he says "his eloquence is a river of fire, a flood of light, *a cataract of diamonds, a whole heaven of rainbows.*" Passing his ministerial novitiate amid mountainous wilds and interminable forests, he learned the language of nature from her own lips. In solitary glens, amid beetling cliffs, in the deep silence of the trackless wilderness—he heard her voice in murmuring streams, in roaring cataracts, in rushing rivers, in lowering storms. From these scenes he gathered images of freshness, beauty and power. Profoundly versed in classic lore, in history, mythology, philosophy and poetry he had at his command every thing with which genius and art had strewn and adorned the past. These images from nature and from books he brought into requisition, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of Holy Writ.

The writer above quoted calls his eloquence "a river of fire." Rather say an ocean of fire, rolling under the breath of the storm. When he spoke of hell, with several fierce and terrible touches, did he lay bare its lowest deep and roll up the burning vision of the damned. When he spoke of heaven, a few words, and bowers bloomed with celestial roses, multitudes of glittering wings waved before you, and the immortal hills trembled under the burden of sport and song. He spoke of virtue, and it stood before you an angel of surpassing beauty. He spoke of vice, and it painted itself on your mind a shape of hideous loathsomeness, never to be forgotten, and to be forever hated and shunned.

When you followed him into his first elevation, you began to fear lest he should not be able to sustain himself at a height so dizzy. But as he proceeded, you soon lost all apprehension. Each flight was above the former. And when so high that you are almost breathless at his strange daring, you find his wing still unworn and his eye still undimmed. Then the glory of his theme began to be more fully unfolded. He soared at once into "the highest heaven of invention," and never stooped again throughout. It was like the pealings of that trump which "waxed louder and louder." The grandeur of his theme and the terrible momentousness of his mission entirely possessed and interpenetrated his whole nature. He could not stoop to commonplace. With such views as were his, of the God-like sublimity of the truth he presented, he could not do otherwise than tax all his energies to their utmost to unfold it. He seemed "a trumpet filled with the voice of God, a chariot of fire carrying blazing tidings, a meteor kindled at the eye and blown on the breath of the Eternal." The splendid ornaments with which he so profusely adorned his sermons, were not intended simply to delight his audience. It was according to the constitution of his nature to speak loftily and eloquently. He *must* speak thus, or be silent. His soul was burdened with inner visions of splendor, and the forms in which they found utterance must be proportionately splendid. What cared he for the petty niceties of style—for those arbitrary rules of criticism which told him such utterances were in violation of good taste—so he rolled out the burden of his soul on the heart and mind of his congregation.

In judging of his weightier merits, one error there is danger of falling into. The abundance and brilliance of his metaphors attract attention from his other peculiarities, and you are apt to regard these as his chief characteristic and excellence. You admire his imaginative at the expense of his reasoning powers. His originality of thought and expression—his clear and profound glances into truth—his strong sense and his logic are overlooked in our admiration for the freshness, splendor and power of his imagery. Yet a close attention to the staple of his thought will show as much to admire in his strong, crushing argument, and clear, logical inductions, as in his eloquence and beauty. All his figures will be seen to have a solid basis. Look at his celebrated "Protest," and his works on "Methodism and Slavery." With what clear lawyer-like precision does he lay his premises and draw his conclusions! Those who can not appreciate the logic which burns and blazes under the kindling power of imagination, in his sermons, can find satisfactory proof of his argumentative power in these truly great works: for here you have the argument without the imagery, as the subject admits of none.

His powers of generalization were great. Arguments which with others required pages, were disposed of by him in a few strong sentences, which gave a comprehensive view of the whole. And sometimes premises, argument and conclusion were all blended in one splendid metaphor, so that the close observer knew not which to admire most, the appropriateness and beauty of the dress, or the originality of the thought and argument which it conveyed.

Some of his sermons are above criticism. You might as well undertake to criticise a thunder storm. Especially are those who have little or no sympathy with his peculiarities unprepared to sit in judgment on them. To all such may be said, "*Procul, procul, este profani.*" His style has been condemned. It is said his sentences are heavy and lumbering; he uses too many compound and strange words; he strives too much after the intense in thought and expression. We answer, his sentences are just such as his ideas required; and who would not prefer such sentences, burdened as they are with thought and feeling, than smooth and measured prettinesses, full of common-place and emptiness. His words must be strong and numerous, when called to be pillars to support such massive piles of thought. Take out any of his words, change any of the compound to simple ones, and the stately edifice totters to its fall. We have said he can not think without thinking intensely; and if he thinks intensely he must speak intensely. His sermon was not a polished shaft moving in a straight line, but the zig-zag lightning, with bellowing thunders and ragged foldings of storm. In mercy to some of his hearers, it would perhaps have been better not to have soared so high, and to have somewhat tempered his effulgence. For how can the *sparrow* look at the sun? The greater the darkness the more acceptable to *owls*. But as he did not feel under any obligations to furnish such persons with brains as well as thoughts, he did not choose to do so. If there was excess, it was excess of glory. If you were dazzled and blinded with the insufferable blaze, you knew that it was the pure light of genius, kindled at the altars of heaven.

The general effect of his sermons was breathless and wrapt attention—no outward manifestation a few years. He produced thought rather than feeling. One occasion constituted an exception. This time he reached the hearts of his hearers, and shouts of rapture rose and tears of joy flowed all over the house.

Most vigorous and telling were his attacks on infidelity. He literally "ground it in the whirling mill of his logic." Its strongest arguments were torn into shreds and cast to the winds.

One interesting circumstance especially prepared him for this. He related it to us once in the recitation room, in nearly the following words: "When quite young in the ministry, my mind became unsettled with reference to the evidences of Christianity. Having never thoroughly investigated the subject, I was not satisfied of the divinity of the system. Without hinting my state of mind to any one, I determined to enter upon a minute and impartial examination of it. I solemnly and sincerely resolved, if after this I still remained unsatisfied, to give up my profession and retire from the ministry forever. I procured and read the best works on both sides. As I proceeded, the light increased, until Christianity shone forth, a sun high in the heavens. I was satisfied. Not a lingering doubt remained. My faith was founded on a rock."

How well calculated was such a course to fit him for successful combat with infidelity in after years! Many other things we might notice, with reference to his pulpit peculiarities; but we forbear. Suffice it to say, we never knew his equal, and we never shall look upon his like again. Alas, his trumpet is silent. The world shall never hear its spirit-stirring blasts again. Yet its sound still lingers in the ears of thousands, and will until death puts the seal of deafness on them. We trust he has only exchanged his trump for a lyre. And if, when in a body of mortality, the former poured such notes of thrilling sweetness on the ears of men, now that he dwells in the beatified state, what ineffable music may we suppose flows from the latter!

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We have finished these desultory notes. Much we have left unsaid. We fear we have been presumptuous in attempting such a subject. If, however, we shall have led any one into a more satisfactory apprehension of the character of a truly great man, we shall not regret the task. By the by, where is the expected life of Bishop Bascom? Bishop Andrew and Dr. Henkle have each been requested to become his biographer. Both of these are eminently qualified for such a task. To either it would be a labor of love. No matter who does it, so it be done by one whose intense sympathies with his characteristics as a theologian and a literary man will secure him his proper position in each department.

And his works? Why is their publication delayed? Let us have them as soon as possible. They will be read by thousands who never saw their author. They will give him a higher position than he has ever yet occupied. His fame is destined to increase with coming years. He will yet be ranked with the greatest men of modern times. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." F.

Demopolis, Ala., April, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

North Carolina Methodists.

"Many, very many, of our most intelligent and pious members, are not satisfied." [President Deems

Mr. Editor: I was much surprised to find the above statement in an editorial of the February number of the S. M. Pulpit, in which an important change in our Church government is warmly advocated. The editor is in favor of a lay representation in our General and Annual Conferences, and in his zeal has made some strong assertions, and brought grievous charges against Mr. Wesley, and Methodism generally, in its present form. I was surprised especially to learn for the first time that there was extensive disaffection to our present form of Church government, among our most intelligent and pious members. I have traveled pretty extensively, as a minister, in Alabama and Mississippi during the last fifteen years, and have been associated with many intelligent and pious members, both in the laity and local ministry; and I have never heard a complaint uttered against our church government, by the membership, on the above ground. It appears pretty generally understood by the Methodists in this country, that the Methodist Protestant Church has clearly demonstrated the superiority of the old plan, in point of efficiency, in the great design of spreading Scripture holiness through these lands. While the latter is full of life, energy and activity, successful and prosperous, the former appears to be, comparatively, inefficient, and is manifestly in a declining state.

If a lay representation is so important to the prosperity of Methodism, why have we no better demonstration of its utility in that system which was got up, almost exclusively, on that very ground? Facts are stubborn things, and facts go to prove, to a demonstration, that notwithstanding "*John Wesley did not make government a special study,*" he has, under God, originated a system of church organization which has proved unequalled by any other that has been devised for the spread of the Gospel.

The M. E. Church is an organization peculiar to itself; it is not a system which originated in the wisdom of men so much as in the providence of God. It has grown into a system gradually, until it stands before the world one of the most perfect and efficient systems of church government now in existence. It is a government in which laymen and ministers both voluntarily relinquish a portion of their rights, for the more effectually securing the benefits of an itinerant ministry, and the general good of mankind.

No one is compelled to become a member of this Church; it is a voluntary association, for mutual benefit; and if any think it an oppressive form of government, they are at liberty to withdraw, and adopt one more agreeable to their views of liberty and orthodoxy. One would suppose that among themselves in this free and happy country, numerous modifications of doctrine and discipline that may now be found in the various churches of the land, any one might find a system to please him, without endeavoring to remodel and change the features of one that is so acceptable to its vast membership as that of the M. E. Church, South. But the great improvement that a lay delegation would make! We live in an age of progress; our Church is no longer composed of "sooty colliers, servants," (but, by the by, we have a good many servants in the Church yet,) and "uncultivated persons." We have "Presidents and Professors in Colleges, Judges of Supreme Courts, Senators, etc." We are great folks: we *are* "a Church." It is well he did not say "The Church." John Wesley was "a Tory and an Autocrat," and his church does not suit our enlightened age and polished manners and liberal views. We must remodel it and adapt it to its present greatness, and lay delegation will be the means of concentrating our dignity. We shall get some of these judges, presidents and counsellors into our Conferences, and these will give us dignity in the eyes of the world. And with all their worldly wisdom and professional learning and "polite associations," Methodism will be something at last!

To be serious, the reason why many Methodists are opposed to the agitation of radical changes in our system of government, is not because they suppose the system, as set in motion by Mr. Wesley, is free from imperfection, but in its great features and principles it has proved itself most admirably adapted to its great and professed design. It works well, and we are not assured, by any means, that the innovations proposed would improve it, but on the contrary, facts and observation have proved, so far as it has been tested, that the contrary would be the result.

Our present system has worked well for a hundred years, and is working as successfully and efficiently to-day as it did at its organization; and as successfully, and with as little "*friction in working,*" in the United States, as in the country of its origin. Then why should we be disposed to give up a well tried and gloriously successful system, for a newly conceived bantling, springing, like the fabled Minerva, full grown and fully equipped from the brain of some modern Jupiter, who has discovered that he possesses a talent for government far in advance of Mr. Wesley, who was but a mere novice in such matters, and not to be compared to the wonderful geniuses of the present age?

Our good brother says, "We can very readily see that a government suited to the sooty colliers of England, servants, and the uncultivated, who had grown up amid all the peculiarities of an aristocratic country, might hardly be fit for a church among whose laymen are Presidents and Professors in Colleges, Judges of Supreme Courts, Senators, and men liberalized by professional learning and polite associations." He should recollect that the Methodists were not all sooty colliers, etc., in Mr. Wesley's day; there was the same diversity of talent and rank as at the present day, though perhaps we may have more of the higher ranks now than then; but there were *some* "*of the first families*" in Mr. Wesley's societies. And again we are not *all* Presidents and Professors and Judges and Senators *now*; we have some sooty colliers and hard-handed laborers, and, thank God, a great many of them, in our Church now.

The very best evidence that Methodism is of God, and that it is founded in wisdom, is the fact that it is adapted to the masses, and that it reaches and embraces sooty colliers and servants, as well as Presidents of Colleges, Judges, Senators, etc.

As well might he argue against the whole Gospel plan, because, in its origin, its disciples and preachers were obscure and illiterate, as against Methodism on the same ground.

Methodism is a system founded upon the Gospel plan, devised in the spirit of sanctification, demonstrating the most intimate acquaintance with human nature, and precisely adapted, if carried out in all its details, to accomplish its noble design, "the spread of Scripture holiness." The advancements in science, intelligence, wealth and worldly distinction do not change human nature; it is the same in the palace as in the cottage, and the Gospel and Methodism are adapted to human nature, without regard to the distinctions of society.

If the design of Methodism was to elevate and glorify a sect, to give it popularity and worldly influence, perhaps some of the popular changes suggested might not be amiss; but this is not its object; it has a higher and nobler aim; and this it is daily accomplishing, and we need no radical changes to make it more successful.

He seems to reason as though he thought the motive influencing the opposers of change was an apprehension of surrendering rights, as though the love of power moved them in this opposition. I am far from admitting that such is the case. We wish to perpetuate a system that is doing well, and fear to introduce radical changes, lest they may eventuate in anarchy, arrest the progress of the Gospel, and seriously injure the cause of Christ.

As for tyranny, I have never seen it or felt it in the M. E. Church, of which I have been a member upwards of twenty years.

All the objections to the M. E. Church which Professor Deems brings up in regard to power of ministers and rights of laymen, have been fully discussed in the old radical movement; and the M. P. Church has been erected to meet the wishes of those who feel that they do not have power enough in the old church. Why should we be again agitated by such a question, which has been settled by the organization of that Church? Let our great men, who do not like Episcopal Methodism, join the Protestants, and let us go quietly on in the work of saving souls.

Whenever the Methodist ministers become tyrants and oppress the people, they will find it out, and can very readily relieve themselves of the yoke. But when the Methodist Church is in a prosperous condition, and the people are satisfied with their rights, and the ministers are laboring faithfully to promote the interests of the Church, it is a little strange that a few should be dissatisfied, and attempt to create a disturbance.

In one respect the Methodist Protestant system is more liberal than Professor Deems would make ours; for he seems to make no provision whatever for the local preachers; they are to be left without any representation. It is to be entirely a lay representation. This will not please the local preachers; he ought to recollect that there are some great men among them as well as among the laity, and ought to bring them in also.

I am sorry to hear that the North Carolina Methodists are so disaffected to Episcopal Methodism, and rejoice much that in this country we have no such disaffection. I presume, however, that if a few more of our talented editors would take up the subject, and use the same style of invective against our Church as President Deems, they might succeed in producing agitation, which might do a good deal of harm to the peace and prosperity of the Church.

Yours, GEORGE SHAEFFER.

April 8, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Press vs. Temperance.

It is a melancholy truth, and one which is reluctantly entertained, that the political press stands averse to the noble principle and cause of Temperance. This mighty engine for good, or fearful scourge for evil, moulding the opinions of communities and controlling the destiny of nations, lifting them up to virtuous thought and generous action; or plunging them into the cesspool of vicious practices and degrading vices, stands in a hostile attitude to a cause which is vital to the interests and well being of any people. There are many generous exceptions here and there, noble souls, whose hearts swell high with the kindlier sympathies of human nature, who stand upon the ramparts of society and sound the tocsin of alarm, warning the multitude against the cursed evil of intemperance, and by their very acts giving evidence of having the real good of the community at heart.

But the secular press, as a general thing, give unmistakable evidences of being in the opposition, and wholly astray upon the great principle of Temperance, and either openly or tacitly lend their aid to the support of a vice which numbers its victims in every circle of life, sapping the prosperity and peace of society, and spreading an unhallowed blight over the retirements of the domestic circle. From accumulated evidences that rise on every hand, and of every day occurrence, we make the charge, *that the press is unfair, unjust, and shamefully derelict on this subject.*

In proof of this position, we could swell this paper to a volume, and then throw down the gauntlet and challenge them to show that they have not acted with great duplicity. There is scarcely a paper in this State that will not, with a great show of sincerity, assume a position somewhat like the following: "We are warm friends to Temperance, and there is no one who would like to see the cause prosper more than ourselves;" and then, after this casual profession of ardent friendship, labor with fair-fetched and strained arguments against any attempt to stay the evil; and at the very same time repel, with insulted dignity, any insinuation that they are dealing unjustly and unfairly with this great principle.

Let the constituted authorities of any town, parish or State, with all honesty of purpose and sincerity of motive, seek in some measure to promote the prosperity and peace of their respective communities, and to protect, as far as lay within their power, the vested rights of many a citizen, who has been literally cursed in his property by licensed violators of law both human and divine, and forthwith the presses of the land heave and groan and travail in birth, to counteract the good which is sought so be accomplished. And as to the editors, *their words are as smooth as butter*, when with a seeming satisfaction they profess themselves devotedly attached to the temperance principles, but war is in their hearts, when with cringing servility they seek to ridicule and overthrow wholesome ordinances. Professing themselves to be lovers of Temperance, and in favor of good laws, yet studiously avoid using any one argument in favor of either, but devote their columns to tortured arguments against any law, however judicious and wholesome, and presume to hold up to censure good and worthy citizens, who would legislate to protect the life, liberty and happiness of many a suffering citizen and distressed family.

We urge the argument, that the press, as a general rule, is unjust, and shamefully derelict to the temperance principle, and should be held to a strict responsibility. Why, let us go search out the history of the press in Louisiana, that for a series of years have been throwing out their papers, falling like so many thousands of snow-flakes over the land, and we challenge you to produce three columns of editorial going to show the evils of intemperance, the fearful curse it has imposed upon us, and in a bold and fearless manner calling on all true philanthropists to rise up and arrest this terrible scourge. But one thing you can find, column after column, and sneer after sneer, and multitudes of paragraphs, all tending to retard the temperance principles. Not a manly defence is to be found from the pen of any editor; and if perchance an article is to be found at all, it appears as a communication in reply to ungenerous and illiberal attacks.

But let us take an example in proof of the general tenor of our argument.

A rum seller steals a few dollars from a poor family, and the whole community denounce the wretch and his villany. The editors of the secular press write pointed articles against the violator of vested rights, and demand that justice shall be meted out to the culprit; and should the officers fail to comply with their duty in the premises, they are soundly chastised in the columns of said papers. In fact such is the state of feeling in regard to the man, that not a voice is raised in his favor; he is an infamous

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Southern Sentinel.

BIRD OF THE SOUTH.... By Rev. A. B. Meek.

Bird of the South! though thy beautiful pinions
Have flashed on mine eyes like the wings of a star,
And I ne'er have beheld, save in fancy's dominions,
A phantom of light so exquisitely fair;

Though thine eye is as soft as the blue of the heaven,
Thy motions in grace like the stoop of the breeze,
Though round thee a halo of beauty is woven,
That brightens, like moonshine, thy home in the trees;

Yet, bird of the South! strange, beautiful vision,
'Tis not for these charms that I follow thy flight—
There still is about thee a spell more Elysian,
Than all that have flashed on my wondering sight.

Last eve, as I mused by the door of my dwelling,
While the stars through the trees like spirit-lamps burned,
I heard, in the distance, a music excelling
All, all that my fancy of music had dreamed.

It rose on the air like the hyma of an angel—
It fell on my heart like a silvery rain—
It banished the sorrows that darkened my manhood,
And brought back the brightness of Eden again.

Oh! wild as the dream of the wondering prophet,
Were the raptures that song to my breast did impart;
I saw the bright ladder descending from heaven,
And felt the good angels come down in my heart.

That song was thine own, sweet bird of the distance—
Bird of the South! that wild minstrelsy thine;
Thine, thine is the art that can sweeten existence
With the spell of the angels—with music divine.

Then, bird of my own land, pour forth thy wild numbers,
And gladden the sky with its Sabbath again!
Though bright are thy pinions, the music that slumbers
In the breast of the minstrel more homage will gain.

From the Ladies' Wreath.

CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.

(Translated from the French, by Anne T. Wilbur.)

[The following is given for the value of some historical points in it. Catharine's was a strong character and the study of such charaters is profitable But the dark bigotry which dictated her saying that—"Pity to heretics was cruelty and cruelty pity," would forever disgrace a better name. The moral philosophy and the historical facts of writers of this school need to be seperated like wool from flesh. Ed.]

Born in a village near the town of Dorpat, in Livonia, Catherine could receive no inheritance from her parents, but their virtues, and the secret of finding contentment in a peaceful and simple life. Early deprived of her father, she remained alone with her mother, who was suffering from the combined evile of age and poverty. Both dwelt in their natal cottage with earthen walls and roof of straw; and there, far from the eyes of the world, the young Catherine, by the labor of her hands, supported her mother, whom years and infirmities rendered incapable of labor. While Catherine spun, the old woman, seated beside her, read some pious book; then, when the toils of the day were over, these two humble females, reposing by the fireside, with the contentment which indigence borrows from labors ended and daily bread gained, gaily shared a very frugal repast.

Her features, the whiteness and delicacy of her skin, her form, her gait, were models of perfection; and admiration, at sight of so many charms, knew no bounds. But the beautiful young girl seemed to be attentive only to the culture of her mind. Her mother had taught her to read, and an old Lutheran minister had instructed her in the doctrines of religion and taught her to love its duties. Natnre had endowed Catharine with a ready imagination, united to a solid judgement, and an intelligence as correct as powerful. The assemblage of so many of the qualities which make the accomplished woman, brought Catherine nnmerous proposals of marriage from the neighboring peasants; but all were politely refused. Cntherine loved her mother too tenderly to dream of separating from her. Thus, the purest of virtues, filial piety, prevented her who was to share the throne of Peter the Great, from becoming the wife of a Livonian serf.

Catherine was but fifteen years of age when she had the misfortune to lose her mother. She then left her cottage and went to ask an asylum of the Lutheran minister, from whom she had received her early instruction. She remained in his humble dwelling as governess of his children, and, in this new position, won admiration by two qualities rarely united—consummate prudence and surprising vivacity of character.

The worthy minister, who looked npon her and loved her as one of his children, had her taught music and dancing by the masters who gave instruction to his own family in these arts; and the young girl was rapidly adding to her natural graces the acquired talents of a good education, until the death of that excellent man who had been to her a father. This event again plunged Catherine into her primitive poverty. To complete her misfortune, Livonia was, at this period, the theatre in which war was extending its ravages and spreading misery everywhere. As it is especially on the poor that such calamities fall most heavily, the unfortunate Cathorine, although endewed with all the advantages which render a woman accomplished, experienced all the sufferings of hopeless indigence. Food, and all the comforts of life, becnaling daily more rare in the province, and the little finances of the orphan having been soon exhausted, she took at last the bold resolution to repair to Mariembourg, a great city, where abundance reigned.

She therefore started on foot, carrying under her arm her scanty wardrobe, wrapped in an apron. In order to reach the end of her journey, she had to traverse a country naturally poor and barren, and now rendered still more so by the Swedes and Russians, who by turns, conquerors and conquered, pitilessly ravaged the unfortunate land. Bnt hunger, more imperious than the fear of fatigue and still greater dangers, urged Catherine to brave them.

One evening during her solitary journey, she was about to enter a farm-house beside the road, to ask there a shelter for the night, when she was suddenly seized by two soldiers, who insulted her, and would perhaps have proceeded to still more disgraceful treatment but for the arrival of a young officer, who at once took the part of a defender. At sight of their commander the soldiers fled, and the surprise of Catherine was equal to her gratitude, when she recognized in her youthful deliverer the son of the Lutheran minister who had been her teacher, benefactor and friend.

This was for Catherine an encounter not less pleasant than fortunate. Nothing now remained of the little sum she possessed on quitting the house of the minister, and her clothing, piece by piece, had served to pay for a supper and a bed in the places through which she had traveled. Moved by her distress, her generous countryman shared with her his scanty savings, that she might buy other garments; he procured her also a horse, and gave her letters of recommendation to M. Gluck, who had been the intimate friend of his father, and was then superintendent of Mariembourg.

The beautiful stranger had but to appear to be warmly welcomed. She was immediately admitted into the family of the superintendent as governess of his two daughters. Although she was then only seventeen, Catherine showed herself capable of forming and instructing her sex, not only in virtue, but in manners. Such was the effect produced on M. Gluck by the beauty and intelligence of the young girl, that a short time after he had admitted her to his house, he offered her his hand, but to his great surprise, the young villager, portionless and unprotected, thought it her duty to refuse. Guided to this step by a sentiment of gratitude, she had resolved to have no other husband than her deliverer; although he had lost an arm and was disfigured by wounds received in battle. So much virtue was to receive its reward; she had already, for love of her mother, refused the hand of a peasant; for the man whom she loved she now declined a brilliant position. But she is not to be the wife of a superintendent or of a poor invalid officer; it is decreed that she shall be sovereign of one of the greatest empires in the world. Resolved henceforth to avoid all solicitations of the kind, as soon as the young officer came to Marienbourg Catherine offered him her hand, which he joyfully accepted, and their marriage was celebrated according to the rites of their religion and the customs of the times.

The very day of the marriage of the two young Livonians, the Russians besieged Marienbourg; the husband was summoned to defend its walls, and undoubtedly lost his life there, for he was never heard of more. The grief of the young girl was deep and sincere, like the affection which had led her to prefer this union to any other.

Meanwhile the siege was carried on with fury. Inflamed on one side by the obstinacy of a despe[rate] resistance, on the other by an ardent thirst for vengeance, the war between the two most [illegible] nations of the North was at this period [illegible] barbarous; the fearful peasant and [illegible] maiden sharing the same fate with the soldier taken arms in hand Marienbourg was taken by assault, and such was the fury of the assailants that not only the garrison, but almost all the inhabitants, men, women and children, were exterminated.

When these sanguinary conquerors were weary, when the carnage ceased, Catherine was found concealed in an oven

Until then she had known only the sufferings of poverty, which had at least left her liberty—the only wealth of the poor. This she was destined to lose and experience the hard lot of a slave. In the midst of this new misfortune, she displayed a pious resignation to the decrees of Providence; although she had lost her early vivacity, her beautiful face still expressed a gentle gayety. The fame of her noble qualities and her resignation reached Prince Menzikoff, a general of the Russian army, and inspired him with a desire to see her.—Struck with her rare beauty, the Prince purchased her from the soldier to whose share she had fallen, and placed her under the care of his sister. She received all the respect due to the dignity of her conduct, and each day her beauty developed in her new and fortunate position

A short time only had passed away after the entrance of Catherine into this noble family, when Peter the Great paid a visit to the Prince. Catherine, bearing on a plate some dried fruits, which she served to these illustrious personages with charming modesty and grace, passed before the Emperor, who, in his turn, was struck with her beauty. The powerful monarch, disturbed by this gentle apparition, returned the next day to the house of the Prince, asked to see the beautiful slave, addressed several questions to her, and was surprised or rather delighted to find her intelligence even more perfect than the charms of her person. Motives of political interest had compelled Peter, while young, to a marriage in which there was no sympothy; the sight of Catherine inspired him with a resolution to joarry this time according to his teste and inclinations. He immediately wished to know the history of the beautiful Livonian, who was not yet eighteen. Peter followed with lively interest, through all the phases of her obscure and sorrowful existence, the unfortunate and perfect young girl whom he found to have been great and noble every where and under all circumstances. The lowness of extraction of Catherine was not, for such a man as Peter, any obstacle to his project. Their marriage was celebrated without pomp or display; and the Prince declared to his court, who were more or less persuaded of it, that virtue was the surest guide to the steps of a throne.

Behold, then, Catherine is emerged from a cottage with earthen walls and roof of straw, to become Empress of the greatest empire in the world. She who was formerly a wanderer and poor and solitary, is now surrounded by thousands of coartiers who find their hopes in her eyes, and their happiness in her smile. She who was formerly deprived of the most simple food for her morning or evening repast, had now but to express a wish, to shed abundance over whole nations.

She always retained the great qualities which had raised her to the throne, and while the extraordinary Priace, who was her husband, labored to civilize the masculine part of this immense empire, Catherine, on her side, applied herself to soften the manners of her own sex. She had much to do, in the state in which the manners and minds of the Ruselen people were at this period. This may be imagined by the following curious extract from regulations made by Catherine an the establishment of mixed assemblies, that is to say, *re-unions* of men and women, who before, in Russia, never met in company, after the example of the Orientale. The women were reduced to the condition of sloves; Catherine wished to make them free, like those of the rest of Europe.

She commenced by changing the national costumes, for which she substituted English fashions. Instead of furs, she introduced taffety and damask; the *coiffures*, called *cornettes* and *commodes*, took the place of the caps of sable. But changes more important followed those of costume. The women ceased to be shut up in separate apartments; they were admitted into company reciprocally, paid visits, and their presence became indispeasable to all entertainments.

The laws promulgated by Catherine to obtain these results, being imposed on a people then savage, are now a curious monument which can not be read without a smile; to entirely do they confound our simple notions of social life. But for the Russians, under Peter First, these laws were well adapted to their rude manner of living, and their object was less to ronder them polished, then to bring them together for their own pleasuro.

I. The person at whoee house an assembly is to be held will announce it by a writing on his door, or by circulating some other public advertisement, addressed to persons of both sexes.

II. Tho assembly will not opeu before four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and will not continue later than ten in the evening

III. Tho master of the house where tho assembly is held, will not be obliged either to go to meet his guests, or, to re-conduct them to the door, or to keep their company in the apartments. But, exempt from these duties, he has others to fulfil; for exaaple, to provide them with chairs, candles, liquors, and all other things convenient or agreeable, which the company may call for. He is also obliged to furnish them with cards, dice, and other conveniences for play.

IV. There will be no fixed hour to come to the assembly or to leave it; for those who desire it, it will be sufficient to appear there a moment, and then to withdraw immediately.

V. Every one is at liberty to sit, or walk or play, as he plosees. No one may prevent another from doing whatever he pleases, under penelty of emptying the great cagle, (this was a bowl contalning a pint, filled with brandy.)

VI. Persons of distinction, nobles, superior officers, merchants and tradesmen, master mechanics, especially carpenters, have liborty to come to the assemblies with their wives and children.

VII. A sepsrate place will be assigned to the domestics, excepting those belonging to the house, in order to avoid incumbrance, and to leave the place free for society.

VIII. Na woman, under eny pretence whatever, may get intoxicoted; as for the men, they may get intoxicated, but never before nine o'clock.

IX. The ladies who play at pledges and at questions and answers, will abstain from all quarrels, from all disputes; and no man will attempt to embrace a woman by force, or to strike her in the midst of an assembly, under penalty of being excluded from them in future

Such were the singular regulations made by Catherine for the assemblies of both sexes, for which we are indebted to her. This historical document proves that the Russians were, at this period, indeed savages, and that to civilize them, two such goniuses as Peter the Great and Catherine were needed.

THE CARE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Edward Everett, lately, on taking the chair, in Boston, at an agricultural meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, made some very happy remarks on the humanity, so to speak, of the brute creation. Rising from the wonders of life in vegetation, he thus introduced the subject of the evening—the care of the domeedic animals:

"I suppose there was a time, in the infancy of our race, when the horse, the ox, the swine, the sheep, the ass, the goat, the dog, were as wild as the deer and buffalo, the wolf and the tiger, at the present day; as wild, though not as savage. What could have conducted man to the selection of those animals with which he has surrounded himself to share his labors and minister to his wants, but the mere power of Providence guiding him to those whom time and patience would enable him to domesticate, to the exclusion of others destined to preserve their native ferocity.

"It is evident to my mind, that man was led into these associations by a wisdom beyond his own; that those higher principles which led him to organize families, communities and nations, have led him also into those humbler, but scarcely less important associations with the domestic animals. That there is a mysterious community between us and them, is strikingly shown in the wonderful phenomenon of vaccination; a mild and gentle disease which we have borrowed from the cow, and which furnishes us all but an infallible protection against one of the most frightful maladies that lay waste mankind. Perhaps it was with reference to this community of nature between men and the lower animals, that the Roman jurists were led to define the Law of Nature as that law which is common to all animated beings."

After he had thus nobly propitiated the attention of his audience, Mr. Everett went on with an appeal for kind treatment, urging the similarity of the laws of health in man and brute. This was his felicitous conclusion:

"The other remark which I would make springs from the same principle and is of a kindred nature. These domestic animals not only have active powers like our own, but they have a nervous system closely resembling ours. They are sensible to all the degrees and varieties of pain; and as it is to mark a sacred community of suffering between us and them, they express it in the same way that we do. Though Providence has given to man what He has denied to the lower animals, the power of describing his sufferings in words, yet, in the extremity of pain, he abandons language and takes refuge in groans and cries.

"The suffering beast and the suffering man speak the same inarticulate language. And he is entitled to the same exemption from gratuitous pain. The person who subjects his brute beast to unnecessary suffering mey walk on two legs and counterfeit humanity, but he is a brute But the domestic animals have a higher claim to kind treatment. They are capable of attachment; they are grateful for good usage; they are influenced by the indescrible magic of the human voice, when it speaks in the tones of love. I remember reading in the newspapers a letter from an emigrant to Oregon, who had crossed the western desert. He said that when the hard journey was about two-thirds over, and the whole party, man and beast, were almost broken down by the sufferings and privations of the weary march, there was in the large melancholy eye of the patient ox a look of uncomplaining jendurance, which was enough to move a man to tears. We have all read of the dog who watched the dead body of his master, starting at every flutter of his garments, till he died himself of starvation. And will you beat and kick, and goad and starve creatures like these?

"For myself, I want no better test of a considerate, prudent farmer, than his treatment of his animals. Prudent, did I say? it is a matter which rises far above prudence. It belongs to duty and morals. If I was obliged to choose between them, I would rather, so help me Heaven, go before my great and final Judge with the unenlighted faith of the 'Poor Indian,'

> 'Who thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
> His faithful dog shall bear him company.'

than with the religion of the professing Christian who goes to church on Sunday, and on week days beats his oxen over the face with a walnut whip handle; or lashes the legs and flanks of his overloaded horse, till the strained tendons are ready to snap from their attachments" [N. Y. Literary World.

The Discovery of the Missiesippi.

INTERESTING PAPERS.—At the April meeting of the New York Historical Society, held on the 6th, some interesting papers relative to the early discovery of the Mississippi river were read. The Tribune gives the following report of the meeting:

Mr. Moore also presented and read a communication from John G. Shea, accompanying the original map of Father Marquette, detailing the result of his discovery and exploration of the Mississippi river in 1673.

The paper of Mr. Shea says we have now little idea of the obscurity which, for a long time, hung over the interior of this country. Each wanderer's vague account was swelled by his own imagination, or that of others, into a wondrous tale; and romance long enjoyed the field which has now yielded to sober fact. Strange was the history of the Great River of the West, or Rio Grande de Grand Riviere, (the Mississippi.) First of white men, the strange adventurer, Cabeo de Vaca, with the three survivors of the gallant band of Narvaez, traversing the continent from Florida to California, came to the Mississippi; but he remarks it only as a great river; that they crossed it, as—wandering from tribe to tribe in the guise of medicine-men—they journeyed on in hopes of reaching at last some spot where a towering cross would tell them their countrymen were near. This was in 1537; and when the little party at last appeared among the Spanish colonists, each told his tale, while all mysteriously intimated that regions of untold wealth spread over the unknown interior. Two years later, De Soto entered Florida to seek the visionary realm; while, at almost the same time, the adventurous Franciscan, Mark de Nija, set out from Chiheau to return De Vaca's trail; as de Soto sought to follow it; for both expeditions were the offsprings of the accounts of the surviving four. Around both, accordingly, hangs a halo of romance, which has caused much skepticism as to their real success. De Soto reached the Mississippi, his Rio Grande or great river, which hurried down its muddy tide the giant stream it had uprooted hundred of miles above. He crossed it at about the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, as our historians commonly suppose, and then ascended the river on the western shore for some weeks. The chroniclers of his expedition were thus at liberty to examine the country around, and in fact their description, though but incidental, is valuable and generally correct.

De Soto now crossed over the country west of the Great River. In April, 1542, he reached it again, broken hearted, after long and useless wanderings. Why linger over his fate? He died soon after on its banks, not far from the mouth of Red River, and after a temporary interment on its bank, his body was sunk in the waters of this Rio Grande (Mississippi.) His successor, Moscoso, after an ineffectual attempt to reach Mexico by land, returned the next year to the Great River, and building boats, descended the turbid current to the Gulf of Mexico, which they reached in seventeen days.

Spain had then explored for a considerable distance the Great River of the West, and the Adelantado of Cuba remained in its bosom to guard it for his countryuen. But Spain did no more; the accidental discovery had unfolded to the eye of avarice no golden land, and she neglected the great artery of America.

Once only after this do I find the great river mentioned, and its name, Rio Grande, given erroneously to another river which still bears it; an expedition that (if I remember) of Espeyo, which, about 1580, set out to seek out some zealous missionaries, whom ardor and courage had led, where soldiers shrank from following them, reached the broad and turbid stream hurrying onward to the sea. Supposing it to be the Great River of De Soto, he called it so, and it is now the southern boundary of our domain.

As early as 1639, the Jesuit Missionaries of Canada, in their posts on Lake Huron, had heard of the great river which ran through the countless tribes to a distant sea. Two years later, two fathers planted the cross at the outlet of Lake Superior, and turned a longing eye toward the South, which they already visited in desire; but there hopes were to be blasted. One was soon to perish by the hands of the Mohawk, and the whole Huron tribe were to be swept away by the victorious allies; while missionary after missionary died among his neophytes, triumphing over every torture. Upper Canada was a desert, Priest and people had alike been slain, and the missionaries were compelled to pause.

The Great River was still the object of their ardent zeal; but the humble missionary could not then easily obtain the means for a long expedition. Marquette above all dghed to undertake it; unsatisfied by men, he turns to heaven, and at last his prayer is heard; the Colonial government suddenly received to explore that Great River, to see whether it ran to the Gulf of California, and opened the way to China, or passed itself by the realm of Quivira, which teemed with gold. Jolliet was selected for the purpose, and long connected with the Jesuit missionaries, first as a pupil, then as one of their wandering flock. While a trader in the West, he selected father Marquette as his companion. They set out in May, 1673, and the result of their voyage is too well known to dwell upon. Each apparently drew a narrative of the voyage, but as Jolliet was descending the St. Lawrence, his canoe upset, and all his papers were lost. Meanwhile, Father Marquette, broken in health, was reposing for a while at the mission of St. Francis, awaiting the moment when his health should permit, to revisit the mission of the Immaculate Conception in Illinois, which he had founded as he was returning from the Mississippi. It was not till September that he felt strong enough to undertake the journey, and he accordingly set out soon after. Before his departure, he transmitted—as his autograph journal shows—copies of his journal to the Missions of Conception river, and doubtless the map which is the evidence offered for the inspection of the Historical Society, and which belongs to the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

To return to Marquette. That faithful missionary, after much suffering during the winter, reached the Illinois, and finding that his days were numbered, set out, after a short stay, to return to the mission; but it was too late. He sank gradually, as he advanced along Lake Michigan, and expired on the shore, where he made his companions lay him. He was a perfect missionary, without a thought or desire beyond the services of the God to whom he had devoted his life. He did not seek to publish his discovery, and if his superiors did at the time, the Court probably prevented it, for fear of exciting the jealousy of Spain. It was never published by the Jesuits as a continuation of their Relations, and when issued by Thevenot was pruned so as to say nothing of the object in view. The map in Thevanot, when compared with the autograph, shows, however, still greater discrepancy. The likeness is too little to be easily discerned, while the unlikeness is apparent. I have now but to add a word as to the history of the map, which thus comes before the world nearly two hundred years after it was penned. The last published volume of the Jesuit Relations is that for the years 1671-2. This was published by Father Claude Dablon, the Superior of the Canada Mission, at the time; he prepared for the press the volume of the ensuing year, but for some reason now unknown, the publication was stopped. The chasm was apparently a temporary one, for he next drew up a Relation embracing a period of six years to 1679, and also an account of the voyages and death of Father Marquette. None of these were ever published, and the collection was apparently abandoned. These manuscripts, with some others, including the last journal and map of Marquette, various papers copied under the direction of Father Ragueneau and Father Poncet, remained in the archives of the College of Quebec, unheeded and unknown till the French war, as we on this side call that which ended in the conquest of Canada. When the British flag had replaced the lilies of France at Quebec, the English Government excited in her former Colonies a burst of indignation by an act maintaining the Catholic Church in Canada in its actual state. It made one sacrifice, however, to prejudice; the religious orders of men then in Canada were peculiarly obnoxious to the Colonists—these were the Jesuits and Recollects. As to them, it was decreed but no new members were to be admitted, and that when the last surviving priest expired the property of the order should revert to the Crown. The last survivor of the Jesuits died in 1800; but precious to his death he took from the archives the more valuable papers, including those we have named, and committed them to the care of the Hospital Nuns. The other papers were seized by the Sheriff at his death and are now chiefly lost or scattered. Those thus saved by Father Cazot, remained in the Hotel Dieu till 1844, when they were presented by their faithful guardians to the Jesuits, who built two years before had received that land so rich in historical reminiscences, to the Low-religieuse of Jesuits, a Brebeuf and a Marquette. We are indebted for its presence here to the kindness of the President of St. Mary's College, Rev. P. Martin, who has agreed to its publication in, New York, in the historical collections of Mr. Gilmor.

THE LOSS OF COTTON IN SAVANNAH.—The Savannah Georgian estimates the loss in Cotton by the recent fire in that city at $250,000. The loss of C. A. L. Lamar, Esq., the owner of the warehouses, is over $60,000

FIRE WITHOUT COALS.—On Saturday some very curious experiments were made at the London Polytechnic Institution, to test the results of a recent invention of Dr. Bachoffner, for which patents have been obtained. The invention consists in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the place of coals in fire grates, which being acted upon by a small jet of gas immediately become red hot and emit a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the gas, co-operating with the metallic laminæ, give the appearance of a brisk and cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, nor any of the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the gas can be extinguished instanter, or the fire kept as low as convenient. It will be seen that this useful invention is of general interest, and not only as affects private houses, but as affects breweries, manufactories, and all places where large fires are required, and by its adoption the use of enormous chimneys might be dispensed with, as no smoke is generated. The expense, with the gas now used for lighting, would render a fire on this new principle about the same expense as if coals were employed, but, where what is termed non-carbonized gas is employed, a great diminution of expense would be obtained.

ODDITIES OF A WEALTHY MAN.—Hens Wilson, of Stenbenville, who died on the 21st ult., in the 82d year of his age, bequeathed in his will to his only daughter $10000; to the widow of his only son, now the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Piqua, $300; the balance of his fortune, estimated at $200,000, he divided, in small sums, to different churches in his town, and in large sums to foreign and domestic missionary societies.

ARREST OF MEDAL ARTISTS.—In New York, on the night of the 10th inst., at the instance of a number of respectable citizens, the police made a descent upon a band of model artists, that for some months past have been giving nightly exhibitions to crowded audiences, at No. 508, Broadway, under the vague title of the "Temple of the Graces." Just as the Graces were about to appear in the scene called "Midnight Intruders," the police intruded their unwelcome presence and surrounded the more than half nude models, to their utter dismay and the flutteration of the audience, who quickly vied with each other in a struggle to reach the street, apparently dreading the chances of an introduction to his Honor, the Mayor, in such disgraceful company. As soon as the actors had robed themselves in suitable garments, they were taken before the Mayor. The names of the parties were John H. Luke, John A. Richie, Wm. Kelly, Miss Bintley, and three other women. The men were all held to answer, but the females were discharged.

Major Schlessenger, the Hungarian, who is now serving out his term of imprisonment of ten years, at Ceuta, for participating in the Lopez invasion of Cuba, has written a letter to his friends in New York, in which he states that he has been treated with unusual severity at the instigation of the French and Austrian embassadors. He has been cast into a dungeon, the weight of his irons increased twenty pounds, and himself chained along with a low ruffian convicted of several murders. Mr. Barringer, the U. S. Minister at Madrid, had promised to do what he could, in an unofficial manner, for the Major, who, having no Government of his own to appeal to for protection, throws himself on the kindness of our Government, and solicits its friendly mediation.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE SALUDA.—The St. Louis papers of the 12th contain full particulars of the explosion of the Saluda, at Lexington, Mo. Josiah Clancey, second engineer, who was on watch at the time, was blown ashore, and lived long enough to say that he was the cause of the explosion He said that he had no water in the boilers, but that he was acting under the orders of Captain Belt. Between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five persons were killed, including the captain, and with one or two exceptions, all the crew. The current is very swift above Lexington, and the boat being unable to stem it, Capt. Belt ordered the water shut off from the boilers, in order to raise a greater head of steam. One of the boilers passed through, and entirely demolished a brick house on the landing.

SACKING A CITY.—On the surrender of the City of Buenos Ayres to Gen. Urquiza lately, there was great disorder among the populace and soldiers. Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering shall be executed within a quarter of an hour, and upon the spot." Directly after the embarkation of Rosas, General Mancilie disbanded his troops, who went to plundering and sacking houses, etc., in consequence of which Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob, 200 of whom were killed. Better order was restored.

A NEW DIVORCE BILL.—The divorce bill now before the Senate of New York, and which has passed the Assembly by a large majority, vests in the Supreme Court the power to grant divorces whenever the cruel treatment of either party towards the other may render it unsafe for them to live together; or in case of willful desertion for a period of three years; or for imprisonment for a time not less than three years. It also gives the court power to remove the disability to marry again, whenever it shall appear that the party was innocent of the offence charged in the complaint, provided the divorce was procured without connivance; or, in other cases, after the expiration of five years, where substantial justice will be done by removing such disability.

FANATICISM.—There are a number of Finnish fanatics in Norwegian Lapland, who have lately adopted the practice of conjuring the devil into a pig, and then boiling the diabolished animal alive. It is presumed that they thereby hoped effectually to settle his Satanic majesty. The blasphemy was very much shocked, and tried persuasion without effect; in fact, he ran considerable danger of being scalded, for, it is said, they threatened to diabolize the bishop, and boil *him* alive.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—What sort of an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river the Wheeling bridge is, the following statement from the Wheeling Gazette of the 8th instant will show:

"The steamer Pittsburg, one of the largest and fastest boats on our river, lowered her chimneys yesterday while lying at the wharf on business, and passed under the bridge at good speed, with some 15 feet to spare, although there were 34 feet water,—the highest rise since 1832. Before she was out of sight she had them again in their places. This fuss about lowering smoke pipes is all fudge!"

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill abolishing the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen or more than fifty years in lieu thereof, passed finally in the House, on the 8th inst.—yeas 40, nays 42.

INAUGURATION.—On the 13th inst. L. M. Keanet, Esq., was to be inaugurated for the third time as Mayor of St. Louis.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WISCONSIN.—Reports have been presented in both branches of the Wisconsin legislature, instructing Congressmen from that State to vote for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—Gen. Samuel Houston, in a late speech, is said to have stated a fact not generally known, and which is of importance to the families of soldiers who were murdered by order of Santa Anna at Goliad, in 1836. It is that the Legislature of Texas, several years ago, passed an act giving to the next of kin of each soldier who fell in that massacre, sixteen hundred acres of land, to be located on any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the State.

EASTER EGGS.—The origin of the connection of eggs with Easter is lost in the mists of remote antiquity. We learn, however, from writers upon old customs, that eggs are as "rife at this day in Russia as in England;" and we may include America, though in the last-named country children especially claim them as their own prerogative for sport. Formerly, the King of England had hundreds prepared to give his household. In a roll of the expenses of Edward I. there occurs, in the accounts of Easter Sunday, in the eighteenth year of his reign, "four hundred and a half of eggs, eighteen pence." The custom is supposed to have been originally Jewish.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The Rev. W. D. Shumate, Secretary of the Missouri Colonization Society, left St. Louis, on the 1st instant, for Baltimore, with twenty-four emigrants for Liberia. These were the slaves who were emancipated by Capt. Andrew Harper, of St. Louis county, some months since. They are said to be well provided with every necessary article, and will commence the settlement of the Missouri colony in Africa.

The Protestant Waldenses, says a letter from Genoa, have celebrated with great *eclat* the anniversary of their emancipation proclaimed by the late Charles Albert. They publish now an Italian Protestant paper called *Il Valdese*, and the principles of the Reformation are increasing very rapidly in this country. The Italian Protestants are erecting a large church in Turin. I have seen the drawing, and I can say that we have not such a temple in our country. Dr. Berg, the Protestant minister in Turin, will visit the United States to lecture on the Waldenses, and to obtain donations for the erection of other Protestant churches in Piedmont. I hope that the good minister will find a warm welcome in our country His mission is noble and Christian, and as Americans we owe something to those Italians who gave us a country and a name.

OUTWARD BOUND.

The day has passed, and evening gray
Fades o'er the murmuring sea;
Our white-winged vessel glides away,
From love, and home, and thee!
Once more we bear our tearful eyes
Still watch the tossing shore,
Like a wild sea bird oo she flies,
To climes unseen before.

When memory trembling thoughts have passed
The drooping heart with dread;
Let watch you moon, whose beauty blessed
That lasting hours long fled;
But, many a moon as bright as this
Shall light its path with rosin,
Ere fortune again to kiss
The prayerful lips at home

WAYSIDE DREAM.... By Bayard Taylor

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is stealing o'er my heart;
I see no more the Danube
Sweep through the royal plain;
I hear no more the peasant girls
Singing amid the grain!

Soft silvery wings, a moment
Across my sight my brow;
Again, I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking-bird and oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Droop dark and close o'er head,
And the foaming forest brooklet
Leaps down its rocky bed;
Be still, my heart! the seas are passed—
The paths of home I tread!

The showers of creamy blossoms
Are on the linden spray,
And down the clover meadow
They heap the scented hay,
And glad winds toss the forest leaves
All the bright summer-day.

Old playmates! bid me welcome
Amid your brother-band;
Give me the old affection—
The glowing grasp of hand!
I worship no more the realms of old—
Here, in my Fatherland!

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Yacht, Capt. Thompson, we have the Brownsville Flag of the 10th inst.; also, a mail to the same date. We select such items as are of interest. The following are from the Flag—the Mexican news is not later than that heretofore received, but contains some news as yet unpublished here:

CALIFORNIANS.—Two companies of gentlemen have recently passed through this place on their way, through Mexico, via Mazatlan, to California. Capt. Nichols, the gentleman at the head of one of the companies, has traveled this route before, as well as other overland routes, and does not hesitate to give this the preference over all other routes. The idea is entirely erroneous that any impediment is placed by the Mexican authorities in the free transit of emigrants through that Republic. Every facility was afforded these parties by the authorities of Matamoros, of whom the emigrants speak in terms of the highest praise.

THE WEATHER.—For the past two weeks the weather with us has been quite unsettled, with high winds prevailing from nearly all the points of the compass. Our farmers are suffering greatly for want of rain.

FROM MEXICO.—Our dates from various parts of Mexico reach to the 20th ult. The Congress of that Republic, as we see by the Tampico Comercio, has passed an act granting pardon to those Mexican citizens who took part in the recent disturbances on this frontier. This act passed the Senate unanimously.

Both houses of Congress are occupied in discussing the subject of tariffs, while the press and the people are every where urging them to action. Several Senators have delivered letters to their friends in various parts of the country, in which they give assurance that a very material change may soon be expected.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, in relation to the very low state of finances. He declares that large sums are now due to every branch of the army, and not a cent in the treasury with which to pay them. He urges a dissolution of the army and a consequent dismemberment of the Union, as a result which must inevitably ensue, unless Congress take immediate action in the matter. This letter paints in glowing colors the actual condition of the country. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers in the next number of this paper.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro papers to March 2 have been received at Boston. They contain late accounts from Buenos Ayres. The city had surrendered, and Urquiza had been appointed Governor *pro tem.* of Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Vincent Lopez had made a requisition on Urquiza for means and force to suppress the disorders of the populace. Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering shall be executed within a quarter of an hour, and upon the spot."

Directly after the embarkation of Rosas, General Mancilla disbanded his troops, who were very disorderly, plundering and sacking houses, etc. In consequence of which, Urquiza ordered a division against the mob, two hundred of whom were killed. Better order was restored.

Montevideo dates to the 8th February. We learn from them that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. steamer Conflict. He still, however, remained on board the Centeur.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th the new government was organized, as follows: Interior, Dr. Vlutue Alsina; Foreign, D. Luis de Lapendz; State, (Hrastiaga; War and Marine, Escalada; Chief of Police, Guerrico.

The 18th of February was appointed for the qualified entry of the allied forces into the city of Buenos Ayres, and great preparations were making for the occasion.

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The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The public are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—

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Capt. N. H. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes.
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Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. G. C. Bogert & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 10, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which can be seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; U. S. South Lieut. and Quartermaster R. S. Military Academy, West Point; G. H. Talcott, Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. G. McCullum, Ass't Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proving conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

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The bending, shrinking, or warping of the material upon which it is used does not affect the paint; in twenty-four hours it dries, and in four weeks becomes a perfect slate.

It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either tin, iron, zinc, wood, canvas, or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended, as it is certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. G. C. BOGERT & CO.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 13. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 65.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

Sing on by fane and forest old.
By tombs and cottage eaves,
And tell the waste of coming flowers,
The wood of coming leaves;
The same sweet song that o'er the birth
Of earliest blossoms rung
And caught its music from the hymn
The stars of morning sang.

It hailed the radiant path of Spring,
By stream and valley fair,
And o'er the earth's green hill-tops, when
No step but hers was there;
And like the laurel's gift of green,
The violet's depth of blue,
It has survived a thousand thrones,
And yet the song is new.

New as we heard it in the years
Whose memories still are young,
When life's first rainbow o'er our path
Its arch of glory flung!
That violined light has melted long
From hearts whose hopes have met
The shower and shadow; but your strains
Are loved and trusted yet.

They come when sunset's dying lines,
Or morning's waking smiles,
Light up the mountain's rocky shrines,
The lonely forest aisles,
Our souls, from all their early store,
Have kept one answering tone
Of joy, to greet each gushing song
With gladness like its own.

There have been harps among us strung—
It seemed beside "the tree
Of life," where all the flowers we sought,
Or dreamt of, yet might be;
But early fell the hush of death
On each unwearied string,
That caught, though from afar, the dew
Of everlasting Spring.

O blest is true and fearless love!
O free of earth and air!
For whom the past has no regret,
The all to come no care!
Still, from its Summers far away,
To the worn heart ye bring
Its early store of love and hope—
Sweet prophet-birds of Spring.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Texas Matters.

WHEELOCK, Robertson county, Texas, April 10, 1852.

DEAR BRO. McTYEIRE: I drop you a line, although I confess myself greatly at a loss for a theme of sufficient interest to be entitled to a place in your interesting paper. There! that looks common-place already. Who edits a paper that is not called by some of its scribblers "interesting," although it may not contain a sentiment worth remembering, or an article of news that has not been published in twenty other journals circulated in the neighborhood a month or two before it had graced the columns of his muddy sheet! But your paper *is* an interesting one, and especially to the great mass for whom it is designed. In saying this, I alludo not to the various theological articles that appear *from time to time* in its columns. They are *not devoid* of interest, certainly—abstractly, they are of absorbing interest. But we can find as able articles as these in our other church papers. Your revival notices are cheering, but the columns of the other Advocates rejoice the heart by teeming with them. Your obituary department tells how the faithful die, giving courage to the timid and hope to the desponding, but our other papers illustrate, by similar examples, the same victorious truths. What, then, did I have in my mind when I involuntarily wrote "your interesting paper?" I had reference to the position of its "place of publication," and its miscellaneous and general news department. Many a good brother deems himself unable to take but one paper, and to it he looks for information in regard to all that is transpiring in the great world around him. While religious men are in the world, they must necessarily be connected with its affairs. I have no sympathy with the monkish asceticism which would forbid a Christian from entering into the busy marts of competition, and bearing off the well earned prize as the reward of his superior capacity and untiring industry and application. The Christian religion was intended to regulate every department of life; and the Christian should be a man of *general* intelligence. He must sell and buy, and therefore should know the state of the markets. He must vote at elections, and therefore the public action of public men should be familiar to him.

Now suppose he is unable to take more than one paper, should that paper contain three milk and water articles on Baptism for instance, all embracing substantially the same ground, and contain not one word about the "interesting Senatorial debate," the "humbug about Kossuth" and the "wild extravagancies of Fourierism and higher-lawism—the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon and the resignation and reorganization of the British ministry! which, if important in themselves, ought at least to be known. Or should it occupy half a dozen columns in expatiating upon the capacity of Dr. B. and Mrs. C. to conduct a school, to the entire exclusion of the news by the last steamer? Why, every body knew that Dr. B. and Mr. C. were good teachers, in the estimation of the committee or the complaisant or interested correspondent, else they would have been dismissed and others elected to fill their places. The truth is, the man who takes but one paper wants that paper to be emphatically a news sheet, and it ought so to be. Coming, as your paper does, from our great Southwestern seaport, it has, in this respect, many advantages, and taken altogether, I find it one of the most interesting papers which vouches my table.

Well, I had no thought when I sat down determined to perpetrate an article for your "interesting paper," that said article would take the direction it did. I intended to say somewhat of Wheelock, Texas, my present "whereabouts." I will not say that it is worthy of a ride from New Orleans to see it, but I will say that if *chance* or business or pleasure or duty should call you to travel the old San Antonio road, from the Navasoto to the Brazos, your attention would be arrested by, and your eyes pleased with, the appearance of the small, but thriving and growing village of Wheelock—the new county seat of Robertson county.

It is situated on the north side of a beautiful undulating prairie, the timber protecting it from the north winds in winter, and the extensive prairie south of it admitting the free circulation of the southern breezes in summer. Standing near the site of the Academy and Masonic Hall, one of the most beautiful buildings in town, we have a delightful view of the green forests which skirt Cedar Creek, some mile or two distant east and southeast. Southward our vision is bounded by the hills adjoining Cotton Wood Prairie, some two or three miles distant; and southwest there is no obstruction to the view for eight or ten miles.

Cedar and Copperas Creeks, adjacent to town, afford a continued supply of water at all seasons of the year. Good drinking water is procured by digging from thirty to forty feet, in town.

The prairie in front of the town abounds in herds and flocks, and the adjacent forests in wild game. From my residence I heard a wild turkey gobble in the ravine this morning. Perhaps he may grace our table for dinner. A Mexican (native) hog was caught in the vicinity a few days ago. In appearance he exhibits the union of the wolf and common hog. He is now a captive, and in habits and manners is both hoggish and wolfish.

The late storms and freshets in Texas did extensive damage to the planters, especially on the rivers and large bayous and creeks. A steamer on the Brazos, nearly opposite this place, took off several persons from their residence, who were in imminent danger. A negro belonging to one of our citizens was drowned in attempting to cross one of the sloughs in the Brazos bottom.

A called session of our Legislature is spoken of as probable to pass an apportionment law, the Governor having withheld his signature to the act passed at the late session of our Legislature, just previous to its adjournment.

I conclude this article, lest I make it too long to be readable. In my next I may say something of the Church here, and its general prospects.

Very truly and fraternally,

R. B. WELLS.

Missions in Cochin China.

We had expected that the measures of the Chinese Government, tolerating Christianity, would produce a favorable impression on the rulers of Cochin China. Such has not been the case however; the Roman missionaries in that kingdom still suffer severe persecution. An edict has recently been issued against Christianity, or rather against Romanism, the only form of the Christian religion of which the government of Cochin China possess any knowledge. In this royal decree some singular sentences occur, of which we give the translation. It will be observed what a deplorable effect Romanism has in disguising the simple sublime truths of Christianity:

"The doctrine of Jesus comes from the Europeans; it prohibits the worship of ancestors and the veneration of spirits. In order to deceive men's hearts and fascinate its adherents, it speaks to them of *heaven and holy water*. Its propagators, aware that the laws of the realm can not tolerate such evil doctrine, present to the eyes of the people *the image of the punishment* of Jesus, their master, in order to seduce the ignorant and induce them to brave death without repenting. What woful delusion! What strange fascination! The basis of our religion is righteousness, but it would soon become vitiated if the doctrine of these savage-hearted, brutal men were to be reduced to practice. We, Tu-Due, have directed our ministry to make a report on a petition which has been addressed to us by our privy council, concerning the necessity of prohibiting the religion of Jesus. Now here is the opinion of our ministry: 'European priests must be cast into the sea or rivers, for the glory of the true religion. Annamite priests, together with their disciples, whether they trample on the cross or not, shall be cut in two, that the law's severity may be made manifest.'"

Some idea may be formed of the nature of the work carried on by the Roman missionaries in Cochin China, from the account of the labors of Schoeffler, who lately fell a victim to the persecuting spirit of the government, by the Vicar Apostolic of Western Tonquin. Reporting the death of that missionary, he says:

"You will judge of the missionary successes of the Rev. Mr. Schoeffler by his annual catalogue of administered sacraments, viz., two hundred baptisms of the children of Pagans; forty-one baptisms of children of Christians; twenty-three baptisms of adults; four thousand seven hundred and seven confessions; three thousand three hundred and fifty-one communions; fifty-two viaticums; one hundred and twenty-five extreme unctions. Now this is very good work for a young missioner, who, during several months of last year, was ill of a fever." [London Watchman.

The Jews in London are making efforts to keep up with the march of the times. A large meeting of city merchants and others, belonging to the Jewish persuasion, was lately held in Sussex Hall, Leadenhall street, for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a Jews' College, for educating the sons of respectable parents, and training up ministerial readers and teachers. At the close of the proceedings a subscription was entered into, which produced about £1000. Six adult Israelites were recently baptised at the Episcopal Jewish Chapel, London.

The edition of the New Testament in the Samoan language, consisting of 15,000 copies, lately printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, is highly prized and eagerly sought after, by a large proportion of the natives. At the date of last accounts, 2300 copies had been disposed of at a price sufficient to cover expenses. The missionaries are proceeding with the printing of the Old Testament, at the mission press.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Fireside.

Oh, why away with the fireside bright,
With its sparkling blaze and glowing light,
Which drove ennui from the gloomy night,
In the gladsome days of old?

That dear old spot I shall ne'er forget,
Where my merry laugh seems echoing yet,
From the corner bright, where my seat was set,
When pretty tales were told.

In visions blest, again I'm there;
I see my father's old arm-chair;
My fingers I twine in his silvered hair—
I lean my head on his knee.

Ah! many a peerless flower of mind,
By its light has the toiling student twined,
And wove in a wreath, his brow to bind,
In his home of adversity.

O the happiest, dearest spot on earth,
Is by sweet home's loved, hallowed hearth,
Where bliss is felt of real worth—
What joys with it compare?

Upon its light I never gaze,
But round me come sweet childhood's days,
The merry sport, the hymn of praise,
And evening's hour of prayer.

ROSE RAMBLER.

Mississippi City, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Sunday Schools.

BRO. McTYEIRE: The importance of Sunday Schools can not be duly appreciated without sensibly interesting the true Christian in their behalf. They are, in the hands of God, powerful means in the building up of poor, fallen humanity. How low, indeed, is man fallen, and yet in his low condition fragmentary remains of grandeur appear! As Dr. Blair says, "In the moral as well as in the natural world, we may plainly discern the signs of some violent convulsion, which has shattered the original workmanship of the Almighty. Around this wreck of human nature, traces still remain which indicate its Author. Those high powers of conscience and reason, that capacity of happiness, that ardor of enterprise, that glow of affection which often break through the gloom of human vanity and guilt, are like the scattered columns, the broken arches, the defaced sculptures of some fallen temple, whose ancient splendor appears amid its ruins." This representation of human nature is as accurate as it is sublime. Now, in the rebuilding of these "temples," we mean to say, God makes Sunday Schools eminently useful. Religious culture, or edification, is to "create the heart anew," restore the mind to its "original" image, and set the soul on a sure footing for heaven at a safe and right time. To the old, in ruins, renovation can scarcely be expected to come; but when it commences in youth, it is carried on generally in the right way, leading the heart, head and conscience in the road of improvement together, establishing harmony and friendship between them, while they are young and pliable. In them the Creator, and the day he has hallowed, are remembered together by the youth, in happy and profitable association.

Our national greatness, prosperity and happiness in the future depend much on the tone given to morals and religion in our Sunday Schools. What holy and ardent efforts are now called for in this important department of literary and moral cultivation. Here is more than the lever and fulcrum of Archimedes. Here is a great amount of that instrumentality by which God will yet evangelize the world. The susceptibility of children to religious impressions, deserves the serious consideration of ministers, superintendents and teachers who labor in these schools.

Children are the subjects of especial notice by the great Author of the Bible. They are addressed there by Him who knows them altogether, on the subject of their soul's immortal interests, and they are treated by him as responsible agents. Their duties and privileges are clearly pointed out. That they are the subjects of spiritual awakenings and admonitions, at a very early age, we have no doubt. What though they can not explain, logically, the nature of repentance, regeneration and faith, are we therefore to conclude that these pre-requisites for heaven are not possessed by them? that they can not fear God, pray to him and enjoy his comforting Spirit, because they can not explain them to an interrogator? Do children possess no filial or natural affection, until they are able to give it a metaphysical definition? Surely children can not tell by what principle they are led to make efforts to procure nourishment from the mother's breast; and yet such efforts are properly made. Animal wants are answered by instinctive desires, which desires issue in suitable efforts. And does not God give spiritual desires agreeably to spiritual wants? Does not his Spirit help the infirmity of children, that they may pray to Him aright? Truly he does, and in a greater measure than we are aware of.

The labor bestowed upon children I have often thought is more important than the doings of statesmen on the floor of Congress. Let, then, the superintendents and teachers in our Sunday Schools be greatly encouraged. They are doing a great work. An angel would be happy to be engaged in this delightful work. The wisest and best of men esteem it a privilege and honor to be so employed, and why should they not? since the soul, the immortal soul, of more value than ten thousand worlds, is the object of solicitude, effort and toil.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, and as some kind of application of the preceding remarks to matters and affairs at home, permit me to say that our School in this charge (Morcau) is in a very prosperous condition. The number of scholars is 130; the number of volumes 1300; the number of teachers 17. Our worthy Superintendent and Brother, Richard Robertson, has his head, heart, body and soul in it, and he has a judicious and happy tact in managing it. Our excellent Librarian, as well as all the Teachers, are quite alive and devoted in their efforts to sustain the various interests of the Schools. The scholars love their teachers, and receive instruction with great eagerness; and, I may add, our dear little folks seem of late more than usually encouraged and stimulated in their efforts to advance in religious knowledge, because in addition to the regular exercises of the School on Sabbath, they have the privilege (and they are eager in availing themselves of it) of being instructed during the week, at suitable times, at the church, in the principles and practice of sacred music, by our worthy friend and brother, John Uber, who is not only every way competent, but ardently devoted to this, as well as every other means that has a tendency to promote the true interests and happiness of the young. Already during the present year the Lord has converted several of the children of our School who, if matured aright, (fed as the lambs should be, and as is required by the great Shepherd of the Church) are as likely to prove faithful as grey-headed converts. Oh, may He "who ordaineth strength out of the mouth of babes and sucklings," carry them as the nurslings of his own bosom, and ever more keep them by his power in the way of truth and salvation.

H. C. THWEATT.

New Orleans, April 20, '52.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Gatherings—No. 1.

In the S. C. Advocate of March 19, I find, over the signature of "A. Turner," the following paragraph:

"The desecration of the Sabbath by our ministers, in traveling from meeting instead of staying and laboring, or at least showing *respect to the day*. Some will travel as much as fifteen to thirty miles, and preach about other people traveling on that day."

This is very ambiguous. Does the brother mean that an itinerant, in trying to give the Gospel to the greatest number, traveling for this purpose fifteen to thirty miles on Sunday, violates its sacredness? His language certainly bears such a construction, though I can not think that he thus meant; for our Saviour went about doing good on this day; and if we, to convey the Word to the most hearers, are violating the Sabbath by making fifteen to thirty miles distance between some of our appointments, then many of our itinerants would have to cut short some of their appointments, or else, by transferring to a week day, run the risk of losing a congregation.

Where people do not love the Gospel, we must endeavor to accommodate ourselves to their time. Between two of my appointments for one Sabbath, I have, for more than a year, traveled twenty miles, preaching at one at half past 9 A. M., and at the other at half past 3 P. M. Am I transgressing the command "to remember the Sabbath, to keep it holy?" Certainly, to every itinerant it would be more pleasant to remain at one spot all the day; it would be delightful, too, to know that his traveling companion, his horse, was at rest. When we are doing our Master's work on that day we do not desecrate it, but if we travel, visit or converse, for our own pleasure, we do violate its holy character.

No. 2. "H." in his caption, "Brevities," in your paper of the 27th ult., has the following relative to Moore and Cooper:

"Neither of whom ever planted a virtue in human nature, or wrote a line of permanent value to the race."

I do not think that any man ever planted any virtue in human nature. After God's spirit has planted them in the broken heart, man may assist his fellow man in cultivating and bringing to maturity the same; but he can never do a work belonging only to the Holy One of Israel. I am no advocate for novel reading, but where is a novel containing higher, purer, nobler sentiments than are found in Cooper's "Leather Stocking?" That book is descriptive of a Christian character.

Again, his "Sea Lion" is the history of the return of a sinner to God, and teaches the true Methodist doctrine, conversion of the soul. Now I am willing to think that Cooper wrote not only for fame, but that he desired to introduce to men who would not read serious works, under the garb of fiction, many of the most important teachings of Holy Writ. Cooper's novels are not immoral.

It has been said of Moore, that his first pieces were written under a fictitious signature, and that he afterwards regretted writing the same. Whether this be true or not, we know that Moore's two hymns, contained in our Hymn Book, and commencing "Come ye disconsolate," and "O Thou who driest the mourner's tear," are not only delightful poetry, but will ever be cherished by all singers of Zion, and throw "the sweetness of their fragrance" to soothe the "disconsolate." If these two pieces, from the pen of Moore, do not contain a line of "permanent value to the race," then our Bishops certainly ought not to have approved of the same. Hearing some remarks upon the article of "H.," I have been induced to the above. Cooper, some time before his death, was a follower of Christ. If, then, his "sins were laid on Jesus," was it right to write, "Cooper knows far better about new than his eulogisers?" Are there any regrets in heaven? Is heaven's bliss to be overshadowed by the clouds of earthly sin? No, our sins forgiven are remembered no more by our Maker, (Heb. viii. 12) and of course there are no sorrowings over what God hath forgiven.

All fictions are not useless, as we may see from the Parables of the Saviour; but as every good thing said in a novel is far better said in the "Book of Books," and as I have seen so much misery attributable mainly to novel reading, in the weakening of the reason, in inducing false notions, in being the chief promoter of unhappy marriages, and making men think the Holy Bible also a fiction, I would say unto all, *never* read a novel.

P. A. S.

Perry's Bridge, April 9, '52.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Macedonian Call.

"Come over into Macedonia, and help us." This was a Divine message to St. Paul at Troas. The noble Apostle promptly complied. He took Silas, a suitable fellow laborer, for the difficult enterprise, and they went to Macedonia, and other regions of Greece. Read their journal in the Acts of the Apostles. See how they labored, prayed, suffered, were persecuted, beaten with many stripes and cast into prison; and then see how God delivered them and blessed their ministry. They laid the foundation of the churches of Thessalonica and Philippi, and even the celebrated city of Athens, with all her Grecian gods, and the proud Hill of Mars trembled beneath the feet of Paul while he threw back the curtain of idolatry and revealed the mystery of their inscription, "*To the Unknown God!*"

Now let us apply all this to our own Church and country. Come over or down into Louisiana, and help us. This, too, seems to be a Divine call. The providential circumstances of the case prove the fact. We want about fifteen efficient itinerant Methodist ministers, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, to supply our regular work in this Conference, and twice as many local preachers to assist us all over the country. The old Conferences have surplus men—the very men we want. They can come, they should come, and if they do, we will most cordially receive them as fellow laborers in the Gospel of Christ. More than half the members of this Conference began their ministry in other Conferences, and they came or were transferred to this. The great Head of the Church generally calls his embassadors from among the older churches, where they have had the advantages of example, instruction, experience and discipline, to qualify them to be pioneers in the new and difficult regions of country to plant and raise up churches. In view of all this, and more too, how can men who are called to preach, and have taken upon themselves the solemn vows of ordination, stay at home to enjoy the pleasures, comforts and luxuries of this world, and associate with large assemblies in splendid churches every Sabbath, where there are two, three or four times as many preachers as are necessary; we ask how can they do so while here thousands of people, and whole regions of country, have preaching only once or twice a month, and in many places none at all. How differently men of the world act. Thousands of them went to California to procure gold, thousands came to Louisiana to get money, "and still they come." So the world goes ahead. Again we call for help. Come, like St. Paul and Silas. Never mind your salary, ease, comfort, or any wordly consideration, for the Lord will take care of all that. He says, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature—and lo, I am with you always." This is ample security for his ministers to rely on him both for success and support.

The missionary field, among the colored people in this Conference is very large and important; but it has been reluctantly uncultivated for want of laborers. At the next session of our Conference we wish to employ about ten of our useful, experienced and well qualified members to labor in this department. But we can not do this unless our brethren will come to our aid. Some of us are ready to give them our present appointments among the white people, and go ourselves to the colored people. Many of us are identified with this community, have the confidence of planters, understand how to manage missions among the colored people, and are anxious to undertake this enterprise.

Among the *genuine* ministers who will, no doubt, come to our Conference and greatly promote the interest of our Church, there may be some such as those of whom our Lord says, "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing;" and others somewhat like those of whom he said to the Church of Ephesus, "Thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not; and hast found them liars." Let us "Therefore be wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and protect the flock of Christ from deceitful wolves, and injudicious, indolent shepherds, and at the same time sustain the true shepherds who have or will come to our aid. St. Paul and Wesley planted churches and gave them to the pastoral care of others, and then went into new and difficult regions and established other churches and supplied them with ministers, and so on, for the world was their parish. Let us follow their example, and glory in giving some of our appointments to suitable ministers, who will come or be transferred to our Conference, so that we, who are acquainted with the country and people, may go and organize new societies.

We want, as above stated, about fifteen men to supply this Conference, and some ten for our missionary enterprise, in all, twenty-five. God has already called them for the work. They are scattered all over our nation. Here is the field of labor. And we pray God to send a messenger, or his Spirit, to each of them, as he did to St. Paul, and say to them, *Come over or down into Louisiana, and help us.*

In addition to all this let the hundreds of our surplus preachers go into other missionary fields all over the world, and let our churches and friends contribute amply to their support. Millions of souls are living in moral darkness, ignorance, superstition and sin, but the missionaries are at home, and the people have the money, and a thousand calls from every region of the missionary world, in thunder tones, amidst the lightnings, tempests, volcanos and earthquakes of the moral world in rain, and louder and louder reiterate, "*Come over into Macedonia, and help us!*"

D. K.

Louisiana, April, 1852.

P. S. We respectfully request the weekly papers of our Church to copy this article, or write in favor of this subject, for our benefit.

The Christian religion is a solace to all in the dark hours of adversity.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Random Thoughts.

Minden and Bossier point have been in a great hubbub lately. The cause of this is, steamboats having arrived here. You know that the Red River remained low an unusual length of time. That ancient individual, "the oldest inhabitant," never saw it in this wise before, but once; and that was a few years ago. Lake Bisteneau for a long time was no lake at all—no sign of the once beautiful sheet of water, on the bosom of which once plied the mighty steamer, could be seen, and nothing remained to tell of its greatness but a small bayou meandering through the middle of its bed. And here we were, with an outlet from this rich country to the great emporium of the Southwest. The cotton bales were stowed away in massive piles in the different warehouses, waiting for the rising of the waters; and what was worse, though we had a plenty of the substantials, all the luxuries of life were about out—flour, sugar, coffee, etc. were very scarce. Indeed we are dependent in your city for these, and many other of the good things that give add and comfort to this life. Without access to the city, this country would be poor indeed; and on the other hand, without the country there could be no city: we mutually assist each other.

At last the rain came in torrents—the roads were made almost impassable. At one time my buggy sunk down to the axletrees, the horses floundered, I and my wife jumped out; the upshot was, the tongue was broken and the harness pretty well used up. You would have laughed had you seen us on our way to the next house, which was four or five miles off. Another time, on my way to an appointment, I had to cross a bridge, one end of which was afloat. My horse got fast in it and fell—and it was a good thing for me that in my youth I learned to be an expert swimmer. I think, Mr. Editor, that should we ever get so far along in the South as to have theological seminaries, one department of which ought to be a swimming school, for I tell you that the itinerant will find it more useful in this country than the lore of scholastic theology.

As soon as the waters were up, the booming steamers made their appearance in our midst. To see one was a *sight*, and the inhabitants presented the appearance of a beehive on a sun-shiny day. Many of our neighbors are now in, or on their way to your city. Cotton bales are disappearing, and our tables once more are loaded with the good things of this world.

Minden is a beautiful village, in Claiborne Parish, at the head of navigation through Lake Bisteneau. It is a town in the woods. There is a large parallelogram in the centre, in which the inhabitants have, with much good taste, let the natural forest growth remain. The place is improving, and it must improve to a considerable extent yet, for there is an immense section of country that do nearly all their trading here. There are two churches, Methodist and Baptist. Our Presbyterian brethren have preaching here, in the Masonic Hall. There is one newspaper published here, with whom I believe you do not exchange. It is full of spice and wit, but not always of the most polished kind.

It is here that Bro. Drake expected to establish a Female College, of high grade; but I am afraid that it will fall through, at least for a while. It has been regularly incorporated. One article of the act states that seven of the Trustees shall be a quorum to do business. Unfortunately, when the act was sent to the Governor, there were but seven names to it, and they are now so scattered that it is impossible to get them all together in order to organize and elect others. This is to be lamented. Had there been a few more names to it, a quorum could be formed at any time, and we could now be going ahead with the buildings. I know of no other way that we can do now but to have another act passed, with names enough on it to form a quorum without any trouble. It is a pity to let such an opportunity pass of having a school of that character established in this interesting portion of our Conference.

I intended to tell you something about Bossier Point, but as my sheet is full I will will defer it to some other time. The planters are hard at work planting another crop, and I hope that this year Providence will favor them with refreshing showers, as well as the rays of the genial sun.

ITENERIS.

Bossier, La., March 29, '52.

In China, a vast amount of religious knowledge is being diffused by the various missions. A goodly number of Chinese have embraced the gospel, many of whom have conveyed it to remote parts of the empire. The two Jews whom we mentioned in a former article as having visited the missionaries at Shanghai, have returned to their brethren at Khae-fung-foo. During the period of their abode at Shanghai, they read various portions of the New Testament, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the leading truths of Christianity. They took with them, on their departure, a supply of Christian books for distribution among their Jewish brethren. The missionaries state that, so far from showing any prejudice against Christianity, they were quite willing to accept it, as an expansion of their own religion.

A SOCIETY OF JEWS.—The Jews of Paris, headed by MM. de Rothschild and other distinguished persons of the sect, have just established a Society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken, in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood, and in which Jews of all classes assemble to pray and hear religious books read. A Rabbi is attached to the establishment, and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Mourner, Blessed.

"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

Life has been fitly called a "vale of tears," and there is perhaps as much truth as poetry in the expression. Man is introduced into life with a tear sullying his eye, and after a few years spent amid its weepings and wailings makes his exit.

Possessed of a sensitive nature and a sympathetic soul, the afflictions of others, as well as his own, strikes with a magic wand the fount of his heart, and draws his sympathy in a gushing rivulet of tears. But withal, how sweet these tears often are, of what a mitigating power possessed! The heart that never felt, and the eyes that never wept, are rebels against nature's laws. Circumstanced as man finds himself in this world, satisfied of the short tenure of his life, and equally conscious of the uncertainty of that tenure, he learns to cling to that which promised the surest support, and congenializes most with his nature. And amid the sceneries and revolutions of life, interspersed, he finds many objects which, by a strange influence, elicits and then fixes his love; this then becomes the beautiful of life, and within the sphere influenced by these objects he subsists and is happy. Outside of this all is gloomy, all uninviting, without a green spot in all the dreary wild, nor oases to look upon or linger by. Like an osier planted and trained by a gentle and watchful hand, it grows up to a stately tree. Its branches shoot forth in every direction, and are clothed with living foliage. It furnishes a shelter for the weary, and dependants subsist upon its fruit.

This is man's day of prosperity. But anon the sky darkens, and the tempest howls ominously by. Now the most beautiful branch is ruthlessly torn from the bleeding stem, and the encased heart is exposed to an inclement sky; anon another storm comes sweeping by, and bears before its fury another riven branch. The parent stem blighted, oozes forth the sap of life from an hundred bleeding pores; adversity's day grows darker, and its dews and damps settle upon the exposed and defenceless trunk, and superinduces decay, and thus storm after storm arises, and as often damages the trunk, until weakened with decay, blighted by its bereftments, it pines and falls.

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

In this distress how sweetly soothing is the voice of the Gospel. "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." How ever deep and secret the recess of the heart where silent grief is preying the Gospel finds it, though beyond the ken of man. It comes the breath of mercy, ladened with a healing virtue—it comes so gently, so kindly. O! who could bolt his heart against such a sympathetic guest. How impartial it gently steals into the silent chamber sacred to grief, where the widowed mother imprints the nightly kiss upon the lips of her babes, and weepingly commends them to the care of the Father of the fatherless, and bids her be comforted. Into the palaces of the great, where grief enters, this sweet voice gently speaks. They that mourn shall be comforted. Inseparable companion of sorrow, even down to the prison it descends, and to the penitent convict whispers peace, and to the trembling, halting Christian, who mourns over his spiritless devotion, thou shalt be comforted; to the tried, the tempted, the weak and the faint, it whispers be of good cheer, I am with thee. To the pilgrim of many days and as many tears, it proclaims they that sow in tears shall reap in joy; to the mourner in Zion thou shalt be comforted; to the bereaved, thou shalt meet again to part no more; to the desolate and broken hearted—

"Come, ye disconsolate! where'er ye languish,
Come, and at God's altar fervently kneel!
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal!

Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent, fadeless and pure;
Here speaks the comforter, in God's name saying,
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal!

Go, ask the Infidel, what boon he brings us?
What charm for aching hearts he can reveal?
Sweet as the Heavenly promise, Hope cheeringly sings us,
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal!

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

THE RIGHT SIDE FOR THE BRIDE.—The Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, has published a long treatise on the question whether the bride should stand on the right or left side of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony! He decides that she should take the right, and proves it by elaborate arguments and copious extracts from the Bible. For instance, when Solomon married an Egyptian princess, "on his right did stand the Queen, in gold of Ophir." [N. Y. Obs.

Modern Infidelity Smoking.

We should like to see in some one of the modern periodicals devoted to the destruction of the Christian religion, a fair, four-square review of the "New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

If the Gospel, so called by the Christian, is not the wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation, it would be quite as easy to prove it in a bold, manly and scholar-like review of the book which its believers rely on, as by petty, half and half, true and false, philosophical essays in the newspapers and the quarterlies. The time was when infidelity had a bold front and a fearless steel. It marched up to the strongholds of Christianity, and struck at the heart of the system. True it made a failure of it, but the world is wiser now than it was then, and "progress" is the watchword of the infidel party in this country and abroad. Why then do we have to track the enemy as you would an insect through the forest, who fears to leave a foot print lest you should run him down? Why must you tie him to a definition, and then force him to explain himself, before by will admit that he is the opposer of revelation?

Why does he contend that he believes Paul was inspired, and then confess that he believes Milton and Tom Moore were inspired also? Why does he insist that he believes in God, and then say that every thing good is God, and he believes in all alike? Why does he profess to receive the New Testament, and then pretend to tell you what is true and what is false in its pages? Why do they admit the Old Testament to be from God, and then call it a "Hebrew reservoir" of all possible inconsistencies? Why do they lay the slightest claim to faith in Christianity, and then discuss the question whether Jesus was mistaken, or his evangelists have misrepresented him in the reports of his lectures? [N. Y. Observer.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 1.

Anti-Protestant Treaty.

The C. Presbyterian Advocate, of Tennessee, protests against the late treaty made by the United States Commissioner with the Indians of Oregon. From a letter written by one of the former missionaries, we learn that all Protestant missionaries are hereafter to be excluded from that Territory.

The treaty was held near the spot where the lamented Dr. Wightman and lady were murdered by the savages, some few years since. The missionary writes:

"I am left with four children, the eldest fourteen years of age—the oldest white person born in Oregon—and the youngest five years. From the overthrow of our mission, I have entertained the hope that God would open the way for us to return and renew our labors for the poor Indians. This hope seemed about to be realized when I was appointed by our Government, through the advice of our delegate, the Hon. Mr. Thurston, Indian Agent for the middle district, to be located at Wailatpu, our missionary station, and the theatre of the bloody tragedy. This brightening hope was greatly weakened, however, by the arrival of the Superintendent, and the change of my field to the South, as far as the country would admit, i. e. to the Rogue River and the Umpqua country. This was followed, last June, by an act of the Superintendent most humiliating to every true American. A treaty was formed with the tribes of the Middle District, an article of which provides that no *American (i. e. Protestant) missionary* shall ever again enter their country. This treaty was made near Fort Walla-Walla, which had been a most active missionary station of the Papists for some two years before the massacre. Some seventy Papal missionaries have been laboring in that vast country since the massacre, and still are; and they are now left, *by treaty*, the sole occupants of that important field. They are traversing every corner and visiting every lodge. I did not learn this till our last expedition, by sea, to the coast in the Rogue River country, to treat with those tribes for their lands—having been appointed one of the Commissioners, with the Superintendent, to treat with the tribes for their lands west of the Cascades. As soon as he announced this peculiar article in his treaty with the Upper tribes, all hope of our returning to that field, the field of my choice, and the people of my choice, was taken away."

The editors of the Home Missionary remark upon this treaty:

"We can not refrain from expressing the astonishment and grief with which we contemplate the fact above stated. At a time when the principles of religious toleration are making such progress in the earth; while missionaries are admitted into Burmah and China, are protected throughout the dominions, and by the whole power of the Sultan; and are even allowed to pursue their labors unmolested among the savage tribes of Africa, they are forbidden by our own Government to evangelize the heathen on our own soil!"

The editor of the C. Presbyterian adds:

"The power is now claimed by territories of the United States, to lay off counties in the Indian country, to establish precincts for elections, etc. Five such counties are now included in Minnesota, and in them 216 votes were polled at elections held last fall. This power of territories is acknowledged by Congress, and it will doubtless be exercised by the Oregon Territory, in the Indian country beyond the Rocky Mountains. Yes, all classes and grades of white men will be found among the poor savages, except Protestant preachers. They, by a law of the U. States, will be prohibited from entering! and that law originating with Jesuitical priests, who are perhaps not even American citizens!"

The Presbyterian eye watches without sleep, night and day, every subtle movement of Roman Catholicism. We thank God to know that that line of defence is so ably guarded. Time was, whenever an alarm was sounded in that quarter, it was thought to be more from nervous irritability than any real threat of danger. But no one can any longer mistake the political designs of Catholic priests. They not only avow that they seek to control the ballot box, but boast that they can do it. Our own Church is stirring from a long dose, and sees with fear, in the midst of our country, a body of men distinct in their habits, and isolated from all interests and ties common to others, who swear to support and obey a foreign prince—a power which for three hundred years has warred against every form of liberty, mental and moral, in every nation; which has made blind and poor and worthless every country in which it has flourished; which seeks to put out the light of the Bible in every dwelling, and which to all the needy world, in place of food, offers a scorpion. Let all Protestants mark it, the hope of Catholicism is not Rome—poor, prostituted, exhausted Rome—but America, young, fresh, unsuspecting America.

Rev. Dr. Rivers will preach in the Felicity Street Church, to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Dr. Clapp vs. "Woodsman."

We have been favored with another visit from the Doctor. It is but justice, maybe, to quote so much of his last published sermon as seems to be directly in answer to our correspondent:

"Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of heaven." [John. 3:3.

"Two facts have occurred within the last few days which have given a direction to my thoughts, suggestive of the sermon that I shall now attempt to deliver. A periodical of great celebrity in some quarters, belonging to the Methodist denomination, has been lately sent to me, containing a description of the peculiar theological views said to be advocated by your pulpit. In this article it is affirmed 'that Mr. Clapp's notion of the *new birth* scarcely amounts to any fact in metaphysics, or any real distinction in morals.'

"I confess that I read these words not with anger, but with deep sorrow and astonishment—sorrow that a statement so untrue and injurious in its tendency should be circulated over the United States in a widely-spread, most able and popular journal; and astonishment that my real views touching this important subject should be so grossly misapprehended by any body."

"Woodsman" is able to speak for himself; but, we confess to no surprise that he should have "misapprehended" the "distinguished preacher." In the next quotation, in which the Doctor is illustrating what the "new birth" is, regeneration is made identical with recuperation, repair and rejuvenescence. The old ground-work seems to be left, in his view of the process; or does he mean, with the apostle, "Therefore if any man be in Christ he is a new creature; *old things are passed away*; behold *all things* are become new?"

"Suppose you should hear a person say concerning a barren field or fruit tree, that a particular treatment, or the application of particular means, would cause it to experience a new birth, would not every one understand precisely what was meant by such language? Not long since I heard a gentleman remark, when speaking of a certain building, that it had been born again; the edifice alluded to had underwent thorough repairs. It is a common thing in this city, when speaking of our friends in autumn, after returning from their summer excursions, to say 'how well they look! They are completely rejuvenated; they are born again.'"

But that no one may hereafter mistake him, we give, in the following, the Dr.'s own definition of his own faith, italicised by himself:

"In the dialogue of our Lord with Nicodemus it is used in a moral sense, to signify that change of principles and habits which is essential to a Christian life. *To be born, again, then, in the chapter before us, means that revolution of the entire soul and character which is requisite to enable a sinner to become a saint—a true child of Heaven, and a genuine disciple of Jesus Christ.*"

He adds farther:

"Some may think that, though we admit the fact, yet we do not attach as much importance to the attainment of a new heart as many other churches. What do we habitually say on this subject? Do we not avow and teach in the most unqualified manner that without this gift it is impossible to enter into the kingdom of heaven? No sinner over was or can be admitted to those blissful mansions of light. We use the term regeneration to designate that interesting epoch in the progress of an immortal mind when it exchanges the deformity, disgrace and wretchedness of sin for the peace, dignity and loveliness of true virtue; when the seeds of eternal life begin to spring up in the soul to flourish and bloom in a progression that will never terminate. Yes; by this change the vilest sinner becomes a joint heir with Christ, a vessel of infinite mercy; an illustrious trophy of the cross; a gem that will sparkle with unfading lustre in the diadem which adorns the Redeemer of mankind. To my eye, of such importance and glory is the re-creation of a human soul, that in comparison with it the original formation of all these material worlds that roll in space is an exhibition whose grandeur dwindles into utter insignificance; for in the progress of endless years, one such mind will enjoy more exaltation and bliss than have hitherto been enjoyed by the entire universe of created intelligences. No words can exaggerate the importance of this subject.

"'Tis only the new heart that can realize God; that can commune with him; garner up his intellectual and moral splendors; partake of his inspiration; and soar towards his throne on the pinions of a hope that triumphs over time, nature, sin, sorrow, death and the grave. The new heart embraces faith, virtue, holiness—every blessing which awaits us in the compass of time, or the boundless evolutions of the world eternal."

The fact is, while the Doctor was in our office he seemed almost a Methodist. Not having read his sermon at that time, we were pleased to hear him say that he did not complain of the spirit of "Woodsman's" article, but that he rather thought it flattering. We were hardly prepared to find him citing the article in proof of the existence of the devil:

"That there is a devil, these facts already adverted to in this discourse furnish conclusive evidence—a devil of base, sinful, dark, unhallowed passions—the same passions which of old tempted our first parents, and led Cain to murder his brother Abel. Now, this state of thing exerts a most deleterious influence on the Christian name. If we disguise the real arguments of our religious opponents, or place them in a false light, the artifice will soon be discovered, and the irreligious public will conclude that we either want discernment to perceive, or fairness to appreciate the strength of the reasoning employed against us. So that such a course is as impolitic as it is wicked."

As this article may be read by some who have not read the letter of "Woodsman," we do him the justice to let his own fairness reply to the Doctor:

"Theodore Clapp and no hell are almost convertible terms; at any rate they are so intimately associated, that the one always calls up the other. Which ever comes first, the other is immediately suggested; and so true is this, that in all my rural peregrinations and town observations, I do not remember an instance in which they have been separated. This singular fact is undoubtedly founded upon a popular misunderstanding of the Dr.'s real views. He has defined his position as a believer in a limited retribution, and I suppose that it has happened according to the proverb: while he gave but an *inch*, his disciples have taken a yard. That he ever sanctioned this doctrine of 'no hell,' is probably untrue; but this is the popular version of the matter—a version which does injustice to its reputed author, and is productive of a fearful amount of moral evil."

But to find fault with the Doctor would be like a man's falling out with his bread and butter. If "Woodsman" has said any good things of the Doctor, the Doctor has paid it all back, with interest:

"With respect to that denomination by whose organ your pastor has been misrepresented, I entertain the most cordial feelings of love, admiration and (as I trust) Christian fellowship. I have read their history from the days of the immortal Wesley, with the deepest interest. As a body of Christians, they deserve the highest praise; and have done as much (and I think more) for pure religion, than any other sect of modern times. Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, pronounced upon them a high and merited eulegium, when he said, 'Methodism is Christianity in earnest.' I have always fraternized with the laity and ministers of this Church, and have never, to my knowledge, uttered a word, nor performed an action of unfriendliness towards them. In one morning I collected no small sum from my personal friends, to help build the old church on the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. During the first part of my residence here, though quite poor, I often threw my mite into their treasury. I did so from principle and affection. There is no essential difference between my theological views and those of Wesley, Fletcher, and Dr. Adam Clark; but if there were, I should not think the less of them on that account. I do not believe that a man must have precisely my creed in order to be a Christian. I remember the time when Methodists were treated with contempt and derision by the Presbyterians, Baptists and other orthodox sects throughout the United States. But for myself I never joined in this hue and cry against them, and when a mere child I often exposed myself to ridicule and suffering, by going to their meetings. I loved to hear them sing and pray.

"I have loved them ever since with the ardor and purity of a first love. The last thirty years, at different times, I have traveled extensively over the new States in the Valley of the Mississippi. Every spot where a half dozen log cabins had been built, I found embraced in the circuit of some itinerant Methodist preacher. There these secluded settlers held meetings on the Sabbath, for religious meditation and prayer, to listen to the reading of the Scriptures, and to contemplate those thrilling wonders that cluster around the religion of Jesus and the summit of Calvary. There they had tracts, books, newspapers, Sunday schools and Bible classes. There

"'Faith's pure hymn beneath a shelter rude,
Breathed out as sweetly to the tangled wood,
As where the rays through blazing windows pour,
On marble shaft and tesselated floor.'

"Some of the happiest hours of my life have been passed in these humble, retired places of worship.

"I honor a denomination that makes such efforts and sacrifices to carry the messages of the Gospel to every son and daughter of our widely extended territories. I honor a denomination which has always stood up with the firmness of a granite mountain against the horrid dogmas of Calvinism, and in favor of the offers of a universal redemption through Jesus to all who will repent. I cherish a respect for them which my words can not express. I wish they could reciprocate the respect. I desire to live in peace with them; to be a humble co-laborer in the same field. May no speculation in theory separate our hearts and create virulence of feeling. I do not ask them to endorse my errors; but simply to be assured that I depend upon the same Saviour, whom they preach, to deliver me from sin, suffering and the grave; and to introduce me at last to the scenes of an immortal world. I would rather be a sincere, humble preacher of the Methodist sect, which se many despise and ridicule, than to possess all the wealth, rank, fashion and splendor of a dying world. May the richest blessings of Heaven descend upon them and on us, and on all of every name, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in truth and sincerity."

CORRECTION.—Dr. McFerrin calls our attention to an article in Methodist Press, in this paper, March 27, credited to the Canada Guardian instead of the Nashville Advocate, where it originally appeared. We did clip from the Canada sheet, (as our veracious scissors will testify,) of the 10th March. We were looking for an expression of opinion on that subject in that quarter, and therefore were attracted by an article in one paper which escaped our notice in another whose opinion had already been expressed. The article in the Guardian began a column, and was without the usual quotation marks. By close inspection we discover since, in another column, the credit. We are pleased to give the pungent paragraph on "Buncomb Sympathy" to its rightful owner.

MCGEHEE CHURCH.—This new and spacious church, situated on Carondelet street, between Hevia and Girod streets, is now advancing towards completion. The basement of the church is already completed, and will be opened on Sunday next for public worship, by the congregation heretofore meeting in Grace Church, over the Carrollton railroad depot. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. B. Walker. The McGehee Sabbath School will assemble next Sabbath morning, in the basement of the church, where rooms are specially fitted for their convenience, and will continue to meet every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. Parents and guardians are invited to call with their children and visit the school.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—In the Sunday School Visitor for May, the editor gives an extract from a letter from Bishop Andrew. We can imagine how such hearty words, from such a source, must have nerved up Brother S. for a fresh season of toil. We rejoice with those that rejoice; besides, when *we* are made glad in the same way, surely two of us will be glad again:

"Bp. Andrew has expressed the feelings of his colleagues in the Episcopacy, in the following passage, which we take the liberty of extracting from a private letter. Speaking of his intention to write for the Visitor, the Bishop says: 'In the Conferences I have endeavored to do all I could to extend its circulation, and I think I can say, with all good conscience, that if the Visitor is not extensively circulated, it is not my fault, and I am very sure I can say it is not yours. You have done your duty nobly as its editor. The Sunday School Visitor richly deserves the universal patronage of the Southern Church. The fact is, *it must be sustained*; we can not do without it. The hope of the Church in the future depends on our children, and their proper training is largely dependent on an efficient system of Sunday School operations, and in carrying out this plan the Visitor is an indispensable auxiliary.'"

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The New Orleans District Sabbath School Union, embracing all the Methodist schools, English and German, of and adjacent to New Orleans, will be held in the basement of the new McGehee Church, on Carondelet street, on Wednesday next, May 5. The exercises, consisting of addresses, dialogues, recitations and songs, will be by the children of the various schools, and will commence at 7 P. M.

The public are invited to attend.

J. G. PARHAM, Marshal.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To the Subscribers of the S. M. Pulpit in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference:

The Report of the Committee on Periodicals and Accounts for the S. M. Pulpit, had not reached Bro. Deems, up to the 3d inst. This will account for your not receiving the Pulpit, and for other directions not being attended to. I have made another report, which I trust will reach the office soon. Your requests will be attended to.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman of Committee.

April 21, 1852.

P. S. The Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate will please copy.

The Late Professor Stuart.

It was our happiness, not very long ago, to visit Andover, (Massachusetts, U. S.) and to spend a few hours under the roof of the late Professor Stuart. At that time the professor seemed a hale, as he was a hearty old man, and surprised us not a little by the vivacity of his conversation. We refer to this interview, however, chiefly for the purpose of remarking on what struck us as a peculiarity and defect in the subject of our sketch. He talked with the utmost fluency and discursiveness on whatever occurred to him, however unimportant, and seemed studiously to eschew every thing fitted to remind me that he was a biblical philologist, rather than a mere citizen of the world. On leaving him, the observation occurred to me which Voltaire made to Congreve, when the latter hinted that he expected to be visited only as a gentleman, "that had he been merely a gentleman, he (Voltaire) should never have been desirous of seeing him."

But if Professor Stuart had his faults, they were such as might have been concealed, had he more cunning and less frankness. "We know the worst of him," said Professor Park, in his funeral sermon; "he had no hidden mine of iniquity. It is no common virtue," he added, "which is honored in every farmer's cottage of the town where he has lived for two and forty years, and which is venerated by missionaries of the Cross on Lebanon and at Damascus. I have heard him praised by Tholuck and Neander, and Henderson and Chalmers, and by an Irish laborer and a servant boy, and by the families before whose windows he had taken his daily walks for almost half a century." [Glasgow Constitutional.

APROPOS—BISHOP. DOANE.—A correspondent of the New York Observer writes thus:

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 2, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The recent revival of the troubles in this bishopric, has recalled to my recollection the heel of a sermon I heard from the Bishop a year or two ago. I copy the notes of it made at the time, and send them to you.

"*July* 16, 1850.—Last Sabbath I heard a sermon by Bishop Doane in his own pulpit in this city. It was an exposition of the latter part of the third chapter of the book of Exodus, in which it is recorded that the women of Israel were directed to borrow of their Egyptian neighbors silver and gold, which they did not return to the owners. This was a financial operation so common in our day, that I was pleased to hear an authorized exposition of it from one who had had large experience, not only in religious things, but in fiscal matters also. He went on to say:

"'Some persons have objected to this history, that the Lord justified these women in robbery: that they are directed to borrow silver and gold, when there was no probability and no intention of bringing them back. But there are several observations to be made by way of throwing light upon the transaction. 1. We are told that these women were to find favor in the sight of the Egyptians; and they probably took the jewels away with their full consent. 2. They wanted the goods for the Lord's use: they were going on a long journey under his command, and this property could be used in procuring their sustenance while on the way. 3. They had long served the Egyptians without wages, and had a right doubtless to more than they received. 4. But without relying on any of these grounds of justification, it is enough to know that the silver and the gold are the Lord's: he lent it to the Egyptians: he took it away from them and lent it to the Israelites: he had a right to do what he pleased with his own. Let us pray.'

"This was the end of his discourse. It was delivered with great deliberation, and some hesitation, and I thought the Bishop was glad when he got out of the wilderness."

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

WESLEYAN AFFAIRS.

The Memorial Committee met again, by adjournment, last Tuesday night, March 16, not at Birmingham or Manchester, as had been originally expected and intended, but in London, at the Centenary Hall, as had been finally arranged. The Committee spent that day in revising the report of their former meeting, which had in the interim been prepared by the Secretaries. In the evening a number of ministers and friends were invited to take coffee together, and attend afterwards the final meeting of the "United Testimonial" Committee and supporters. Drs. Hunting and Newton were both present. The President opened the meeting. Thos. Farmer, Esq., took the Chair. Mr. Edward Corderoy read the report of the Committee, an admirable composition, and followed it with a most eloquent and impressive speech, full of both beauty and power. Messrs. Garland and Falconer succeeded him in able speeches. The Rev. William Arthur spoke as he always does—well; and several other gentlemen followed. The meeting was protracted to a late hour.

From the report, it appeared that notwithstanding the sad loss of members, and the great general embarrassment of the Connection, and the extra call made upon the body at large for the completion and support of the noble Normal College, for training day school teachers, yet in some five months £7300 had been subscribed, of which all within about £200 had been *paid*, and the rest would at once be forthcoming. What renders this result the more satisfactory, is that no pressure has been brought to bear upon the Connection—the subscriptions have been tendered with quiet spontaneity, and that they have been accompanied, in a great number of instances, with such testimonies of veneration and love for the distinguished men by whose behalf the movement has been made, as unspeakably enhanced the value of the mere pecuniary expression of esteem.

This has been, as I before informed you, a purely lay movement. It was even desired that ministers should *not* contribute. Not a few of them, however, have refused to be excluded from a share, however trifling, in the subscription; and all have hailed with gladness an undertaking for which there has been no parallel, and probably never will be, because they felt that Drs. Newton and Bunting, co-evals, and equals in fame, though so different in their order—brethren who have been "pleasant in their lives"—and who, after more than fifty-two years of labor side by side, are "not yet divided," were a "*par nobile fratrum*" whom to honor and to distinguish above all others was a happy recompense of justice and of love. It is remarkable, too, that the men by whom this "United Testimonial Fund" has been devised, initiated and carried through, number among the most active of themselves some of the most independent, as well as the ablest and most influential, minds in Methodism. There was more than an ordinary proportion of such men among the speakers of Tuesday week.

Dr. Bunting ages very fast—but on that evening spoke not only with the beautiful modesty and unfeigned humility which are his real characteristics, and which become more beautifully manifest as his "outward man perishes," but with a chaste propriety, a force, collectedness, and even power of voice, which were surprising. His infirmities, however, weigh him down fast; he seems to break daily. He is now, in every one's sight, a feeble, aged, tottering man. His memory, too, begins to fail; but his understanding still retains its supremacy. He is still the sage, but the orator and ruler he can be no more.

Dr. Newton, too, begins to bow: that noble frame gently bends—his eye glows not as formerly—his step is slower and heavier—his features grow bare and somewhat hard—his voice, still deep and noble, has yet lost much of its fullness, compass and power; but never did he speak with more simple and manly felicity of sentiment and language than on that evening. He was calm, as became the occasion—a touch of melancholy shaded the Christian cheerfulness of his manner. How could it be otherwise, with his shattered comrade beside him, and the end of his happy toil before him? But his heart was full of love to God and his brethren, and of gratitude to his friends. It was a most affecting sight to see those aged men standing side by side, thanking their friends, and embracing each other. Never shall I look upon such a pair again.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Farmer, the munificent and pious Chairman, guaranteed that the fund should equal £8000. One moiety of this, you will remember, goes to the Missions, the other to the Worn Out Preachers' Fund. Each of these funds, meantime, on receipt of its moiety, guarantees an annuity of £200 a year for the use of the beneficiaries. £200 per annum is therefore the provision, comfortable yet not large, made for the old age of each of these men of God and distinguished servants of the Church which tenders them this acknowledgment. The private property of each of them is very trifling.

On Wednesday morning the lay gentlemen met the Memorial Committee. Seven hundred and twenty, or thereabouts, were invited to attend. Upwards of three hundred were present. Many of these came from great distances, and all (of course) came and remained at their own private expense. Every part of England—Scotland also, and Ireland—were represented. After the President had opened the meeting, and given a narrative of the proceedings of the Committee, and of the part he had acted in the affair, the Secretary of the Conference (Mr. John Farrar) read the report of the Committee, as revised and approved on the preceding day. This done, one of the gentlemen present moved that the report should be printed for the use of the meeting. This was agreed to, and meantime one proposition was detached from the rest and from the body of the report for immediate consideration. The proposition thus detached, was that relating to the composition of the Quarterly Meeting, which was discussed during the remainder of the day, and finally accepted by the meeting in the form submitted by the Committee. The printed reports were distributed the next morning. For eight hours during the three days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—the propositions of the Committee were discussed with the most perfect freedom of speech, but at the same time with admirable harmony of temper; and eventually they were all accepted with almost entire unanimity, with only one modification of importance in relation to any of them. On Saturday, the Ministerial Committee met again apart, and amended their report in conformity with the suggestions of the laymen.

The Quarterly Meeting is to consist of Stewards, Leaders, Trustees in Society in the Circuit, and Local Preachers of three years' continuous standing after the completion of their probation, together (of course) with all the ministers of the Circuit, including the supernumeraries whose names appear on the printed minutes. Any member of this meeting is at liberty, at the June quarter day, to propose a memorial to the Conference on any subject of general interest to the Connection, or of special moment to the Circuit, provided that he communicate to the Superintendent of the Circuit the terms of his motion ten days previously. The meeting is at liberty to amend in any way they may deem right, as well as simply to adopt or reject, the proposal submitted to it. In case of dissatisfaction with a verdict found at a leaders' meeting, either the Superintendent on the one hand, or the accused and tried person on the other, is at liberty to appeal to a special circuit meeting, as to a new jury, for a rehearing of the case. This jury to consist of not more than twelve persons, chosen by the Quarterly meeting out of its own members, in such manner as it may deem best.

This was the most difficult point by far before the meeting. It was found to be very desirable, but apparently impracticable, to fix a general rule as to the mode of selecting this jury in different circuits. It was found to be also impossible to determine, for the Connection at large, whether the jury should be chosen *pro re nata*, or should be a standing circuit jury, periodically re-eligible, or to be filled up by new elections upon each vacancy as it occurred. These difficulties had led the Ministerial Committee to devolve the re-hearing of the case at once upon the whole Quarterly Meeting bodily. But the ablest and most influential of our lay gentlemen considered that this would be, in many large towns, a very perilous experiment. It was argued that in times of party spirit especially, in a difficult or momentous disciplinary case, a jury which should consist of between one hundred and two hundred circuit officers, of various grades, would be far too tumultuary and unwieldy an assembly. The proposal of the Committee was, in fact, considered too democratic; and after a very long and able discussion, it was found necessary to modify it.

The appeal from the *sentence* of the Superintendent is still, as before, to the collective pastorate of the district, and ultimately to the Conference. We feel this to be an essential point—one which, as pastors, we are not at liberty to yield. The exposition of the law must be with the ministry. For teaching and upholding this in its integrity and purity they are responsible peculiarly to Christ, and they can not consent that when a sin is proved, a vote of a majority of the lay officers of the flock should decide how that sin is to be visited. They can not consent to expound Christ's law of holiness and enforce his requirements of church purity according to the vote of a meeting. On this point the speeches of the Rev. John Scott and the Rev. W. Arthur (as published in the Watchman) are admirable. These reverend gentlemen, be it observed, are among the truest and largest reformers in Methodism. They show that a minister can not divide his peculiar responsibility, and is not at liberty to put his office into commission, abdicate *all* ruling functions, to submit to become the mere instrument and organ of a majority, the mere actuary and servant of a board of Society officers. Wesleyan ministers can not believe in the *co-ordinate authority* of the separated ministry and of leaders and local preachers, or that the latter are in any just sense the pastors of the flock. We think, too, that on every ground of reason and analogy, the verdict and the sentence should not, in cases of ordinary government and law, lie in the hands of the same parties. The judicial function should, if possible, be supreme and aloof. The judges whom Christ has appointed in his Church are his consecrated ministers. In these sentiments Wesleyan ministers are supported by the deep and earnest conviction of the societies at large, who desire to acknowledge none but them as their pastors, and to see them sustained in all their true and needful pastoral rights. And in these views they were impressively sustained by the meeting of last week.

Of the other points before the meeting I need not mention all. In conformity with the *spirit* of the legislation of 1797, it was recommended by the Committee that every new regulation affecting the societies be read in the first (Sept.) quarterly meeting after the Conference, and its sense and reasonableness explained—so that the meeting might have a fair opportunity of exercising its right (1797) of suspending the operation of the law in that circuit, if it thought proper, until after the next Conference. A memorial on the subject could of course be prepared the ensuing June. An exact and complete manual of laws affecting the societies is to be prepared; a law is recommended against "railing;" that referring to the trial of Trustees is to be defined; the subject of pastoral visitation is commended to the special and full consideration of Conference; and the laymen, of themselves and apart, strenuously urged upon the Committee the necessity of preparing a specific law against what is called "stepping the supplies."

Dr. Beecham and Mr. Scott, by previous arrangement, acted alone as the expositors and defenders of the scheme of the Committee; Mr. Jackson and Mr. Arthur, as representatives, respectively, of the "fathers" and "young men" of the Conference, spoke on the subject of pastoral rights, both well, but the latter both more moderately and with greater force of argument and eloquence than the former. Mr. Waddy, Governor of Wesley Chapel, occasionally said a word.

So far our work is, I believe, well done. But we have not done all. District arrangements for business, the development of lay influence in district meetings, the manner of choosing the members of the mixed Conference Committees, the subject of having annually, just prior to the Conference, a sort of general assembly of lay committee men, to consult on the general affairs of the Connection—these and other points yet remain to be discussed; hitherto they have only been "thrown out" as hints. We meet again prior to the Conference by ourselves, and then once more meet the laymen. Then comes the Conference (D. V.) to revise all.

As to politics. Lord John's three-headed opposition—Whigs, Cobden Radicals and Peelites—is looked upon as a dishonorable coalition, and has rather helped Lord Derby, who, hitherto, has borne himself like a statesman, a patriot and a noble. Still I believe protection is dead and buried.

March 25, 1852. X. Y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Revivals.

BRO. MCTYEIRE:—A desire to arrest and put revivals down is manifesting itself in portions of our Church. This desire we regard as an omen of evil, as fraught with great and imminent danger to the Church. The Methodist Church can not prosper, can not *live* without revivals. Other churches may prosper without them, but she can not. She was born in a revival—she was rocked through the days of her infancy in a revival—she has been fed, strengthened, sustained and brought up to her present gigantic stature through the instrumentality of revivals. Can her nature now be changed, her nourishment altered, and she remain as healthy and powerful as she now is?

We have no way of determining what will be the developments of the future, but by the past. Through the instrumentality of revival breezes and revival fire, the majestic Methodist ship has been propelled on from port to port, taking on board thousands bound for the port of Eternal Glory. Shall we now say to these breezes, "Be still"? Shall we extinguish this fire?

Ministerial brethren, let us not leave the old landmarks of Methodism. Let us labor constantly and zealously for old fashioned, sweeping Methodist revivals; then will the work of the Lord prosper in our hands, and we shall finally reap a harvest rich and eternal. The Lord help us!

Camden, Ala., 1852. R. M. S.

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Plymouth Colored Mission, Ala. Conf.

We give an extract from a letter received from the missionary, Rev. L. J. Schooler, dated April 21, 1852:

"I am still trying to do the best I can in the missionary work among the people of color; and the more I labor with them and for them, the more convinced I am that it is the work of the Lord. There is an increased interest manifest among them: the class of young negroes are improving very fast, the members of the church becoming more devoted, and the patrons and the overseers more and more delighted with the work. Many of them, though not converted men, chose to be present and listen to the Gospel; and often, when I have seen the tears of sorrow trickle down the cheeks of the overseer and his wife, with their little children around, all interested in the great work, my soul has been made happy, and in the language of one of old, exclaimed, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me; praise his holy name." I am filling seventeen appointments every four weeks; have frequently to preach four times on Sabbath, ride some twenty or thirty miles, and catechise from fifty to one hundred children.

"We can not enter upon this delicate work as we do upon a white mission field; we have to wait until the planter says come over and help us; and there are many who would thus invite us if they could get preaching on the Sabbath. I have but little doubt, if I could preach fifty times on a Sabbath, that I could get that many plantations to preach at. I have been introducing preaching on some of the farms at night, and it operates well. Let the overseers understand the regular night that the missionary is to be there, and he can stop work a little sooner. They can all be collected at an early hour in the night, and we can labor with them two or three hours with much more success than we could by calling them from the field at 12 in the day."

Earliest Accounts of Ohio—Colonel James Smith.

This Western pioneer was a prisoner among the Indians in the Territory now the State of Ohio, ninety-seven years ago, when the buffalo and the elk ranged in the forests. The journal of Colonel Smith was published as a pamphlet in Lexington, Ky., in 1799, and his accurate and intelligent account of the country and Indians, and his adventures among them, renders it valuable to every one who feels any interest in the early history of Ohio. We find the following account in the Dayton Journal:

He was taken prisoner by three Indians, in May, 1755, when he was 18 years old, about four miles from Bedford, Pennsylvania. His comrade was killed. He captors took him to Fort Du Quesne, where Pittsburg now is, and there made him run the gauntlet. They kept him there till after Braddock's defeat, which took place on the 9th of July the same year. He stood upon the wall of the fort on the morning of the battle, and saw the Indians receive their ammunition, and march off to the field with the French and Canadians; in an amounting to only about 400. In the afternoon he saw them return victorious, exhibiting the scalps and plunder they had taken; and in the evening saw them commence the torture of their prisoners whom they burnt to death.

A few days after the battle, the Indians took him forty miles up the Alleghany, to one of their towns; and after remaining there three weeks, they went to another town on the west branch of the Muskingum, near the position of Newark, where they adopted him, and "washed the white blood out of him." He then accompanied some of them to Scioto Salt Springs, in Jackson county, on a hunt, and after returning to the Muskingum, went with his adopted brother to Lake Erie, between Sandusky and Huron river, the Indian name of which was Candaskarie. They remained in that vicinity about a year.

In the fall of 1756, he went with another of his adopted brothers and a party, along the Lake shore in canoes to the mouth of the Cuayhoga, which they ascended to the Falls. They remained there until December, making a hunt over to the Muskingum and back. They then went to the head waters of Big Beaver, and spent the winter, during which the snow fell, in a day and night, to the depth of three feet.

In March, 1757, they returned to the Cuayhoga falls and descended to the mouth of the river, from which they coasted along the Lake to the mouth of the Maume. A few days afterwards, they sailed to the Detroit river, and ascended to the Wyandot town on the Canada shore, opposite Detroit. His description of the French settlement on the Canada side below Detroit, will be recognized as perfectly accurate by any person who may see them as it. There has been no change there in the last hundred years.

The Indians crushed on Detroit river until November, when they coasted round the Lake to the mouth of the Maume. The hunters spread themselves across the land on the north side of the river, from the Lake to the point of the cape. They killed about thirty deer, the squaws paddling in canoes tomahawking such as took to the water. They then went to the Sandusky, and ascended it until they came to the Plains, towards the head of the Scioto. There they had what they called a "ring hunt." They kindled a circle of fire in the prairie, and as it burned towards the center, the game crowded before it into a smaller space, when the hunters shot them. They divided about an deer apiece to the hunters engaged.

After this, the company to which Smith belonged was reduced, by various divisions, until his only companions were an old man and a young boy, with whom he went to the latter on the west branch of the Scioto, which calls the Olentangy. It is the eastern branch which bears that name, and this is the only geographical inaccuracy in the narrative.

The old man soon became lame, and the support of the three devolved on Smith. He succeeded in killing sufficient game for their wants, until February, 1758, when a crust formed on the snow, and the game could not be approached. They were reduced almost to starvation, and Smith, after living on short allowance for several days, went out and hunted two days, without anything to eat during the time, and returned home unsuccessful.

The Indian boy made some broth for him, of some old and old cut bones that lay about the camp, which he thought delicious. Next day he started out to hunt again, when he determined to run off and try to find Pennsylvania, leaving the old man and boy to their fate. When he had gone ten or twelve miles, he saw some Indians approached; was fortunate enough to kill a deer. He built a fire and began to roast some of the meat; but his hunger was so great that the ate it almost raw. When he had satisfied his hunger, his feelings for the old man and boy returned, and loading himself with meat, after securing the rest from the wolves, he went back. Next day, on his way to bring in another load of meat, he killed a bear, and from that time procured game sufficient to maintain them.

In the spring of 1758, they went to Detroit again, but soon returned and hunted upon the Sandusky and Scioto until the spring of 1759. In April of that year, they visited Detroit, and went to Montreal in an elm bark canoe.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

in July, 1781, left the Indians privately, and got on board a French cutter which had English prisoners on board, that were to be exchanged. They were, however, removed to a prison in Montreal, and kept there four months, and at last were sent to Crown Point, and exchanged in November.

Early in 1782 he arrived at his home in Pennsylvania. His people had never known what became of him, and his re-appearance had married a few days before his return.

He remained in Pennsylvania until 1783 when he removed to Kentucky. He had spent one summer, that of 1756, exploring the wilderness of Kentucky. The rest of the time from the end of his captivity among the Indians until his removal, a period of eighteen years, was passed in active border life. He acted a prominent part in the Indian wars of those times, in the defence of Western and Middle Pennsylvania, and in the Revolutionary War, and passed through various grades to the rank of colonel.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On April 20, by the Rev. L. J. Schooler, the Rev. A. J. COLEMAN, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss SARAH ANN TOLAND, of Lowndes county, Miss.

MARRIED—At Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, on Thursday, 29th ult., by the Rev'd E. D. Pitts, Mr. WM. COLBY and Miss MARY E. HOYT, youngest daughter of W. S. Hoyt, Esq.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—In Clarke county, Ala., LORENZO DOW WEBB, in the 41st year of his age. He was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, March 12, 1812. For many years he had been an acceptable member of the Church, and at the time of his death was filling the responsible office of class leader. I saw him a few days before he died, conversed freely with him on the subject of death, and found that he was prepared to go. It is true his dependent family was a strong tie about his heart, but he gave them up into the hands of a merciful Father. May the Lord sustain our deeply afflicted sister and her fatherless children, and the weeping sisters of the deceased, and may they all meet in Heaven!

B.

MRS. ANGELINA HAWKINS, daughter of Miol and Priscilla Ezell, was born Sept. 3, 1796, and departed this life Feb. 2, 1852, aged 55 years, 4 months and 29 days. She was a native of Virginia; her parents removed to N. Carolina in 1798; she was united in marriage with Mr. Gabriel Hawkins Nov. 9, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins removed to Alabama in 1817, and settled in Clarke county, near Suggsville. Sister Hawkins embraced religion in 1829, and in the fall of the same year joined the M. E. Church. In 1832 Brother and Sister Hawkins removed to Wilcox co. In 1844 Brother Hawkins died, after which she remained in her widowed state until the close of her earthly pilgrimage. She was a Methodist strictly, and was conversant with the Bible, and the doctrines of the Church to which she belonged. She heard all, proved all, held fast that which was good, spoke well of Christians of every name, and delighted much in the company of such as were of good report. She was the subject of affliction a number of years, but was patient, believing that the afflictions of the present life were highly beneficial to the faithful. She died of sudden illness, yet had full time to express herself satisfactorily to her friends. The God whom she had served many years did not forsake her at the last. She said her trust was in Him, and that her soul was staid on Him. We can say of her departure, that it was a most glorious one. Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth them out of them all. May we die the death of the righteous, and our last end be like his!

H. B. FARISH.

Skull Springs, Wilcox co., Ala.

DANIEL YOUNGBLOOD, JR., was born in the Parish of St. Helenn, La., December 22, 1822, and joined the M. E. Church in 1842. From that time up to his death he retained his membership. A short time before his departure, he remarked that we all had to separate soon, asked his father to pray with him once more, and invited all to join. After prayer his sister bade him farewell; he asked her to serve God and get to Heaven. He was asked what word he wished to send his mother and his other sister. Tell them to strive for nothing here, but try to get to Heaven. His father replied to him, "You expect to go there yourself, do you?" He replied, with emphasis, "Yes, I do." He expired February 25, 1852. May the Lord sanctify this bereavement to the good of his family.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON.

Livingston Parish, 1852.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS
on the Summerfield District, Alabama Conference.

Selma station, Sat. and Sun, April 17, 18.		
Prattville " "	"	24, 25.
Wetumpka " "	May	1, 2.
Summerfield cir. " "	"	8, 9. Bethel.
Mapleyville " "	"	15, 16. Mapleyville.
Autagus " "	"	22, 23. Hamilton.
Camden and Tait's " "	"	29 30. Tait's Chapel.
Cedar Creek " "	June	5, 6. Society Hill.
Pleasant Hill " "	"	12, 13. Buford's.
Greenville " "	"	19, 20. Concord.

F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.

A NEW KIND OF GAS.—The Louisville Journal says: Mr. Foster, of Cincinnati, the well-known manufacturer of printing presses, has invented a process of making gas by which he thinks the article can be furnished at a cost of fifty cents per thousand feet. He is now putting up for Mr. Isaac Cromie, in the Louisville paper mill, the necessary machinery for furnishing gas to that building by this new process. Mr. Cromie is confident that the experiment will, at least, be so far successful that his gas hereafter will not cost him more than one dollar per thousand feet, instead of three dollars, as now charged by the Gas Company. The coal used in this process is the Cannel coal, and the gas is purified by passing it through a stream of running water. We saw lately in Cincinnati, a light produced by the burning of gas made upon this new plan, which was quite as bright and clear as any we ever saw before.

Louisiana Interior.

TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Louisiana, G. W. P. R. N. McMillan, presiding, held a quarterly session in Franklin, on April 10th: 8 Hill. of Teche, was the orator of the day. We note the following as one of the regular toasts:

"*The Orator of the Day*—May the admonition he has this day given us reach us to beware of any entangling alliance with *legal coercion*."

THE WEATHER AND NAVIGATION.—The Feliciana Whig, April 21, says:

"For the last few days the weather has been extremely propitious to vegetation. Our Parish was visited on evening of the 16th by a storm of wind, hail and rain, which caused much damage generally, and in some spots was extremely destructive. The hail is represented as being been as large as hen's eggs in some places west of the town. There was a slight frost this morning, with a cold and lowering atmosphere."

NEWLY DISCOVERED NAVIGATION.—The same paper says: Capt. Lemoine, of the steamer Ludlow, informs us that he made a trip down the celebrated Tone's Bayou with his boat to the Red River. He expresses it as his opinion that the navigation is as good as that of Red River. He expresses it as his opinion that a good body of water will go through this Bayou. *It might*, he says, if we are not mistaken the last legislature passed an act to have it stopped up.

LOUISIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.—In conformity with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the legislature, the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Board of Administrators of the above named institution, which is to be established in the town of Baton Rouge:

Rev. J. F. Harney, Dr. Wm. B. Scott, Gen. Joe. Bernard, B. Adam Stuart, Col. Wm. F. Pike, Maj. Jas. N. Brown, and Ang. Duplantier.

Rev. Dr. F. D. Barry, pastor of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal) Church, at Jersey City, died on Wednesday, aged 77 years.

General Intelligence.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.—The following are all the returns of the election that have been received:

	For Convention.	Against.
Orleans City	5020	105
Plaquemines	70	17
Orleans, Right Bank	90	2
Jefferson	781	33
St. Charles	41	...
St. John the Baptist	65	11
St. James	35	51
Ascension	140	54
Assumption	290	25
Lafourcha Interior	230	74
Terrebonne	110	37
Iberville	174	60
West Baton Rouge	84	41
St. Tammany	92	43
East Feliciana	297	181
East Baton Rouge	86	421
Pointe Coupee	96	40
Concordia	60	8
St. Mary	250	12
St. Martin	109	49
St. Landry	410	174
Lafayette	44	71
Avoyelles	71	45
Rapides	145	232
Sabine	66	115
Caddo	334	12
Catahoula	150	135
Madison	101	4

We deem it almost useless to record the vote on the Convention, as it is perfectly plain that the measure is carried by a large majority.

THE CASE OF RUFUS GREEN.—The Mobile Advertiser publishes a long letter from Rufus Green, recently convicted of forgery in that city, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He protests his entire innocence of the crime he has been convicted of.

THE UTAH JUDGES.—It is rumored at Washington that the President has ordered the Utah Judges to return to that Territory, and resume the powers given them by law.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 23d inst. and our exchanges from the interior.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. LAWLESS.—The citizens of Indianola gave a complimentary dinner to Capt. Lawless on the 10th inst., to certify their appreciation of his efforts to save the passengers of the Independence. The gallant conduct of the other gentlemen who aided in rescuing passengers from the wreck, was not forgotten during the festivities.

FOR EL PASO.—The trains of Mr. W. T. Smith and Mr White, consisting of twenty large wagons, five carriages and a number of persons destined for California, left Indianola, April 16th, for El Paso and New Mexico. This is the third trip Mr. Smith's train has made in twelve months, a distance of 800 miles.

At San Antonio about seventy-five California emigrants will join the party. Among the party were Messrs. Smith White, Randolph and Williams.

CELEBRATION.—The Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance of Galveston, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, in a spirited manner. A splendid dinner at which a large number of ladies were present, concluded the festivities.

BREAKING JAIL.—On the night of the 10th inst., the prisoners confined in the jail at San Antonio broke through the upper part of the building and made their escape. The jail in Williamson county, was partially burned and the prisoners, two white men and a negro, made their escape.

INDIAN AGENT.—Maj. R. T. Howard, Indian Agent, is now on an official visit to the Indians on the frontier, and the San Antonio Texan expresses the hope that the visit will prove beneficial to peace relations with their red neighbors.

THE FAIR AT CORPUS CHRISTI.—The great Industrial Exhibition at Corpus Christi is attracting great attention. It commences on the 1st of May.

BRIDGE AT VICTORIA.—The bridge at Victoria, which was swept away by the late freshet, has been replaced.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—The Lone Star says that a tusk and a portion of the leg bone of a large animal was recently discovered embedded in the sand at Hidalgo Falls. They were taken up and carried to Washington. The tusk is ten feet long, and measures at its greatest circumference twenty-three inches. In taking it up it was unfortunately broken. The tusk and other bones are in a partial state of petrefaction.

SNAKE BITE.—A negro boy belonging to Maj. H. L. Rankin of San Augustine, was bitten by a rattle snake a few days since. For a while it was supposed the boy would die, but we are pleased to learn that he is recovering.

COLORADO RAFT.—The Matagorda Tribune says that but little has been done towards the removal of the raft in the Colorado. The Kato Nerd, hitherto engaged in the prosecution of the work, has been employed on the bay in lightering, in order to keep mloat and pay expenses. It seems that the only drawback to the prosecution of the task, is the want of means to carry it on.

Randolph, charged with stealing letters from the Post-office at Sabine Town, has been released from custody, the grand jury failing to find a bill against him on the testimony.

Loss of the Steamship Meteor.

We are again called upon to announce the loss of one of the New Orleans and Texas steamships. The Meteor, Capt. Forbes, was totally lost on the night of the 18th inst., on Matagorda bar. The following particulars are from an extra of the Galveston News:

NEWS OFFICE, Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. April 20, 1852.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, last evening, we have the following particulars of the loss of the steamship Meteor, which has been furnished to us by the officers of that unfortunate vessel.

The Meteor left this weston on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., with Mr. Cummings, one of the pilots of Matagorda Bay, on board, and arrived at Matagorda bar at a quarter before six o'clock on Sunday evening. The signels being set on the pilot boat, indicating a sufficiency of water on the bar, the Meteor attempted to cross, and struck, bringing up in seven and a half feet water, drawing at the time eight feet three inches. At this time, the water was smooth on the bar, but as there was a strong breeze from the south-east, and the night was closing in, they commenced heaving the cargo overboard, after ineffectually trying to back her off.

At 12 o'clock commenced leaking badly, and about this time the steampipe broke, disabling the engine. Shortly after, she deepened her water and floated, when an anchor was let go. Finding her leaking badly with all the pumps going, and the water still gaining, the anchor was slipped, and all sail made to force her into shoal water, one of the boats having been lost in running out the anchor. At 2 A. M., Monday, she filled and heeled off shore, when her masts and smoke stacks were cut away to prevent her heeling over. About this time the other quarter boat was swept away. At daylight, signals of distress were set, and after waiting several hours without any assistance, the only remaining boat was sent ashore with the ladies and children, which arrived safe at Pelican Island.

The boat on returning was swamped and drifted ashore, with two mates and four hands.

At 2 P. M., Captain Roehner, accompanied by Capt. Coffin, Captain Hanson, the pilot, George Morgan, and Capt. Sawyer, arrived from Indianola with a boat, and succeeded in conveying the passengers ashore in three trips, no other boat offering any assistance, though there were a number on shore. At 7 P. M., every thing transferrable, including the mail, was conveyed on shore. The captain, officers and crew remained four days, during which time they saved the furniture, and some portions of the machinery, though the vessel is an entire loss.

The loss of the Meteor is wholly attributed to the gross neglect of Captain Nichols, the pilot on shore, who hoisted the signals for 9 feet water, when there was and more than 7½ feet on the bar; and during the whole time the crew of the Meteor remained on shore, no soundings of the bar were taken by the pilots, although the Louisiana was daily expected.

The loss of freight on board the Meteor was equal to about 2000 barrels. Of the passengers' baggage only two trunks were lost.

The above statements have been fully confirmed to us in every particular by every man with whom we have spoken who was present, and witnessed this great disaster. We may be permitted to add, that Captain Forbes receives from all the most unqualified approbation, for having acted throughout with that prudence, skill in seamanship, and unceasing vigilance, for which he holds so high a rank in his profession. Having a pilot on board, he of course felt bound to be governed by his directions.

The officers and crew of the Meteor, except the Captain, returned on the Louisiana.

We learn from Capt. Lawless that no pilot could be obtained, either going in or out of Matagorda Bay, for the Louisiana, although in coming out the sea was quite smooth, and the weather fine.

The Meteor is the fourth vessel lost by Messrs. Harris & Morgan, within a period of sixteen months—to wit: the Palmetto at Pass Cavallo, the Globe at Brazos Santiago and the Galveston on Ship Island Shoals—amounting, in the aggregate, to about $250,000 of outire loss to them, as they do not insure.

DISTURBANCES IN THE ALABAMA PENITENTIARY.—On the 17th inst., says the Wetumpka (Ala.) State Guard, a serious difficulty occurred in the Penitentiary of that State. A convict named Wilson attacked the Sergeant of the Guard, who was about to punish him, and when the overseer of the workshop in which they were interfered, another convict named Hill seized a sledge-hammer and felled him to the floor. He was about to strike the overseer again, when a convict named Davis struck him and knocked him down. On recovering from the effect of the blow, he saw the overseer still lying on the floor, and supposing he had killed him, he seized a razor and inflicted a terrible wound in his own throat, from which he afterwards died. Mr. Cravens, the overseer, has received from the injuries he received.

A convict named David Hussman made his escape on the night of the 16th, by making a hole in his cell and then digging through the main brick wall.

RAILROAD MEETINGS.—Railroad meetings are being numerously held in Arkansas; and we notice a call for a railroad convention to be held next 4th of July, at Little Rock, relative to the early completion of railroads from Memphis, running through Little Rock and thence to Texas.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—At the annual meeting of this society, held in New York on the 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. Bishop Waugh, President; Bishop Morris, 1st Vice President; Bishop Hamline, 2d do.; Bishop Janes, 3d do.; Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary; Rev George Lane, Treasurer; Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Assistant do.; Mr. John B. Edwards, Recording Secretary.

The Japanese Expedition.

The Instructions to the Commodore.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1852.

The President recently transmitted to the Senate a communication containing official documents relative to the Empire of Japan, under a resolution of the 4th of March. These documents consists of extracts from the instructions given by the State Department to various individuals, since 1832 together with a communication from James Given to the President, with reference to his transactions in the Pacific, copy of an extract from The New York Herald, of the 3d January, 1851, etc. etc., togeth. Her with instructions given to Commodore Aulick, and a letter from the President to the Emperor of Japan, dated 10th May, 1851. The letter of the President has been published. The important letter of instructions to Com. Aulick has not, however, been yet given, and will be found below. It displays the object of the visit to Japan, so far as the President has given instructions to the East India Squadron, and is, in reality, the gist of the whole affair:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 10, 1852.

Commodore John H. Aulick—Sir: The moment is near when the last link in the chain of oceanic steam navigation is to be formed. From China and the East Indies to Egypt, thence through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ocean to England, thence again to our happy shores, and other parts of this great continent, from our own ports to the southernmost part of the Isthmus, that connects the two western continents, and from Lits Pacific coast, north and southwards, as far as civilization has spread, the steamers of other nations and of our own, carry intelligence, the wealth of the world and thousands of travelers.

It is the President's opinion that steps should be taken at once to enable our enterprising merchants to supply the last link in that great chain, which unites all nations of the world, by the early establishment of a line of steamers from California to China. In order to facilitate this enterprise, it is desirable that we should obtain from the Emperor of Japan permission to purchase from his subjects the necessary supply of coal which our steamers in their out and inward voyages may require. The well-known jealousy with which the Japanese Empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, embarrasses all new attempts to change the exclusive policy of that country.

The interest of commerce, and even those of humanity, demand, however, that we should make another appeal to the sovereign of that country, in asking him to sell to our steamers—not the manufactures of his artisan, or the results of the toil of his husbandmen—but a gift of Providence, deposited by the Creator of all things in the depths of the Japanese Islands, for the benefit of the human family.

By the President's direction, I now transmit to you a letter to the Emperor of Japan, (with an open copy) which you are to carry, to Jeddo, his capital, in your flagship, accompanied by as many of the vessels of the squadron under your command, as may conveniently be employed in this service. A Chinese translation of this letter will be furnished to you by the United States Legation at Canton, and sent to your anchorage at Hong Kong or Macao.

At one of the latter places you will probably meet with a national vessel, detached by the Commodore of the squadron in the Pacific, (as you will perceive by the enclosed copy of a correspondence between this and the Navy Department) to carry to you a number of shipwrecked Japanese mariners, who were some time ago picked up at sea by the bark Auckland. These men you will take with you to Jeddo, and deliver them over to the officers of the Emperor, giving them through your interpreter, the assurance that the American Government will never fail to treat with kindness any of the natives of Japan, whom misfortune may bring to our shores; and that it expects similar treatment of such of its own citizens who may be driven on the coast of Japan.

The letter of the President to the Emperor of Japan, you will deliver to such of his high officers as he may appoint for the purpose of receiving it. To them you will explain the main object of your visit.

Mineral coal is so abundant in Japan that the government of that country can have no reasonable objection to supplying our steamers, at fair prices, with that great necessary of commerce. One of the eastern ports of Nipbon would be the most desirable place for this purpose. Should, however, the government of Japan persist in following out its system of exclusiveness, you might, perhaps, induce them to consent to the transportation of the coal by their own vessels, to a neighboring island, easy of access, where the steamers could supply their wants, avoiding thus the necessity of an intercourse with any large number of the people of the country.

It is considered important that you should await yourself of every occasion to impress on those Japanese officers with whom you will be brought in contact, that the government of the United States does not possess any power over the religion of its own citizens at this time. It is, therefore, no cause to apprehend that it will interfere with the religion of other countries.

The President, although fully aware of the great reluctance hitherto shown by the Japanese government to enter into treaty stipulations with any foreign nation—a feeling which he sincerely wished that you may be able to overcome—has thought it proper, in anticipation of this latter favorable contingency, to invest you with full power to negotiate and sign a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

I transmit, herewith, the seal of the President, clothing you with that power, as also copies of the treaty between the United States and China with Siam and the Mutsel, which may be referred to, to such extent hereof as to you as precedents. It is important that you should secure to our vessels the right to enter one or more of the ports of Japan, and there to dispose of their cargoes either by sale or by barter, without being subjected to extravagant port charges; and even more important is it that the government of Japan should bind itself to protect American sailors and property which may be on their shores. The second article of the treaty with Siam, embraces these objects.

Every treaty has to be subjected to the Senate for ratification, as you are aware. In consideration of the great distance between the two countries, and unforeseen difficulties, it would be prudent, should you succeed in effecting the object proposed, to fix the period for the exchange of the ratifications at three years. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

The accompanying note from the Minister of the Netherlands here, will also be found interesting:

TRANSLATION—*Note Verbale*—It is a matter of public notoriety that foreign vessels are excluded from Japan, by the government of that empire. It was, nevertheless, determined in 1842, that, if such vessels should be cast upon the shores of Japan, by storms, or come there in want of provisions, with a view of asking for such commodities, water, or wood for fuel, those articles should be granted to them on request.

For fear, however, lest this determination, prompted as it has been by feelings of humanity, should give rise to any false interpretation, the government of Japan has sold and that of the Netherlands to inform the other powers that the above mentioned resolution does not infringe upon, or otherwise imply any modification whatever of the system of separation and exclusion, which, was adopted more than two centuries ago, by the Japanese government, and since the establishment of which, the prohibition against allowing any foreign vessel to explore the Japanese coasts, has been constantly in force.

The Dutch government has made no difficulty of complying with the request, especially as the government of Japan has no other means of making a communication of this nature; and in pursuance of instructions from the cabinet of the Hague, the Legation of the Netherlands has the honor to communicate the above mentioned facts to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, for the information of his government. [Cor. N. Y. Herald. April 30, 1851.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1852

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter moved that the private calendar be postponed in order to take up the deficiency bill, which motion was disagreed to.

After some debate, a resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Norris, was adopted, providing that this day and every subsequent fourth Friday be set for the consideration of such private bills to which there was no objection.

And bills of the following titles were ordered to be engrossed, viz:

A joint resolution for the relief of Alexander T. P. Garrett.

Bill for the relief of George G. Bishop, and the legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased.

An Act from the House for the relief of Albra Tripp passed; House bill for the payment of arrears of pensions to the guardian of Artemas Comnut passed; bill granting a pension to Jacob Young; bill authorizing the legal representatives of Antoine Marquess and John Colligan to locate certain lands in Missouri; bill for the relief of Martin Fenwick, or his legal representatives.

Bill for the relief of Margaret Farrar; bill for the relief of David P. Weeks; bill for the relief of M. and H. H. Beau, of Arkansas; bill for the relief of the heirs of David Corderey; bill for the relief of Ursula E. Cobb; bill for the relief of James Glynn; bill for the relief of Thompson Hutchinson; bill for the relief of Elizabeth Jones and Hunter children of John Carr; bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Major Thomas Nye, U. S. A.—bill for the relief of Don B. J. Romerez; bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter.

And the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brooks, of New York, rose to make a personal explanation, to which Mr. Stanly objected, unless the gentlemen who might be referred to might have an opportunity of replying; which having been conceded, Mr. Brooks addressed the House, which he said he was induced to do by remarks that had been made with reference to himself by a member of the Senate, whose age and position rendered it the only course left him to pursue. He said he had already denied the authorship of the letter that had appeared in the New York Express, and with reference to the editorial remarks which had been republished in the Globe, he denied all knowledge of them till subsequent to their republication.

Whatever difference of opinion might exist as to what constitutes a gentleman, the member who would vomit forth a tirade against another member of Congress, such as that to which he had alluded, must be considered as no gentleman. The course which the Southern whigs pursued in the caucus, he said, showed that the were true upon the compromise measure and he therefore withdrew his statement as to their wavering upon that question.

Mr. Stanley said he regretted the appearance of the article referred to, and deplored the existing state of things. The only part of the speech of the gentleman from New York, on a former day, which was offensive to Southern members having been withdrawn, he had nothing to say upon the subject.

Mr. Houston reported the Post-office Navy Transmission Mail Bills, which were read the first time.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the bonds given by the Savannah Railroad Company for duties on railroad iron was then read and passed, the previous question having been ordered.

It was then determined that all debate on the Homestead Bill shall terminate on Thursday next, two hours after the House goes into committee.

The House went into committee, and again took up the Homestead bill.

Mr Yales, of Illinois, then took the floor and at once much noise and confusion. He expressed himself in favor of the bill; the object of which, he said, was to give comfortable homes to persons in the Southern and Eastern States who are now living in destitution and want, but who would find the means to go out to the new States, were this lucrative offered.

After some concluding remarks, which could not be distinctly heard, he was followed by

Mr. Smart, of Maine, who, after some preliminary remarks, replied with reference to a statement that had been made in the other wing of the capitol, as to the number of slaves who had escaped during the last year into the Northern States, which he contended, the census returns did not bear out, and which, in relation to numbers and value, were insignificant in amount.

Mr Bean, of New York, said the designs of his State had been misunderstood, and went on to define the position which it occupies, who would support the nominee of the National convention, and who considered the General Government as having no right to interfere with the different States; a principal he said, which would influence his vote upon the railroad question, conceiving that it would lead to a system of international improvement, to which he deemed the democracy as being invariably opposed.

The committee, at the conclusion of his speech, rose, and the House adjourned.

The Storm at the North.

The storm which raged along the entire northern Atlantic coast, on the 18th and 19th, has proved most disastrous, and our exchanges from that quarter are filled with details of shipwrecks and losses of life and property. A Boston paper of the 21st says:

The British bark Joseph, from Bristol, England, for Boston, struck on Truro beach last night and went to pieces. Her stern was found on the shore this morning. Two of her crew came ashore on fragments of the wreck, very much exhausted; the remainder of the crew were undoubtedly lost. Two men from Truro, in endeavoring to reach the wreck and save the lives of the crew, were drowned.

The brig Marcus, of Bangor, with a signal of distress in the rigging, came ashore on Scituate beach this morning at seven o'clock. She was found abandoned, with her sails set and hoots going. The fate of the crew is unknown.

The British schooner Caledonia, from Nova Scotia, for Boston, with wood, came ashore at Duxbury, on Marshfield beach. Her crew and passengers landed with difficulty on a line to the beach.

The brig Rising, from Cayenne, for Salem, went ashore on Chatham beach at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Large and spacious vessel probably a total loss.

A vessel from Patras, for Boston, is ashore four miles from the Romp, and is reported to be breaking up.

The ship seen at anchor yesterday, within a mile of Minot's Ledge rocks, was the Icouiaut, from Newcastle. Last night she dragged her anchor, and was obliged to cut away her masts to prevent going ashore. Finding that the vessel was still dragging, they made all the sail possible, and passed between the Hardings and the ledge, and was taken in tow off the Boston Light by the steamer H. B. Forbes, Captain Morris, and brought up to the city.

Schooner William P. Dolliver, before reported ashore near Edgartown, remained 18th, and there was no prospect of getting her off. Some of her rigging and one mast has been brought on shore.

British schooner Mary Ann, from Argyle for Boston, before reported ashore on point Alderton, has gone to pieces.

A schooner of about 100 tons was seen ashore on Stratford Point, Ct., 20th inst., apparently just gone ashore. A large schooner was seen ashore on Hart's Island 19th.

Nothing was saved from brig Eliza, of Portland, just below New York in a gale.

The Portland (Me.) Argus of the 20th says:

A storm of wind and rain set in on Sunday, which increased in violence till yesterday, when it blew tremendously from the East. Our harbor at the time is full of coasting vessels, that have run in for a shelter. Hundreds of people visited the Portland light-house yesterday to see the ocean in its fury. The sea was very high, dashing its spray nearly over the light-house. It was a magnificent sight. It was a very severe storm—increasing during the day and far in the night.

The steamer Governor left Hampden yesterday morning, at six o'clock, and arrived here at five o'clock last evening.

Schooner Franklin, Trueworthy, from New York for Augusta, with flour and corn, went ashore on Hampden beach yesterday. Crew saved.

The New York Tribune says:

Many of the fishermen on Coney Island have lost their boats, nets and tackle. The shad fishery of the bay and river has been much retarded. In addition to seven buildings demolished in Fifty-third street, three three-story frame houses being erected in Fifty-sixth street, near Second avenue, were blown down. Many chimneys in various parts of the city have also given way to the repeated blasts of the gale. The high tides have overflowed cellars in some places, damaging property to a considerable amount.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS.—Letters received by the Arctic from Europe, state that the opponents of the American line of steamships between Liverpool and New York are already circulating the rumor that Congress will do nothing to sustain Mr. Collins, and that the ships of his line will be withdrawn. The consequence is that passengers and freight go to the Cunard line, as the only one to be relied on for regular arrivals and departures.

The withdrawal of the Collins line of steamers would not only give a monopoly to the British line, and raise freights and postage, but would also be severely felt in its influence on our whole commercial steam marine. The Collins line of steamers form a school for the education of young engineers. There were no ocean engineers, save two or three in the Washington and Hermann, before the Collins line commenced running, and the steamers of that line have already supplied several of the California steamers and others plying elsewhere with engineers, captains, and other officers.

Each ship of the Collins line carries a first engineer, six assistant engineers, twenty-four firemen, and twenty-four stokers, all of whom must become expert in their respective employments. In this manner a whole class of valuable men is built up, which is indispensable to us as a maritime nation of the first class.

THE JAMAICA SUGAR CROP.—A late Jamaica paper says: We regret to learn that there will be a very serious falling off in the sugar crop of this year. In St. Thomas, in the east especially, the decrease of export will be without parallel. The best estimates that can be formed induce the belief that the crop of the present year in that parish will not reach one-half of that of 1851. The district of Plantain Garden River, which usually ships 4000 hogsheads of sugar, will not this year reach 2000 hogsheads, whilst the Blue Mountain District will fall off in quite as large proportion. We wish we could say that St. Thomas in the east was the only parish thus circumstanced, but we have similar reports from other parishes. On the whole, we doubt whether the crop of 1852 will exceed 30,000 hogsheads.

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Hudson's Bay Company have received intelligence that the crew of the Unicorn vessel dispatched by them to Queen Charlotte's Island, in consequence of information that gold existed there, have succeeded in discovering, close to the shore, an exceedingly rich vein of quartz. It extends towards the interior, and becomes deeper below the surface. The party could only extract some specimens by blasting, and their stay was a short one, because their number was insufficient to ensure safety in case of any collision with the natives. The weather also was unfavorable. They brought away, however, about 56 pounds of the rock, which they have dispatched to London, and which is said to contain at least 6 or 8 pounds of pure gold. The vein at the top was about seven inches wide. From the extent and configuration of the island, it is probable that large quantities may be found in other parts of it, and a fresh expedition has accordingly been sent out.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ITALY.—Crawford is getting on space with his colossal statues for the Washington Monument at Richmond, Va. Patrick Henry and Jefferson are ready for casting in bronze. The Jefferson is exceedingly good. Amongst all the draped statues here, none, except a statue of Minerva, at the Vellemi, impresses me so much as this for its dignity.

Freeman is preparing to visit the United States, with two large pictures—one, the Mary's at the Sepulchre; the other a rustic piece; both executed with great power in the sacred piece, he has designedly departed from the standard rules of such compositions; but whether or not he has made a conquest in a new direction of art, remains to be seen. No one, however, I think, will deny him the evidences of genius in this attempt.

Terry, who is remarkably free from faults, goes on improving, and bids fair to reach a high point of excellence. His large piece of Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella, is finished, and will be sent home this Spring. It goes to Boston.

Mozier has a statue in clay of Pocahontas, for which he has already received two orders at $2000 each. The piece is exceedingly praised by the correspondent of the London Times.

Ives has a statue in plaster of Spring, highly esteemed by the artists. He asks but $1500 for it, but has no order for it yet. To appreciate the Spring of Ives, one must know something of general art, but every one can read in the Puritan an impressive story. The accessories of the cross, and the tame deer, with the familiar history of the daughter of Powhatan, will give this work. I doubt not, great popularity in the United States. If Ives would give his fine talent to some thoroughly American instructive subject than his fortune would soon be made.

Bartholomew, a young sculptor, from Hartford, has been remarkably successful in getting orders this winter. Although but a beginner, and making only busts reliefs, he has obtained high prices for his few pieces. The reason is that his subjects are touching. He makes his art tributary to nobly sentiment, and therefore deserves peculiar encouragement. Happily Mr. B. has decided talent in his profession. The artists do not begrudge him his extraordinary good fortune.

Rogers is cutting out a modest and beautiful Ruth with her sheaf—a work which, if finished for the proposed great exhibition in New York, would give him a most desirable kind of fame. There are some other sculptors here at work upon perfectly nude figures, to which they give sacred and classic names, but which I trust will never be any thing more in the eyes of American amateurs than vulgar exposures of the female form. Happily they have not sufficient artistic fame to give them fame and and bad influence. [Roman Cor. N. Y. Com. Ad.

THE PEACH TREES AND INSECTS KILLED.—The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times states that the severe winter just passed, has killed nearly all the peach buds in low grounds in that county, while on the hill sides and elevated localities, they are only slightly damaged. The common kinds of the peach tree, it is also said, have been less injured than the superior budded and grafted varieties. Another fact is likewise noted, that all those little insects which appear early in spring, destroying rose bushes and tender plants, have been killed by the cold weather.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHINA MISSION.—Owing to the continued feeble health of the Rev. J. D. Collins, late Superintendent of the China Mission, Fuh-Chau, Bishop Janes, of the M. E. Church, has appointed the Rev. R. S. Mactay, who has been in China for several years, to succeed him.

MOBILE ENCAMPMENT.—The 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Mobile, are preparing to establish an encampment near the city.

Telegraphic Items.

Arrival of the Franklin---Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The steamer Franklin arrived here to-day from Havre, via Liverpool, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th inst., three days later than those brought by the Asia.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.

The sales of Cotton during the three days since the departure of the Asia, embrace 10,000 bales, and the following are the quotations as fixed by the Board last evening. Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 4 15-16, Fair Uplands 5¼, Middling Uplands 4½d per lb. On Monday the demand was better than on the previous days, and holders were more firm, but no quotable change in prices took place. The demand for flour is fair, and prices remain unchanged.

Further by the Franklin.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Franklin left Liverpool on the 14th, on which day there was a very decided improvement in the Cotton market, and the sales reached nearly 10,000 bales, prices having taken a turn against buyers. On the 13th the sales amounted to 6000 bales, on the 12th, 5000, and on the 10th 11,000 bales, of all of which 5000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. Wheat was firm. The supply of Flour was moderate.

The Money Market was very active, and all sorts of securities were rapidly rising. Consols had nearly reached par. The Manchester trade was firm, and accounts of trade generally in the interior are satisfactory.

The steamer Washington had not arrived out when the Franklin sailed.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, April 21.

There is a good demand for Cotton to-day, and Middling Orleans is quoted at 8½ and Middling Uplands at 7⅝ ₱ lb. Yellow Corn 65½ ₱ bushel. Mess Pork $18 87 @$19 ₱ barrel. Lard in barrels 8½@10, and in kegs 11¾. ₱ lb. Rio Coffee 9½c. ₱ lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 26.

The Flour market has been rather quiet to-day, and the sales only reach 900 bbls. with no change in prices. Whiskey is quoted at 14½ a 15c. per gallon. Sales of 1200 bbls. of Mess Pork have been made at $17 per bbl. The sales of log Lard amount to 2000 kegs at 10c. Barrel Lard is per lb. Bulk Shoulders 7c. per lb.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The Cotton market is firm, to-day, but prices are unchanged. Yellow Corn 67 and Southern 65½ to 67c per bushel. Mess Pork $18 87 to $19 per bbl. Lard is scarce at former quotations.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

The Michigan Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

Further by the Franklin.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Franklin sailed from Cowes on the evening of the 15th inst. Among her passengers is Mr. Draper, U. S. Consul at Havre, who comes as bearer of dispatches. The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. The Franklin brings $85,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo. Her political news is unimportant.

Arrival of the Niagara—Three Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, April 28.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here this afternoon bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

The cotton market has exhibited considerable activity since the sailing of the Asia, and the sales for the week amount to

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The following from the "Lantern" is one of the finest touches of poetic pathos we have seen for many a day. It is almost equal to the very best of Hood:

AN OLD STORY.

The snow falls fast in the silent street,
And the wind is laden with cutting sleet,
And there is a pitiless glare in the sky,
As a fainting woman goes wandering by.

The rags that wrapt her wasted form,
Are frozen still in the perishing storm;
And she is so cold that the snow flakes rest
Unmelted, upon her marble breast.

Ah! who could believe that those rayless eyes
Were once as sunny as April skies?
And the flowers she plucked in the early spring,
Loved to be plucked by so pure a thing!

The past—and the fierce wind, shrieking by,
Browns the faint gasp of her parting sigh—
And lifeless she falls at the outer gate
Of him who has left her desolate.

Silently falls the snow on her face,
Clothing her form in its stainless grace;
As though God in his mercy had willed that she
Should die in a garment of purity.

From the National Intelligencer.

Sketch of the Empire of Japan.

MINERAL GALTH AND SCENERY.—As any thing which relates to Japan at the present time may be interesting, I send you the following concise sketch of that kingdom. It is called by the native Nipkon, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu Tenno, or Simmkin there appears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After this period, in the year 1142 a change took place. From this time a double chronology was observed, including the reigns of the Dairies and Cubo. The Dairies were military officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors; but a General by the name of Jeyetimo being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dairies of all military power. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, a Dairio with full civil powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their Parliament, etc.

The Kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of these islands is Niphon, the next Jesso. On the island of Bungo, southwest of Yesso, is the city of Nangasaki, and near this city is the little artificial island Dezima, on which the Dutch Factory is built.

Yeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole Empire, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musee. It is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but instead a strong castle, with a deep moat, protects it. The river Tonegwa waters it, and supplies the castle ditch; and, being divided into five streams, has a bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palace is formed by three concentric, or circular piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gardens, fountains, parks, and temples. In it reside the Emperor, his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Minister of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent palace are built of freestone without cement, and the stones prodigiously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the apartments are richly decorated and covered at pleasure with movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats, etc.

The city is under the rule of two governors, who rule a year each.

The next largest city is Meaco. It is also a royal city and is situated in a fine plain near the middle of the island of Niphon, and surrounded by mountains, which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to the whole; the circumjacent country between the city and the mountains is covered with temples, sepulchres, etc., etc., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerable rivers water this fertile plain, and unite together in the centre of the city, where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the communication between the different parts of the city. A strong castle defends the town; it is six hundred yards in length has a tower in the centre, and it is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry and the other full of water. This splendid city is twenty miles long and nine wide within the suburbs, which are well populated as the city. The number of inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 800,000. The universities, colleges, temples, etc., are almost incredible in number and magnificence. It contains twelve capitals or principal streets, in the centre of which are the royal palaces, superbly built of marble and adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces, groves, etc.

The third and principal town is Osacco. It is deemed the chief sea port, is very populous, and has an army of 80,000, most always ready at the disposal and command of the Emperor. It is near fifteen miles in circumference.

The city of Nangasaki is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for ornament.

The business or prince is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hall; it has 100 dungeons and cages. The history of these few cities gives a fair out line of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turned to the best advantage, as the Japanese are very fond of beautiful flowers, fine trees, fruits and vegetables. They use neither tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit, eat and sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death; the lower cuts out his intestines before his obdurate sire, and the latter pours out his heart's blood in the face of his faithless lover; the criminal executes himself; and, in fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the luxury of suicide.

Their trade is, at present, on far great restrictions, as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, fortified, and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly the French, English and Portuguese.

The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan excel in their different branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequaled. Their exports are many and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, long, tons, finer than the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, camphor, gums, medicinal herbs, roots, diamonds, pearls, coral, shells, ambergris, etc. Whatever goods the Japanese want they pay for in gold and silver.

The Japanese worship the principal two gods, Xaca and Amida. At Meaco there is a stately temple built to one of these gods; it is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in which hang an idol of copper, which reaches as high as the roof; and, according to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long, the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb forty inches in circumference. There is another statue, after the god Dahio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, with fifty pillars. This shows that the Japanese understand the art of working in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobility extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the Ulligawa and Akagawa; the former is not rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual destructions. The chief lake is called Oits, is one hundred miles long and twenty-one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said of late, has come orientate to the valley to bring away a precious gum of inestimable value, and the bones of men also with his deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands.

Their great sources of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, calamine, sal ammoniac, borax, or cobalt (quicksilver). These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds are very fond of food and poultry are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botanical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the resources of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if not more.

It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Commodore Porter, as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. (This letter has been published in the Intelligencer.) It was intended to fit out a frigate and two sloops-of-war and place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the consummation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out; but a few years ago the undersigned drew the attention of the Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steamer to China, which, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan. It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are sensitive to commercial feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being already in existence, it is an easy matter to continue it to the Gallipagoes, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo.

W. D. Peaven.

Further Foreign News.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at her wharf this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to noon of the 7th inst., four days later than those brought by the steamer America—thus making the passage in about ten days and a half. She brings sixty-seven passengers, and London papers to the 7th.

The Arctic sailed in company with the steamer Sarah Sands for New York. She passed the Niagara, bound East, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst.

The steamer Ada arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has finally closed its session, but we find little of the doing of interest in its proceedings.

The London Times of the 7th announces the death of Prince Schwartzenberg, Prime Minister of Austria. He died at Vienna on the 5th instant of apoplexy.

The war steamer Birkenhead was wrecked at Simon's Bay, Africa, on the 26th day of February. She had on board 630 men, chiefly reinforcements for the troops at the Cape. Of this large number on board, only 184 are known to have been saved—leaving 446 who are supposed to have perished.

A vessel had arrived at Liverpool from Sydney, bringing 400,000 in gold dust from the new El Dorado, and the mines were reported as meeting with great success.

The ship Henry Bansel, from Liverpool for Baltimore, was abandoned at sea on the 11th March, and sinking condition. Her crew were saved, and arrived at Falmouth England, on April 5th.

FRANCE.

The speech of the Prince President Napoleon, as he styles himself, has been well received in the provinces and the general impression now is that all the threatening and pernicious features of the new state of affairs having received the general approval, that some years of quiet are in store for France.

Le Pays, the Government organ at Paris, warmly approves the Japanese expedition.

The Emperor of Russia has announced that he will not demand repayment of the fifty millions of francs loaned to the Bank of France; but demands security at 4½ per cent. interest.

The Government is about to establish a railway between Lyons and Nantes have fully arranged.

The Council of State is to sit the whole year, except a vacation of two months, when the committee acts instead.

SWITZERLAND.

The government of Switzerland has replied to the notice of France, declaring that they have done all they could in the affair of the refugees, without sacrificing the rights of asylum, which it regards as the most sacred privileges of civilized nations. Upwards of 50 refugees have been expelled.

Our files of English papers per steamship merica, arrived at Boston, have come to hand. The leading points of the news, however, have already been published.

The London Times of the 2d of April contains a full report of the discussions in the House of Commons, relative to the treatment of British subjects by the continental powers. It appears to have been very animated.

On the evening of the 30th ult., Earl Derby, in the House of Lords announced that the Government had determined to call on the contractors to remove the Crystal Palace.

The American flag, which has been struck for some time at Alexandria, Egypt, pending the satisfaction of a claim made upon the Egyptian Government, for damage to the property of a United States subject, was rehoisted on the 11th ult., under a salute from the batteries of twenty-one guns.

The Rev. Mr. King, the American Consul and Missionary at Athens, Greece, had appealed against the sentence of banishment, but we have not heard the result.

France.

The following is the speech of Louis Bonaparte, President of France, delivered at the opening of the Chambers on the 29th of March:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—Messieurs les Senateurs—Messieurs les Deputes: The dictatorship which the people confided to me ceases this day. Things are about to resume their regular course. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come here to proclaim the pulling in practice of the Constitution, for my constant anxiety (precaupation) has been not only to re-establish order, but to render it durable, by endowing France with institutions suited to her wants. But scarcely a few months ago, you remember that the more I confined myself within the narrow circles of my attributions, the more it was attempted to render that circle narrower still, in order to deprive me of movement and action (often discouraged, I confess it, I have thought of abandoning a power so much contested. What restrained me was that I saw but one thing to succeed me—anarchy). Everywhere, in fact, rose up passions, ardent to destroy, incapable of founding anything. There was nowhere either an institution or a man to cling to. Nowhere a right uncontested, any kind of organization, any practical system. Therefore, when, thanks to the assistance of a few courageous men, thanks above all to the energetic attitude of the army, all the dangers were dispelled in a few hours, my first care was to ask institutions of the people. For too long a time society had resembled a pyramid turned upside down, and attempted to be placed upon its point. I have replaced it upon its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right as such conjectures was immediately re-established. Authority regained its ascendancy. Afterwards, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution which I submitted to her, it was permitted to create political bodies whose influence will be so much the greater from their attributions being wisely regulated.

In fact no political institutions are durable but those which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power should stop. There are no other means of arriving at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. Examples are not remote from us. Why, in 1814, did we see with satisfaction, in spite of our reverses, the inauguration of the parliamentary regime? Because the Emperor, let us not fear to confess it, had been carried on by reasons of war, to a too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1831, did France applaud the fall of this same parliamentary regime? Because the Chamber had abused the influence which that regime had given them, and, in desiring to rule over all things, had compromised the general equilibrium.

Again, why was not France troubled by the restrictions applied to the liberty of the press and to individual liberty? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other, in place of being the regulated exercise of the rights of every individual, had, by dictatorial exercise, threatened the rights of all. The extreme danger, for democracy especially, of seeing badly-defined institutions continually sacrificing power and liberty by turns, was perfectly well understood by our fathers half a century ago, when, on emerging from the revolutionary tempest, and after vain experiments of all sorts of systems, they proclaimed the constitution of the year VIII., which served as the basis of that of 1852. Doubtless, it does not sanction all those liberties, to the abuses even of which we were accustomed, but it consecrates others that are truly liberties. On the morrow of a revolution, the first guarantees for a people are not sonsist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press.

It consists in the right to choose a Government such as it likes. Now, the French nation has, perhaps, for the first time, given to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting, in all liberty, the form of its government. Thus, the chief of the state whom you have before you, is really the expression of popular will. And what is I see before me? Two chambers. One elected by virtue of the most liberal law that exists in the world, the other, nominated by me, it is true, but also independent, because it is irremovable. Around me you see men of undoubted merit and patriotism, always ready to support me by their counsels, and to enlighten me with regard to the wants of the country. This constitution, which from this day forth will be put in practice, is not, then, the work of a vain theory and of despotism. It is the work of experience and reason.

You, gentlemen, will aid me to consolidate, to extend, and to improve it. I shall communicate to the Senate and to the Corps Legislative a report (expose) of the situation of the republic. In that they will see that confidence has everywhere been re-established, that industry has everywhere revived, and for the first time after a great political change the public fortune has increased instead of having diminished. Within the last four months my government has found it possible to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, to elevate the position of the greater part of the principal functionaries, and all that without increasing the taxes or deranging the estimates of the budget, which we are happy to present to you balanced. Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which has received the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, give us a well founded hope for the security of the future. For if peace is assured at home, it is equally so abroad.

Foreign powers respect our independence, and we have every interest to keep up the most friendly relations with them. So long as the honor of France shall not be engaged, the duty of the Government will be carefully to avoid every cause of perturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards internal amelioration, which alone can procure the well-being of the industrious classes, and assure the prosperity of the country. And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are patriotically associating yourselves with my labors, I wish frankly to express to you what will be my conduct. People seeing me restore the institutions and souvenirs of the empire have repeatedly said that I desired to restore the empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, this transformation would long since have been accomplished. Neither the means nor the occasions have been wanting to me.

Thus, in 1848, when six millions of suffrages elected me, in spite of the Constituent, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the Constitution would have given me a throne. But an elevation which must necessarily have produced grave disorders did not seduce me. On the 15th of June, 1849, it would have been equally easy for me to change the form of the government. I would not do it. Finally, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed above the great interests of the country I should have at once acted of the people, who would not have refused it to me, pompous title. I was contented with that which I had.

When, therefore, I look for examples and the Empire, it is because there are than anywhere else, I find examples stamped with unanimous. Being now, as heretofore, resolved for France, nothing for myself, I would not accept any modification of the present state of things, unless I were constrained to do so by an evident necessity. From whence can that arise? Only from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed, but if by their hidden intrigues (oeuvres) they should seek to sap the foundations of my government, if, in their blindness, they should deny the legitimacy of the result of the popular election; if, in short, they, by their attacks, should unceasingly put the future prospects of the country in question, then, but then only, it might be reasonable to ask of the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title, which might crown my head the power with which France has invested me. Assisted with difficulties which doubtless have no pretext to keep the republic. That the treasure everybody. Under her laurels inaugurate once again an era of forgiveness and conciliation, and I call without distinction all those who will concur with me for the public good. Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed me, will not permit its work to remain unfinished. It will animate us all with its inspirations, and give the wisdom and strength necessary to consolidate and firmness of things which will secure the happiness of our country and the repose of Europe.

News from Utah.

We have received our files of the Deseret News to February 21, nearly three months later than our previous advices.

The Legislature of Utah assembled on the first Monday of January, and closed its session on the 18th of February. A special session had been called by the Proclamation of the Governor, much remaining to be done for the complete organization of the Territory.

The message of Gov. Brigham Young to the Legislature presents a variety of information on the present condition of Utah. We give a brief synopsis of its leading topics:

INCREASE OF SETTLEMENTS.—During the past year the settlements have continued to extend until we now have a line extending from near Bear River on the North, until within about twenty-five miles of the Southern Rim of the Great Basin, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles; and a company is now making a settlement near Santa Clara, and also East and West a few point; and also East and West a few miles; although not so extensive in the aggregate, will be considered desirable that a settlement should be made on Mary's River, in order to preserve peaceful relations with the Indians in that region. They have come of late very troublesome to travelers, stealing cattle, animals, robbing and killing them as they have opportunity. There is a successful settlement now established on the west side of the Tooele, where the Indians had been; it was feared that none could be made with exception of the Indians on Mary's River, among all the tribes, toward the whites, although some few are at war with the whites; but as a general thing, peace and quietness prevail among themselves.

THE MEXICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The practice of purchasing Indian children for slaves is a trade carried on by the Mexican population of New Mexico and California. These traders, of late years, have extended their traffic into the limits of this Territory. This trade I have endeavored to prevent, and shall continue to do so, and to encounter a few of them in my travels as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, strictly prohibited their further traffic. The majority of them appeared satisfied, and after making a few exchanges of property in the settlements returned to their own country. Unfortunately, however, a few of them still determined to carry on their nefarious traffic; they have been arrested, and are now on their trial in this city.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, for me to indicate the true policy for Utah in regard to slavery. Restrictions of law and government make all servants, but human flesh to be dealt in as property is not consistent or compatible with the true principles of government. My own feelings are that no property can or should be recognized as existing in slaves, either Indian or African. No person can purchase them without their becoming as free, so far as natural rights are concerned, as persons of any other color. Under the present low and degraded situation of the Indian race, so long as the practice of gambling away, selling, and otherwise disposing of their children, also sacrificing prisoners, obtains among them, it seems indeed that any transfer would be to them a relief and a benefit. Many a life by this means is saved; many a child rescued from the thraldom of savage barbarity, and placed upon an equal footing with the more favored portions of the human race. It is return for favors and services which may have been incurred on this account, service should be considered due; it would become necessary that some law should provide the suitable regulations under which all such indebtedness should be defrayed. This may be said to present a new feature in the traffic of human beings; it is essentially purchasing them into freedom, instead of slavery; but it is not the low, servile drudgery of Mexican slavery to which I would doom them; not to be raised among beings scarcely superior to themselves, but where they could find that consideration pertaining not only to civilized, but humane and benevolent society.

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.—In accordance with the resolution of the Legislature locating the seat of Government at Provan Valley, and authorizing me to appoint Commissioners to select a site for the Capital, and seat of Government, I complied with that requirement by appointing Professors Orson Pratt and Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, Esq., Wm. C. Staines and Joseph L. Robinson, said Commissioners. They immediately proceeded to the performance of their duties, and have made their report, which I take great pleasure in presenting to you.

It appears from their observations, that the location is far more central than this city, and that the valley will sustain a large and dense population.

The locating of the seat of Government in that valley will, it is believed, encourage settlers to go there and very much facilitate the settlement of all suitable places, in that region. Under all these considerations, its location at that point appears judicious upon its own merits, and will unquestionably advance the already prosperous and vastly increasing resources of Albert Carrington, Esq., of Millcreek, and doubtless many more have been located.

A raft without sweeps struck Steubenville street bridge, shattering the piers, and all on board were lost. Thousands of people lined the shore, who witnessed the scene, unable to give any assistance. A fragment of a raft, with one man on it, drifted down the torrent, and managed to escape the two upper bridges, but struck against the St. Clair Street bridge. The intrepid navigator, seeing the danger, dropped the steering oar, took a running jump, cleared the fragment of the broken timber, and alighted on the pier, amid the shouts of spectators, coolly remarking to those on the bridge, who assisted him: "A pretty tight fit that."

In the lower part of Alleghany City they are moving their furniture into boats.

In Pittsburg, the dwellings along the river are also submerged. The merchants of Water street are moving their goods to the upper stories. The river below is overflowing. Great destruction and distress must occur.

The wall of the curves of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Beaver, sunk one foot, and fears are entertained that it will fall in, thus stopping the travel on the railroad for some time.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1852.

The House on Monday, reconsidered their action of Friday upon the report of the Committee on Printing, and then recommended it to that committee, without instructions. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee of five, to whom shall be referred the existing laws and orders on the subject of public printing, with instructions to report to the House, by bill or otherwise, what amendments to said laws may be expedient, in order to insure the faithful and prompt execution of the printing for Congress.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce presented the memorial of the special committee of Texas creditors, praying that their claims may be paid by the United States.

Mr. Hale reported a bill confirming certain private land claims in Missouri, and the same was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Shields reported a bill to improve the efficiency of the army. The bill abolishes all pay and allowances for brevet rank, and makes many important changes in the organization of the army. Two thousand extra copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dawson reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish the "Washington Yagers" and "Boone Riflemen" of Washington City, with arms—and the same was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gwin introduced bills granting to California the right of way through the public lands, for the construction of certain railroads in that State.

The Deficiency Bill was taken up. Numerous amendments were concurred in. Amongst others, $350,000 were appropriated for the completion of the floating dock at San Francisco, California. Also $9,000 for completing the improvement of New Jersey avenue in this city, $7,000 for planting, etc., the Smithsonian Institute grounds.

At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House.—This morning Messrs. Marshall, of Kentucky, Harris, of Alabama, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Fuller, of Maine, and Hamilton, of Maryland, were appointed to constitute the committee to report upon amendments to the printing laws.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, stated that as fifteen days had already been consumed in debate on the Homestead bill, he moved that all debate terminate on Thursday at one o'clock.

Mr. McMullen moved to substitute Monday next; but before a vote was taken, a motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table; upon which the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was laid on the table—yeas 108, nays 62.

Mr. Flicklin, of Illinois, moved to take up the bill from the Senate, authorizing private executions, (a man who has been convicted of murder in this District having ordered to be executed on Friday;) but there being objections to suspending the rules, the motion was withdrawn.

The navy discipline bill was then taken up, and Mr. Price, of New Jersey, expressed his views at length. He considered discipline as essential to the existence of the navy, that although flogging has been abolished on board ships, yet, with that exception, the code of 1800 retained all the means of punishment that were formerly at his disposal. He was in favor of a revision of the present naval code, and the adoption of one by which the moral standing of the seamen could be elevated; and saw no pressing necessity for the passage of the bill before the House.

Mr. Newton, of Ohio, spoke at considerable length in favor of agriculture, which, he contended, was too much neglected, and to which other pursuits were preferred. He expressed himself in favor of the establishment of an agricultural bureau, and referred to various documents to prove that from Gen. Washington down to Mr. Fillmore, the different Presidents of the United States were favorable to similar establishments. Pennsylvania, he said, had formed county agricultural societies, which urged the formation of an agricultural bureau, and concluded by declaring his conviction that the measure was perfectly constitutional, and that it was the duty of Congress to establish one.

Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, followed, and stated that the sooner the uncultivated territory of the United States was disposed of, whether for public improvements, public education, or any other purposes, the better for the people of the entire country. He then alluded to the course which had been pursued by the friends of the candidates for the Presidency, by which the House of Representatives had been converted into a political arena, and went into a eulogism of the different democratic candidates. He charged the whig party with being the cause of all the difficulty growing out of the compromise measure, and went into an analysis of their votes upon that question to support his position.

He then alluded to the former course pursued by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore upon the questions of abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the traffic in slaves between the States and the introduction of Texas, and while the latter had pursued a different course since he became President, for this he had been ostracised by the whigs of the North; and concluded by referring to the non-committal policy pursued by General Scott, and with remarks generally applicable to the whig party.

After Mr. R. had concluded, it being past three o'clock, the House adjourned.

WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.—We obtain from the London Times of the 7th the subjoined particulars of the terrible disaster which recently befell the British steamer, Birkenhead, while conveying troops to Southern Africa:

"Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 26th February, her Majesty's steamer the Birkenhead was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just off the foremast, and in twenty minutes' time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of six hundred and thirty-eight persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only one hundred and eighty-four remain to tell the tale. No less than four hundred and fifty-four Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end.

There is no mystery about the calamity. We are not left, as in the case of the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of the disaster. Just what happened to the Orion off the Scottish coast, or to the Great Liverpool off Finisterre, has happened now. Captain Salmond, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algoa Bay, so much as possible, and more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely. Four hundred and fifty-four persons have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks the rush of water was so great that the men on the lower troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. Theirs was the happier fate; at least they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least the manner of death was less painful than what others, who were left perched beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the after-deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger even than the instinct of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off into rollers, and sent, some to the chain-pumps, some to the tackles of the paddle-box boats. Captain Wright, of the 91st regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us:

"Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmur among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion."

Poor fellows! Had they died in battle-field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something inexpressible sad in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts struggling manfully to the last against an inevitable disaster. It is gratifying also to find that the women and children were all saved. They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side, and passed into the cutters. The boat stood off about one hundred and fifty yards from the ill-starred Birkenhead, and all were saved. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of the persons who perished. The other boats, as is usual in such cases, were not forthcoming in the hour of need. One gig and two cutters were all that could be rendered available. Of the one hundred and eighty-four persons who were saved, one hundred and sixteen made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Never was destruction more sudden or more complete. Within fifteen minutes after the vessel struck, the bow broke short off. Five minutes more elapsed, and the hull of the vessel went in two, crosswise, just abaft the engine-room. The stern part of the vessel immediately surged, filled, and went down. The only hope of the survivors lay in the maintopmast and maintopsail-yard, which still showed above the water. There were some fragments of the forecastle-deck still floating about; there were a few spars and drift wood. About forty-five people clung to the yard, and, after remaining there until 2 o'clock the following afternoon, were picked off by the Lioness, a schooner which was providentially at hand. Capt. Wright asserts that of the two hundred persons, more or less, who were clinging to the driftwood when he got away, nearly every man might have been saved had one of the ship's boats done her duty. Into this boat the assistant-surgeon had got, with eight men. They immediately pulled away, and landed about fifteen miles from the vessel.

It only remains for us to mention here that Capt. Salmond, who appears to have done his duty after the vessel struck, has not survived the calamity.

THE YACHT AMERICA IN PARLIAMENT.—Colonel Peel, in a recent discussion on the Navy estimates, in the British House of Commons, took occasion to express his surprise that not one word had been said in reference to the circumstance of a foreign yacht having come to England, and in the presence of the Queen herself, beaten some of the crack English sailing vessels! That, Col. Peel said, appeared to him a deeply humiliating event. She was an American yacht, and she was described as the "race horse of the ocean." Colonel Peel confessed that he was wholly ignorant of nautical matters, but he was conversant with the pastime of horse-racing, and he flattered himself that he could appreciate such an expression as "the blue ribbon of the Turf," as used by Mr. D'Israeli. Whatever might be the sailing qualities of the American yacht, Colonel Peel declared that if such a defeat had been sustained by the English sailing vessels at the Isle of Wight, there was not a true sportsman in England who would not go to any expense to recover back the lost laurels. Colonel Peel stated that it was part of his creed that "Britannia rules the waves," but what became of the goddess on the day to which he had alluded he could not say, but if she "ruled the waves," at all on that occasion she most surely have done so with a downcast look. Col. Peel's remarks were received with cries of "hear, hear!"

THE TURKISH STEAM NAVY.—Turkey is adding constantly of late to her steam navy, and possesses at present a steam navy of eighteen vessels of 3700 horse-power, viz: The Medjidie, 450; Mukhburi Surad, 450; Taif, 450; Feizi Bari, 450; Sayki Cledi, 450; Esseri Djedid, 300; Freklie, 180; Satri Babri, 100; Pelki Chewket, 100; Mesrri Hebri 100; Esseri Haix, 120; Yardley Tedgarat, 60; Pesendidi 60; Pelki Tdgard, 50; Esserf Tidjaret, 50; Guirit, 50, and Houma Perrax, 40. In addition to these vessels, there are eight others belonging to the Commercial Company of 1450 horse-power. Besides this force, there are eight steamers for the Dosphorus, two of which are used as tugboats.

RICE.—The first rice seed was brought into South Carolina by the merest chance. Some years before the Revolution a vessel from Madagascar put into Charleston in distress, and as a return for the courtesy he met with at the hands of the Governor of the colony, the Captain among other things, presented the Governor with a small bunch of rice. The seed was planted in his garden, and from this small beginning an important branch of commerce sprang up.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.—We already referred to the sudden decease, by stoppage of the heart, of Prince Schwartzenberg, the celebrated Austrian Premier, which occurred on the 5th of April at Vienna. He was the most eminent man in the empire, and has done more to strengthen it than any other one thing since Metternich's retirement. Schwartzenberg is said to be one of the imperial government. Both coming on and devoted to absolutism, he has been the most efficient instrument in the destruction of liberty on the continent of Europe. He was the leader of the reactionary movement that commenced in 1848, and it is to his counsels, backed, as they were by Russia, that the defeat of Hungary is to be attributed. His death will prove a terrible blow to the House of Hapsburg. The following not very complimentary record is made of his life:

"Prince Felix Schwarzenberg was born on the 2d of October, 1800. In early life he evinced in social life the unscrupulous libertinism that was afterwards evinced in his political career. In London he seduced and eloped with a lady of rank, for which he was prosecuted, and, failing to pay the damages decreed, was declared an outlaw. Afterwards in Naples he continued his career of criminal gallantry, for which, in one instance, he was severely chastised by an injured husband. He served under Radetsky in 1848, and was in November of that year made Prime Minister, an office he filled till his death. In every relation, private and public, he has been a man of intrigue, with the boldness to venture every thing in pursuit of an object, and the skill to accomplish all the undertook. He will live long in the memory of all, for his vices and his cruelties, and the bold, energetic courage which he displayed in their exercise."

A TALENTED CONFANAN.—At the Sophomore exhibition at Yale College, New Haven, the first prize for English composition was recently awarded to Yung Wing, a native Chinese.

The young men whom the New York papers reported to have been expelled from this class were only dismissed for publishing a scurrilous and insulting sheet. They will be enabled to return upon their rendering a proper and satisfactory apology to the aggrieved parties.

A STEAMER SEVEN HUNDRED FEET LONG.—According to the London Times, a movement is now on foot to build iron steamers seven hundred and twenty feet in length, with ninety feet beam, and thirty-six feet in depth, with four engines of 1000 horse power, and a screw, whilst there will be eight masts, with huge lateen sails. The vessels are to be built of iron, and to be shot and fire-proof, while their novel structure and superior strength, and immense length, it is supposed, will render them safer than vessels of smaller construction. It is calculated that each shall carry 2000 passengers, with a theatre for amusements; and in case of war, a battery of three hundred guns could be opened. The projected scheme, it is said, is for the purpose of bringing the English colonies within a month's reach of London.

DEATH OF JUDGE MERRIWETHER, OF GEORGIA.—The Augusta Chronicle of Wednesday last says: "Passengers who arrived in this city Monday evening and yesterday morning bring us the unwelcome intelligence of the death of the Hon. James A. Merriwether, at his residence in Eatonton. Although in the prime of life, he had been a prominent man in the State, and had filled many distinguished stations with credit to himself and honor to the state. He had filled the several offices of State Legislator, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Superior Court, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia. In all of which he evinced a high order of talent, and a zeal and energy of character, which pre-eminently distinguished him among his associates.

THE CHOCO ROUTE.—Recently some movements have been made on the Isthmus, in the direction of Choco, to establish a route for travelers between the two oceans; indeed, we believe there is an agent from New Granada, now in this city, with a grant of the right to the route, and numerous specimens of gold and silver ore and precious stones, to encourage the adventurous.

More than two hundred years ago, the Spaniards were aware of the proximity of the headwaters of the San Juan and Atrato. The curate of Novilla, finding that at high water, canoes proceeded from one river to another without unloading, caused the Indians of his parish to dig a canal between the two rivers, which was called the Canal of Raspadura, and it was made navigable for loaded barges.

The Spanish government, on learning this, speedily stopped the communication, and the unlucky Padre barely escaped a severe punishment for his cleverness.

Mr. Robinson, a well known traveler and author, conversed on this subject, in 1813, with some intelligent Spaniards and Creoles whom he met at Carthagena. They assured him the canal was yet viable and could easily be cleared out. They also stated, that there were several places where even shorter canals between the two rivers might be cut, and that the distance between their navigable waters was only thirteen leagues. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Governor of Florida has appointed a large number of delegates to represent that State in the proposed Convention, which is to have for its object a great Southern Industrial Exhibition in New Orleans. This subject is attracting much attention throughout the Southern States.

Highly Important to Planters and Property Holders.

BRIDGEWATER ADAMANTINE PAINT.

The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The public are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—

Capt. St. C. THOMASSON, of steamer Magnolia.
Wm. BROWN, of towboat Porpoise.
HUGHES, VALLETTE & Co., Managers La. Dry Dock
J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do.
Capt. N. D. RODRINS, of the ship Leodes.
JOSEPH BENSON, Painter 132 Camp street.
And the UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATES.

Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agent, Messrs. O. C. Rogers & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852. JOHN F. MILLER.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which can be seen at our office; among which are those of

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., W. NORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 14. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 66.

Paraphrase of Isaiah XLIII., 26.

"Put me in remembrance: let us plead together: declare thou, that thou mayest be justified."

BY H. B. KING.

Lord! if my cause be tried,
How may I plead with thee?
Transgressions have been multiplied,
Nor can my soul be justified
By any human plea.

Not only have I wrought
That which I should not do,
But when I have forgiveness sought,
The very sacrifice I brought
Needed forgiveness too.

A heart divided, torn,
And weak and wavering,
By earthly disappointments worn,
By earthly wishes overborne,
Was all that I could bring.

And if remembrance trace
One holy thought or prayer,
'Twas that the Spirit of thy grace
Had waited in the holy place,
To meet and bless me there.

I may not plead with thee;
Yet, Lord, I may not fear:
Still thine own Spirit pleads for me,
Though with a voiceless fervency,
Which thou alone canst hear.

He pleads the grace of One
Who bears the eternal name;
Thine own anointed holy Son,
Whose sacrifice the pardon won,
Which thy adopted claim.

This, Lord, is all my plea:
May it, by faith applied,
A full forgiveness win for me
In that great day when I must be
Condemned or justified.

From the French of Napoleon Roussel.

Purgatory.

Three religions divide the universe: the religion of Satan, which leads to hell; the religion of the Pope, which conducts to purgatory; the religion of Jesus, which confers heaven.

Satan says to us, Do evil.

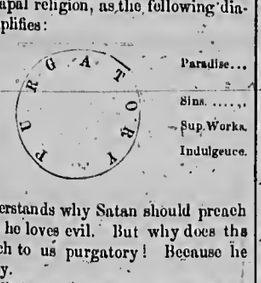
The Pope says, Commute your faults at my treasury.

And Jesus says, I forgive you your sins.

Let us examine these three points separately:

The religion of Satan offers us pleasure for a few hours, suffering for eternity. I do not tell you sin is without sweetness, but you know that it is not without remorse either; and one of these days you will know that it is not without punishment. Enjoy it then for one year, for two, twenty, a hundred years if you can, but remember that it is probably at the cost of eternal sorrow. The religion of Satan is the religion of hell. This point is clear: let us pass to the second.

The Pope has for his religion purgatory. For indeed it is to purgatory that the whole refers: the masses of priests extricate souls from purgatory; the indulgences of the Pope abridge purgatory; the merits of saints free from purgatory; the penances of the faithful liquidate the death of purgatory; our sins lengthen, and our good works shorten our period of purgatory. Thus purgatory is the centre of Papal religion, as the following diagram exemplifies:



One understands why Satan should preach hell to us; he loves evil. But why does the Pope preach to us purgatory? Because he loves money.

In fact all that has reference to this belief is an object of speculation. Sins are redeemed by penances, penances are exchanged for masses, and masses cost thirty sous. These transactions vary, but they all have money at the bottom of them, and the diversity of forms serves only to disguise the final clinking of it, which results from them. Do you wish to sin? fast, and abstain from meat. If you do not like this, take out a dispensation, and if you want a dispensation, give money for it. Do you wish to commit the serious offence of marrying your cousin? give money! Do you wish by a mass to relieve your father from the flames of purgatory? give money! Would you have some pious brotherhood exonerate you from the task of prayer, by praying for you? give money! Sin is the beginning, and money is the end of all; and between these two points are placed penance or mass, fasting or nine days' devotion, almsgiving or a relic. According to individual taste, one of these ingredients may be commuted for another; the relic may be added to the mass, fasting substracted from the penance, the nine days' devotion transformed into alms; but none of these chymical processes of the church can form a substitute for money, whereas money can replace them all. For instance: tell your confessor that your stomach is too weak to bear fasting—he will willingly accept twenty rounds of the chaplet instead. But ask him to take twenty such rounds in payment for a mass of thirty sous, and be sure that he will decline. I remember to have read in a pamphlet, published by the Bishop of Marseilles, upon the occasion of a jubilee, that all the penances he imposed might be transmuted at will, or replaced by one other, but *that* other could not be replaced by any of them. Now this other was a gift to a seminary; so here again is that inevitable thing, money.

Do you wish to convince yourself that purgatory is indeed for the Pope and the bishops, the hen with the golden eggs? observe that they send almost every body thither, or at least they act as if every body went. In fact, before your mass on behalf of a relative is said, do they ever ask you what the conduct of that relative has been, with a view to ascertain whether he may not already chance to be in heaven or hell! Never! Yet, if he is in hell, what is the use of trying to take him out of a purgatory he has not even entered? And if in heaven, how take him from a purgatory which he has already left? But try another expedient: ask a priest for a mass, not on behalf of your father, but on that of the most remote of your ancestors; tell him that this ancestor was an excellent Christian, and that if, indeed, he went at the time of his death into purgatory at all, the probability is that at the present day—after the lapse of ten centuries—he must have quitted it, and the priest will reply that the safest plan, at all events, is to have a mass said, and if you offer payment for two, twenty, or a hundred, you will not be refused. Tell him, on the contrary, that the deceased was a great sinner, a parricide, and that he is most probably in hell, he will still tell you that it is the wisest plan to have a mass said, and that perhaps your thirty sous may afford him some relief. In short, the priest is always so hopeful as to believe that the dead are not in hell, but not hopeful enough to believe them in paradise: for this simple reason, that the direct entrance into paradise and into hell would alike render purgatory superfluous—that without purgatory there would be no more masses, and without masses, no more money! And thus the priests will say masses either for the holiest or the most guilty. The 21st of January they pray for Louis XVI.; give them thirty sous, they will pray for his judges. And yet if the former is a martyr, the latter are murderers; if the one is in heaven, the others are in hell. But this in no way prevents our cures from acting as if both were in purgatory; and if you like, they will perform a mass on behalf of all of them at once. If you have still a doubt left, ask the priest the exact quantity of sins which must be committed in order to go to hell! He will not tell you. Ask him the exact amount of virtues which entitles to paradise. He will answer that it is impossible to define exactly; that is to say, that he will always leave you just between heaven and hell, in other words, in purgatory; for the very evident reason that he has conferred upon himself the privilege of drawing you from thence.

Purgatory is then, the great mint where the priests' wealth is coined; it is the soul of the system, the summary of the church, the foundation of the Roman religion; it is then with reason that I have called the Pope's religion the religion of purgatory. We have only now to become acquainted with the religion of Jesus, which is that of heaven.

But here a question offers itself. Are not the Pope's religion and that of Jesus one and the same? No; and I will take but one proof of this, which is that Jesus has never—no, never—spoken of purgatory! This is not all, this purgatory of which Jesus has never spoken, the apostles have said nothing, positively nothing about it! In short, the whole Bible does not once speak of it, its name even is not to be found therein. Let any one shew me one word of purgatory in the whole extent of the Scriptures, and I became a Roman Catholic!

But I can give you another proof that neither the name nor the thing is to be found in the Bible. Here it is: Jesus, in his picture of the last judgment, places the righteous on his Father's right hand; the wicked on his left; but no one between. Is not this alone a proof that there exists no middle state between the one and the other? And as if to complete the demonstration, Jesus in the midst of this solemn scene says to the one, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you;" and to the others, "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." But there again Jesus sends no one to purgatory. Is not this an evident proof that purgatory does not exist! And once more, since the matter must be made clearer than the day, let us quote the words in which the Saviour concludes his picture of the last judgment. "These," says he, "shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal." That is all, and there is not a word said of any person's going to purgatory. Did Jesus forget it, or knew nothing about it!

And now will you have some arguments taken, not from the Bible, but from simple common sense? Listen. When the end of the world comes, and there are no longer any priests to celebrate the mass, what then will become of the souls in purgatory?

They can not be relieved as former souls have been. What! because there are no longer priests on earth, souls no more guilty must yet remain longer in torment? But this is absurd, it is unjust, unchristian!

Another proof: you are rich; I, on the contrary, am poor. You cause two or three hundred masses to be said for your father, and his soul passes from purgatory to Paradise. As for me, since I can not buy a mass, and no one will give me one gratis, I have no mass said, and my father remains in horrible torment! Thus then, differences of fortune are felt in the other world as well! God treats the rich with consideration, but deals severely with the poor. But this is absurd, unjust, unchristian.

Take another proof: a rogue dies, leaving the half of a fortune, the whole of which he made dishonestly, to defray the expense of masses; consequently his purgatorial period will be much diminished, and passing into heaven, he will at the last find himself virtually rewarded for his theft. In the next house an honest man dies of hunger upon his pallet, without leaving a single sou to his cure; thus his period of purgatory remains undiminished, so that God actually makes him suffer all the longer for not having stolen as did the other! I tell you again, that this is absurd, unjust, unchristian. In short, it is so absurd and so unjust, that my mind is crowded with arguments, and I seem to want words to express them. I will only add one other:

Purgatory is the greatest of all encouragements to the committal of sin. If you tell a man that in consequence of wrong doing he will go to hell, this fear may be salutary, and he will perhaps draw back from provoking a punishment destined to last throughout eternity! But tell him that there is a purgatory, and that it is even possible to abridge the period he will spend there, and the man who desires to do evil will feel encouraged to do it; for all suffering that can be remedied seems supportable to him, and moreover the present pleasure compensates, in his opinion, for the future penalty. He says to himself that after the purgatory he shall have plenty of time for the enjoyment of an unending paradise; and that since sin has not more terrible consequences, it is not worth while to deprive himself of it.

But place that man on the contrary, between the perspective of an endless hell and an endless heaven; tell him that he will enjoy or suffer without any truce to his enjoyment or to his sufferings; that he will be lost for ever, or for ever saved; and then that man, seared by an eternity of anguish, or allured by an eternity of joy, will shun evil in order to do good; or at least, if his passions still tyrannize over him, thoughts of eternal felicity, or of eternal torment, will come and urge him to conquer these passions: whereas the expectation of a limited punishment allows him to go to sleep in sin, and prevents him from being converted to holiness. Thus, as purgatory is the religion of the Pope, the religion of heaven is the religion of Jesus Christ. This is what I have now to prove.

Jesus wishes the salvation of all, young and old, rich and poor, virtuous and sinful, or as he himself expresses it, "both good and bad." What, then, will he do to place that salvation within the reach of all? Will he ask for masses? No, for then the poor would be lost. Will he exact difficult tasks? No, for then children could not be saved. Will he require a certain number of good works? No, for then this or that sinner must needs perish. What, then, can that condition be, compliance with which is equally easy to all—to young and all, rich and poor, great criminals and moral sinners! This is the condition; Jesus himself names it. It is only to trust in him, only to consent to be saved, only to be willing to enter into heaven; in one word, says the apostle Paul, to "believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved!"

But does Jesus indeed thus offer heaven to all? Is there not a certain amount of perversity which excludes the hope of pardon? The Gospel will tell us. To the right of Jesus, on the cross, there was a thief who asked for mercy. What answer did Jesus make to him? "To-day thou shalt be with me in paradise!" What good action had that man done? Not any; only he had believed in Jesus Christ, and thief as he was, he entered into paradise! Is not that the fairest monument of Divine mercy? and if Jesus conferred heaven upon such a one when he believed and repented, will he not do so upon all, whatever they be, who also repent and believe! Yes; paradise, heaven, life, blessed and eternal life, to all that believe and repent: there is the religion of Jesus Christ! And do not imagine that Jesus forgives because sin appears to him a small thing! no; on the contrary, it is because sin is so hateful in His sight, that He alone could expiate it. His blood has flowed, Jesus has died, and therefore you are saved. The priest must be paid to free you from hell; Jesus, on the contrary, pays in your place, and you enter into heaven. The priest sells you his purgatory; Jesus gives you His paradise. See which of the two you prefer applying to.

Ah, beware, beware, dear reader! these short pages which you have been reading may, perhaps, hang heavy on your eternal fate! As long as you did not know that purgatory was an unchristian doctrine, and conducive to sin, so long you were only half guilty in having adopted it. But now that you know it to be opposed to the Bible, and opposed to morality, if still you retain it, it may well be supposed that you do so just because it leaves an open door to your sinful inclinations; you retain it in order to sin more comfortably. But remember, that it is too late to do this with impunity! You have seen the light; you can no longer screen yourself behind the plea of an ignorance which has this day been removed. In vain you reclose your eyes—you have seen—you are condemned!

But no; far from remaining in this partial darkness, you will seek for increased light, you will examine the Bible for yourselves; you will listen to Jesus Christ; you will study the writings of His apostles; you will breathe upon the light, not with the timid breath of the priest, to quench it, but rather with the breath of prayer and study to revive it. Is this a *hope* that I here express? Alas! I fear that as regards a large number, it will prove only a vain wish!

My God, my God, in the case of one at least be the aspiration fulfilled!

Church Bells.

Among the indispensables of a well-ordered community, must be reckoned the "church-going bell." A church can hardly be said to be a church, which does not add to its other attractions, the pleasant tones of the Sabbath morning bell. There is something better than the merely picturesque in those clear tones, sounding out, amidst the caroling of birds, and the silent hymn of nature, the voice of invitation to the house of God. They give a key-note to the praise which every right heart spontaneously utters, when recalling the associations of the day the Lord has made, and when anticipating the assemblage of God's people in the sanctuary—seeming joyfully to say, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." There is something so cheerful and inviting, and so finely in harmony with the sentiments and exercises of the Sabbath, that a congregation must be considered as wanting some of the accessories of public worship whose ears are not regularly gladdened by its tones.

A recent inquiry from a country parish respecting a bell, induces us to state, that so far as our knowledge extends, we know of no bells so good, or sold so reasonably, as those manufactured by the sons of the celebrated Andrew Meneely, of West Troy, New York. Mr. Meneely possessed a remarkably inventive genius, and would have excelled in any branch of mechanical business. Perpetually experimenting, he succeeded in securing such proportions of material, shape and other qualities, as to give his bells a clearness, strength and agreeableness of tone, which certainly have never been surpassed in this country. The public have been finding out the merit of his work, too; for nearly ten thousand church bells have been sent from the foundry since its origin, and we suppose the sales are greater than ever before. Now, it is not every good founder that can make a good bell, any more than every good cabinet maker can turn out a clear toned and rich piano forte: and from a long acquaintance, we are inclined to believe that what Erard and Chickering are in the business of piano making, or what Stradivarius was with the violin, Meneeley was with the church bell. So sweet, cordial and inviting, as rung on a cheerful Sabbath morning, we wish every church in the land had one of them. [N. Y. Evangelist.

HASTY WORDS.

Full oft a word that lightly leaves the tongue,
Another's breast unconsciously has wrung;
And were the wound but patent to the eye,
We'd mourn the pain that science might defy—

Was it a taunt—perhaps a thoughtless jest!
An idle ripple of the vacant breast!
But tiny shafts may yield a venomed death,
What need to speed them, but a little breath.

The Bushman thus secures inglorious prey;
And words cap men, as darts the Ostrich, slay:
Strange! that the breath providing Nature lends,
In man alone to work of ruin lends—

We toy with hearts, as if the thousand chords
That vibrate to the touch of hasty words,
Could jar out discords all the live-long day,
Nor any tension cause them to give way—

Oh, strike them gently! every human breast
Is by a secret load of grief oppressed:
Forbear to add a note of thrilling woe,
Where discords ever are so prone to flow.

I Don't Like Professions.

This is the reason which many give for not acknowledging Christ. They say, when urged upon the point, that they "don't like professions." A strange reason this for not obeying the express command of the Divine Saviour! Why if they do not like professions, do they equally dislike obeying commands? If so, they had better say, "I don't like obedience to the commands of God." But they profess to be well disposed to obey: it is only to *professing* that they object. Well, then, let them obey all the precepts which they find in the Bible, and we will not trouble them about a profession. Why should we? In that case they will obey the precepts which enjoy a profession; they will do the thing appointed in *remembrance* of Christ.

But "I don't like professions." And who does like mere professions? Who ever contended in favor of a man's professing to have what he has not? Professions are very different from *mere* professions. Suppose a person has what he professes to have, what then? What is the objection to a profession in that case? I see none. If a man loves the Lord Jesus, I can see no harm in his professing or declaring his attachment to him. It is very natural to declare it. We profess attachment to others—to relatives, friends, benefactors, pastors, civil rulers. Why not to Christ? How does his being the subject of the profession constitute such an objection to it? Is he the only being to whom we may not profess attachment?

"Don't like professions?" Why yes, they do. Professions of friendship, of patriotism and of loyalty they like. Why not of religion? Why should not religion be professed as well as other things? Are attachment to the Gospel, love to Christ, regard for the authority of Jehovah, and adherence to his government, the only things never to be professed?

I do not see any objection to professions, but I see propriety and utility in them, even if it were optional with us to make them or not. If it were left to our choice, it strikes me we ought to choose to profess love and obedience to Christ. But suppose it is required, does not that alter the case? Will these persons say they do not like what God requires? And does he not require a profession? His inspired apostle twice exhorts Christians to *hold fast* their profession. Does not that imply that it is made, and *ought* to be made? How is a person to hold on to that which he has never taken hold? Is not the public confession of Christ required when it is made a condition of salvation? Rom. 10, 9: "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." Does not divine authority require it, when to the doing of it is made one of the most precious promises in the whole Bible? "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven." Is not that duty, against the omission of which such a threatening lies as this, "But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven." Matt. 10: 32, 33. It is very plain that God requires professions, though some men do not like them.

"You don't like professions!" Then Joshua, a man that followed the Lord *fully*, falls under your censure, for he professed the service of God. "As for me and my house," said he, "we will serve the Lord." Are we to think the worse of him for this? Some ask what is the use of a profession. "If they will observe what followed Joshua's profession, they will see the use of it. They will see that it brought out all Israel. "*We* will also serve the Lord," said they, and they entered that day into a covenant to serve him. Nor did their practice belie their profession, for it is recorded that "Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that overlived Joshua." So much for a profession. It is agreed on all hands that that professing generation, in piety and devotion to God, surpassed any other during the national existence of Israel.

We read in 1 Tim. 2:10, of certain things which are said to become "women professing godliness." It would seem from this to be the duty of women to profess godliness. And if of women, of men also, I suppose. What case of *real* subjection to the Gospel of Christ do we read of, which was not also a case of "professed subjection" to it? Paul, in 2 Cor. 9:13, speaks of some who glorified God for the "professed subjection" of others unto the Gospel of Christ. It appears, then, that God is glorified by these professions. And I should presume, from certain passages in the Bible, that he is not glorified when a profession is withheld. There were in primitive times some who did not like professions. It is no new thing not to like professions. In John 12:42-43, we read that "among the chief rulers many believe on him, but" as they did not like professions, "because of the Pharisees they did not confess him" for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." It is no honorable mention which is intended to be made of another, of whom it was said that he was "a disciple of Jesus, but *secretly*, for fear of the Jews." John 19:38. Fear made him decline a profession for a time; but at length he came out openly on the side of Christ, and besought Pilate for the body of Jesus.

If they who say they do not like professions, mean that they do not like false or loud or ostentatious or *barely verbal* professions, let them say so, and we will agree with them; but let them not mean this, and say, without qualification, they "don't like professions."

It is truly strange, because some now, as in apostolic times, "profess that they know God, but in works deny him," that others will never profess to know him. Because men have professed friendship, and have proved no friends, they will not only not profess friendship, but they will abstain from certain acts and expressions of friendship, because they involve a profession of it! It is a pity that men who are going to give an account of themselves to God should reason and act thus.

Well, they must do as they please; but of one thing I am sure. The hour is coming when, however they may now dislike professions, they will like them. They may not now like to confess Christ before men, but they will then like to have Christ confess them before his Father. They may not like to call him now the beloved of their souls, but they would like to have him call them on that day the blessed of his Father.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Cote Gelee."

This name is not confined to the hill or hills (or perhaps more properly hillocks) that form the northern verge of the prairie lying between the Teche and Vermilion Bayous, but is frequently applied to a large portion of the adjacent prairie. Nature has made it a lovely section, and it only wants the assistance of art to make it the "garden spot" of Attakapas. The gradually undulating surface, clothed in almost perpetual verdure, and though but a few years since sparsely settled, now thickly dotted o'er with fields and habitations is bounded east by the Teche, west by the Vermilion, on the north by Bayou Tortue, and south by the "sea marsh," which makes up a considerable distance from the Bayou of Vermilion and Atchafalaya. This "sea marsh" contains a range of hills of considerable elevation, called Islands, (and which, perhaps, are literally so, except at very dry seasons) of great beauty and fertility, each occupied by a sugar plantation.

The prairie, of which, be it remembered, the northern part only bears the title of Cote Gelee, constitutes a part of four parishes, viz: St. Martin and St. Mary on the east, and Lafayette and Vermilion on the west. Two lovely lakes supply its inhabitants with any quantity of delicious fish, while the whole prairie abounds with wild fowls during six months of the year. The soil is fertile, plentifully rewarding the labor of the husbandmen, but much less tenacious than the woodlands of the bayous, and consequently more easily cultivated.

The prairie is inhabited principally by French Creoles, who speak the language of their ancestors. The mass of them have little or no education—the majority, perhaps, being unable to read or write. Of course there are exceptions. They are almost universally Roman Catholics; their priests being the only ministers of religion in this country who conduct their services in the French language. In morals they are very loose, especially as regards the keeping of the Subbath, a day which they devote to labor, pleasure and pastime.

But their favorite modes of desecrating the Subbath are horse-racing, gambling and drinking. If they attend mass on Sunday morning, as soon as that is over they go out of the church into the gambling house, and there spend the rest of the day over the card or billiard table, and that too, maybe, within one hundred yards of the church. Not long since a man fell dead at a card table in a neighboring village. Throwing his card on the table, he exclaimed "I'm out," and dropped down dead!

It is customary with the young, and even with some who are not young, to attend a ball every Saturday night, where they literally

"Dance all night,
Till broad daylight."

The girls, and many females who lay no claim to youth, are exceedingly fond of dancing. A beautiful girl, about fourteen years of age, not a hundred miles from where I write, said by some to have been the prettiest in the parish, spent the whole of a Saturday night on the floor of the ball-room, dancing every set, and continued the exercise through the greater part of the next day. The result was, that before the next Saturday evening she was a corpse! Alas! how sad a fate for one so young. Who will affirm that disease and death are not frequently the effect of such excessive dissipation?

But the French population are not the only class that indulge in the practices and vices above described. Would they were! Many who call themselves Americans, in contradistinction, are not less guilty.

But let us turn from the dark side of this picture, and inquire if there be no "cure for all these ills," a moral remedy for this moral disease. Let us consider what are the causes of this *mauvaise maladie*.

First, then, may be mentioned the force of example, as well as precept; children must be expected to adopt the practices of their parents—another cause, their want of education. Being unable to read or write, having no books, they must do something to while away their leisure hours, and drive away ennui. But last, though not least, and perhaps the cause of all this conduct, is their religion; or perhaps, more properly, their want of it. Whether the Roman Catholic Church encourages ignorance or not, I say not here; nor do I say whether she encourages or discourages drinking, gambling, dancing, racing, *et id omne genus*; but this much is certain, that the devotees at her shrine, as a general thing, in this section, practice habitually one or more of these sins.

And now for the treatment. What shall we prescribe. Some say, educate them, and for this purpose free schools have been established. That, could it succeed, might produce some alleviation, but hardly touch the main cause; the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ alone can reach that—the Gospel in its purity. It is that which will renew the heart, change the affections, desires and propensities, and consequently the habits and customs. Religion also brings education in its train as a natural sequence.

An important question arises here—how is this remedy to be applied? We answer, in several ways. We want a man to preach the pure Gospel to them in their own native tongue. Already the Macedonian cry is heard, "Come over and help us;" and verily, if one could be had who would spend his time wholly or chiefly among them, visit them, preach, exhort and converse with them in their vernacular, I believe much good might be done, and a great change effected in the moral aspect of the community. I have long wished to see the experiment tried, and I know of no better place to try it than in this vicinity, and even at this very time. Many of them are disposed to be religious, and if they had proper religious instruction would doubtless make worthy members of some orthodox church.

Another mode of disseminating the truth, would be by means of Sabbath Schools. Some would attend from mere curiosity, and many irregularly; but by diligence and perseverance on the part of the pastor and teachers, aided by the Divine blessing, an interest would be excited among the pupils, the school would flourish, and great good would doubtless result. Besides, it would afford an opportunity of distributing among the children a number of small religious books, which would be read not only by the children themselves, but frequently by their parents or friends. For this purpose, however, we must have books in the French language. French Bibles and Testaments may be procured, I suppose, in any number from the American Bible Society; but what shall we do for Catechisms, and other small books? Can not some good brother in New Orleans translate our church catechisms, and some of the best of our Sunday School books, for the benefit of the French population? If so, he might be the means of doing much good.

So extensive is this circuit, as it now is, and so great the labor required of the pastor, that he has little or no time to devote to the interest of the French population. I hope that this may be remedied at the next session of the Conference. PHILANTHROPE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

What Pays the Way for Common Schools?

Common schools are allowed by all to be indispensable to the well being of society. To their establishment and support the most untiring efforts of the most enlightened statesmen and the purest patriots are freely given. No subject is more generally popular than Common School education. The absolute necessity of providing the means for such education constitutes the chosen theme for the aspirant to popular favor, in all republican communities, and especially in Texas. In no State is it more easy to obtain a frank admission of the necessity of educating the masses than in Texas. And this is very natural and right, as all our officers, from the lowest to the highest, are elected by the people.

As common schools are thus popular, and the necessity of common school education is so generally admitted, is not the instrumentality which paves the way for the establishment of such schools entitled to a share of popular favor? What is that instrumentality? As the press is said to be an exponent of public opinion, I will quote the following from a correspondent of a Texas paper:

"As yet we have no general system of education, yet most of the settlements can and do cluster together a sufficient number of scholars to form a school, which is put into operation as a thing of first consequence. The people are much assisted in this by the praiseworthy and successful efforts which are being made to perforate every region of the State with Sunday Schools. In those the children are congregated together; they are taught to associate for improvement in mental discipline; in short, they pave the way for a common school."

Are you, fellow citizens, the friends of common school education? Shall not, then, that institution which paves the way for common schools receive your cordial and liberal support? A TEXAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To an Aged Croaker.

VENERABLE BROTHER: In the dews of youth you bowed at the altar of "good old Methodism" with a heart thrilling with the pulsations of love for your brethren; and in the frost of age you appear before the public as their bitter accuser. Why this transition in your spirit, my brother? Will the precepts of "good old Methodism" sustain you in this?

Modesty is a precious jewel, my brother; and could you behold the enemies of "good old Methodism" gazing with delight on the moral picture you presented them of your brother ministers, as you are, not a stranger to the luxury of a blush, you would blush, indeed to own that you afforded such a feast for their malignant spirits.

In all the ardor of your feelings for "good old Methodism," why strive to persuade the world that the moral standard of "modern Methodism" is far beneath that of our fathers! Your brother has now open before him a little book of those hallowed days, printed A. D. 1785, which tells him that the first Methodist Conference in the United States, held in Philadelphia, June 1773, was composed of ten preachers, who reported 1160 members, all told; and in twenty years after, with which the book is closed, they numbered 315 preachers and 65,608 members, all told, including the blessed names of Coke and Asbury; in view of which, his heart pulsates with emotions unutterable, and tears of devout gratitude stream down his aged cheeks while he contemplates the hosts that now throng the altars where his fathers bowed, and the unnumbered thousands who have gone from thence to the glory land. The thought melts the heart. The scenes through which our fathers passed—the perils, toils, privations and persecutions they endured to transmit to their sons the pure doctrines of the Cross, should be remembered by us with the best and last emotions of our hearts. But, my brother, while we revere their names and cherish their virtues, let us not impugn the spirit of their sons. The toils of both are before our eyes—the past and present are in view—and facts astound the world. The little immortal band of ten has been multiplied into as many thousands; and the 1160 seals of their ministry into as many hundreds of thousands. "Not unto us, not unto us," but unto God be all the praise.

My brother, in the face of these facts, say not that the standard bearers of "modern Methodism" have fallen beneath the moral valor of their fathers, because a few of them think it no harm to read the word of God through "golden spectacles," or to wear "gold sleeve buttons, or gold watches." In the face of such facts, my brother, tell it not to the world that our fathers, great and good and holy as they were, far excelled their sons in acts of mercy and strains of fervid, holy eloquence, that warm and bless and exalt the heart. Our fathers desired to establish schools and colleges that would bless the world with a host of useful spirits, born of God and destined for the skies; their sons imbibed their spirit, and have nobly done the deed. Our fathers ardently desired to send the Gospel of Jesus to the poor benighted ones in distant lands—their sons, moved by the same god-like spirit, have been the instruments, in the hands of God, of collecting thousands and tens of thousands annually to accomplish the blessed work. Now, my brother, what would the thousands of happy converts in heathen lands say to you, if you should go and tell them that "good old Methodism" was verily more god-like in its spirit and deeds than that "modern Methodism" which has taught them to bow at the Cross and obtain redemption through the blood of Jesus? Or, nearer home, do you think it would be possible for you to persuade the many thousands of God's poor, in the rice fields of Carolina and Georgia, that the fathers of "good old Methodism" contemplated greater deeds of mercy for them than their sons have achieved?

Oh, my brother, be entreated to tell the scoffers of the age what *modern* Methodism, the legitimate and heaven-born offspring of "good old Methodism," has done, and is doing, for the moral reformation of the world. Tell, then, how propitiously heaven smiles on the sons of our sainted fathers. As a father in Israel, let such themes call forth the gratitude of your heart. O charity! first born of heavenly graces! how sweet is thy voice, how kind thy spirit!

Yours in the bonds of "good old Methodism," JAREZ.

Santa Rosa, Fa., April 29, 1852.

From the Ch. Advocate and Journal.

Wesley on Sanctification.

Mr. Editor: In perusing the Christian correspondence of Mr. Wesley and Mrs. Bennis, I find the following letter addressed to Mrs. Bennis, which, if you should think proper, please insert in the Christian Advocate and Journal. C. GILBERT.

Ridgefield, March 2, 1852.

MANCHESTER, March 26, 1766.

My Dear Sister: One of our preachers has lately advanced a new position among us—That there is no direct or immediate witness of sanctification, but only a perception or consciousness that we are changed, filled with love, and cleansed from sin. But if I understand you right, you find a direct testimony that you are a child of God. Now certainly, if God has given you this light, he did not intend that you should hide it under a bushel. It is good to conceal the secrets of a king, but it is good to tell the loving kindness of the Lord.

Every one ought to declare what God has done for his soul, and that with all simplicity; only one is to be taken to declare to several persons that part of our own experience which they are severally able to bear; and some parts of it, to such alone as are upright and simple of heart. One reason

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why those who are saved from sin should freely declare it to believers, is because nothing is a stronger incitement to them to seek after the same blessing. And we ought, by every possible means, to press every serious believer to forget the things which are behind, and with all earnestness go on to perfection. Indeed, if they are not thirsting after this, it is scarce possible to keep what they have; they can hardly retain any power of faith if they are not panting after holiness. A thousand infirmities are consistent with even the highest degree of holiness, which is no other than pure love—a heart devoted to God; one design and one desire. Then whatever is done, either in word or deed, may be done in the name of the Lord Jesus. Press after all the residue of the promises. I am, my dear sister,

Your affectionate brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 8.

To the Members of the Alabama and Louisiana Conferences.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate beg leave to present to the patronizing Conferences, and to subscribers generally, the following.

REPORT.

The Committee are much pleased to find the fiscal condition of the paper safe. The number of subscribers is near 3000, and the list constantly increasing. Such, however, is the actual cost of publication, that the Committee are grieved to say, the able and efficient editor has received literally a merely nominal sum for all the labors, care and anxiety connected with his responsible position. Nor has the paper been a source of profit to the publishers, nor can it be until the number of paying subscribers is greatly increased.

The Committee have called attention to these facts to excite the agents, who already deserve great commendation, to still greater efforts to secure subscribers, and to collect the amount now due for the second volume; and secondly, to show that upon no other plan known to the Committee could the paper have existed for one year.

A specimen number of a paper, to be published on a different plan, and for a lower price, was issued in July 1850, in this city; and when the Louisiana Conference met in December following, a very small fraction of the number of subscribers regarded as necessary to commence the paper had been obtained. The Louisiana and Alabama Conferences, with all due deference to the feelings and opinions of brethren differing from them, determined to establish the paper at a higher price, and without involving themselves in any pecuniary risk. In accordance with their plan the paper was issued more than a year ago. It has succeeded fully equal to their expectations. It occupies a high position with the other members of the Advocate family. The editor has displayed tact, talent, piety and enterprise; and while he has kept his columns free from every thing which would contaminate the morals, vitiate the tastes of its readers, or bring into disrepute our holy religion, he has by his own pen, by a list of able foreign and domestic correspondents, and by tasteful selections, done much to give character and dignity to our Church Periodical Literature.

The Committee have therefore reappointed him to a position which he has filled with so much honor to himself and advantage to the Church.

In conclusion, the Committee beg leave to commend the paper as deserving a still more extended circulation, and to express the hope that the New Orleans Christian Advocate may continue to exert a purifying influence upon all communities where it may circulate.

Ch. Advocate office, N. O., May 3, 1852.

R. H. RIVERS,
W. MURRAH,
W. E. DOTY,
J. C. KEENER,
J. HAMILTON.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools of the M. E. Church, in this city and the parts immediately adjacent, came off on Wednesday evening, May 5, in the large and pleasant basement of the McGehee Church.

The large room was densely crowded—seats, aisles, doors and windows—but, notwithstanding, the best order prevailed. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer; then followed another hymn.

Columbus Deacon made the introductory address, which was appropriate, and handsomely delivered. Then followed two addresses in German—one from a little Master and the other from a little Miss. As we have to confess to an entire ignorance of the German, we can not express an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the addresses, but (walking by faith) we believe they were good, and if the little lady's was as pretty as herself, it was quite fine enough.

Then followed a poetical dialogue, by two little Misses, on the "Home of the Angels." Certainly a beautiful subject.

Next we had an address on "Sabbath School Instruction," by a young lady—Miss Sarah Brown—a sensible and distinctly delivered address. A dialogue in German, by two boys, "Walking by Faith"—again we take the opinion of a learned friend, who says it was a good thing, and well done. A "Bible Lesson," by a class of boys and girls; good, and well studied.

Next followed a hymn in German, sung with correctness and spirit. We have long heard that the Dutch had taken Holland—we now add the Germans have *taken* music.

Miss Maria Barnett delivered, with fine elocutionary taste, the beautiful poem of N. P. Willis, on "The Sacrifice of Abraham."

"The Proper use of Wealth," a dialogue by Masters Price and Nicholson; good poe[illegible]

A poetical dialogue, "The Prettiest Sight on Earth"—the prettiest and most pleasant feature of the celebration, as we thought. Then came another hymn—the Secretary's report—a beautiful poetical appeal to the audience, to show their love for the Sabbath School cause, in substantial coined manifestations, which six young Misses were appointed to receive. Master W. H. Ellis delivered the closing address, expressing, in the name of the several schools, their gratitude to teachers and friends for the kindness and care of which the scholars had been the recipients. This was quite a spirited address. Then came the closing hymn to "Auld Lang Syne," sung, as were all the hymns, in fine taste and glowing animation.

The whole affair passed off in the best spirit, and we hope will be greatly productive of good, and give additional impulse to the heaven-hallowed cause of Sabbath Schools.

W.

METHODISM THRICE DEAD!

Mr. Isaac Taylor has written a book recently, entitled "Wesley and Methodism." Mr. T. has one half the power of a first rate writer. He can make you ask, think, wish, wonder, and turn your whole man into an interrogation point. He can give you no fact, no answer, no round full period of satisfaction. He disturbs you, unsettles, whirls you, *dreams* you, and then—leaves you. His is a wonderfully wonderful sort of reflection, which makes all his readers wonder what Mr. Taylor means, and think that Mr. Taylor thinks that there is something wrong somewhere, for which they would do well to follow him and keep a sharp look out!

We see one or two ideas cut in his book as we have seen on the Mississippi the tops of the chimnies of a steamboat—just above the fog. A good deal of the audible, but not much visible. Once in a while the haze flies; for instance, "The soul and substance of Methodism have long ago departed." Pretty round. The Methodist Church dead! One of the largest in numbers, sending out more money, more missionaries, than any other branch of the Protestant Church—not excepting the Church of England—preaching as widely, warmly, and as savingly as any other, pardon and life by faith in Christ, yet "without soul or substance!". We should like to know what Mr. Taylor's symptoms of life are.

It is not hard to imagine the author standing over his subject, on his "Physical Theory of a Future Life," his Natural History of Enthusiasm, and a large pile of works "now preparing by the same writer," addressing an audience: "I tell you, gentlemen, he's dead;" and then, turning to Methodism, "Sure as you're born, my friend, you're dead."

(Methodism shouts "glory!" and every body looks dubious.) "Well, my friends, I can prove it; *Wesleyan* Methodism is dead, for it has a dead man's name."

Good grammar, smooth periods, hair-splitting adjectives, and a variety of language have covered more than one pointless essay so well, that the reader was quite certain there must be "something in it," when, in fact, if he were put to the torture he could not have given for two minutes together a consistent account of any one thing that he had understood the author as having intended to say.

Mr. Taylor seems to have had the object of writing upon the same time with Mr. Robert Southey, a treatise which should rival his excellences and oppose his views. Southey is against Calvinism, Mr. Taylor for it—"Wesley rejected," says Mr. T., "in terms the 'Election of Grace,' on account of its alliance—inseparable, as he supposed, with Reprobation; but in so doing he brought a wordy phantom."

Mr. Taylor's rather striking suggestion how to mend Methodism, may be also cited to show both the strength of his Calvinism and the power of his inductions:

"Let leave be granted for the suggestion that a reconsidered Wesleyanism, which should wholly cease to make itself antagonist to an obsolete form of Calvinism, might yet restore to the Wesleyan Institute that expansive evangelic force in which it once so far surpassed every other Christian community."

Take the anti-Calvinistic part of Methodism out of it! and obsolete Calvinism! anti-Arminian Methodism and obsolete decrees would be rather an absurd pretension.

Southey thinks Mr. Wesley was able and learned. Mr. T. thinks not. Southey thinks Mr. Wesley's sermon on Free Grace "one of the most able and eloquent of all his discourses; a triumphant specimen of impassioned argument." "It is ill-ed," he adds "in a tremendous strain of eloquence, and shows with what indignation the preacher, in his zeal for God, and in his love for his fellow creatures, regarded a doctrine so injurious to both. In an evil hour did the restless mind of man devise for itself the perilous question of fatalism; and in a more unhappy one was it introduced into Christian theology." Mr. Taylor takes no such view of the sermon:

"Verily he believed," says Mr. T., "that that ill-judged burst of rhetoric, in which he himself borders so near upon blasphemy, and apostrophizes 'the devil,' was as unsound in theology as in fact it was shallow and unseemly. In this and in many other similar instances we easily save his reputation as a thoroughly honest disputant, by alleging his entire want of the deep reflection, or analytic faculty."

Mr. Southey evidently caters for the Established Church—Mr. Taylor for the Independents. Mr. Southey questions much the *past* of Wesleyanism, Mr. Taylor has *settled* that, but doubts profoundly its present and future—the large idea is in his head and the patent in his hand—"ORBIT ANNO DOM." Southey reckons Mr. Wesley ambitious, enthusiastic, ascetic, the Ignatius Loyola of Protestantism, and accounts for his success on the old score of "animal excitement;" Mr. T. relieves Mr. Wesley of these and all other extraordinary qualities, moral and mental, and writes him only an exponent of a "development." They both agree that the Methodist Church is no Church. Mr. T. thinks Mr. Wesley was equal to what he did (!) i. e. to establish an INSTITUTE. "This INSTITUTE was not and *is* not a CHURCH; but," he says very profoundly, "to found a Church is another sort of work; and it would demand powers of mind and qualifications, intellectual and moral, quite of another order." One other great matter separates the two authors *toto cælo*—Mr. Fletcher's logic. Mr. Southey says his "reasoning is acute and clear." We had always thought as much; not so, however, with Mr. T.:

"We should be assigning to Fletcher far too high a place, as a writer; if we were to affirm that his reasoning is sophistical; for in fact he does not *reason*, nor could he do so."

In short, these two writers do not, will not agree about Wesley, excepting, maybe, that a great many people went to hear him preach, and a good many professed to be Christians under his ministry. What a pity!

Mr. Southey possessed, to an uncommon degree, the power of statement. No writer in the language arranges more naturally and attractively all his materials. But he was no philosopher—ask Coleridge—he could always interest, but seldom instruct. There is another author who is thought to have annotated all the solid parts of Mr. Wesley pretty much away—Mr. Coleridge. Mr. C., great as he was, deep as he was, never got beyond an *a priori* view of any thing. He always had more to do with the Coleridge within than with the world without. To a mind like his, consisting of algebra, infidelity and nitrous oxyd, Mr. Wesley's matter of fact, godly life, must have been very indigestible.

Nature has provided in these three authors a sufficient antidote to each other. One neutralizes the other, and leaves the reader quite ready and inquiring to know what Mr. Wesley's own people have estimated him at.

The fact is, these gentlemen writers who have lived for themselves are not capable of weighing the parts of a man whose conversation was in heaven, and who lived only to do good. Of mankind generally, how to do them good, probably Mr. S. or Mr. C. or Mr. T. scarcely ever thought; or if so, the world has never had occasion practically to know it. Indeed, twenty such men might have lived contemporaneously, and the people have been none the better or wiser; but TWO JOHN WESLEYS, at one time standing on the earth,

"Where the golden gates of day
Open on the palmy East,"

the other amongst the tribes

"West from Orontes to the ocean,"

would have set

"The kingdoms in a blaze."

When we see the thousands, nay millions, ready to arise and call John Wesley blessed, and then mark such men sagely calculating in what he and all the world were wrong, we are reminded that—

"Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl."

(All three talking.) Mr. Southey—"They who consider the wide-spreading schism to which it has led, and who know that the welfare of the country is vitally connected with its Church Establishment, may think that the evil overbalances the good."

Mr. Coleridge—"Nothing less than such an hypothesis would be adequate to the *satisfactory* explanation of the facts—though that of a metastasis of specific functions of the nervous energy taken in conjunction with extreme nervous excitement, + some delusion, + some illusion, + some imposition, + (plus) some chances and accidental coincidences might determine the direction in which the skepticism vibrated. Nine years has the subject of zoo-magnetism been before me."

Mr. Taylor—"One must believe that many of that class of persons whom a writer like Southey represents, and to whose tastes and views he evidently labored to adapt himself, must be conscious that the explications he advances in attempting to unravel Methodism, are as futile in philosophy as they are false in theology; and, in fact, that most of his solutions of the 'phenomena' are nothing better than frigid absurdities. That they were so was strongly felt by Coleridge, whose far deeper acquaintance with spiritual principles, and whose vastly more acute intelligence prompted him to protest, in many instances, against his friends' vapid arrogance."

All three—"Bless me! this is a wide sea!"

"If the bowl had been stronger,
My song had been longer."

SELECT HIGH SCHOOL.—Brother Thweatt has opened his school in the basement of the McGehee Church. We can very heartily commend it to parents who have sons they may wish to place under the care and instruction of an experienced and able teacher. For minute information we refer to his advertisement in this paper.

PULPIT OSTENTATION.—How little, says the eloquent Dr. Chalmers, must the word of God be felt in that place where the high functions of the pulpit are degraded into a stipulated exchange of entertainment on the one hand, and of admiration on the other. And surely it were a sight to make angels weep, when a weak and vaporing mortal, surrounded by his fellow sinners, and hastening to the grave and to the judgment along with them, finds it a dearer object to his bosom to regale his hearers by the exhibition of himself, than do in plain earnest the work of his Master, and urge the business of repentance and faith by the impressive simplicities of the Gospel.

BUSPENDED.—Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Presbyterian clergyman at Lewes, Sussex county, Maryland, was suspended by the Wilmington Presbytery, which met at St. George's a few days ago, for conduct unbecoming a preacher of the gospel.

China.

Every missionary sent out by the M. E. Church, South, to China, lifts off a part of that load of duty which the Saviour laid on his ministry and his church, when he said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." How heartily we can say to Brother Cunningham, "Go, my brother, go, and the blessing of the Most High God be upon you!" Yes, he goes and his wife with him, but—to do our work. If the Lord will but spare us the danger of the sea, the long night of a missionary's toil, the wide separation from the social endearments of the land of our birth, and let us die at home, let him ask what he may—the labor of our hands, "the half of our goods," the prayer of our souls, all that we have, and the missionary shall have it. Who is not willing to make such a bargain, that he may do his duty and save his soul? As nature opens to the explorer, or tempts him who has scaled steeps to a yet bolder ascent—as the success of the merchant affords him but means to visit richer climes—or as the yield of the earth fills the hand of the farmer with the seed of a yet larger harvest, so a large, dark world opens to the enterprise of a Christian love. We copy from the S. C. Advocate a notice of the Rev. W. E. G. Cunningham and lady:

"We have had the pleasure of forming a personal acquaintance with this estimable minister, who has spent a few days in Charlestou, on his way to New York, where he will take ship direct to Shanghai. He is a member of the Holston Conference, and has been appointed missionary to China by Bishop Andrew. He is accompanied by a wife who is an ornament to her sex, and imbued deeply with the missionary spirit. She leaves ease and elegance at home without a regret, to devote herself, in company with her noble-hearted husband, to the glorious work of evangelizing China. We wish them a speedy and pleasant voyage, and many years of success in the distant field to which they are bound. They expect to sail from New York in the course of a week or two."

Here is another item in this connection:

From the S. C. Advocate.

"*Support of Liew, the First Chinese Convert.*—Dr. Wightman: The case of Mr. Liew has so interested a worthy brother of my charge, that he authorizes me to say through your paper, that he will be one of two, paying $50 each, to support this first Chinese convert, if he devotes himself to the work of the ministry. Who will take the other fifty?

"Very respectfully, J. HAMILTON.

"Mobile, Ala., April 20."

There, dear reader, what say you to that? Who could not work cheerfully if he knew that his gains alone were supplying the dying thousands of one city in China with a preacher of the Gospel for six months in the year?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Professor Hardy's Review

OF STANLY'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. ARNOLD.—This is a most interesting paper, abounding with the highest tone of moral sentiment, expressed in the most easy and felicitous style. Professor Hardy, however, seems to have designed his paper more as an eulogy upon Dr. Arnold himself, than as a review of Mr. Stanly's work. He does not express an opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of the production. The paper, however, is not the less readable and instructive, in that it presents us with the man instead of a book about him.

The eulogium pronounced upon Dr. Arnold is just, suggestive and beautiful; and in the professor's lofty appreciation of the noble, the good and useful in Dr. Arnold's character, he manifests his own moral elevation and adaptedness for the work of a collegiate teacher. Dr. Arnold is obviously Professor Hardy's *beau ideal* of a teacher and a man, and he dwells upon the great outlines of his character with the most evident satisfaction. His Review is one of those papers that give character to our Southern Quarterly, and one that can not be read without pleasure and profit—profit from its ennobling sentiments and the exalted character it contemplates: pleasure in the glory we feel is shed upon our nature by such a life as Dr. Arnold's. One feels it a privilege to be a man and to be allied to such a blessed and beautiful character. We close this brief notice with the last sentence in the article: "Olin and Arnold—names we have involuntarily put together—both great, wise, true, earnest men; their memories are blessed."

New Orleans, 1852. W.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—The reference ordered by the United States Circuit Court to take testimony and report the value of the book concern, in controversy between the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was brought to a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Nelson, at New York, on the 29th ult. No one was present except the attorneys for the parties, Daniel Lord and E. L. Fancher, Esqs., and the Rev. Drs. Lane and Scott. The principal difference of opinion seems to be in reference to the value of the stereotype plates.

FORTY YEARS OF PASTORAL LABOR.—Interesting services were had in the Charles street Baptist Church at Boston, on the morning of the 29th ult., in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the installation of the present pastor, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Peck, and the Rev. Baron Stowe, and Dr Sharp preached an affecting sermon. In the course of which he said that not one of those who took part in his installation was now alive. During his pastorate two hundred of his communicants had died, and his church had sent out twenty-five preachers of the gospel. At the conclusion of the services a massive silver flower vase and salver were presented to Dr. Sharp, on behalf of the Baptist ministers of Boston, "to show their veneration for his unblemished character as a good minister of Jesus Christ."

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES FROM CHINA.—Advices from Shanghai state that Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Charles Taylor, a Methodist Missionary, and two children; Mrs. Boone, wife of Bishop BOONE, and two children and a Chinese female attendant; Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Mrs Bridgman, a son of the Rev. E. W. Lyle, and a Chinese girl, have sailed from that port for New York. Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Boone and Dr. Bridgman are in ill health.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The last foreign news contained an account of the sailing of the new Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. There were four vessels—two screw steamers and two sail vessels. Ample materials were provided of every thing to obtain the end of the voyage. The most effective of these were balloons for the purpose of distributing information in every part of the Arctic regions. They are made of such a form as to float on the surface should they fall into the sea. Five hundred thousand messages, printed on satin, were prepared for the occasion. These will be sent up in the balloons, and after a certain time will fall, and thus convey information to every quarter where Sir John Franklin is likely to be. Capt. Sir Edward Belcher is chief commander of the expedition.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Donaldsonvills and Preston's Plantation.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: Though nearly out of season, I send you my first quarterly report. The cause of this delay might be found in many things of subordinate consideration; but I will sum all up in the gunner's excuse for not firing the minute guns, "I never shoot till I am ready—then you shall hear from me."

Donaldsonville is situated on the Mississippi river, at the head of Bayou Lafourche, and fronts both on the river and the bayou. The village has some twelve hundred inhabitants, or more, I suppose, who are mostly French and Spaniards.

A little back from the river is a neat little house of worship, dedicated to God and deeded to the M. E. Church, "with all the rights, titles and privileges;" also incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, giving other Protestant denominations privilege to occupy it when unoccupied by the Methodists, reserving to them the preference only. It is a distinctive and cherished peculiarity of Methodism to cultivate brotherly feelings towards all who love and serve God through faith and good works.

On my arrival here I found an Episcopalian minister occupying the Methodist Ch., but was told, to my surprise, that it would be disagreeable, and tend to create dissatisfaction, for the Methodist minister to occupy the Methodist Church half the time. Indeed, it was to be held by a kind of ecclesiastical pre-emption law, no where found in the Bible I read, nor in the State laws under which I live. And a "man of the world," who had lent all his influence to the occasion, (at some sacrifice, too) told me that the unwillingness for the Methodist to preach in their own church half the time, was "altogether with those who were Methodists." On looking and listening, I perceived that the little opposition among the friends of Methodism was entirely sympathetic, and that the disease had its origin and locality elsewhere. Our friends said, "We are Methodists, but from long experience we know that the Episcopalians here will not patronize or countenance the Methodist ministers, and we being so few, our ministers soon become discouraged and leave." In this state of affairs I was compelled to do one of two things, to wit, to leave the place, or occupy the Methodist Church. The latter course, though painful in the extreme, was adopted. This was done, too, with a degree of frankness taken only by those who have not yet learned to walk in craftiness, nor yet to use their privileges deceitfully, and which is often mistaken for "insulting impudence." Truth, however, is the trip-hammer of Heaven, and when it comes down undisguised, but few can feel pleasant beneath its ponderous weight. It comes down upon error with the weight of eternity.

This sketch of facts has been given to overtake, if not arrest, some false impressions made in regard to the fact of our title to the Methodist Church in Donaldsonville, and to correct the idea that the Methodist Church in D. is but some public something, which may be seized by any one who chances to get there a day before his competitor. But I will dismiss this point, and collect all the desires that such a case can enlist, to pray for those who despitefully use the truth as it is in Jesus.

On Col. Preston's plantation I preach every two weeks. The society there is doing very well; but in this, as in all others, there is room for improvement. Col. P. and lady attend preaching when there. The servants are much encouraged by it. Indeed, it is encouraging to see owners and managers of slaves take an interest in that in which they wish their slaves to be interested. Such an influence has great weight in all grades of society. To enlist confidence and excite others to imitate in good works, we must bring them to believe that they are in good earnest. To do this, we must both be in earnest and have a constant readiness to do that which we would enjoin upon others. By such exemplary instruction, the slave would much sooner learn to serve from principle, "with good will doing service as unto the Lord." T. J. LACY.

Donaldsonville, La., 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

The season continues favorable for the agriculturist. Health prevails throughout the State. Our financial affairs are in a prosperous condition.

Revivals of religion are occurring in various parts of the State; thirty have recently been added to the Baptist, and twenty-eight to the Methodist Churches, in Houston. A Baptist newspaper is to be issued in Houston, next autumn. The Galveston News has recently been enlarged, and is now one of the largest papers of the Southwest.

The Sons of Temperance are in a prosperous condition. A Division has recently been organized at Corpus Christi.

The Presbytery of Western Texas has located a College at Goliad, and as a result property in that vicinity has risen some fifty per cent.!

Taylor White, of Trinity, Texas, one of the largest stock raisers in the State, recently died, and in his safe was found $40,000. It is by no means uncommon for a stock raiser in Texas to brand one thousand calves in one spring season.

There are supposed to be at least twenty thousand white persons in Texas, over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write. Population 350,000.

There are now forty-two newspapers in Texas. As a class, they are excellent helpdomeduls. The four which stand pre-eminent for giving information in relation to Texas, are the Galveston News, Texas Monument, (La Grange,) Indianola Bulletin, and San Antonio Ledger. Persons from abroad wishing information relative to Texas, should subscribe for one of these papers. The price is about $3 per annum for each paper.

The canal connecting Brazos river and Galveston Bay is progressing with encouraging prospects, as is also the Harrisburg and Colorado railroad.

Houston, April 24, 1852.

A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, resembles a person taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, April 8, 1852.

Louis Napoleon has formally resigned his dictatorship, after having governed alone for the space of four months. These four months have certainly been well filled, for I do not know that there could be found any instance on record of so much work done by one man in so short a time. He issued more than four hundred decrees, on all kinds of subjects, including trade, commerce, literature, religion, the navy and the army, and even religious and civil ceremonies. Some of his decrees are very important, for instance those that relate to the institution of societies of "*credit foncier*," to the conversion of the five per cent rentes, to the diminution of the salt tax, the door and window tax, and the tax on potable liquors, to the embellishment of Paris, to the concession of a number of railways to private enterprise, to the establishing of electric telegraphs throughout the country, and to the building of a Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysees, for exhibitions and the like. Many of these decrees were crowded into the last hours of the President's dictatorship, and two of them I must notice.

The first declares that the 291st, 292d and 294th articles of the penal code, and the law of 1834 on associations, and applicable to *all meetings* of more than twenty persons. This subjects religious meetings to the same conditions that regulate clubs, and makes the possibility of holding any meeting for public worship dependent on the mere will of the local authorities, the Mayor of the Commune, the Prefect of a department, and at Paris the Prefect of Police and the Minister of the Interior, any of whom may be themselves the humble servants of the parish priest, the bishop or archbishop.

We have as yet no reason to believe that this decree has been dictated by an express enmity to the liberty of public worship, neither do we expect it will affect Methodism in any of the places where it is known and well established. But it may be the source of some difficulties, whenever we wish to open new places of worship, as we shall be obliged to obtain leave from the local authorities, whereas we had only, until now, to make a declaration of our intention. This is the only measure taken by the President which may affect religious liberty.

The other decree I wish to mention refers to the Protestant Established Churches, of which I have said, in a former letter, that there are two in France, the Lutheran and the Reformed. They both are Presbyterian in their organization. Each parish is governed by a Presbyteral Council, composed of the ministers of the parish and a number of laymen, varying from four to seven. The Presbyteral Councils of a certain circumscription are dependent on a Consistory, composed of all the ministers in the circumscription, and a lay delegate from each Presbyteral Council. In the Lutheran Church there are thirty-one of such consistories, which are under the supreme direction of a general superior Consistory, and a directory, or executive committee, of the General Consistory. In the Reformed Church there are ninety-two consistories; but until the new decree there existed no superior Council to which they would be amenable, and which, acting as a centre, could establish a bond of union between them. The principal feature of the new decree is the appointment of a Central Council, which will represent before the government the consistories of the Reformed Church. For the first time, this Council is to be composed of Protestants of note, chosen by government, and of the two most ancient Paris ministers. It will hold its sittings in the capital.

I do not yet know how the appointment of this Council will be received by our Established friends. As it is actually organized by the President, the majority of the members belong to the Rationalists. Should they obtain great influence over the decisions of the consistories, they may drive the ministers of the Evangelical party to secede and join themselves to the Free Church.

The Senate and the Legislative Assembly are now sitting, but with closed doors. However, the opening of the Chamber was public, and Napoleon pronounced, on that occasion, a most remarkable speech, every word of which seemed to have been carefully weighed. Amongst other topics, he alluded most explicitly to the reports that have been extensively spread about his having imperial aspirations. "It has been frequently repeated," said he, "that I desire to re-establish the Empire. If such had been my constant preoccupation, that transformation would have been accomplished long since; there were wanting to me neither means nor opportunities." Amongst these opportunities he mentioned the 10th December, 1848, the 18th June, 1849, and the 2d December, 1851, asserting that in 1849 it would have been as easy for him to have changed the form of government, as it would have been easy, in 1848, to have at once secured a throne, by refusing, on the strength of 6,000,000 of suffrages, to acquiesce in the Constitution, or in 1851 to have demanded a "pompous title," from the people who accorded him 7,500,000 votes, under the shadow of the ballot. He therefore asseverated that he would accept no modification of the present state of things, unless he were obliged to do so by evident necessity. "Whence," he asked, "can this proceed? Solely from the conduct of parties; if they submit, nothing will be altered; but if, by their secret proceedings, they would strive to undermine the basis of my government, then, but only then, it might be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the people of France, a new title, that would irrevocably fix on my head the power which it has invested in me." In conclusion, he exclaimed, "*Let us maintain the Republic: it menaces nobody, it reassures every one!*"

This sentence has been variously commented upon in the daily papers. Emile de Girardin has used it to make his reappearance as leading editor of the "Presse." You know that after the *coup d'etat* he was banished from the country by L. Napoleon. A special permission was granted him, a few days ago, to visit Paris, on account of some pressing family matters, and he seized this opportunity for writing a series of articles, entitled "Let us Maintain the Republic." In one of them is the following conclusion, which I quote, as describing the true state of things here:

"I conclude by saying to the Republicans, every thing examined and well weighed, you ought not to look at the matter too closely, for that would be to play the game of the Royalists: you ought not to be more difficult to be pleased than seven millions of electors and you ought to be contented with what still exists under the name of the Republic. To be content with it is the means of preventing a restoration of monarchical absolutism, not only in France, but in all Europe—in Belgium, Switzerland, Piedmont, Spain and Portugal. Let the Republicans every where accept, for want of something better, and through fear of something worse, those words of the speech at the Tuileries on March 29, 'Let us preserve the Republic.'"

Yes, however numerous may be the fetters thrown around the Republic, however bad the present state of things may seem to be, especially to those who are accustomed to breathe the pure air of liberty, it is far preferable to what was to be feared, had not the *coup d'etat* destroyed the hopes which the Legitimist party entertained, and baffled the extensive preparations made by the Socialists. For, had the Legitimists conquered and brought back Henry V., we would have had the absolutism of Louis XIV., and perhaps a counterpart, of some kind or other, of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Had the victory been on the side of Socialism, Christianity, in all its forms and modifications, would have been considered as an enemy of man, and every effort would have been made to put it down.

I will terminate this letter by noticing a few items of various matters.

The "Univers" states, in one of its recent numbers, that the Roman Catholics have established in France two hundred and fifty-four free colleges since the 15th March, 1850. Most of them are in the hands of the Jesuits.

A decree, published a fortnight ago in the Moniteur, states that the new law on the press, which I have said to be very severe, is only applicable to political papers. The stamp duty does not bear on magazines of two sheets and upwards, nor on religious, scientific, artistic or literary papers.

It is now certain that none of the persons arbitrarily imprisoned on the 2d of December will be sent to Cayenne, but only of such convicts as will prefer this banishment to hard labor in the French prisons. As to the persons made prisoners during the insurrection of December, hundreds have been released, and many of those condemned have received their pardon from the President. Three or four agents were sent last week, by the President, in the departments, to examine carefully the briefs of all who have been sentenced, and they have received full power to pardon such as have been guilty of insurrection through mere ignorance of the actual state of things.

The Senate has decided that the dotation of the President would be twelve millions of francs yearly, more than two millions of dollars! Quite enough to live upon, I should think.

J. P. C.

Rev. J. M. Pease, Col'n Agent.

STEAMER GEORGE COLLIER, Miss. River, April 28, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I have been very sick, with a twenty hours' chill and four days' fever. I was taken a week ago last Sabbath evening, at a little place amid a large swamp, on the Louisiana side of the river.

Tuesday evening I arrived on the Franklin at Vicksburg, where Rev. C. H. Marshall and Dr. Magruder kindly met me, and conveyed me to the house of Dr. Cotter. There I had every care and attention which the good Dr. and his excellent lady could render me.

This is the third day I have been out but I am now fully afloat, on my way to Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Oakland, Natchez, and to your city, where I hope to arrive in about ten or twelve days.

I have had small chills and fever since the last of February, but really considered them of no account to a smart man: hence I have on about my work, paying no attention to them; but this chill was too strong for me, and the fever utterly prostrating. I will frankly own up that I am not sprightly enough to work bravely on under such an attack. It seemed to me much like a demon rising up out of the great swamp, stealing on me, seizing me with a giant grasp, shaking me terribly, and freezing me almost to death, then covering me all over with pitch and brimstone, and placing a red hot iron band about my head, to burn up with violent fever. Thank God I am alive; and though this old trembling, once more ails to get out and prosecute my work.

As you are always interested in the noble work of African Colonization, you will be pleased to know that every where over your State, as far as my labors have extended, the cause is kindly received by the people—there are no exceptions that I have met; and although the times are said to be hard, my collections this season will be about $700 by the time I reach your city; and what is better, the people have contributed with the greatest cheerfulness, and pledged the continuance of their donations for years to come. Thus far this season Louisiana has exceeded more than either Mississippi or Alabama.

I am, dear brother, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

CHURCH ROBBERIES.—The Boston Traveler of the 24th ult. says:

The Orthodox meeting-house in North Chelsea was entered on Sabbath night, April 25, and robbed of furniture, consisting of carpets, communion table, chairs, Sabbath school library, lamps, mats, etc.

The Unitarian meeting house near it was entered the same night, and its furniture stolen, consisting of a valuable pulpit Bible, carpets, etc.

The First Universalist Church, of Hingham, was broken into on Tuesday night, and robbed of carpets, curtains, a new Bible.

The Second Unitarian Church was also entered on the same evening, and the pulpit curtains and carpets stolen.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Weymouth, under date of April 28, says:

Some time during last night, some rascals broke into the Pilgrim Church and ripped up the carpet in each of the three aisles, and carried it off, doing the same to the pulpit with some hymn books, in the cover of the pulpit.

The Paterson (N. J.) papers state that the Methodist Church was robbed on the night of the 1st inst., of silver, silver chalice, and the account book of the church. The church was thoroughly ransacked, but most of the valuable articles were deposited in another building.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, which makes it an indictable offence to sell any quantity, whatever of spiritous, vinous or malt liquors in Lancaster county on the Sabbath, under a penalty of $10 for each offence—$10 to go to the informer, who is a competent witness in the case. The law will take effect on the first of July next.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.—The New York Advertiser is assured that the report in relation to yellow fever at Rio, brought by the bark Isabella, is correct. Every one on board, except the chief officer, was attacked by yellow fever after leaving Rio, and [illegible] of the crew died during the passage.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary Notice.

DIED—At her father's residence, in Texas parish, La., on Friday, the 23d ult., LAURA ANN, eldest daughter of Rev. James and Caroline Bowman, aged 13 years and 1 day. The deceased was born in East Feliciana parish, April 22, 1839.

A new parents have been blessed with so affectionate and lovely a child as was our lamented little friend. Her character was marked with a degree of moral and religious purity rarely met with in one so young. There was a sweetness and mildness of disposition, a self-denial, which sought to make all happy, a wide and full benevolence, which was felt by all who knew her. These bright jewels, adorning her lovely character, were heightened by the steady and humble reliance upon our holy religion.

The last scene in her dying moments was sublime beyond description; her faltering voice gave utterance to shouts of dying praise; she called upon all around her to meet her in the happy spirit world, and left her blessing to many of her family who were far away. Our prayer is that all who read this tribute to her memory may utter, when dying, her last words, "I shall soon be in heaven."

Then art gone, thou lovely one,
To the bright, the spirit-land,
To join in sweetest unison
Heaven's pure angelic band,
To chant the strains of thrilling song,
Where the good of earth have rested long.

Thou art gone, thou lovely one,
Ere life had spanned its early noon,
We've heard the knell, the requiem,
That tolled thy flight, alas! so soon:
No more on earth thy spirit free,
No more on earth thy cheerful glee.

F. A. F. HARPER.

Alphenian Institute, Tensas Parish, La.

Advocate Office, May. 1.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev. J. Williamson; n. s. Archibald Bonnell, Jacksonville, Ala.; n. s. Samuel Driggers, Glenville, Alabama..... $5 00
Rev. O. R. Blue; n. s. R. Neal, Tuscaloosa, Ala., on account..... 5 00
Rev. J. T. Kennon: Edward Bullock, John Bullock, J. L. W. Bullock, Raymond, Miss.; n. s. J. R. Babe; n. s. W. P. Pearce, Line Store, Utica, Hinds county, Miss.; n. s. L. J. Fatherer, Auburn, Hinds county, Miss., less $2 50..... 15 00
By Rev. H. T. Harris: Mrs. Sarah Kidd, Rovina, Warren co., Mi.; n. s. Dr. O. A. Cameron, Rovina, Warren co., Mi., less $2 50..... 5 00
By Rev. L. J. Schooler: John Cross, Winston co.; By Rev. M. J. B. Gray, Columbus, Mi..... 5 00
By Rev. T. Burpo: John McNeil, Diethel P. O., Wilcox co. Ala.: Nathan Jackson, Choctaw Corner, Clark co., Ala., less $6.
By Rev. D. Klancar: C. V. Leduux, A. L. Bringhurst, Alexandria, La..... 5 00
and on act..... 5 00
By Rev. T. Waters, Alexandria, La..... 2 50
By Rev. Thomas W. Gamewell, Jackson, Tenn.,..... 2 50
By Rev. Thos. Gardner: Charles F. Bugg..... 2.50
and on act..... 5 00
By Rev. R. L. Childers: n. s. Jno. Porter, n. s. Wm. M. L. Wyche, Shreveport, Caddo parish, less $5.
By Rev. P. M. Goodwyn: n. s. John A. Bayliss, Farmerville, Union parish, La., less $2 50.
By Rev. D. M. Stovall: n. s. C. T. Wortham, Carts, Texas, Lamar co., less $2 50.
By Rev. W. P. Miller: n. s. Iredill Johnson, Tuskegee, Ala..... 2 50
By Rev. J. C. Huckabee: n. s. A. Pocthitt, n. s. Wm. Cleland, Montpelier, Ala.; n. s. Thomas S. Minnis, Wetumpka, Ala., less $2 50..... 5 00
n. s. Mrs. Matilda Tharp, Shiloh P. O., Ia..... 2 50
By Rev. S. M. Saunders: n. s. R. C. M. Hawkins, Camden, Ala., less $2 50.
By Rev. Joseph F. Roper: n. s. Rev. G. W. Crymes, Lynn P. O., Macon county, Ala.; n. s. George A. Rodgers, Missouri P. O., Pike county, Ala.; n. s. Odom, Mt. Serene P. O., Barbour co., Alabama, less $7 50.
By Rev. Wm. E. Halliday: n. s. Joseph Brown, n. s. J. C. Hodges Eaton, Jefferson co., Ala., less $5.
By Rev. Allen Cattle: John A. Alston, J. G. Stents, Choctaw Agency, Oktibbeha co., Mi..... 5 00
By Rev. John Matthews: William Smith, Liberty, Amite co., Mi.; n. s. Rausom Hunkley, Homachitta Franklin co., Mi..... 5 00
By Rev. T. W. Henning: n. s. Rev. G. Martin, Smithville P. O., Monroe co., Mi.; Mrs. Elvira Terrell, Quincy P. O., Monroe co..... 5 00
By Rev. H. T. Levis: n. s. Mrs. Louisa Buckner, Greenville, Washington co., Mi., less $2 50.
By Rev. W. B. Brown: n. s. Mrs. H. A. Magee, Franklin P. O., Washington parish, La., less $2 50.
Rev. J. W. Laney: n. s. Dr. W. V. Stewart, Prairie Point, Nozobee co., Mi.; n. s. J. H. Harrison, Macon, Nozubee co., Mi., less $5.
By Rev. S. W. Speer: n. s. Wm. Ulton, Jno. Carter, Rhinks ferry, Catahoula parish, La..... 5 00

ADVOCATE OFFICE, MAY 8.

By Rev. Or. Rivers: Dr. Thos. S. Jones, Jackson, La.; Mrs. Elizabeth Rivers, Somnerville, Tenn.. $5 00
By Rev. W. B. Neal: n. s. Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, Vaiden P. O., Russel co., Ala., less $2 50.
By Rev. P. E. Oreen: H. H. Lemoir, less $2 50.
By J. Bell: n. s. J. L. Dunica, Covington, La., less $2 50.
By Rev. Leroy Massingale: n. s. A. Hearon, Macon, Miss..... 2 50
Mr. Baxter, N. O..... 2 50
By Rev. J. Hamilton: W. H. Ilfley, T. J. Carver, J. Bryan, J. K. Randall, T. S. Dilgood, D. Capps, Rev. A. McKinstry (for 1st and 2d vols.,) Mrs. S. H. Lashpool, Lascolgne, J. Fowler, J. H. Haney, C. J. Shepherd, William Landrum, George W. Child, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, Carey W. Butts, Mobile, Ala..... 42 50
By Rev. W. Murrah: A. H. Clitherall, John R. Cole, John A. Livingston, T. P. Harper, Mrs. F. H. Davis, A. Wier, J. H. Puckett, James W. Puckett, Carrollton, Pickens co., Alabama; William Long, Dr. McGhee, John Scott, D. C. H. Connerly, E. Clarke, O. F. Yeagle, n. s. P. C. Allman, A. T. Henley, W. C. Henley, Major F. C. Curreton, A. Adams, A. L. Ferguson, Wm. R. O'Neal, Elbert McGoean, R. Long, James Stinson, J. H. Martin, Norman Evans, Pickensville, Pickens co., Ala.; C. Hannah, Cordo, Pickens county, Ala.; W. S. Hamiter, Hope, Pickens co., Ala.; J. H. Hargrove, Olney, Pickens county, Ala.; n. s. Mrs. Hannah Roberts, Cornwall Hollow, Connecticut; n. s. Jas. C. Falls, Pickensville, Pickens co., Ala..... 82 50
and on act..... 2 50
By Rev. C. Strider, on act..... 5 00
By Rev. W. E. Doty: Dr. C. G. Young, Greenwood, Caddo, parish, La..... 3 50
and on account..... 15 00
By Rev. W. B. Adams: C. C. Sullivan, Mariana, Fla., Rio Sw. (bad money)..... 2 00
By Rev. H. H. Herbert: Mrs. F. H. Pickens, Greenville, Miss., less $2 50.
Rev. A. S. Dickenson: n. s. H. W. Burge, n. s. Mrs. Mary M. House, Grove-Hill, Clarke county, Ala.; Hon. John W. Portis, Miles Snell, Suggsville, Clarke county, Alabama, less $10.
By J. W. Holston; n. s. Miss S. A. O. Wilson, Woodsboro P. O., Shelby co., Ala., less $2 50
By Rev. L. Pardon: n. s. A. J. Robinson, Newberne, Green county, Alabama, less $2 50.
By Rev. Jesse Ellis: n. s. Dr. John A. Wheatstone, Robison's Springs P. O., Autauga county, Ala.; (Bro. McT. absent—can't say) less $2 50.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS.—The following statement will show the amounts of revenue from Customs, collected at forty-three of the principal ports of the United States, from the 1st of July, 1851, to the 31st of March, 1852, and the comparison with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	1850–'51.	1851–'52.
New York	$24,375,012	$22,121,172
Boston	4,924,400	4,711,473
Philadelphia	2,830,899	2,800,048
New Orleans	1,777,052	1,806,471
Baltimore	776,380	800,772
Charleston (S. C.)	501,387	455,283
San Francisco	506,931	1,770,945
St. Louis	142,400	407,990
Portland	142,160	180,321
Savannah	159,602	113,632
Salem	117,976	89,429
Mobile	90,729	98,429
Alburg (Vermont)	62,398	28,422
Oswego	67,684	50,746
Buffalo	56,250	78,021
Richmond	51,240	48,804
New Haven	55,468	57,722
Norfolk	49,454	34,853
Cleveland	45,168	80,052
Cincinnati	54,578	87,547
Louisville	78,712	47,605
Plattsburg	48,807	48,585
Petersburg	40,396	65,403
Sandusky	24,041	33,580
Newport	19,913	14,163
Gloucester (Mass.)	18,305	14,185
Newfleldford	17,244	16,763
Providence	15,832	22,423
Bristol	30,849	14,991
New London	17,209	7,781
Rochester	15,894	9,287
Hamilton	17,284	18,215
Edinsburg	11,595	16,878
Detroit	12,320	23,921
Nashville	23,545	55,844
Pittsburgh (Pa.)	10,085	12,880
Chicago	2,177	6,384
Bath	4,864	2,106
Wilmington	14,243	6,083
Cape Vincent	11,370	19,174
Newburyport	6,414	15,521
Georgetown (D. C.)	3,061	12,530
Alexandria (Va.)	6,035	13,022
Beaufort Harbor	5,724	27,680
Bucksport Harbor	1,950	12,483

It will be observed that there is a decrease in the ports of New York and Boston, and a slight increase in those of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. The greatest proportionate increase is in San Francisco. The inland ports generally exhibit a very large increase.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamer United States arrived at New York on the 30th ult in five days and twenty hours from New Orleans, the quickest passage on record.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Report for the Week ending May 1.*—Admitted, 250; discharged, 240; died, 28.

Deaths.—Jean Hirigoyen, a bar-keeper, while laboring under delirium tremens, cut his throat, and died on the 3d inst.; John Upton, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house, received a very severe injury of the chest; John Berry, a seaman, born in Sweden, was also admitted on the 4th, having fallen down the hatchway of ship Andover, causing a very severe injury of the spine.

Names of those who Died during this Week.—Hugh Cassidy, Ireland; Patrick Ortes, do.; Catherine Windicker, Germany; Thomas Quinn, Ireland; Ann Dixon, do.; Catherine Blancey, do.; Jeremiah Donovan, do; Elbs Tucker, do.; Bertrand Foutau, France; Thomas Keegan, do.; Richard McCormick, Ireland; Henry Fitzgerald, do.; James Mejady, do.; George W. Ezell, Indiana; Robert Dullan, Isle of Man; Patrick Joyce, Ireland; Cressogonde Aymond, Louisiana; Manuel De LaCruz, Western Islands; Christopher Maguire, Ireland; Bernard Laroix, France.

Among the passengers last night by the steamer Georgia, was Mr. Sydney Smith, Secretary to the British Consul at Havana, during the exciting times of the late Lopez invasion. The prisoners taken in this luckless expedition, were indebted to Mr. Smith for acts of intercession in their behalf, whereby the miseries of their condition were much ameliorated. The reputation of the hospitable stranger is co-extensive with the Republic, and, as a friend to the distressed, he will be welcomed to our shores.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A telegraphic dispatch, received at Mobile, from Montgomery, Ala., states that Rufus Stevens, who was recently convicted for forgery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, attempted to cut his throat while on his way up the river to prison. In charge of the deputy sheriff of Mobile. He was prevented from so doing but the extent of his injuries has not been stated.

CHINESE AND CHILIANS IPA CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco states that, during the last two weeks of March, nearly 1500 Chilians and Chinese arrived there, and that the ship Challenge was in her way with 1000 more. It is expected that during the next five years, 50,000 Chinese will emigrate to California. A letter from Hong Kong says that thousands are now saving up their earnings, to collect $35, which amount is required for their passage. To this is to be added the expense of a little dried fish and rice, and a sip of tea, and in about 40 or 50 days they are safely landed at San Francisco.

GREECE.—The Supreme Court of Appeal of Greece has confirmed the sentence of an inferior officer, condemning Mr. King, the American missionary, to fifteen days imprisonment, a heavy fine, and expulsion from the kingdom, for having preached the Protestant religion in violation of the constitution. On this, Mr. King addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the judgment, both in his own name and in that of the American Government, from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added that he would not voluntarily obey the judgment.

Great scarcity exists in Greece, and dreadful misery prevailed in consequence. The Government was making extensive purchases of corn in Turkey, for distribution to the people.

PACIFIC MACHINE.—The model of a machine for drilling rock for blasting or cutting up copper ore for the smelting furnace, has been for several days past on exhibition by the inventor, at the Philadelphia Exchange. A hammer, which is set in motion by a peculiarly constructed gas, gives the drill one hundred and fifty strokes per minute, when driven by steam; and it has by actual trial drilled in a day through ten feet of hard rock, and is capable of accomplishing as much in an hour as could be effected by three men in a day. A machine of the working size, with a boiler and engine to drive it, can be placed on a frame six feet square and made portable by means of wheels.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIBETT.—The Charleston Mercury of the 1st inst. learns by a private dispatch from Columbia that Mr. Ribett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—A company of ten men reached Independence, Mo., from Santa Fé on the 27th ult. They left on the 6th and met with no interruption on the route. The Indians in New-Mexico seem as much as ever inclined to be troublesome, and they recently attacked and killed several soldiers near Fort Defiance.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.—Our city (says the New-York Tribune) is fearfully deluged with crime; and worst feature of all, it is mainly juvenile crime. Four-fifths of the complaints brought before this grand jury for the higher grades of felony were against minors. Two-thirds of all the complaints were against persons between the ages of 14 and 21. What a dreadful harvest of crime is our city now rapidly preparing!

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK.—The Annual Report of the City Inspector of New-York, submitted to the Board of Aldermen recently, establishes the alarming fact that the average mortality in New-York is annually increasing. In 1851 the deaths amounted to twenty-two thousand and twenty-four, or five thousand and forty-six more than in 1850. This is an advance of thirty per cent., which is out of all proportion to the advance in population, however considerable that may have been. The increased mortality has been principally among children. The augmentation, too, has been chiefly from typhus fever, convulsions, scarlet fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

SHOCKWAVE.—The Newport (Ky.) News of the 13th ult states that on the previous Thursday the daughter of Judge Yowell, in Boone county, Ky., was engaged to be married to a Mr. Garrison; she had been unwell for some time previous, but got better; and the parties had met to witness the marriage ceremony, which was to be at 9 o'clock on that day; but she got worse. The minister being present, she told him that if she got better she would get married; but alas! a few minutes before the appointed time she expired.

EDITORIAL LIFE AND LABOR.—There is much truth in the following, from the New York Mirror:

"Some of the brotherhood are discussing the question whether the editor's labor is a pleasure or a pain. The majority take the latter view. One trial the faithful editor certainly has—the world of information which opens upon him overwhelmingly. He is eager to know, and the means of knowledge are at hand; but he has only the acquiring power of one man. His twenty-four hours per day do not suffice for what he would accomplish. Some temperaments suffer more than others in this way, but the trial is a real one to every active mind employed in editorial labors."

SOURCE OF THE NILE.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, a paper was read by Mr. John Smith, on the discoveries made by the East African missionaries in what appear to be the sources of the Nile. This mysterious river is said to rise from two lakes, one of which is of great dimensions, nearly under the line, and they seem fed by the melting snows of the gigantic range, which rises to the altitude of 22,000 feet at least, close by. The description of this long looked for locality coincides exactly with that given by Ptolemy 2000 years ago. [Scientific American.

"Venerable relics" are constantly "turning up" Mesawher fashion. Here is one whose sudden and unexpected re-appearance upon the world's stage is chronicled by our exchanges: At a recent conference of churches, in Groton, Massachusetts, the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear the mark of the flames, was brought to the conference by a descendant of the martyr.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT WASHINGTON.—Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Washington on the 29th ult. The Republic says:

They were fifteen or twenty seconds in duration, at least sufficiently long to occasion much consternation among many of our citizens who were within the range of the convulsion. Not a few persons, being thus surprised, escaped to the street, fearing that the buildings in which they were employed were about to fall. The furniture in the public departments was severely shaken, and similar results were produced elsewhere. So far as we can learn, the earthquake was slightly felt as far north as 11 street, and on some portions of Pennsylvania avenue and the intermediate streets. The shocks were, it seems, the most severe on the line of F street, or west to east.

The occurrence, of course, constitutes a topic of lively interest.

An old citizen informs us that there was an earthquake of equal violence in Washington about thirty years ago.

At the national observatory a strong smell of sulphur was experienced soon after the shocks.

The vibrations were distinctly felt near Baltimore and in portions of the State of North Carolina.

A GIANT EXHUMED.—The Louisville Times says, a day or two since Frank Mollhurs, Esq., found the remains of what is supposed to have been a gigantic Indian, near his mill at Shippingsport. The high water had caused the bank of the river to cave in, and while he was digging away a spot between the two mills the bones were discovered. He had them carefully removed, and judging from the length of the thigh and leg bones, and the other portions of the skeleton which were placed together, it must have been a man upwards of seven feet in height. The skull was of immense size, with unusual high cheek bones—a sure indication of the Indian race. An antique fashioned jug, made of earthenware, decorated with shells, was found along side the bones.

A year or two since, a quantity of human bones was found in the same vicinity, and it is supposed that a century or two since the spot was probably an Indian burial place.

A SOUTH AMERICAN SILVER MINE.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives quite a graphic description of one of the most remarkable silver mines of South America. It is located in San Antonio, about 150 miles from Caldera, and he says:

"You can imagine the wealth of this mine, which is located in a narrow, steep ravine, about one mile from the river valley, when I tell you there is a village of some size at the mouth of the ravine, occupied by peons, and the natives of the country, which has been built up and entirely supported for years, by the stealings of persons employed in this mine. I suppose that one-tenth of the rich ore is stolen; there is not a native miner in Chili who will not steal when he has a chance, and boast of it afterwards. When the mines are rich, the owners employ a foreman for each miner, to overlook him while mining; but I am told that the foreman are as bad as the men; there is no dependence to be placed on any of them. The owners seldom go near the mines, and when they do, they rarely go into them.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The U. S. mail Steamer Georgia, Lieut. D. H. Porter commander, arrived Wednesday from N. York via Havana. At the latter place she received three hundred passengers from California. She brings a larger amount of gold dust than has ever before been brought to New Orleans. The Crescent City sailed from Navy Bay with over two millions of dust on freight, and about the same in the hands of the passengers. The miners in California had begun to realise the profits from the large piles of dirt, which have accumulated for the last eighteen months, and large quantities of gold dust will be brought down by every steamer. The Golden Gate had arrived at Panama, with eight hundred passengers, and would take up the same number from the Illinois. They expect to make the trip through from New York to San Francisco in twenty days. The steamship Tennessee was at Panama, and waits for passengers, there being none on the Isthmus at present. The British Vice Consul Mr. Smith, the gentleman who showed so much kindness to the American prisoners in Havana, came passenger in the Georgia.

The Georgia brings on freight $40,000 in gold dust to various consignees in this city.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We present a brief summary of the news brought by the Georgia. From the Alta California we take the following summary of the news up to the 5th April.

The only scene of excitement that has attracted general attention since our last review for the present, has been the halls of our State Legislature, where a warm discussion, grown out of the question of a repeal of the Water Lot Bill, passed by a former Legislature. The introduction of a bill into the Assembly, providing for a contract system of long terms of service with laborers in China (Coolies) has stirred up a spirit of opposition on the part of the people.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Governor has appointed the Hon. Alexander Anderson, Senator from Tuolumne, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, vice Henry A. Lyons, resigned. He also appointed Alexander Wells, Esq., a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the temporary absence of Solomon Hydenfeldt.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to our shores from South America, and particularly from Chilna, is now quite brisk. Hundreds have left China within a month or two; many on account of the late revolution in that country—all to try their fortunes in the land of gold. Every ship from Hong Kong brings us a load of Celestials.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

There have been one or two outbreaks, and public excitement is leading to extremes of passion or punishment. A Peruvian was hung by the Vigilance Committee at Mokelumne Hill a day or two since, having been proved guilty of a number of acts of grand larceny. His name was Cortes Eschuva. The people of Marysville were also incensed by the daring crimes of a thief named Tanner. He was taken by the people in endeavoring to escape, but after a few hours' detention he was given over to the authorities.

The worst apprehensions of the relations existing between the whites and Indians in Klamath county are realized. An outbreak has occurred, and it is feared a general Indian war will follow in that region. Our last accounts show the white men to have dealt severely, perhaps savagely, with the Indians. No difficulties with the Indians have occurred elsewhere in the State.

There is no news from Oregon. The winter has been severe. Our dates are to the 23d ult.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our last intelligence from the Sandwich Islands will interest the reader. The famous Mauna Loa, the first of all the active volcanoes of the present century in the world, is in a state of eruption. It commenced discharging streams of lava on the last of February, and our latest accounts (March 13) state that it was burning with terrible force and vigor—a sublime and wonderful spectacle.

There is no news from Honolulu of moment. The market continued dull. The King, in privy council, has removed the restrictions of his custom-house on the native products of California and Oregon. A reciprocal movement is expected from our Government.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong News of January 31 (the latest) is utterly void of interest. The revolution was still making headway.

CALIFORNIA WEATHER, ETC.

The winter which is drawing to a close in California, has been quite a severe one. Great quantities of rain have fallen, and the rivers have been higher than ever known before. The mountain-heights are barbed in snow, and the summer will be one of full rivers, and hence of prosperous operations to the miners. The skies are now clear, and the waters are slowly falling back into the rivers' channels. The freshet was severely felt in the neighborhood of Monterey, and the crops along the Salinas river are considerably injured.

MARKETS

There has been more activity displayed in the markets than at last accounts. Coals are quoted at $42 to $45 for Cannel, and prices firm. Beef at $30 per barrel. Clear Pork, at $22 to $24 per barrel. Butter at $60, and was advancing. Bread Stuff held an advance on former quotations.

Cigars were selling well, when the brand was good. The supply of ordinary was excessive.

Seamen's wages at $30 to $75 per month.

Laborers' wages at $5 per day. Mechanics', at $6 to $12

SOUTH AMERICA ON THE PACIFIC.

In the Panama Star of the 30th ult. we find the following:

There was no news of interest in Chili.

Ninety-four vessels had entered, and one hundred and five sailed from the port of Valparaiso during the month ending 22d March last.

Large quantities of barley were shipping to California at $14 per ton freight.

Freights to England, £2 14s. Business slightly improving.

The news from Guayaquil is highly interesting. Flores had entered the river some time previous to the sailing of the steamer, and was anchored off the Island of Puna, which place is in his possession.

Puna is situated a few miles below the city, and is one of the ports of defence. It was supposed that Flores would there find the city under his control, had he proceeded up the river, but it appears he was awaiting the arrival of a further augmentation to his fleet; and the supposition was that he would proceed to take final possession of the city, as soon as the remainder of his forces arrived. The soldiers and the lower classes generally of Ecuador were in favor of the invader. No encounter had taken place, but we may expect final intelligence in next dates. The Guayaquil army, we learn from private advices received by Mr. Corrine, our Consul here, from our Charge d'Affaires at Ecuador, number about 4000 men in all, 1800 of whom are regular troops.

The English squadron, under command of Admiral Moreshy, of the flag ship Portland, was at Callao, and about proceeding to Guayaquil.

Flores fired at the steamship Santiago whilst entering the river, and had a line of boats ready to board her, if she stopped at Puna to land her pilot. As she did not do so, however, and came down full speed, they were unable to reach her.

The general impression is that had Flores proceeded direct to Guayaquil at first, he might have taken the city without any loss; but it is now supposed, that though he can land without difficulty, there will be a very bloody battle before he can gain a victory.

THE STATE OFFICES.—The Assembly has passed a resolution directing the officers of the State to take up their quarters at Vallejo immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. The location of the seat of government for the next session of the Legislature is a question of considerable interest.

AGRICULTURAL.—The agricultural prospects of the State are represented to be flattering. On the Calaveras in particular the crops are very promising.

MARYSVILLE.—The Marysville Express states that although individual losses are severe, still none are broken in purse or in spirit, and the flood has pointed out the manner in which improvements should be made, to avoid loss hereafter. Arrangements are already being made to rebuild two-story brick houses, with foundations laid in cement. At last accounts, the road from Marysville to the mines was in good condition.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Snow's Commercial Circular of the 1st inst., published at Honolulu, says:

"Several whalers have arrived here during the past month and many of them have been quite successful in obtaining sperm oil, and, as far as heard from, most of the ships that have been cruising to westward, were more or less fortunate. Sales have been made of sperm and polar oil, during the month, the former commanding one dollar and thirty cents per gallon, and the latter sixty-five cents per gallon—purchasers buying for shipment to San Francisco."

The papers are filled with discussions concerning the conduct of the American missionaries in the Islands. The Weekly Argus attacks them virulently, while the Polynesian as warmly defends them.

The ship George Thatcher, of Boston, bound to Calcutta, was wrecked totally upon a reef in the harbor of Hanalei Kaud, Jan 31st. Two schooners trading among the Islands were lost at nearly the same time and place.

Business continues dreadfully dull at Honolulu.

Several of the Society Islands have set up for themselves, "de modo republicano."

Queen Pomare had appointed one of her sons regent of Otaheite, but before his arrival, the people of that Island, with some of their neighbors, held a council, and chose an intelligent half-white their ruler for two years. The republican movement is likely to extend farther.

Last advices state that quite a fleet of small vessels were waiting at Tahiti, for cargoes of oranges for California.

Panama Items.

POPULATION OF NEW GRANADA.—The Correo del Istmo puts down the population of the Republic of New Granada at 2,205,859.

THE CHOCO MINES.—The Panama Star publishes the most flattering accounts from these mines, and says they are supposed to be as inexhaustible as those of California.

Some time ago a company, consisting of seven Americans, visited these mines, but were unable to perform any thing, having not more than fifty dollars among them to procure the necessary articles for mining purposes.

The Echo mentions some specimens which are said to be as fine as any from California.

CHANGE OF AGENTS.—Oliver Ellsworth is now acting as agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama. Mr. Flint was formerly the agent of the Company at that point.

DROWNED.—A boat containing twenty-one persons, about to embark on the steamship Constitution, was capsized in the bay, and nine of the poor fellows were drowned. The names of those discovered to have been drowned are as follows:

P. Curonico, M. Fil. J. Giannini, J. M. Buletti, A. Felipi, A. Lombordi, Sr., P. Pedrino, A. Lombardi, Jr., J. Ord.

TRAVELS OF THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—Advices from Bermuda to the 23d ult. state that a figure head, supposed to have belonged to the ill fated steamship President, was recently washed ashore at Oranada, Barbadoes.

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the First Assistant Post-master General decides that marking an advertisement in a newspaper, sent by mail, does not subject the package to letter postage.

Foreign News by the Niagara.

We take from the Baltimore Sun the following telegraphic abstract of the political news brought by the steamer Niagara, which arrived at Halifax on the 28th ult.:

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell's friends, fearing his defeat in London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edinburgh.

The Arctic expedition sailed on Thursday, the 15th instant.

The New York clipper ship Witch of the Wave arrived at London on the 15th instant, in 90 days from Canton, being the shortest passage on record.

Sir John Matherson, owner of the Island of Rona, on the west coast of Scotland, has offered it as a gift to the Government for a penal settlement.

Prof. Wilson has resigned the Professorship of Philosophy, in consequence of his age.

The census returns of Tallow county, Ireland, show a diminution in the population of one-sixth since 1841.

Lord Eglinton intimates that the Government has no intention of abolishing the First Vice Royalty.

FRANCE.

Le Siecle denies that any difficulty has occurred between the French and English Governments.

The Minister of Public Instruction has issued orders to schoolmasters to assume manners and habits compatible with their profession.

Forty-nine Provincial newspapers have been suppressed by Government since December.

A great drouth prevails in the South of France.

On Friday, in Paris, the National Guard were preparing to give a fete to the President.

Great sensation had been produced by the statement that the Russian Imperial ordinance sets down Henry V. as King of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparent.

It was considered extremely probable, that a proclamation of the Empire would be made before the grand review on the 10th of May. Two thousand petitions had already been presented, asking for the establishment of an Imperial Government.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Circassia state that the Russians had gained an important victory over the Circassians.

GERMANY.

Hanover had declared in favor of a customs union with Austria.

The new Constitution of Cassel provides for the establishment of two chambers, the upper composed of nominees of the crown, and the lower of 32 members elected by the people.

BELGIUM.

The Government had given orders forbidding the entrance of persons expelled from France.

AUSTRIA.

It is officially announced that the external and internal policy of Austria will not be changed by the death of Schwartzenberg, who left a memorandum insisting upon the necessity of the policy he had adopted. He bequeathed all his property to his illegitimate daughter.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon state that intrigues are on foot between Portugal and Spain for a further curtailment of constitutional government. The French consul, who recently perished in the steamer Porto, had a hand in these intrigues.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan State trials had been indefinitely postponed.

ITALY.

Malibran, an extensive banker of Bologna, had failed, reducing to beggary many of the first families of the city.

Letters from Florence state, the orders for the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Tuscany had been countermanded in consequence of inflammatory appeals being posted.

TURKEY.

Amicable relations between Turkey and Egypt had been restored.

Twelve thousand men were employed in the Egyptian railway.

Latest from Europe.

[Telegraphed from London to Liverpool.]

BOSTON, April 30.—The following is the very latest intelligence from Europe, up to the moment of the Niagara's departure. Her mails for the South and West left in the early train this morning.

The Niagara saw yesterday, at 6 A. M., off Cape Sable, the Royal Mail steamship America, hence for Liverpool and Halifax.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17.—The Times attributes the decrease of £351,000 in bullion in the bank returns to the intelligence from Australia, that gold dust has fallen to 57 per oz. at Melbourne, and 60 at Sydney, and the consequent large shipments of coin to that country.

The payment of the dividends has also had an effect, and a still further decrease is looked for.

The Morning Advertiser says the D'Israeli budget will differ very little from that of Sir C. Wood, excepting in the duty on all houses paying a rental of £5 and upward.

During's circular speaks as follows of American stocks: American stocks remain steady at previous prices, without much for sale, or any great demand. U.S. certificates, 1867 @1868, 108@108; do. bonds, 110@111; Massachusetts fives, sterling, 108; Maryland, sterling, 83½@84; Ohio, sixes of 1860, 98@100; do. of 1870@1875, 100@102; Pennsylvania fives, 83@84; Tennessee sixes, 94@95, ex dividend; Virginia sixes, bonds, 98@99; Canada sixes, 108@109.

FRANCE.—The Herald has Paris advices of Friday, the 16th of April, that the son of Victor Hugo has refused to accept a remission of his sentence of imprisonment, while his father and his old colleague, Paul Maurice, remain in confinement.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the President of the Republic will enter his 45th year. He was born April 20, 1808.

Incendiary fires are increasing in the department of the Loire. A man said to be insane, has attempted to set fire to the Rute de Boulogne. He was arrested and placed in confinement.

The Bank of France has decided not to comply with any applications for twenty frane gold pieces at par, but to sell only three millions at per mille premium. In consequence of the demand for gold as a remittance to England.

Paris Bourse—Friday.—Five per cents 101f. 10c. Three per cent 72f. 20.

ALSACE.—At present, misery continues to prevail in various parts of the country owing to the scarcity of food. In the neighborhood of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, rye bread was one and a quarter per pound.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE DUTCH.—The New York Herald has advices from Batavia, Island of Java, to the 27th of February, and it gives the following account of the seizure of an American vessel by the Dutch, who rule the Island.:

The month has been marked with the usual occurrence of shocks of earthquakes, more or less felt throughout the Island, but the frequency, of which has ceased to make people uneasy, they having become an almost every day matter. Steamer agency is now becoming general through out the Dutch Archipelago. To Macassar on the east, and Padang on the west, large and powerful steamers have commenced to run monthly, and a third is daily expected to open the line hence to Ambayna, or within four hundred miles of the English colony of Australia. Some political changes will probably result from this regular communication with the vast possessions of the Dutch in these seas.

A few days ago an American schooner, called the Flirt, was brought into Batavia, in tow of a war steamer, from Palembang. The owner, and all on board, were made prisoners, on a charge of high treason, for endeavoring to induce the Sultan of Jambie, or Djambie, to revolt against the Dutch. The recent disaffection at Palembang and its neighborhood, has greatly alarmed the Netherlands Government, which is well aware that the natives have no affection for the rule.

According to the Dutch version of this treasonable affair, it would appear that the Flirt arrived at Palembang, and that the owner, Mr Olbson, stated that he was on a pleasure cruise as a man of fortune. After a short time, during which the utmost cordiality and hospitality existed between Mr. Olbson and the officials at the station, the suspicions of the authorities were excited, and a strict watch was kept over the vessel's movements. The mates or supercargo, who said to be of a romantic disposition, was dispatched by Mr. Olbson with a letter to the Sultan of Jambie, written in the Malayan language, and stating that if the Sultan wished it, Mr. Olbson would enable him to throw off the Dutch yoke; that there was a large fleet of American vessels-of-war, which would assist the Flirt against the Dutch. The mate traveled in a native dress to avoid suspicion, and when captured the letter alluded to was found concealed in one of his stockings. The matter has caused much excitement here, as the accused parties are to be tried for treasonable designs against the Dutch Government.

On his arrival here, Mr. Olbson was kept a close prisoner, but released by the court, on the ground that the affair appeared to be no more than a foolish escapade. On the same day the Procureur General had Mr. Olbson and crew imprisoned. They are now incarcerated, awaiting trial before the Supreme Court. The whole, certainly is a very singular business. Mr. Olbson has addressed a letter to the American Commodore, begging his interference and protection.

THE MISSING ARCTIC SHIPS.—*The New Rumors.*—Experienced navigators in NewYork, who know something of the Arctic regions, only laugh at the story in the English papers about two of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen from the decks of a brig, bound from England to Quebec. The story comes out in a long correspondence between the Admiralty and all the leading coast officers, in reference to the probable loss of two large ships upon the northern coast of America. It was occasioned by the following statement from Captain Coward, of the ship Renovation, which is again at sea, but upon whose return strict inquiry will be instituted:

"April, 1851, when near the east edge of the bank, off Newfoundland (on his way to Quebec), in lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N., wind N. E., fresh breezes and clear weather, as much as I could carry foretopmast studding-sail, fell in with icebergs, one of which was very large, with field ice attached to it, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck and yards down, and all made easy; to all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. About five o'clock in the morning, hats, called by the Italians *cappelloni*. The younger members of the order have decided to wear three-cornered hats, as better adapted to the progress of the age. The elder fathers, condemning this innovation as against the rules of the order, have protested, and go in favor of the large hats.

Father Rhoothan, the General, has published an article in the *Civita Cattolica* of Naples, ordering all the members of the Company of Jesus, young, middle-aged and old, to adopt three-cornered hats, threatening the rebellion with ecclesiastical terrors, and expulsion from the mystical and political order of Loyola. The Italian papers predict a probable schism among the Italian Jesuits. One party will be called "Protestants," and the others "Reformed and Three-

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Home Journal.

MY WIFE.

Long years ago I met a child.
As through the world I passed,
She was the first star of my life—
The dearest and the last.
An angel child, by some strange fate,
To earth a wanderer driven,
Who brought her virtues to my heart,
And left her wings in heaven.

I dreamt not that this child of love
Would miss forever be.
That she had come to tread this world,
This weary world, with me.
But as in kindness, side by side,
We wandered, day by day,
The more I loved her, and the more
She seemed inclined to stay.

'Twas strange that from that very hour
I never knew a care,
But seemed, through some unearthly power,
A pleasant thing to bear;
And if perchance her gentle eye
E'er marked a tear in mine,
'Twas cured to smiles by her kind heart,
And treasured on its shrine.

Around my growing destiny
Her hopes all entered were,
For much I tried to make this world
A pleasant home to her;
And still within she seemed content
To bear its rougher part,
Together with the joys she found
Whilst nestling at my heart.

And thus together, hand in hand,
We trod this vale of tears;
Our youth departing, but our love
Increasing with our years,
Forgetting all that outward world,
Made up of grief and sin,
But loving more the world above,
And a bright world within.

The cheek that closely presses mine,
Is furrowed now by years,
For we have known the cares of life,
And we have wept its tears;
But God was ever kind to us,
Although the world was cold,
And we are growing happier,
As we are growing old.

There seems a brighter world in view,
A home from sorrow free,
A dwelling of eternal years,
For my dear wife and me.
And O! the angel of my youth,
So good, and very fair,
I know will take her wings again,
And be my angel there.

A. M. S.

EXCITING NEWS FROM

RIO GRANDE CITY and ROMA!

Two Men Hung by the Citizens—Six Mexicans Shot in Camp—Probable Murder of Thos. H. Harris, of Roma—Threat of the Mexicans to Sack Brownsville—Mail Rider Murdered by Indians.

The Brownsville (Texas) Rio Bravo, of the 26th ult., which we have just received, contains the following exciting intelligence:

A party of gentlemen arrived last evening from Rio Grande City, from whom we learn the extraordinary events which form the caption of this article. For want of room we are obliged to give only the facts without any of the attendant circumstances and particulars.

It seems that a Mr. Patton, a gentleman from Brazos, Texas, formerly of Missouri, started from Rio Grande City for the purpose of overtaking some stock, which was being driven into the interior, and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground, called "The Wells." Here were encamped two Mexicans and a boy. When Mr. P. was asleep, he was set upon and his brains beaten out by these fellows, for the sake of his money and effects.

Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started ont in pursuit, and one of the fellows was taken. After a regular trial he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande City, in presence of the whole people—all concurring. Just before his execution, he made other confessions, from which a party started from Roma, crossed the river, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr. Patten.

After the same formalities had been extended to him, he was also hung at that place. But the work was not yet finished—justice was to be administered to others—a party started out, and near the scene of the murder, charged upon and killed six more of the villains, who have been in the habit, for a long time, of committing similar depredations in the vicinity. We have neither space nor inclination to comment upon these events. Those abroad can know nothing of our situation and the necessity for such acts. It is sufficient to say that the whole people concurred in the executions.

We have yet to record another probable murder, and probably by the same gang of robbers or one of its various ramifications. Mr. Thomas H. Harris, of Roma, left Rio Grande City, for this place, about sixteen days ago, and has not since been heard from. There is scarcely a doubt as to his fate.

If things go on at this rate, not a Mexican, in a short time, will be suffered to live upon this side of the river.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from Rio Grande City, in which it is stated, that the murderers confessed that a party, to which they belonged, was organized on the other side of the river for the express purpose of murdering Americans, on this side of the river; and that a large number of the gang are still on this side.

Mexican Irruption—American Settlers driven from their Homes.

The house of Mr. A. V. Edmondson was attacked on Friday last while the inmates, intending himself and two or three other persons, were totally unconscious of any danger. Upon going to the door, Mr. Edmondson saw that the house was completely surrounded by Mexican robbers, who, upon his appearance, commenced to fire upon the house. Seizing his arms, which were unfortunately not in condition for use, he called upon the others to follow him, and made a rush through the line and succeeded in making his escape unhurt.

Many shots were fired after them but none took effect; one man, however, had three ball holes through his shirt. Proceeding to a ranch at some distance, they obtained assistance, but returned too late to effect their purpose. The place had been completely robbed of every thing it contained—all the household furniture, provisions, clothing, down to the smallest articles, were carried across tha river, and all the stock, consisting of twenty-two horses and mules, driven off, as they believe, in the direction of Matamoros, on the Mexican side of the river.

A skirmish across the river took place between the parties, and the robbers, in derision, said they had only now commenced, and intended to rob every American on the river, and kill them if they could. They said that they were acting under the orders of Gen. Canales, and they intended shortly to attack and sack Brownsville. Threats of this kind have been frequently made from persons over the way, and, it is said, have in many instances come from Mexican officers.

All the settlers on the river are arming themselves, and intend to be prepared for future emergencies if they should arise. We understand that Mr. E. intends making a demand upon the authorities over the way, in relation to this outrage. We do not believe this course will have any effect. It is the general opinion that all these nests of robbers will have to be broken up before peace and harmony will be restored. Mr. Edmondson's ranch is on the river, about forty miles above Brownsville.

Mail Rider Killed by Indians.

The mail rider, on his last trip up from this place, was killed by Indians about twenty miles from Laredo, as we learn by a letter received by a citizen, from E. J. Davis, Esq., a lawyer residing in that place. All the accounts received from that quarter speak in the most gloomy and desponding tone of the probability of ever being relieved from the scourge with which they are so frequently visited. Most of the settlers have recrossed the river for protection, and their fields remain uncultivated. There is but one feeling on this anbject upon the Rio Grande, and that is, that an entire change in relation to Indian policy must be adopted by the Government, or the territory, for which so much treasure and blood was shed, will shortly revert back to its original owners—the red skins.

The tariff established by Avalos at Matamoros has been abolished and the old tariff has been reestablished. The Mexican Consul at Brownsville makes the following announcement:

MEXICAN CONSULATE,
Brownsville, April 14, 1852.

By order of the Supreme Government of the Republic of Mexico, transmitted to this Consulate by the Collector of Customs of Matamoros, the tariff that, from extraordinary circumstances, was established by the local authorities of the said port of Matamoros, ceases to exist, and the general tariff of October, 1845, is, from this date, enforced.

This is made known to the merchants of this city for their intelligence.

JOAQUIN J. DE CASTILLO,
Mexican Consul.

A paper published at Matamoros called the Genio, denounces in strong terms those who were engaged in firing into the steamer, Camanche. It says that some shots have been fired from the American side, but argues that one crime does not authorize another.

The Genio also states that a large number of the citizens of Matamoros, including many ladies, have united in a petition for the pardon of four of Carvajal's men; two Americans and two Mexicans, who were taken prisoners at the siege of Matamoros, and have now been in prison there nearly six months.

A young man named Wm. Bartlett, a native of St. Louis, was murdered near the battle field of Resaca, on the 15th ult. The young man was one of Doniphan's regiment, and had served through his memorable campaign. He was shot while riding in a stage wagon, by some one concealed in the chaparral.

From Texas.

By the steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, we have received dates from Galveston to Thursday last, and our exchanges from the interior, but we do not find any news of importance.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The La Grange Monument states that Mr. Samuel Trammel, of Fayette county, was shot on the evening of the 19th ult. by a Mr. W. P. Hughes, and almost instantly killed. The Monument says, "As we have been unable to gather the particulars correctly, we refrain from giving rumors." Hughes fled immediately after the occurrence, and as yet has not been apprehended.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Antonio Western Texan says that large numbers of wagons are passing through that place on their way to California.

FIRE.—Another fire occurred in San Antonio on the night of the 19th ult., but the amount of damage done was not large.

APPOINTMENT.—Benjamin F. Johnson, Esq., has been appointed Post-master at Austin, in place of Dr. Samuel G. Haynie, resigned.

FIRE AT EAGLE PASS.—The store of Mr. Hirkfeld, at Eagle Pass, was burned a short time since, together with all the stock and a considerable amount of money.

THE WEATHER.—The Washington Ranger, published at Austin, says:

"The weather has been quite chilly for the last two days, with north wind and a clear sky. There was a slight frost in some places on Monday night, but we believe it was not severe enough to do any real damage in this vicinity."

THE INDIANS.—The San Antonio Ledger has the following items relative to the Indians:

Col. Munford, Capt. Newton and Lieut. Denman, who left this city a few days since *en route* for Ringgold Barracks, were fired upon by a party of Indians. No injury was sustained. The full particulars we have not been able to learn.

It is said that a party of about twenty Indian warriors called at one of our upper Posts, and requested the commander to furnish them with fresh beef. The commanding officer tendered to his guests such luxuries as he enjoyed himself, viz: corn-beef, salt pork, hard bread, etc., which our dainty brethren of the forest refused to accept, and departed, alleging it to be their intention to visit their old haunts in Mexico.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—We are advised from good authority that Jesse Stem, Special Indian Agent, has been occupied for the past two months in holding a council with the Camanches and various other Indian tribes in the upper country, near Fort Graham, Texas. It is said that the council was very generally attended. All the head Camanche chiefs were present, and among them the great war chief by the name of *Due-nois-chu-cop*, (Eagle,) who has never before been known to attend a council of peace with the officers of our Government, and has rarely ever visited the white settlements, except for the purpose of rapine and plunder. It is to be hoped that the efforts of Col. Stem will be attended with the most satisfactory results.

RAIN WANTED.—The Indianola Bulletin says that that section of the country is suffering greatly for want of rain.

GEN. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER.—The Albany (N. Y.) State Register gives the following sketch of the life of this distinguished citizen, who died recently in that city:

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer was born in the town of Greenbush, and in the old Genet Mansion, at the foot of the hill, half a mile back from the river, and about three miles from this city. His father was Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, who fought with great ardor and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Fort Ann, Washington county, in this State. This action had never occupied the place in the history of that war which its importance entitles it to.

It occurred several days before the great battle which resulted in the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne, on Bemis Heights, and was swallowed up and forgotten in the superior brilliancy and importance of that decisive conflict. It was maintained for six hours—day by a force of about 1500 men, against an advancing column of Burgoyne's army, and was a series of desperate and bloody skirmishes. It was fought by order of Gen. Schuyler, who felt the importance of checking the enemy's advance at that point. General, then Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, commanded a regiment of 500 men, which was entirely mustered on this Van Rensselaer Manor.

The stand taken by them held Burgoyne in check an entire day, and enabled Schuyler to remove artillery and stores from Fort George, strengthen his position on Bemis Heights, and gain invaluable time. But it nearly cost the brave Van Rensselaer his life. As he was rising from a kneeling position after firing a rifle, he received a musket ball in the thigh, which passed down to his knee. The ball was afterwards removed by a surgeon by a most frightful operation, and he never entirely recovered from the terrible wound. So close and desperate was the encounter, that he lay many hours after he fell, within hearing of the groans of Col. Armstrong, of the British army who was also badly wounded.

Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer afterwards lived for many years in this city, and died here some 28 years since, at the age of about 76 years.

Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer inherited the military disposition and dauntless bravery of his father. At the early age of 48 he was appointed a colonel in a company of dragoons, mustered in Greenbush, and joined the army under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Before he was 20 he was promoted to the command of a troop. In the battle of Miami, August 20th, 1794, memorable for bravery, he received a terrible wound through the lungs, which was supposed to be mortal, but which his youth and vigorous constitution enabled him to surmount. How he acquitted himself, the dispatches of Gen. Wayne bear ample and conclusive testimony. He suffered great pain from the effects of this wound until 1797, when he was commissioned by Gen. Wilkinson, as Philadelphia, to perform a delicate and dangerous military duty, which he promptly and satisfactorily discharged. He was also particularly noticed by Gen. Washington, and raised by him to the command of a squadron of cavalry, after a personal interview with that great man.

After the disbanding of portions of the army took place, Gen. Van Rensselaer was appointed Adjutant General of this state, under Gov. John Jay. This appointment he held during the respective administrations of his successors, Govs. Geo. Clinton and Morris Lewis, for nine years during Gov. Tompkins's administration, and for nearly the whole period of Gov. DeWitt Clinton's, which latter period was subsequent to the war, and rendered such important and brilliant service in his country's behalf. In the capacity of aid to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, (the late Patroon,) who was appointed by Gov. Tompkins to take command of the forces raised to defence of the Northern and Western frontiers of the state, in 1812.

The history of that campaign is well known to every reader familiar with the events of the last war," as it is still called. The brilliant but unfortunate battle of Queenstown was fought on the 13th of October. The plan of it was simple and soldierlike, and it had been carried out in full, would have resulted in a brilliant and decisive victory. As it was, the forces under Van Rensselaer, contending with greatly superior numbers, stormed and carried the fort. The gallant colonel fell, riddled with bullets, and bleeding profusely, but cheered with the shouts of victory. But the reinforcements neglecting to cross the river at the proper time, the enemy came up in superior force, and the fort was retaken, and Van Rensselaer's troops were obliged to retreat.

Ensign Morris was killed, and Captains Malcolm, Armstrong and Wool, were wounded in the action. Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer received a ball in his hip, which passed out at his spine, two in his thigh, one of which lodged—and which he carried to the day of his death—two in his leg, and a sixth contused his heel. With all these he kept his feet until the enemy fled toward the town, and Capt. Wool, by his order, descended the mountain and carried the battery. During this time he had concealed his wounds under a great coat, and borrowed from Major Lush; and when the party was unable any longer to stand, he fell off his horse to the ground, and remained there during the day, unable to move, and was only prevented from fainting by a crust of bread and a cup of water, furnished by one of the followers. While in this situation the shouts of victory reached him from the hill, and we have only to add that his conduct was remunerated by the approbation of his superior.

This closed his active military life. He returned home just to glance at his subsequent career. He was elected to Congress from this district, and served his term faithfully and ably. At its close he received—we believe under Munroe's administration—the commission of postmaster of this city, which he held under the successive administrations of Adams and Jackson. He was removed by Van Buren. In 1839 he was a district delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and was one of the Delegates from the State, who cast his vote for this old companion in arms, General Harrison. He had the satisfaction to see that gallant soldier and pure statesman nominated and elected to the Presidency, and from him received the appointment of postmaster of this city, which he held until removed by Tyler. Since that time he has not been in public life, and has resided with his family in Albany.

Such is a hastily thrown together record of the life and services of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, whose loss is a public calamity, and whose departure all must solemnly lament. He was one of the brightest ornaments and most cherished and highly prized citizens of Albany, which will not fail to honor and perpetuate his memory.

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR EXERTION.—Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and age, 245 sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore 3840 in an hour, and 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a canary falcon can reach even 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, 1,142 English feet in a second. [Bucks.

A letter from the northern part of Vermont says that the 9th day of April completed five full months of sleighing in that region, without a single day's intermission.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1852.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of the Navy in response to resolutions of the Senate, relative to certain allowances to officers of the navy, and concerning the several kinds of coal used in the navy.

Mr. Hamlin made some remarks explaining and defending the District Judge of Maine against certain charges preferred against him in the Boston Mail.

Messrs. Bayard and Cooper presented memorials from journeymen printers, praying the establishment of a government printing office.

A joint resolution from the House, providing for the establishment at Salem of the seat of government of Oregon Territory, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce liens in admiralty, and to regulate the proceedings therein.

The deficiency bill was then resumed.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate for two hours, in support of the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr Underwood followed. He was in favor of allowing $25,000 a trip.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, just previous to the rising of the House, presented a petition, numerously signed, and which, he said, was several hundred yards in length, in favor of the Homestead bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and took up the homestead bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, took the floor, and after alluding to the policy which had been recently pursued, by which a hundred millions of acres of land had been given away, expressed himself as being opposed to the passage of the bill before the committee, until some general system of disposing of the public domain shall have been adopted. In every free and representative country, he said, there must exist parties.

He did not rise to defend any party or faction, but to lay down grave fundamental principles, without which no government can be sustained. Parties, he contended, must be organized with reference to the predominant questions of the day; and the great political question at present in this country he considered to be the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The majority of the people, he believed to be in favor of the performance of all constitutional obligations; and no platform could stand unless it were based upon the Constitution, nor would any administration be sustained unless it were actuated by such principles.

He went on to state that if, which he did not admit, the North would not stand up to the Constitution, he should not care how soon the confederacy were rent asunder; he expressed himself opposed to national conventions, and to surrendering to an irresponsible body the power to prescribe principles, on which the country is to act. The people, he continued, would not vote for any man who should not be in favor of the fugitive slave law. He then read extracts from the "Union" and "Tribune," from which he dissented, and four other papers, to show that the whigs were more in favor of the compromise, as a body, than the democrats. He deemed the opposition to the institutions of the South, as a war against the Lord of Creation; the colored man being inferior to the white, intellectually and physically, and who, he said, is an entirely different being. He was proceeding to show the decrease in the number of free blacks, when compared with slaves, when his time elapsed, and the floor was taken by

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, who spoke in favor of the bill. He controverted the arguments that had been adduced against its passage, and contended that if it were known that a man had a hundred and sixty acres of land, he could find capitalists enough who would make advances, that would enable him to reach it. He eulogized agriculture as a pursuit of the utmost importance to any country, and quoted a variety of statistics to show that in England, five hundred years ago, a week's labor would procure a farmer more of the comforts of life than that of a month will at present. He considered the owning of land as being calculated to promote early marriages, and thus increase population; while under the provisions of the bill each man would be certain of a home. He referred to the squalid poverty that prevails in the great cities of the Union, which the bill would have a tendency to relieve; went into a history of David, who, from being a youthful shepherd, rose to be King of Israel, as elucidatory of his views, and expressed his conviction that the bill must pass.

Mr. Hendricks, of Ind., followed, and defended the constitutionality of the bill before the committee, and replied to arguments that had been urged against that proposition. He reviewed the course that had been pursued, by which the public lands were successively ceded to the General Government for the common benefit of all the States, and for the discharge of the public debt, which having been discharged, he said they ought no longer to be held for the purpose of speculation. He went on to show the amount that had been derived by the General Government from the sale of lands—being upwards of one hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars, upon which a net profit of sixty millions had been made, exclusive of the new States and Territories. These lands, he said, had not cost the Government only twenty-one cents, and she had sold them to the Western settlers for one dollar and a quarter per acre—a profit which, in private life, would be considered as usurious and unjust.

He then went on to show the quantity of land which had been surrendered to Indiana, amounting to between two and three millions of acres, while the settlers in that State had purchased upwards of fifteen millions; and concluded by alluding to the necessity which exists for providing, in the manner proposed in the bill, for the foreign population that is annually flocking to our shores; and, if it were in order, said he would propose to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Public Lands to report another, for the disposal of the public lands at what they cost the Government.

The Chairman ruled the motion to be out of order, and the committee rose.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., proposed to suspend the rules to enable him to make a motion that the House take a recess till half-past seven o'clock, to enable gentlemen who were so disposed to make speeches on the bill, which was objected to, and the House adjourned.

PREMATURE BURIAL.—The Albany Register, in the course of an article on this subject, relates the following instance, of which the editor was perfectly cognisant:

Some years ago, we were perfectly cognisant of an occurrence of this kind, which was of the most heart-rending character. The wife of a gentleman was taken suddenly ill in church, and was carried to her house in a state of syncope. In a few hours she partially recovered, but immediately relapsed, and never again showed any signs of consciousness. She lay in this condition nearly two days, baffling the skill of the physicians, and then, as it was thought, and as there was almost every reason to believe, died. No signs of breathing could be detected, the limbs became rigid and cold, and the eyes remained open with the fixed and glassy stare of death; but there was no change in the color of the skin. This was the only reason in the world for supposing that dissolution had not taken place. The poor bereaved husband, almost frantic at the loss of the young and beautiful wife whom he almost idolized, clung with desperation to the hope limned in her face, and long resisted the unanimous decision of the physicians, that she was certainly dead. They told him what is doubtless true, that sometimes, though very rarely, happens, that there is no discoloration for days and even weeks after dissolution has taken place. But still he resisted, and it was not until three days had passed, without the faintest signal of change or sign of life, that he finally gave up and suffered the burial to take place. She was entombed in a vault. Months passed. A cemetery having been laid out, the husband purchased and beautified a lot, erected an elegant monument on it, and when all was ready, superintended the removal of the body of his wife from the vault to its final resting place. When the vault was opened he remembered the circumstances of her death, above detailed, and a desire suddenly seized him to once more behold the corpse. By his direction the coffin lid was removed. The spectacle which presented itself was inconceivably horrible, for it showed that she had been buried alive. She had turned quite over upon her side, she had clutched her nails into the coffin until her fingers had bled, portions of her grave clothes were torn, and in her horrible struggles she had contrived to carry her hand to her head, and had plucked from it a mass of hair, with portions of the cap that covered it.

The poor man never recovered from the shock of that awful spectacle. He was borne away senseless, and for the rest of his weary life he was an utterly broken and miserable being.

THE LAND SLIDE AT PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Post gives the following particulars of the land slide which recently occurred near that city:

The recent heavy rains in this vicinity have caused a great number of land slides, to the injury of property and the stoppage of the public highways. Coal Hill, opposite this city, was the scene of an enormous avalanche on Thursday evening, some hundred yards below the landing of Jones's Ferry. A piece of ground on the side of the hill was noticed to be moving on Wednesday, and preparation made for it; on Thursday evening, about six o'clock, the large mass moved down the hill, carrying with it a stable, located a short distance down the road, and came down with great force on the vial manufactory of Loreuz & Wightman, nearly destroying it, and the mass of earth then effected a lodgment, until it shall be started again by a further rain. On Friday morning, the chimney of the vial works fell, and some combustible material in the cellar caught fire, and what the land slide left was destroyed by the flames. The loss of the gentlemen who owned the establishment will be between four and five thousand dollars.

The large window glass manufactory belonging to the same firm, lies in a very dangerous situation, and in case of a further slide their works will be overwhelmed. The stable carried down by the slide lies on the side of the hill, and it would take but a little impetus to send it into the road. Both property and life are endangered by the present situation of the mass of moving land now lying above the glass works.

The slides on the hill have torn up large trees by the roots, and brought large pieces of rocks with terrific force down the hill. One place we noticed a slide by which a large log had carried away one end of a house, leaving the other part unhinged. The coal railways, in several places have been totally swept away by the slides on the hill, and other damage is expected, in case we should have more rain, before the earth becomes properly settled.

A portion of Seminary Hill, in the First Ward in Allegheny City, slipped down and injured some houses. Fears are entertained that further injury will result, as the hill is cracked in several places.

The St. Thomas Islands are thus described by N. P. Willis, Esq., of New York, in his last letter to the Home Journal, "from the tropics." His point of observation was from the stern of a jolly-boat, as it was tacking into the harbor with a baffling head wind:

"I studied the look of the St. Thomas islands very constantly on our approach. Unclad in any visible atmosphere, their edges, from a distance, look as sharp as cut pasteboard; and, as you near them their bald round tops, without vegetation, remind you of the shaved asylum. It is strange to a Northern eye, at first like a new sight, to see so far and so clear. We could count the leaves of the cactuses on both sides of the harbor as we ran in, and perspective seemed suddenly abolished, so equally near seemed every house along miles of receding shore.

"An ant, taking a walk on a shelf of sugar-loaves, and stopping in an open space where one had been taken out, would have nearly the same relative geography around him as a boat in the centre of the Harbor of St. Thomas. It really looks as if you might stand on the summit of any one of the half dozen hills around and toss a number of the Home Journal (sealed up for the mail) on board any ship in the harbor. The fifty or sixty sail at anchor lie very close, their many-colored flags of all nations giving them a very gay appearance, and the numberless boats, plying constantly between them, enlivening the scene exceedingly. Coming from that most unshaded and uncovered spot on earth, the open sea, we seemed suddenly to have slid into a mountain market place, with a basin of water in its deep-down bottom, and vessels that must have come thither as islands. It is a harbor with a strangely mountainous physiognomy."

The newspaper publishers of Louisville have agreed to suspend Sunday work.

The late Flood in the Ohio.

From the Pittsburgh Journal of the 19th inst., we gather the following particulars of the recent disastrous flood in the Alleghany Monongahela and Ohio rivers:

We have scarcely been able to sum up the damage and disasters of the late flood, when we find ourselves surmounted by another and still more destructive inundation. At the time we commence this article—Sunday evening at half o'clock—the water is up to 25 feet and both rivers rising at the rate of 6 to 7 inches an hour, with a heavy rain falling, which commenced Friday evening about 9 o'clock, and has continued almost without intermission until this hour.

In the recent flood, the great rise was in the Monongahela, whilst the Alleghany was scarcely swollen beyond the bounds of an ordinary spring freshet. Now, both rivers are gushing over their banks, and information from the head waters of both leads us to look for still further encroachments of the flood.

At Brownsville, Sunday morning, the Monongahela was rising at the appalling rate of two feet an hour; and from the head waters of the Alleghany we learn that the valleys were charged with heavy bodies of snow to aggravate the unprecedented fall of rain.

What may be the effect of the heavy rain of Saturday and Sunday on the streams already so enormously swollen, and still rising, it is impossible to predict with certainty. With the information we have of the state of the streams below us, the Beaver, the Muskingum, the Kanawha, and Scioto, all running over their banks, and the Ohio at this point already up to within eleven feet of the great flood of 1832, and still rising at an incredible rate, we must conclude it is scarcely possible for the waters to begin to subside before the influence of the rain now falling will be felt, to add disaster upon disaster.

The Alleghany river is covered with floating fragments of rafts, valuable timber, and lumber of all descriptions, which have been swept from their moorings, and now mingle in wild confusion with trees, drift-wood, and fence rails. Numbers of human beings have been seen on rafts, and portions of rafts, as they swept past the city, clinging to their property at the peril of their lives. And we regret to say, that lives have actually been sacrificed in view of our inhabitants by this adventurous spirit. One raft of lumber, on which a deficiency of sweeps gave evidence that it had been carried off unexpectedly from its landing, and having three men on it, was precipitated upon one of the perpendicular piers of the upper or Mechanic's street bridge, the raft shattered to fragments, and the men lost. We were not eye witness to this disaster, yet our information is from several sources, and so positive, that incredible as the statement appears, we must admit it. It is difficult to realize that three men, in broad daylight, in view of the numbers which, despite the pelting rain, lined the banks, surrounded too by the multiplied means of saving themselves which the several boards presented, could thus have been drowned. But their imperiled city of the stream, which at this moment beggars description, with the chilling temperature of the water, fresh from frozen fountains, may be sufficient to explain a sudden paralysis of the vital powers—the only hypothesis on which we can admit that drowning has occurred in these circumstances.

The Post of the 21st says:

The water, high as it was, waned nearly three feet of being as high as it was during the great flood of 1832.

We visited, yesterday afternoon, that part of the city which lies on the bank of the Alleghany, and found the suffering among the inhabitants very great. In some of the dwellings near the river the water had risen to the second story, and in many others it had covered them entirely, except a small portion of the roof. It extends up the streets and alleys leading from the Allegheny river to Penn street.

The basement of the Liberty street Methodist Church, on the corner of Day street, is filled with water, as are also those houses in the block from Redoubt alley to the terminating corner of Third street. These are filled principally from underground currents, as are also those on the South side of Federal street.

In the upper part of the city, the Allegheny had extended its boundaries back from what it was on Monday evening. The foundries and mills, partially covered on Monday, were entirely under water. But that which will affect our citizens mostly, is the complete stoppage of the water works. The water has invaded those deep pits in which the steam engines were located, and filled them up to the first floor, where the water approaches very near the furnace doors. The damage which will be done to the machinery of other mills will be tremendous. The water was also pouring over each end of the Mechanic street bridge, and fears were entertained that it would be carried off.

It is feared that the bridges on the Monongahela, above this city, have been carried away.

On the Allegheny side of the river, yesterday morning, the flood being then at its height, covered the splendidly laid out gardens of General Robinson, and invaded the first floor of his dwelling, as it did many of those fine dwellings on Penn street.

The grounds, engine-house and out-buildings, adjacent to the Penn Factory, are under water. The loss to the machinery will be heavy. All this part of the city is traversed by flats, rafts, boats, and every article that can be found to bear a voyager.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS INCOME.—The New York Times thus sums up the Prince President, his Government and his income.

Whether Prince Louis Napoleon call his Government a republic or an empire, matters very little; philosophically speaking. There needs no Lasuoleot Oobbo to prove that a "difference in name is a nominal difference." Most essentially imperious is the domination. The emperor is hid beneath, as a perfect, though not full sized, tree exists in the acorn. The name alone is absent. The similitude is strikingly carried out, in the matter of cost. The expenses are upon a gigantic scale. Twelve millions of francs a year are all that Prince Louis asks for having everything his own way. Twelve millions a year for personal services! At least twelve thousand men can be found in America, to be astounded at the number. Of Yankees ready to die for it. An enterprising arithmetician has been whetting his rules on the amount, by reducing it to its lowest terms. The quotients come out somewhat thus:

Fr. 12,000,000 00	$2,310,000 00	per year.
1,000,000 00	192,500 00	per month.
230,769 23	44,423 00	per week.
32,876 71	6,340 00	per day.
1,369 68	263 00	per hour.
22 83	4 30	per minute.
38	07½	per second.

Thus, for giving personal attention to the business of his employers, and endeavoring to be generally useful, the servitor obtains pretty nearly twice as much each week as our modest Mr. Fillmore earns in a year. Of course, allowance must be made for the great difficulty of governing, where the people are represented as devoted to the Government, and the fact that a certain portion of the pay is to be regarded as so much life insurance against the peril of pistol and stiletto, in the hands of a loving people. But even with these abatements, the pay of the President is, to say the least, adequate to the most princely expenditure. An imperial splendor, as prodigal as the Great Mogul's, might thrive upon it comfortably. A wondrous change! A dozen years ago, a broken-winded gamester of the Spas and St. James's; now a monarch, whose income counts in the millions. *Eh bien!* He new games with fate, and if the stakes are great, the hazard is infinitely greater."

MARSHAL MARMONT.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, referring to the death of Marshal Marmont, Duke of Raguse, says: "For more than twenty years he lived alternately in Venice and Vienna. He was a man of great deal of talents and erudition. He was exceedingly popular in society, and very successful with the ladies. After he was more than sixty years old, he made the conquest of a beautiful lady of Trieste, which gave rise to a great deal of scandal! To the hour of his death he kept his martial beauty—he was tall, his hair white, his complexion fresh, and his eye bright and commanding; heavy eyebrows, black as ebony, formed a singular contrast to his white head. He spent every evening in Venice at the soiree of Count de Thurn, the governor, where he ruled all the society; here he poured forth of Trieste, which gave rise to and varied memory. He was profoundly versed in natural science; when Ruolz made his discovery, the Marshal conceived all of the system from a meager notice in a newspaper, and from the simple report of M. Arago upon Baguerre's discovery, he at once took daguerreotypes with ease. About 1840 the Marshal began to grow deaf, but he still continued to frequent society, and it was during a soiree where some one rudely alluded to his conduct in 1815, that he said he would leave memoirs which would clear his military glory and his memory.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The editor of the *Phare de New York* has received the following from a subscriber, a rich planter in Tennessee, who urges him to make it as public as possible:

"If among the French who arrive each day, there are found any who, weary of politics, have come to the United States in view of permanent settlement, I am ready to put land at their disposal. To those you may make it known that I will give, *gratuitously and in full ownership*, one hundred acres to each individual, two hundred to each family, who wishes to come and cultivate them.

"These lands are situated in the most salubrious climate, and in a country proverbial for its beauty. Every body knows the Cumberland Mountains, and the advantages they offer. Independent of farming, wheelwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, and others, will be able to arrive, by their labor, to rapid wealth.

"The only condition that I put to these donations is, that those who wish to install themselves shall engage to live there peaceably, and to respect scrupulously all political or religious opinions."

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT VIENNA.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: Currency has been given to rumors that the Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, the American Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, had received certain slights from the Austrian government. We understand that these rumors are unfounded. It could hardly be expected that the Austrian cabinet would volunteer any extra courtesies to him while M. Kossuth, whom they consider a rebel, was being received in this country as a martyr to patriotism, and a victim to Austrian vengeance; but we learn that he has received every civility and courtesy to which his position and character of right entitled him.

The Austrian government have reason to know that had it been otherwise, he would not have remained a day in Vienna. Mr. McCurdy is one of the last men in the world likely to brook insult from any quarter. The firmness and discretion with which he has so far exercised his functions, as an American representative abroad, have been alike creditable to himself and honorable to our Government.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BUENOS AYRES.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Buenos Ayres, under date of February 23, says: "As yesterday was the anniversary of Washington's birth day, Mr. Pendleton called on Urquisa the day before to ask him to call at his house and drink a glass of wine to his memory. Urquiza said he should be most happy to do so. Every American in the place was there to meet him. He remained two hours, much pleased with his reception, and left with three times three hearty cheers. The course pursued by our Minister has made him very popular.

The orator of the day was very eloquent. After giving a history of Rosas, his tyranny and crimes, he wound up with that of Washington, hoping Urquiza would imitate his illustrious example, and make himself the Washington of the South. At this time six men-of-war were firing a salute in honor of the day. Mr. P. had prepared a lunch. After introducing the General to the company, Urquiza requested them to fill for a toast. This he preface with a few remarks upon the character of, and then gave—"The Memory of Washington."

QUICK TRIP ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—A gentleman from San Francisco, who arrived at New York on the 14th, crossed the Isthmus of Panama in twelve hours and forty-five minutes. He says he got his dinner on the Pacific side in good time. The great difficulty in the California passage is in the overland transit from ocean to ocean. We can it already reduced from five and six days down to two and three-quarters hours. When the Panama Railroad is completed, that time will be diminished to two hours.

LIFE IN PARIS.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writes of the ladies of Paris as follows: "Ladies in Paris, have the greatest horror of being fat; death has fewer horrors than corpulency. There is no doubt the corpulency of the Duchess de Praslin was the remote cause of her murder; and I really believe that if the Salique law did not prevent a lady from ascending the throne, the first Empress would ordain the destruction of all children who appeared inclined to corpulency. During the past week there has been buried at Perre le Chelse, the Marquise de ***, who died in consequence of having ruined her digestion by the excessive use of vinegar; the Princess de ***, from the same cause, having exhausted herself by refusing to take sufficient nourishment; and Mme. ***, the wife of an *agent de change*, killed by vinegar. The mother of vinegar is the first cousin of death. The first and last persons drank daily three large tumblers of vinegar, and they died—horrible punishment—fat. Between vinegar and cards, the fashionable world here is in a sorry way."

The Emperor of Russia is about visiting the capital of Prussia, and the royal family of Prussia invited to be present at the solemnities at Moscow this year in honor of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian empire. Nicholas is allied by marriage to the House of Brandenburg.

The London Times says that the lighting and ventilation of the new House of Commons is yet an unsolved problem. Members cannot stay in it more than three hours, strangers accuse all the time they intended to devote to amusement, while all the reporters, notwithstanding every precaution, have caught severe colds, and been nearly killed.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the evening of the 21st ult., during the late north-east storm, the schooner Trunkett, of Nova Scotia, from Canso, for New York, with a cargo of fish and fish oil, went ashore about 11 miles South of Squaw Village, N. Jersey. Capt. Buseran, Chas. Drummond, and Mr. Poor, supercargo, and two seamen, were drowned. The mate of the schooner and the captain's brother were saved.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—On the 23d ult. the Arkansas river was rising at

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. F. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. / T. W. HOFFMAN. / W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 15. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 67.

From the New York Observer.

Little Bessie,

AND THE WAY IN WHICH SHE FELL ASLEEP.

Just before the lamp was lighted,
Just before the children came,
While the room was very quiet,
I heard some one call my name;
All at once the window opened—
In a field were lambs and sheep,
Some from out a brook were drinking,
Some were lying fast asleep!

But I could not see the Savior,
Though I strain'd my eyes to see;
And I wonder'd if he saw me,
If he'd speak to such as me:
In a moment I was looking
On a world so bright and fair,
Which was full of little children,
And they seem'd so happy there.

They were singing, Oh, how sweetly!
Sweeter songs I never heard;
They were singing sweeter, mother,
Than can sing our yellow bird;
And while I my breath was holding,
One, so bright, upon me smiled,
And I knew it must be Jesus,
When he said, "Come here, my child!"

Hug me closer—closer—mother,
Put your arms around me tight;
I am cold and tired, mother,
And I feel so strange to-night!
Something hurts me here, dear mother,
Like a stone upon my breast;
Oh, I wonder, wonder, mother,
Why it is I can not rest!

All the day, while you were working,
As I lay upon my bed,
I was trying to be patient,
And to think of what you said—
How the kind and blessed Jesus
Loves his lambs to watch and keep,
And I wished he'd come and take me
In his arms, that I might sleep.

Come up here, my little Bessie,
Come up here, and live with me.
Where the children never suffer,
But are happier than you see;
Then I thought of all you'd told me,
Of that bright and happy land;
I was going when you called me,
When you came and kissed my hand.

And at first I felt so sorry
You had called me; I would go,
Oh, to sleep, and never suffer—
Mother, don't be crying so!
Hug me closer—closer—mother;
Put your arms around me tight;
Oh, how much I love you, mother!
But I feel so strange to-night.

And her mother pressed her closer
To her overburdened breast;
On the heart so near to breaking
Lay the heart so near its rest!
In the solemn hour of midnight,
In the darkness calm and deep,
Lying on her mother's bosom,
Little Bessie fell asleep!

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

EASTER TUESDAY.

As Parliament and every body else are taking holiday, I may as well sit down this glorious morning to write to my American brother McTyeire a review of past events.

The Ministry have got through their early struggles far better than any one expected, and it is possible, after all, that they may succeed in establishing themselves and making their way. The three-headed opposition—Old Whig, Peelite, and Radical—were not disposed at first to give them fair play. They were determined to drive them to an declaration of Protectionist principles, that they might have an opportunity of defeating and disgracing them. This was hardly fair, since the Ministry certainly did not come into office on any question or any emergency connected with Protection. They came in immediately ostensibly because Lord John was, through the late colleague, Lord Palmerston, defeated on the Militia Bill; they came in really because the Parliament had lost its confidence in Lord John and his Ministry, which for twelve months past has held office on sufferance, and because no other set of men but the present Ministry could be found competent, even for a time, and as a make-shift, to take office. But now that they are in, Lord Palmerston, who really brought them in by the success of his own retaliation on Lord John for excluding himself from office, now becomes reconciled to his former chief, in order that, by their joint opposition, they may be able to oust the present Ministry. The coalition simultaneously effected, and inaugurated at the famous Cheshnm Place meeting, between the Old Whig party and the radical movement party under Cobden, Bright & Co., with whom the Whigs had for years been in continual conflict, on the one hand, and the Peelite party, their old antagonists, on the other, has given great offence to the nation's sense of consistency and fair play. Indeed, to see Gladstone and Graham united with the Greys, Palmerston, Russell, and the Manchester men, is any thing but a pleasing and edifying sight. Lord Derby, instead of being injured, has really found himself helped by this mongrel combination in opposition to him. And the opposition itself has turned out to be clumsy and unwieldy in constitution and movement. The Tory Ministry have played their cards well. This is not to be denied. They have disclaimed all intention of attempting to re-introduce the system of Protection contrary to the sense of the country, and they have pledged themselves, so soon as ever the business indispensable for the public service shall have been transacted, to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country; so that, by a general election, the empire will have an opportunity of deciding whether or not Protection is to be given up entirely forever. By the sense of the country the Ministry declare themselves resolved to abide, whether favorable to their own Protectionist principles or not. If the country plainly demands that there be no return to Protection, they will acquiesce in that decision, and endeavor to accommodate all their legislation and administration to this *postulatum* in such a way as shall be best for the public interests.

Free-trade is certainly not the only principle to be observed in administration; there are other principles, not less necessary or conducive to the well-being of a great free state, which conservative and protectionist Ministers may promote as wisely and as ably as Free-traders, Whigs, or Radicals. One of the great wants of the country is Law-Reform. Lord Derbey's Miaistry is called a Tory Ministry; yet, in the old and true sense of the word, Tory it is not, but of a liberal conservative school. Hitherto, in the House of Peers, the Earl of Derby has conducted himself with great temper and dignity, and the affairs of his administration with transcendent ability and discretion. He is, undoubtedly, the most eloquent and powerful speaker now remaining in Parliament, and never has he spoken better than of late. In the Commons, D'Israeli is exceedingly ready and clever; so much so as very much to disappoint and disconcert his oppenents. Still, he is a man in whose character and principles no one can have any confidence. Walpole makes an able Home Secretary, and speaks well; Pakington could scarcely manage so badly for the Colonies as his predecessor, Earl Grey, however inferior he might be in ability, and hitherto has done tolerably well. Nothing but routine and necessary business has been, of course, transacted in Parliament; but this has been done quietly and quickly, all attempts at obstruction having failed.

The Reform Bill of the late government has been somewhat ignominiously cast off by Lord Derby (one of the principal originators of the famous Reform Bill of 1831-33). Lord John's Militia Bill, so fatal to him and his party, has been substituted by a measure which seems to give universal satisfaction. This goes on the principle of endeavoring to secure volunteers before resort is had to conscription, bounties being offered to this end; conscription being reserved as an aftermeans of making up the needful number of militia men, if the number of volunteers should be insufficient.

The death of Prince Schwarzenberg, Austrian Minister since 1848, and an eminent hater of England, is a godsend to the present Ministry. He and Lord Palmerston were bitterly opposed to each other. No wonder that Schwarzenberg should have hated England. He was, by nature and education, an unscrupulous despot, well placed as Austrian Minister in Naples, which post he held at the time he was summoned, three years ago, to take the helm of affairs at Vienna. It was under his impulse that multitudes were hanged at Arad, Hungarian women flogged at Pesth; that the war in Hungary was cruelly pressed beyond all need, or even expediency, and that the illustrious Count Louis Batthyany was executed. His unfaltering and remorseless will trampled out the last spurks of freedom in North Italy, and stilled its last breath in Germany. He had a haughty temper, an inflexible will, tremendous and unwearable energy; no scruples of principle, or mercy, or fear, ever troubled his mind, or unnerved his hand, in executing whatever deed of terror or tyranny the needs of the time might suggest. He was served and counseled by daring, able, and subtle spirits; hence his amazing success in retrieving, by whatever means, the affairs of Austria, and restoring that empire, in three years, from the verge and imminence of universal dissolution and ruin to a more powerful, influential, and apparently prosperous condition (politically considered) than it has ever held. It was this Prince Schwarzenberg who cruelly expelled, in the depth of winter, and with only a week's notice, the peaceful and devoted Scotch Presbyterian missionaries (Wingate and Smith) from Pesth, as a miserable reprisal upon Britain for its Protestantism, and the refuge it has ever afforded to the fugitives of every land, and who threatened, on the same ground, to carry into effect a system of annoyance and obstruction in reference to British travelers in the Austrian empire. The antecedents of this man were what might have been expected from such a development of character. Austrian diplomacy, Austrian warfare, and fashionable vice, were likely to mature a character distinguished by cruelty, craft, and utter recklessness of moral principle. In St. Petersburg, Naples, and London, the "Prince" made himself notorious by his vices. In Naples the *lazzaroni*, and in London a court of law, avenged the injured husbands. At the time of his death Prince Schwarzenberg was an outlaw from this country on account of unpaid damages and costs.

I suppose I need not interfere with my excellent friend and your valuable correspondent "J. P. C." as to the doings of the "man who has saved France from anarchy." I am sorry, however, to see that Louis Napoleon has (in effect) put all religious meetings, out of the pale of state churches—Popish and Protestant—under an interdict, so that if even Wesleyan class-meetings are held for the future, it will only be on *sufferance*, and by the connivance of the authorities. This is a much more serious thing, in our eyes, than his obtaining a dotation from his senatorial pensionary dependents of half a million sterling a year—"He who has done all for France, and nothing for himself?" But it can't last very long—that is our comfort.

Let me give you an instance of the extent to which the terror of *espionage* exists in France that came a few weeks ago under my own notice. I was voyaging homeward across the British Channel in a splendid British steam packet, which careers through the swell and waves of that rough passage at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. We had arrived inside the Needles (on the Hampshire coast) and were steaming up Southampton Water (as it is called) to the great Mail Packet Station. Our distance from Southampton might be perhaps twenty miles. We had had a rough time of it, and being now in smooth water, we were glad to crawl to the dining-table, to try to swallow a mouthful of solid food, and take a cup of tea or coffee. Nearly all had been ill; but seated next to me were two fine looking men, evidently foreigners (though one of them had a very English look and spoke English remarkably well) who had not suffered at all. They were very merry and chatty. I found that they were Bas-Bretons, that is, natives of Lower Brittany. I therefore entered into conversation with them on the subject of France. I found, however, that their communications received a sudden check. I gathered indeed that they were Legitimists, as all natives of that province are, and thought Louis Philippe's reign a usurpation from first to last; but when they were spoken, to on the subject of Louis Napoleon, their replies became mysteries, evasive, muffled, and reluctant, and sometimes contradictory. I could not understand this till the one nearest to me, a very tall man, stooping down, gave me to understand, *sotto voce*, that they did not know who might be among the company at the table or in the saloon, and that it was not safe for them to speak openly their sentiments. Afterwards, on the deck, in private talk, they made no scruple of avowing their conviction that the *regime* of Napoleon could not, and ought not, to endure long, as being one of usurpation and tyranny, and which does not possess, and cannot acquire, the conditions of permanence. Now, this was not in France, or on the French coast, but within the British coast, in a British steamer, in a company of Britons, and within twenty miles of the port of Southampton. Neither did these men come from Paris, or any great centre, but from a retired country part of the littoral province of Brittany. What, then, must be the terror of the spy system in France itself, and especially in Paris? One of these men happened to mention another incident, which may not be uninteresting. He was a very tall man, probably six feet two inches high. "There are not many men of your height in Brittany," said I. "No," rejoined the Breton, "we are generally small men in our parts; but our family was all. There were four brothers of us; I was the youngest. My three elder brothers were all taller than myself, and were all called out to war by the conscription in Napoleon's time, and all perished in battle." Brittany, you are aware, was peopled in great part by emigration from the opposite coast of Cornwall, during the time that the Saxon was driving the ancient Briton outwards and downwards to the West and South. These Breton gentlemen confirmed to me the fact, that I had seen and heard asserted, that the Welsh and the Breton still speak really the same language, and, after becoming a little used to each other's pronunciation, are easily able to hold conversation together.

As to Wesleyan affairs, I commend your attention to the admirable document relative to the late mixed Committee Meeting, drawn up by Mr. Garland, one of the lay-gentlemen present, at the request of the others, and published in last week's Watchman.

P. S. Messrs. Wingate and Smith, late of Pesth, to whom I have referred, speak in the highest terms of gratitude of the generous and sympathizing behavior to them of the American Minister at Vienna. X. Y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Predestination.

"For whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate*," etc. Rom. viii. 29, 30: Eph. i. 5, 11.

Did the Apostle intend to teach the Romans, by using this term, that their destinies were unalterably fixed before the foundation of the world, and that God had already foreordained *whatsoever* comes to pass? That the divisions and dissensions that then agitated the church had been unalterably decreed, and must therefore be endured? Was this in very deed the doctrine that the Apostle was teaching to the Romans? That some of them were elected to the provisions of salvation and the means of grace, and would, by that election, be certainly and infallibly saved? That their salvation was the result of a Divine election, and not of repentance, faith, or obedience, as foreseen in them? That their call would be effectual, and grace upon their hearts irresistible, and to lose God's favor impossible? That the rest of them, comprising the non-elect, God never intended to save; that they should be sent to Hell for sins committed by God's decrees, and being foreordained by Him, were unavoidable; that they never should have the grace of faith, or repentance, but yet should be damned for not exercising what God never gave them; that they deserved to be damned for not breaking God's decrees, and going to Heaven, when it was impossible to do either; that the means of their damnation, which was wickedness, was decreed as well as the end, and it was utterly impossible to avoid, either the means or the end; and that the reason why this plan of decrees, means, and end were so arranged, was to be traced to God's sovereign pleasure? That to decree wickedness is right, but he that executes these decrees ought and deserves to be damned for so doing. That "whatever is, is right"! And the reason why all will not at last be saved, was because they were not so elected; for, if they had been elected, they would have been saved? Now, all this is fine work for an Apostle to be about, in a grave religious letter to a church of new converts.

But, why did the Apostle use the term at all? For very just and good reasons. The Jews thought they only were the people of God, and were entitled by descent to all the privileges of the church; but St. Paul teaches that belief or faith was the condition of the Christian church-membership, and not descent. Hence, whom he foreknew (as believers) of all nations, these he predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son. This implied their calling and justification, and if faithful, their ultimate glorification. This is God's plan or method of salvation.

But is this indeed the sense? Read the argument concluded by St. Paul, in the 11th chapter of Romans, commencing at verse 13. The Jews, because of unbelief, verse 20, were broken off the "olive tree," the church, and the Gentiles grafted in by faith. Is not the "olive tree" the church? Were not the natural branches broken off the Jews? Were they not broken off for their unbelief? Were not the Gentiles grafted into the same "tree" by faith? And is it not this the conclusion of the argument commenced in the 8th chapter? And is not the "mystery" which the Jews could not understand, as stated in Ephesians, 3, 4, 5, 6?

JOAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Wearing of Gold—How far Sinful.

NO. I.

DEAR BROTHER McTYEIRE: In your issue of April 17 I read, with more regret than surprise, an article under the above caption, written by some one who signs himself "Jethro." Such is the too general departure of our membership from our Disciplinary Rule on the subject of "putting on of gold and costly apparel," that I am not surprised to find some of our members, and even some of our ministers, both traveling and local, coming out as the apologists, if not bold defenders, of this Anti-Methodistic practice. This they must do in order to sustain the waning Christian character of their own families, as well as that of many others, who are in church fellowship with them. But before we admit this to be a "time to give encouragement to superfluity of apparel," it may be well for all concerned to consider the subject according to the best light we have, and to keep on the safe side of the question. I have several objections to the ground assumed by Brother Jethro in his communication, which I will proceed to state, as briefly as possible to do justice to the subject.

First, I do not think he gives a full and fair interpretation to the Scriptures which he brings to the support of his cause. The first he quotes is Exodus xxxv, 22: "And they came, both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, and brought bracelets, and ear-rings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold; and every man that offered, offered an offering of gold unto the Lord." And the inference which he makes is, that "the people of God wore those things then, in the wilderness, and they were accepted as offerings for the Tabernacle. The habit *then* was not condemned." But suppose we examine a little more carefully into the history of these "jewels of gold," before we decide that wearing them as ornaments was fully sanctioned by the God of their fathers. It is well known that, on the eve of their departure from the land of their long and bitter servitude, both the men and women were instructed of God to "borrow," or (as nearly every version of the Scriptures, both ancient and modern, except our own, has it) to ask, require, or demand, of their Egyptian neighbors, "jewels of silver and jewels of gold, and raiment." And this they had a right to do on the score of even-handed justice, for they had long and faithfully served the Egyptians, and hitherto had received no remuneration for their services. Now they were about to leave them for ever, they had a right to ask, or demand, of their former masters such compensation for their hard labor as was most convenient for them, in the present emergency, to give. "And the Lord gave the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians," so that they hastily took off the greater part of their personal ornaments and raiment, and gave them to the Israelites, so that it is said, "they spoiled the Egyptians." In this way the Israelites came into the possession of the "jewels of silver and gold" spoken of in the passage of Scripture quoted by Jethro. They received them as part of their pay for their long and oppressive service in Egypt. And this very jewelry afterwards became a snare to them, and well-nigh brought the wrath of God upon them to the uttermost. They put it upon "their wives, and sons and daughters," and about the next thing we hear of it is what we find recorded in the former part of the thirty-second chapter of Exodus, where, on account of the long absence of Moses in the Mount, "the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron, and said unto him: 'Up, make us gods which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him.' And Aaron said unto them: 'Break off your golden ear-rings which are in the ears of your wives, your sons and your daughters, and bring them unto me.' And all the people brake off the golden ear-rings which were in their ears, and brought them unto Aaron. And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf; and they said, 'These be thy gods, O, Israel! which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.'"

And what was the result of all this? "The wrath of God waxed hot against them," and he would have consumed them had not the earnest intercession of Moses stayed his avenging hand. As it was, they were thrown into the deepest affliction by the death of "about three thousand" of their brethren that day, and by the announcement that "God would not go up in their midst." "And when the people heard these evil tidings they mourned; and no man did put on him his ornaments. For the Lord had said unto Moses, 'Say unto the children of Israel—Therefore, now put off thy ornaments from thee, that I may know what to do unto thee.' And the children of Israel stripped themselves of their ornaments by the Mount of Horeb." See Exodus xxxiii, 3d to 6th verse.

Strange procedure this, Brother Jethro, if it was no harm for these ancient people of God to wear ornaments. And why was it that God refused to decide what to do unto them until they "put off their ornaments"? And why did they so readily obey, by "stripping themselves of their ornaments," if "the habit *then* was not condemned," as you tell us? The Israelites doubtless brought many other articles out of Egypt, which were used in the construction of the Tabernacle, such as "blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen," besides those ornaments which were made of the precious metals; but it seems the devil made more successful use of those beautiful "golden ear-rings which were in their ears," to plunge them into the grossest idolatry, and hurry them to the very verge of destruction, than anything else. In this emancipated generation of Israelites, we find but few things worthy the imitation of enlightened Christians, for they were "a stiff-necked and rebellious people;" but soon after their sore affliction and deep humiliation in the case referred to above, we see one example which Christians may safely copy. Moses announced that the Tabernacle must now be erected, and called on the people for their contributions. And this Egyptian jewelry having already proved such a snare to them in the case of the golden calf, they determined to put away this source of temptation by applying it to a more noble purpose. "And they came, both men and women, as many of them as were willing-hearted, and brought bracelets, and ear-rings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold—an offering of gold unto the Lord."

Oh! if all our be-jeweled church members would only imitate their example in this one instance, and cast their "bracelets, ear-rings, rings," etc., into the treasury of the Lord, to be appropriated to the publication of Bibles, tracts and Sunday School books, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute, or to advance the cause of our domestic and foreign Missions, what incalculable good might be done! how many more poor lost sinners might be eternally saved!

The next Scripture quoted by Jethro is 1 Timothy, ii, ix, 9: "In like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing godliness with good works;" and the conclusion to which he hastily comes is that, "if you give this Scripture a literal interpretation, you would exclude every kind of clothing." Not so, Brother Jethro. By giving it a "literal interpretation," we would only exclude what the inspired Apostle excludes, viz: "broidered hair, and gold, and pearls, and costly array. And that the Apostle, in this Scripture, did positively enjoin on Christian women "modest apparel, shame-facedness, sobriety and good works," and as positively forbid the wearing of "broidered hair, gold, pearls, and costly array," is, I honestly believe, the plain, common sense, safe, and "literal interpretation" of the text.

The last passage quoted by Jethro is found in 1 Pet., iii, 3, 4: "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." This Scripture as plainly and positively prohibits Christian wives from wearing some things, and as plainly and positively enjoins others, as does the language of Paul, in the text quoted above from 1 Tim.; and the only difficulty in the matter is to ascertain what is implied in that expression, "or putting on of apparel." I cannot conceive how any one, who is willing "to receive the love of the truth," should find any special difficulty here. The Bible itself is the best commentary on the Bible, and the Apostle Paul, in prohibiting Christian women from adorning themselves in "costly array," doubtless means just what the Apostle Peter does here, in prohibiting them from "putting on of apparel," and so it is understood by our best Biblical critics; and I believe that every sincere inquirer after truth, who wishes to "keep a conscience void of offence," in all things, will look on this interpretation as the most rational and safe. But in regard to the two passages of Scripture we have just had under consideration, Brother Jethro has adopted a very novel, not to say dangerous, mode of interpretation; the substance of which is, "that it is not wrong for Christian women to be adorned with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, provided they have, at the same time, the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit and the adornment of good works"—thus attempting to unite in the same person a love for the superfluous fashions of the world with the "meek and quiet spirit" of the true Christian. But before we adopt this new rule of interpreting the Holy Scriptures, suppose we test its correctness and safety on one or two other texts. The Apostle Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, chapter xii, 2, says: "And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Now, according to Brother Jethro's new rule of interpretation, it does not matter how much Christians are "conformed to this world," provided they are, at the same time, "transformed by the renewing of their minds."

Again, the same Apostle says, Eph., v, 18: "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." But according to Jethro's newly-invented rule, the Apostle does not intend to prohibit drunkenness or excessive wine-drinking, provided much-besotted brethren are at the same time "filled with the Spirit."

These examples, which might be added to indefinitely, are sufficient to show the absurdity and dangerous tendency of Brother Jethro's novel mode of explaining the Holy Writings. But, lest I weary your readers, I will close this number, reserving other objections to the ground assumed by Jethro for the next.

Yours affectionately, HOBAH.

There is but a breath of air and a heat of the heart betwixt this world and the next.

Untimely Visitings.

"Let thy foot be seldom in thy neighbor's house, lest he be weary of thee, and so hate thee."—Proverbs xxv. 17 "Be short."—Cotton Mather.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I want to say word on a subject which concerns all ministers who are disposed to be industrious. Messrs. Editors, are you ever afflicted with "bores"? I think it likely that you are invaded in your *sanctum*, as we certainly are in our studies. You can sympathize with us, therefore, "Our sufferings is intolerable, and cries aloud for relief," is a true voice *ab imo pectore*, if not a very grammatical utterance. But grief may be excused for forgetting Lindley Murray.

The difficulty about the matter is not to describe the infliction, nor the kind of people who impose it upon you. Alas! they are the very persons who are the last to recognize their own portraits. The very complacency with which they sit "*dharna*," like a Javan creditor before the tent of his debtor, renders them incapable of understanding the fact that they are bores. But their name is Legion, and their forms are Protean.

They are not exclusively laics or clergy. But the latter are the more inexcusable, for they ought to know better the value of time. Your unhappy correspondent has got to dread the sound of his door-bell, and feels an instinctive shivering apprehension of the infliction which it announces, as did that unfortunate victim of duns and writs who, when his shoulder was accidentally touched in the street, turned about, inquiring, "At whose suit now, sir?"

Sometimes it is an agent for a society, whose importance, in his eyes, is greater than all other means of doing good. Sometimes it is a solicitor for aid to build a church. Sometimes it is a wandering Levite, who just wants you to give him an introductory letter to a vacant church. Sometimes it is a good-natured brother, who has nothing to do; or, being pretty easy as to his own manner of preparing for the pulpit, has no idea that other people need give attendance to reading and meditation, in order that they may be profitable to their hearers. Sometimes it is a parishioner, who thinks that two sermons on Sunday and a weekly lecture, and funeral addresses, and other occasional discourses, here and there, just drop from the mouth of the minister like water from the clouds; but has no notion that the clouds even must draw up their treasures before they can send them down to water the earth, nor that the minister has any thing to do beyond receiving visitors; or that possibly his calls and avocations may sometimes perplex him with the problem how to bestow himself in two places, and do two or three things at once. But *always* if is to hear a *long story*, full argument about the "peculiar" importance of the object, to obtain "material aid" for which—and in order to do it, just to get the minister's recommendation and "a list of names," is the purpose of the *call*; or it is a desultory talk, or a gossiping and tedious story; or it may be a stark, stolid affair of monosyllables with excruciating intervals of dead silence, and all the while the visitor, if he had half an eye, might see the unfinished manuscript staring at him from the desk, and the anxious, uneasy glances of his victim at the interrupted work; but he does not see it!

Now, what are we to do? How can we be protected from this cruel, remorseless waste of time. If you beg to be excused, and try to cut the intruder short, however willing you may be to attend to his business (if he has any), with dispatch; or, if you plead engagement, or "spoil the ink," as we used to do at college, then you are sure to be proclaimed as unsocial and inhospitable, and I know not what besides. Many a time have I heard ministers, whom all the world knows to be hard working men, thus denounced and complained about, because they *would not* allow themselves to be bored in this manner. But it is not all men who have this grace given them. Neither is it pleasant to be thus reproached by the unthinking. Perhaps a slight complaint from an anonymous sufferer may set some heedless people to reflect upon this matter. At any rate, "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse." [Presbyterian.

The Wonder of Books.

No volume ever commanded such a profusion of readers, or was translated into so many languages. Such is the universality of its spirit, that no book loses less by translation; none has been so frequently copied in manuscript, and none so often printed. King and noble, peasant and pauper, are delighted students of its pages. Philosophers have humbly gleaned from it, and legislation has been thankfully indebted to it. Its stories charm the child, its hopes inspirit the aged, and its promises soothe the bed of death. The maiden is wedded under its sanction, and the grave is closed under its comforting assurances. Its lessons are the essence of religion, the seminal truths of theology, the first principles of morals, and the guiding axioms of political economy. Martyrs have often bled and been burnt for attachment to it. It is the theme of universal appeal. In the entire range of literature, no book is so frequently quoted or referred to. The majority of all the books ever published have been in connection with it. The Fathers commented upon it, and the subtle divines of the middle ages refined upon its doctrines. It sustained Origen's scholarship and Chrysostom's rhetoric; it whetted the penetration of Abelard and exercised the keen ingenuity of Aquinas. It gave life to the revival of letters, and Dante and Petrarch reveled in its imagery. It augmented the erudition of Erasmus, and roused and blessed the intrepidity of Luther. Its temples are the finest specimens of architecture, and the brightest triumphs of music are associated with its poetry. The text of no ancient author has summoned into operation such an amount of labor and learning, and it has furnished occasion for the most masterly examples of criticism and comment, grammatical investigation and logical analysis. It [illegible]

the English muse with her loftiest strains. Its beams gladdened Milton in his darkness, and cheered the song of Cowper in his sadness. It was the star which guided Columbus to the discovery of a new world. It lighted the pamphlet of Puritan valor, which shivered tyranny in days gone by. It is the magna charta of the world's regeneration and liberties. Such benefactors as Francke, Neff, Schwartz and Howard, the departed Channers and the living Shaftesbury, are cast in the mould of the Bible. The records of false religion, from the Koran to the Book of Mormon, have owned its superiority, and surreptitiously purloined its jewels. Among the Christian classics, it loaded the treasures of Owen, charged the fullness of Hooker, barbed the point of Baxter, gave color to the palette and sweep to the pencil of Bunyan, enriched the fragrant fancy of Taylor, sustained the loftiness of Howe, and strung the plummet of Edwards. In short, this collection of artless lives and letters has changed the face of the world and ennobled myriads of its population. Finally, and to show the contrast, while millions did it welcome, the mere idea of its circulation causes the Pope to tremble on his throne, and brings fearful curses from his quivering lips.

A Millennial Sign.

The spread of the Gospel shows that this world is being leavened through its every core by the Church of God, for which it was created. During the last fifty years the Punjaub of India has been added to the field, free to the sickle; Turkey has just been thrown open by the firman of the Sultan, protecting converted Moslems; Russia has permitted the circulation of the Tract Society in its vast bounds; the 300,000,000 of the Chinese have been gathered about the pulpit of the Church; a chapel has been opened in Rome; the Gospel travels freely across the Isthmus of Panama; Texas, California, and New Mexico have been added to the domain of Protestantism. Here, where I write, in this the capital of the Empire State of the South, there was a twelve years ago, an organized church. Nine years ago the inhabitants fled panic-struck before the Mexicans, and now the Church of God, fully established, exerts a pure influence on the prosperous community.

In the last twenty years more than one-fourth of the world, before closed and double locked to the Gospel, has been thrown wide open, and now spreads its great population of 800,000,000 entirely ready for the preaching of Christ. When God threw open Canaan, it was just as the Jews pressed Jordan to occupy it. Having thrown open this vast territory now, it must be because God intends that it shall now be occupied by his Church. There is such a thing as "the earth's bringing forth at once, as "a nation's being born in a day." [Presbyterian.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried, "My brother! oh, my brother!"

A sage passed that way, and said, "For whom dost thou mourn?"

"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel!"

"What wouldst thou do if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied that he would never offend him by any unkind word; but he would take every occasion to show his [illegible] if he could come back to his fond [illegible]

"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will die one day also."

LAZY MEN.—Genius uncorted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be ideas in men's brains, as just as there oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grumblers and wishers who spend the time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change. Who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him, or be silent! If you have capacity for a higher station, take it. What hindors you? How many men would have slept beggars and woke up Rothschilds or Astors! How many men would [illegible] bed dunces to be waked up Solons! You reap what you have sown. They that sow dunce-seed, vice-seed, lazi[illegible]-seed, get a crop. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. A man of mere capacity [illegible] developed is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and a genius that would strike fire are no better than wet junk. We have Scripture for it that "a [illegible] is better than a dead lion." If you would be up, go. If you would be seen, shine. The present day eminent position in any profession is the result of hard, unwearied [illegible] Men can no longer fly at one dash into eminent position. They have got to [illegible] out by steady and rugged [illegible] There is no longer clay, but rather [illegible] hands of its workers. [Presbyterian.

Could an angel or [illegible] week in the [illegible] to find him? [illegible] or at the [illegible] buys [illegible] they ever [illegible] presence the abode of [illegible] or recreating his [illegible] works and ways [illegible] you expect to be [illegible] you now [illegible] which

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 15.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30, 1852.

DEAR BRO. K.: I had the good fortune of a quick trip to Louisville—the quickest of the season. We were only 5 days 1 hour and 31 minutes from New Orleans to this place. The trip, about 1400 miles, was accomplished by the same boat, "Belle Key," in a former season in less time—say four days and twenty-two or three hours. We had a comfortable as well as quick passage. Travelers can hardly ask for more. It is a threadbare reflection, but I cannot forbear its indulgence, this increasing rapidity and safety of travel by steam. As a wonderful moral agent its achievements must ever be regarded with interest. How it works community of thought, feeling, interest among men! How it tends rapidly to drawing the world into neighborhood communication—a neighborhood small and compact enough to be embraced by the narrowest sympathies. Let our "glorious Union" grow never so much, if steam still keeps ahead of annexation, it can never fall to pieces. So far from this, as the landed area grows larger the compass of government will grow smaller; the circumference will be drawn nearer to the centre. The thirty-one States are closer to each other now than were the "Old Thirteen."

St. Paul's assertion is true even of the useful sciences: "We know nothing yet as we ought to know." An illustration in this connection, I tell a tale as 'twas told to me. Not many years ago the diligent steamboat travel between New Orleans and Louisville occupied twenty days, or more. Our very famous Capt. Shreve got out a crack boat, made special preparations for a quick trip, and took little freight. By whipping the gallant racer every step of the way, Capt. S. astounded the natives here by coming through *in fourteen days*. The citizens served him with an ovation; toasts were drank, and a set speech made. The unlucky lawyer who made the speech complimentary, after the customary remarks about progress and improvement generally, and in this line of things especially, ventured to say that he doubted not the time would come when this trip would be accomplished in twelve days. Whereat the Captain took offence—the mere probability that his time could be beat! Now a six and seven days' trip is no uncommon affair.

On board the boat we had one interesting character; a Rev. Mr. C——y. He has been published as an imposter once or twice in Southern Methodist papers; but every body don't read the papers, and some read and forget. I soon found he had changed his name, and represented himself now as an Episcopal minister; no longer a Methodist preacher. To both of these changes I made no objections. He was at his old trade—soliciting money for some cause or other connected with religion. At present, it seems, he is building a church in Florida, has fine prospects, doing great things and wears that same white cravat. I felt bound to expose him, and thus ruined all his gains. He is a fit subject for the lunatic asylum or the penitentiary; I hardly know which. I am too far from home to institute any sort of proceedings against him; for it might get me into more trouble than I could easily get out of. You know it is no pleasant or profitable thing to take a dog by the ears. But, should he visit your city again I trust he will not pass unmolested. Could not such characters be arrested for getting money under false pretences? Oh, what an injury is thus inflicted upon Christianity! How many springs of benevolence are staunched, dried up by such influences! One unworthy recipient of charity does the cause more damage than the wealthy churl who gives nothing at all to it. The latter never enters the great field of benevolence, and the former disgusts and keeps back thousands that would enter.

The river was but a scene of weary grandeur till we had passed the mouth of Ohio a hundred miles or so. The banks in many places were overflowed, and there was distress. Perhaps it will only be temporary, as the floods may recede in time for planting and growing a crop. Ever and anon, as we went along, running close to the bank, a household were seen huddled on a little spot of land, all surrounded by water. Some of them were singularly cheerful under this gloomy state of things. I must mention one case: A log house was within a few feet of the river, and the back-water was behind and around it. The good man and his spouse stood in the door of this "lovs" of a cottage, looking under middle age, and as happy as Prince Albert and Victoria. A group of merry boys and girls were disporting before the door, so *numerous* the passengers on the hurricane deck began counting, and ran them up to nine. Just then a "wee thing" of a baby crowded to the threshold and peeped out cunningly; *ten!* exclaimed two or three voices. "Oh!" hallooed the fellow at the top of his voice, as we swept by, "*They ain't all mine.*" Ungallant patriarch that he was!

It is a common remark that the contrast between slave and anti-slave territory is strikingly displayed to a voyager along the Ohio river, with Kentucky on one side and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio on the other. Up to this point the comparison is altogether in favor of the slave side; higher up the scene soon changes. The thrifty farms, beautifully green with young wheat, on the Kentucky side, speak well for Southern industry. I am told that the same quality of land is higher on that side. On the Illinois and Indiana bank I have seen few green things, except *Hoosiers*.

This morning early I found myself among the brethren of this city. A more delightful coterie of men and ministers it were hard to find any where than one meets at the "Book Concern," whon the Book Agent, and the Presiding Elder of the District, and the Missionary Secretary, and the stationed preachers of the city get together. The Book Concern seems to be doing safely and thriftily. It is certainly doing a great work, under the close and energetic superintendence of Dr. Stevenson, for the Church, South. I only wish we had a few more of the same sort.

Dr. Schon, in the forenoon, with his characteristic prompt courtesy, showed me the town. Our carriage was a good while in making the salient points of the city. Among the large and elegant churches that abound here, that, whioh bears his own patronymic and was built under his pastorate two years ago, is worthy of a mention and a visit. It is pewed. In architectural proportions I should say it is *rather* low for its width. But my notions of low and high buildings will not do on these gruvolly hills, for they were got in the Louisiana swamps, where we try hard to build above mud and water. The interior of this building is admirably arranged and executed. They propose to out-do it in the building now going up in place of Brook Street Church, that was burned down.

I am now writing in the room of the Missionary Secretary. I sit here alone; not all alone. Sundry demure Chinese gods, with long whiskers, small eyes, and legs drawn under them, *a la* tailor, keep me company. They sit on the table at my right as images, and in picture-shapes hang the walls around. They look knowing, but are silent, and I have endured worse company. The sight is provoking to missionary zeal. The Prophet must have had such specimens as these before him when he indulged that severe satire upon idolatry: "Eyes have they, but they see not," etc. Here the measures are devised and executed, while the whole Church supply the means, for supplanting these dumb idols with the light and truth of the living God. Great is his work, and may the bow of the Missionary Secretary abide in strength.

Yours truly, H. N. M.

LAKE ERIE, May 5, 1852.

DEAR BRO.: My last left me at Louisville, and I left there on Monday, in company with Drs. Parsons and Stevenson. At the loss of such good company I tarried behind one day and night in the "Queen City." Cincinnati is worthy this appellation, both for the tidiness and elegance of its buildings and its wonderful commercial prosperity. Notwithstanding the odor of bacon and lard, and soap and candles, there is much of the *couleur de rose* about the city.

Of course I inquired, early in my morning walk, for the Church, South. It is comparatively "a little one," and humble among the many and magnificent churches of the place, but it was not hard to find, being *a peculiarity*. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Linn, was in his study, looking over the last Advocate. I suppose he has many such calls as mine—somewhat like the calls a consul is subjected to in a foreign land. I was glad to find all things well with him. His membership, I learn, is composed of some of the very best material—not large, but influential as citizens and devoted as Christians. With such a pastor and such members, it would seem that the conditions of prosperity are met. But I reckon they have a hard time of it. It must be an up-hill business maintaining a Southern Church in Ohio.

In being shown through the "Book Concern," from cellar to garret, I had a sort of half-at-home feeling. The plot and buildings and business make no mean show compared to any. It will be hard to find agents for the next term of years more energetic and systematic than those whose time is now up. They were both gone to Boston, as also Drs. Simpson and Tefft and Nast the editors connected with the establishment. In the office of the Western Christian Advocate, I found the *pro tem.* and the latest changes. After seeing his system, I do not wonder at the good sheet the editor puts forth. *Our* little place, at 56 Gravier, where editorials are indited, exchanges filed, visit received, the printer attended to and proof read, looks like no place in comparison to Till we can do better, let us console ourselves by talking of republican simplicity, etc. But, frankly, I like those well-papered walls, and convenient appointments, and reading room, and library, as well as republican simplicity. We are far from the more than 20,000 subscribers which our contemporary here numbers, and the ample capital to go upon; but when it can be afforded we will fix up better, and in this connection allow me to hope that you are in large weekly receipts of subscribers and subscriptions.

Last night I heard the celebrated Mr. B. lecture. It was an abolition meeting at Mechanics' Hall. Considering the advertising and placarding that went before, the audience was meagre. In it were some Quakers, and a considerable sprinkling of "gemmen" and ladies of color. The former folk took on right heartily, in their quiet way, at certain passages of the speech. The speaker was in character. His long hair parted on the corner of his head, and his beard had not been marred at any corner, by a razor—thus giving his head-piece a mingled aspect of meekness and fierceness. He went boldly into the matter, counselling defiance of the law touching fugitive slaves, abused Webster, Cass, and their kind, for their conservatism, and demolished the Union. It is a pleasing evidence of the security and soundness of our government that such ravings have its contempt, and pass with impunity. The speaker depended much for effect on pictures. On his stand was a pile of them. As a climax to a touching appeal, he held forth one. No sensation. To me it was highly amusing for its horrid and fanciful ingenuity. The others had been put under such excitement so often, something stronger was needed. The meeting was very satisfactory to my Southern feelings. Such stuff as it was made of can not make public opinion. It is doubtless the greatest injustice to quote the sayings and doings of such as representative of the influential and respectable of their fellow citizens.

The rail-ride from Cincinnati to Cleveland leads through a fine country: much of it not under cultivation. The fine farms and snug farm-houses that I am looking for in the free States have not yet transpired along this route. The company of travelers was large, and among them some notabilities—the Bishop of Cincinnati, the Bishop of Chicago, and the Bishop of New Mexico, on their way to the Triennial Council, to begin next Sabbath in Baltimore. Not a few Papal ecclesiastics accompanying them; among the rest an out-and-out Spanish priest from Santa Fe, the residence of the Bishop. There is much of the *bon homme* about them all. He of Chicago goes off well at a joke. Nor is the Cincinnati prelate without sprightliness. That is seen in his thoroughly Irish countenance. This morning a nice little man sat near me in the cars. Every body was shaking his affable hand, and glad to see him, and they called him Bishop, and he smiled on them, and had a "blarney" word for them, and so, I found out that he was Bishop Purcell. Just before reaching the Lake we were speaking of his cathedral (which is a model building, the steeple-part especially) he spoke of certain contemplated improvements about the altar—two columns were to be erected in front, and two angels in an adoring attitude. The angels, he added, were already prepared and of the size of life. *Of the size of life*, thought I to myself. Yours, truly,

H. N. M.

General Conference.

The daily Zion's Herald is to hand, and advises of the preliminary proceedings of the General Conference of the Church North, which convened in Boston on the 1st inst.

Bishops Waugh, Morris, Janes, were in attendance. Bishop Hamlin was too much indisposed to attend.

Joseph Trimble, of the Ohio Conference, was chosen Secretary. One hundred and thirty-two delegates were in attendance.

The editor of the Herald remarks that "the general appearance of the assembly is highly respectable. It is sprinkled over with a good proportian of hoary heads. The number of aged men in it is larger than has been the case for three or four sessions. Apparently, a considerable majority of the Conference consists of men beyond the meridian of life, substantial, sober-minded, practical men, who look as if they would disputch business both promptly and wisely. The Conference, as a whole, presents a striking aspect of health, of good, round, robust health."

Brothers McTyeire and Keener both being absent, some of the correspondents will have to exercise patience in regard to their articles. Some of them seem to be of a personal and controversial cast, and I must decline the responsibility of their publication. I had as well frankly say that I am, from principle, opposed to all such articles. If they must be published, let them be put in circulars, and sent to the community that is interested in their contents, and let not the whole land be annoyed with mutters that are strictly of a personal or local character. W.

The Daily Zion's Herald contains an able and spicy article on the inexpediency and injustice of appealing from Judge Nelson's decision. The writer presents the question in a very plain and practical point of view. We do not think they will appeal.

Rev. J. B. Walker will preach at the McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Sunday morning, by request, on the Bible and for the Bible.

GAINSVILLE CIRCUIT.—Brother T. Moody writes that an encouraging state of things exist on the Gainsville Circuit. They have had an increase of some thirty-four members this Conference year, and anticipate that this is but a drop before the plenteous shower.

MARION, ALA.—Brother Armstrong writes that they have recently been blest with an interesting revival in that pleasant town. Some thirty-five have professed faith in Christ; most of them young ladies.

REV. W. H. MILBURN.—A few days since we met Bro. Milburn in Mobile. He complains of a misapprehension of his speech before the Alabama Conference. At our suggestion he publishes a letter which was written at the time in reply to the editorial. It will be found in another column of this paper.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AT HAVANA.—The Bishop of Jamaica, accompanied by Lord Wharncliffe and Lord Charles Harvey, who are on a visit to Havana, made personal application to the Captain-General, on the 25th ult., for permission to worship in the parlor of the hotel of Mrs. Brewer, where they were staying, and to perform the accustomed rites of their church, which was responded to—"that it was contrary to the law of the land." Mrs. Brewer had declined permitting public worship in her house, unless in conformity with the rites of the Established Church, without authority of the Captain-General, for the reason that it would be in contravention of the well known law—known to the stranger as well as the permanent resident—and for violation of which the authorities would have closed her house immediately.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Southern Edition of Wesley's Sermons.

Mr. Isaac Taylor, in his "Wesley and Methodism," has ventured, in the exercise of the prophetic functions with which he considers himself endowed, "to place the works of the Rev. John Wesley on a high shelf, where they will share the fate of Calvin's Institutes at Geneva; the funeral formula is already uttered—*dust to dust*." Alas, for us! at the very time Mr. Taylor was writing the doom of Wesley's "heterogeneous theology," we were stereotyping his Sermons and making arrangements, in our ignorance of the fate impending over them, to broadcast them all over the Southern States of this Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, cherishing the hope that others would spread them in like manner every where else. Just as we have brought out our first edition, we are told that the plates must go to the cellar, committed to the ground, dust to dust, and the volumes already printed and bound are to be placed "on a high shelf," there to remain till the end of time! This would be mortifying beyond endurance, were Mr. Taylor what he professes to be, a foreteller of future events. The wish might be father to the thought in this case; but so it is, we can not consider him a prophet. And as we have plunged into the business, we shall do what we can to carry out our cherished design, though in doing so we may falsify Mr. Taylor's prediction.

The present edition is a reprint of the last English duodecimo edition. It contains the fifty-three Sermons published by Mr. Wesley in 1771, in four duodecimo volumes, to which reference is made in the Trust Deeds of the Wesleyan Chapels in England, as constituting, with Wesley's Notes, the doctrines of British Methodism. Besides these, there are seventy-three other discourses—fifty-four of which were published by Mr. Wesley, in the Arminian Magazine, and in 1778 in four 12 mo. volumes, and carefully revised in 1825, by a copy of his Sermons corrected by his own hand and deposited in his library at City Road, London; sixteen of them were written by Mr. Wesley for the Arminian Maguzine, but some of them were left by him in manuscript, and none of them were revised by him after they were published in that periodical; in 1800 they were printed in a small 12 mo. volume; the remaining three, viz: Nos. 124, 125, 126, were published by Mr. Wesley in a separate form, and not in any collection of his Sermons during his life. In the octavo edition of Mr. Wesley's Works there are several discourses, which Mr. Jackson, the English editor, says were copied from Mr. Wesley's papers after his death, but which were never designed by him for publication. Some of them were partly transcribed from other authors, particularly Dr. Calamy, and all but one "appear," says Mr. Jackson, "to have been written before Mr. Wesley obtained those correct views of divine truth which afterwards rendered his ministry so eminently successful; and perhaps ought, therefore, never to have been committed to the press." In this judgment we heartily concur. If it was necessary to print them in his Complete Works, the foregoing explanation should have been given. But they ought to have no place in an edition designed for popular use; we have, of course, imitated the example of the English 12 mo. in omitting them. They are the followings: "True Christianity Defended," which was written in Latin and translated by Dr. Clarke; except as a curiosity, it is of no service, and never was, outside the University, and it does not appear that it was ever preached even there. The essays on "Mourning for the Dead," 1726—"Corrupting the Word of God," 1728—"Resurrection of the Dead," 1732—"Grieving the Holy Spirit," 1733—have very little gospel in them. The discourse on "Love," preached at Savannah, Feb. 20, 1736, is superseded by a capital sermon on the same text. No. 91 of this edition; that on "Public Diversions" was of merely local interest; that on the "Holy Spirit" is a miserably defective affair. After these Sermons, in the octavo edition, there is a discourse on the "Ministerial Office," concerning which, Mr. Moore said he told Mr. Wesley, when he published it, that it was not agreeable to the Scriptures. "He looked earnestly at me for some time," says Mr. Moore, "but not with displeasure. He made no reply, and soon introduced another subject. I said no more. The man of *one book* could not dispute against it. I believe he saw his love for the Church [of England], from which he never deviated unnecessarily, had, in this instance, led him a little too far." Not a little too far, we think. Of course this sermon is omitted, and with it, on similar grounds, that "On Attending the Church Service."

Mr. Wesley lived long enough to renounce the priestly and prelatical figments which he cherished in the former part of his life; and we live after him. The sermon on "The Trouble and Rest of Good Men" was preached at Oxford, 1735, and was so full of errors that the editor of the octavo edition felt constrained to print it *a la Apocrypha*, in small type, with *caveats* in the margin! There was but one course better than that, viz: not to print it at all; that course we have adopted. The historical sketch of Methodism, preached 1777, on laying the foundation of City Road Chapel, is no sermon, and is unfit for circulation as a tract; it was published in pamphlet form by Mr. Wesley, perhaps to guard the Methodists against separating from the Church of England; but he did not print it in the eight volumes of Sermons. Nor did he that "Account of the Work of God in America" published in 1778, for he lived long enough to reverse his opinion about the American Revolution, by which, as he said in 1784, God so strangely set the colonies free from the mother country. That *sermon* cuts a strange figure in a volume designed for popular use in the United States, or indeed any where else. And so does that entitled "National Sins and Miseries," "preached November 12, 1775, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who lately fell near Boston, in New England"—an awful explosion of British patriotism in regard to the American rebellion. We have seen some of Charles Wesley's hymns against the rebels; they were not put, however, into the old Hymn Book, though composed, perhaps, to be sung after the sermon. We wonder that the octavo edition has had so great a circulation, obnoxious as it is to so serious objections, especially in this country. We are not opposed to the publication of the forthcoming productions of Mr. Wesley's pen in his Complete Works, as matters of literary curiosity and biographical interest; but to publish them in volumes designed as text-books for candidates for the ministry, for Sunday Schools, for family reading, and for universal distribution, is utterly indefensible.

No pains have been spared to make the present work as correct as possible. The editor of the English edition says he revised the sermons by an authentic copy, containing Mr. Wesley's latest corrections. We have followed that edition, verifying its various readings in numerous instances by a copy of the 12 mo edition of 1771—a copy, by the way, presented to the former owner by Mr. Wesley himself. We have also carefully collated it with the octavo edition, correcting the multitudinous errors of the latter, some of which are of vital importance. Mr. Wesley seems to have quoted the ancient authors by memory; hence there are numerous inaccuracies in the Latin quotations in the octavo; the *ipsissima verba* are given in the present edition, and correct translations in the margin. We have, with great pains, constructed an Analytical Index, which will not only serve for a general reference to the sermons, but also assist in the study and examination of candidates for the ministry. All the Greek words and phrases have been arranged in an index, as also all the passages of Scripture expounded in the sermons. The greatest care has been taken to prevent typographical errors, not only by the usual mode of marking proofs, but also by transcribing the errata and forwarding duplicates to Philadelphia, where the work was stereotyped. The book agent, and, indeed, all concerned in the mechanical execution, deserve the praise which, we feel certain, will be awarded to them. The editor has been encouraged in the undertaking, not only by its intrinsic importance, but also by the approval of those with whom he has taken counsel, including some of the Bishops.

To facilitate the circulation of the work, it is issued in four duodecimo volumes, of between 400 and 500 pages each, admirably adapted to saddle-bags, Sunday Schools and family libraries. They are bound in cloth, and will be sold at $2 75, with one third discount to preachers and Sunday Schools. They are put thus low that they may find a place in all our Sunday Schools and families.

We have also issued them in tract form, done up in four neat packages, each tract having a title-page, and the whole furnished—for gratuitous distribution alone—at $1 25, being, we believe, the cheapest catalogue of tracts ever published. They are put forth in this form for tract societies, pastors and others, and particularly Sunday Schools, which are excellent organizations for the circulation of those little messengers of truth. We wish every school in the connection to be forthwith furnished with a competent supply of these tracts, to be distributed once a month, alternating with the Visitor. The book agents will keep a large supply of them at the depositories; and we hope to see them in the saloons of steamers, parlors of hotels, pews of churches, and in all other places accessible to Christian enterprise and zeal. What tracts so worthy of distribution as Wesley's Sermons!

Were we writing a review of Wesley's Sermons, instead of a notice of a new edition of them, we should somewhat at large express our opinion of their character. But this is not necessary. As literary productions, they are models of terseness and simplicity, and independent of their theological value, they are such sermons as posterity will not willingly let die. But, as discourses on doctrinal, experimental and practical Christianity, the world has never yet seen their equals. Avoiding all extremes, whether Pelagian or Augustinian, Popish or Socinian, they keep the *aurea mediocritas*, the golden mean of gospel truth, so that none who consult them with a sincere mind can fail to understand the teachings of the lively oracles, in all things necessary to salvation, or to find the way to the kingdom of heaven. We may meet here and there an argument which we may not feel, or an opinion from which we may dissent, or an exegesis which modern criticism may not endorse, or a philosophical speculation which may have become obsolete; but these do not materially affect the value of the work, whose staple elements are Scripture truth, solid reasoning, and powerful incentives to repentance, faith, and holy living. May its republication in the present form promote the edification of the church, the salvation of the world and the glory of God.

Thos. O. Summers.

Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Still They Come."

MR. EDITOR: I see in the Advocate of the 24th of April an item of news under the above caption, in which it is stated that a Mr. Kellogg, at Independence, had joined the Baptist Church and was licensed to preach. It seems, "some difficulties presenting themselves, suggestions were made to delay," but Mr. Burleson urged immediate action, lest the Baptist Church should miss getting a "bright star."

Now, permit me to say that this "bright star," the Rev. D. R. Kellogg, made its appearance in the western horizon of the Florida Conference in January, 1851, and, from [illegible] was received into the itinerancy of that Conference, though not without some doubts as to his genuine character. He was appointed to work about the middle of the year, his wife took a returnless flight from him, leaving no reasons behind for so doing. Afterwards, his conduct among his people was such as to induce the authorities of the Church to dismiss him from the work until the meeting of the annual Conference, at which time and place he did not show his head, and was accordingly discontinued by the Conference without his request.

This is a brief history of the said "bright star," in its connection with the Florida Conference, and if this same "bright star" would appear in these parts again and pay its just debts, and especially fork over twenty-two dollars to a poor Methodist preacher in Thomasville, Ga., for hooks bought of him, we think it would be better qualified to shine among the Baptists in Independence.

I have thought proper to make these statements, and hope they will find a place in the Advocate, for the purpose of warning the public generally, and the church in particular, against all such irresponsible, run-about, would-be ministers of the gospel.

May 5, 1852. P. P. Smith.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Letter from W. H. Milburn.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir—In your recent editorial explaining my speech before the last Alabama Conference, and the action of the Conference in my case, you remark that my use of the word theology was both inaccurate and offensive. As doubtless it so seemed to you, and probably to others, let me explain what I meant by the term. This word may have been offensive, but not to scholars, or men accustomed to an exact and philosophical use of language. It was not inaccurate, but precise and fitting in its use, conveying justly the idea I meant, for the verification of which I refer you to even elementary books in Divinity, not to say the works of the most eminent Theologians in our own, the Latin and German languages. From the time of Hooker, Theology has been regarded as a *science* with the laws, limitations and terminology of such by the writers of our tongue. Abelard, and Peter of Lombardy—schoolmen of the twelfth century, not to go back to Isidorus of Seville and John of Damascus, in the sixth and eighth, and from their time writers in all the learned tongues of earth have so understood it. That the *science* of Theology is an essential branch of a preacher's study to a much wider extent than is usual in our Church, I then maintained, and have always; but that a scientific pursuit, fit only for the professor's lecture room, or the student's cloister, should be lugged into the pulpit, I then denied, and still do.

The Christian religion, treated in a catechetical, homiletic and popular style, is the legitimate subject matter, assuming its befitting form, for the public ministrations of the preacher.

The science of Theology has varied in every age of the Church, and these variations have been so wide as to necessitate the use of the phrase Theologies to designate them. This is in part for the reason that Theology is dependent upon the system of metaphysics a theologian adopts. The philosophy of Plato being prevalent in Alexandria in the second, third and fourth centuries, gave shape to the Theology of which Origen and Clemens were the most famous expounders. The philosophy of Aristotle having been legitimated by the Romish Church, became the basis of the schoolmen's Theology. And so in succeeding times the systems of Descartes, Leibnitz, Locke and Kant, as well as more recently those of Fichte, Sebelling and Hegel have produced respectively their schools of Theology. It is ever varying, and must, for the reason that it is absolutely dependent on psychology.

Theology, then, is the abstract scientific form which the truths of a religion assume, in obedience to the requirements of a before adopted system of metaphysics, for the purposes of *intellectual* investigation. Such is my definition of Theology. And again I say, that the preaching of it is the bane of the church and the curse of the pulpit.

The preaching needed in this, as in all times, is the clear and simple statements of the truths of our Divine religion, appealing for their validity to consciousness, showing, without the intervention of man's formularies, nice technicalities, polemic disputations and scientific restrictions, the need, the scope and power of a Divine life in the soul, and the causeless amplified and minute injunction of the practical duties of Christianity. Were this the style adopted universally, we should have, instead of the babbling of theologasters, homely, yet forcible presentations of the truth as it is in Jesus, in lieu of discourses composed for the most part of phrases "which by frequent use have almost lost their meaning," fresh and genuine outbursts from a warm and pious heart, and for labored disquisitions subtle and skillful enough it may be—upon the Origin of Evil, and such like fruitless themes, or bitterly controversial sermons, teeming with rancor and spleen, and interesting on the same principle that a slander suit is in court, for angry invective and virulent personality; we should have the sincere milk of the word, a strong meat whereby men might find subsistence.

I do not mean to say that these are inseparable characteristics of modern preaching, but that they are so to a deplorable degree none can doubt. And this is one of the reasons why that preaching is so ineffectual. See in contrast the natural, spontaneous and heart-stirring sermons in the Acts. They realize, as far as they go, the idea of *real discourses*, as Paul's Epistles do the model of an apostolic *letter*.

One of the rare excellences, and the highest element of the power of early Wesleyan preaching, was its spontaneity, its freedom from artificial system, its coming warm and fresh from the inmost life, which was the life of God in the soul. Therefore it is not Wesleyan preaching to which I object. It yet remains to be proven that Mr. Wesley's sermons, *as we have them*, were ever preached. For my own part I do not believe they ever were—at most, not many. The internal evidences are all against the hypothesis. These sermons are the mere anatomy, which he covered with the glowing beauties of the flesh, and informed with the animating soul. And in their present form they are given to the Connection as an elementary text book in Divinity, for the use of all our preachers, but especially and primarily for those who were destitute of other means by which to gain an insight into speculative and practical Theology. This last, however, is a point I did not intend to touch, and I therefore leave it, to be resumed, if need be, at some future time.

W. H. Milburn.

Mobile, May, 1852.

PERUVIAN BARK.—Peruvian bark is one of the most useful drugs in our medical pharmacy. The following story is told of its discovery: An Indian, while on a journey, was left by his companions near a small pool in the forest, a raging fever preying upon his system. This water was immediately over the roots of one of these trees, and was therefore strongly impregnated with its medicinal properties. As he continued to drink the water, to ease his raging thirst, he felt that the fever was leaving him. He recovered, and returned, to the wonder and dismay of his faithless friends. He told his story, and the "holy water," as it was called, was thenceforth greatly resorted to. It was soon discovered to what source it owed its healing properties. It became known to the Europeans about 1640. [Crusader.

To the Members of the Alabama and Louisiana Conferences.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate beg leave to present to the patronizing Conference, and to subscribers generally, the following

REPORT.

The Committee are much pleased to find the fiscal condition of the paper safe. The number of subscribers is near 3000, and the list constantly increasing. Such, however, is the actual cost of publication, that the Committee are grieved to say, the able and efficient editor has received literally a mere nominal sum for all the labors, care and anxiety connected with his responsible position. Nor has the paper been a source of profit to the publishers, nor can it be until the number of paying subscribers is greatly increased.

The Committee have called attention to these facts to excite the agents, who already deserve great commendation, to still greater efforts to secure subscribers, and to collect the amount now due for the second volume; and secondly, to show that upon no other plan known to the Committee could the paper have existed for one year.

A specimen number of a paper, to be published on a different plan, and for a lower price, was issued in July 1850, in this city; and when the Louisiana Conference met in December following, a very small fraction of the number of subscribers regarded as necessary to commence the paper had been obtained. The Louisiana and Alabama Conferences, with all due deference to the feelings and opinions of brethren differing from them, determined to establish the paper at a higher price, and without involving themselves in any pecuniary risk. In accordance with their plan the paper was issued more than a year ago. It has succeeded fully equal to their expectations. It occupies a high position with the other members of the Advocate family. The editor has displayed tact, talent, piety and enterprise; and while he has kept his columns free from every thing which would contaminate the morals, vitiate the tastes of its readers, or bring into disrepute our holy religion, he has by his own pen, by a list of able foreign and domestic correspondents, and by tasteful selections, done much to give character and dignity to our Church Periodical Literature.

The Committee have therefore reappointed him to a position which he has filled with much honor to himself and advantage to the Church.

In conclusion, the Committee beg leave to commend the paper as deserving a still more extended circulation, and to express the hope that the New Orleans Christian Advocate may continue to exert a purifying influence upon all communities where it may circulate.

Ch. Advocate office, N. O., May 3, 1852.

R. H. Rivers,
W. Murrah,
W. E. Doty,
J. C. Keener,
J. Hamilton,

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 6*—The Conference met at the usual time. Various committees were appointed by the chair. A petition was presented asking that the rule requiring men and women to sit apart in church meetings, should be repealed or repealed. A multitude of other petitions were presented. The appeal of the Rev. J. M. Stagg, of North Indiana Conference, who was located without his consent, was assigned for consideration on Monday next.

The Rev. John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, presented a resolution, signed by himself and colleagues, relative to the New York Book Concern, repudiating the reasoning of Judge Nelson's decision in the United States District Court as wholly at variance with the genius and policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but acquiescing for the division of the property, and directing the Book Agents at New York not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Scott, of the Book Concern, stated the final decision of Judge Nelson would not be rendered till after the conclusion of the session of the Conference. After a good deal of discussion the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

The Rev. John Bear, E. E. Griswold and E. Thompson were appointed a committee on the church in Washington. The Conference then adjourned.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 4*—The Methodist Conference met at the usual hour. A committee was ordered to take measures for the erection of monuments to the memory of Bishop Asbury and colleagues.

The appeal case of the Rev. William Pease was postponed to Friday, and that of the Rev. J. M. Maccabe to Wednesday next.

The reports of the book agents at New York for the four years were read. The sales have increased 9 per cent, and the profits 32 per cent.; profits on capital invested 7 per cent. annually. The report opposed the establishment of numerous large depositories. The superior system was also opposed as being too much after the plan usually to be as efficient as the present system, which sends out books on commission to the whole land. The circulation of the Methodist Quarterly Review is down at 3000. The Sabbath School Advocate stands at 40,000. The Missionary Advocate 30,000. The history of the proceedings in the Book Concern case was given at length. The South a final decision in which, it was said, would not probably be given in court, in New York, before the summer. The report was appropriately referred. Resolution of the laity, affirming their right to take part in the proceedings of the Annual and General Conferences, was then taken up and discussed.

Among the numerous petitions presented, then a petition from some in favor of the extension of the time during which preachers shall be stationed; and also to allow preachers to be returned to the same station after an intervening four years; also, for a separate conference for California, which is at present connected with that of Oregon. The establishment of a book concern for the Pacific coast, to be located at San Francisco, is also asked for.

A resolution has been adopted for the removal of the remains of Bishops Asbury and Emory, from the burial ground in Eutaw street, Baltimore, to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 5*—In the session to-day the following committees were appointed: On the Pastoral Address—George Gary, John Seager, John McClintoe and Abel Stevens.

A special committee of one from each Conference was appointed on the subject of lay delegates.

The appeal of the Rev. Ezra Sprague, of the Troy Conference, was then taken up, and led to a long discussion. Mr. Sprague is charged with practising mesmerism, and sending a female medium to the other world on a spiritual mission, and inveighing against the veracity of individuals. Mr. Sprague acts as his own counsel, and is ably seconded by Messrs. Witherspoon and Phillips appearing on behalf of the Troy Conference.

Among the petitions presented, yesterday, was one from Dr. Peck, asking that the male superintendent of the Sabbath Schools be constituted members of the Annual Conference; and one from the Erie Conference, praying for no alteration of the discipline in regard to slavery.

Dr. Elliott offered a resolution from the Ohio Conference, seeking the General Conference to take measures to commence a mission to Rome. It was referred to the committee on Missions.

LAY CONVENTION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A Convention of the lay members of the M. E. Church, who are opposed to electing representatives from the laity in the several conferences, assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., and organized by electing Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Baltimore, president, assisted by twelve vice-presidents and six secretaries. About two hundred delegates, from twelve States, were in attendance; and, on taking the Chair, Dr. Bond made an interesting speech in favor of the objects of the convention. The Committee on Correspondence reported the receipt of letters from two hundred persons in various sections of the Union, including the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore. Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Jr., of Baltimore; Dr. H. Williams, of Alexandria, and others, were appointed a committee to prepare business for action. At the afternoon session, a letter was read from Judge McLean, of Ohio, in which he said he did not deem laymen proper legislators for the church, or clergymen proper lawmakers for the affairs. A letter from Judge Wood, of Ohio, in favor of lay delegates, was also read.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Business, reported two resolutions, one directing a memorial to be prepared, in the name of this Convention, and addressed to the General Conference now assembled in Boston, against the proposed admission of lay delegates to the conferences, and the other directing that the resolutions resolved by this Convention should be transmitted to the conference. Dr. Bond addressed the resolutions in a speech of some length, after which they were unanimously adopted. The Convention was in session all day on the 6th.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, has left the following bequests: Lodge No. 3 of Masons, $3000; Union Benevolent Society, $3000; Pennsylvania Bible society, $5000; St. John's Episcopal Church, $2000, and its Missionary Society, $500; the Lutheran Church, $2000; and each South Society in the city, $1000.

The Hon. D. D. Barnard, our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was on a visit to Rome, at last accounts, for the benefit of his health.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

Married—On the 11th inst., at the residence of Col. Duncan, by the Rev. J. B. Walker, D. M. Forbes, of Mississippi, to Miss M. Duncan.

Obituary Notices.

Died—In this parish, on April 14, 1852, Mrs. Bethia Frances, wife of the Hon. F. D. Richardson, in the thirty-third year of her age. The deceased was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, August 5, 1819. For several years past a resident of this parish. She had been, previous to her removal from Mississippi, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but, for want of opportunity to attend the church of her choice, she attached herself for the time to the M. E. church in her neighborhood, not willing to deprive herself of the means of grace because she could not have her first choice. This simple fact is indicative of the truly Catholic spirit of her Christian character. It is not our purpose to publish to the world, for the sake of display, those Christian graces for which she was distinguished. We mention a few things in her case to encourage her many friends and relatives "to follow her as she followed Christ." She needs not our praise; the record of the good is on High: and it is in such a life and such a death that faith in Christ is victorious. Her life, though she was a lady of superior mind, with ample cultivation, yet she endeavored to follow in meekness "the path of the just." Her last hours were employed in earnest prayer for triumphant faith, that she might pass the "narrow stream" with joy. She wished to praise God to the last.

While still lingering on the shore, she used her time in exhorting her aged father, her husband, and other friends, to live for God and Heaven! and here are her last words: Raising her hands devotedly, she said; "Now, Lord, give me a more clear manifestation of that love which is to be with me, and bear me through the valley and shadow of death. Oh, that dark and solemn hour! How my mind has always trembled at its contemplation; but be Thou my rod and my staff, and they shall comfort me in this last closing of all earthly things." When asked by her father-in-law, if she did not feel sure of Heaven, "Yes, dear father, I do; but I want more peace. I want that faith which makes us triumph in the dying hour, and leave this world rejoicing." When told that her desire was to the lot of all Christians: "Oh God, thy will be done! I am wholly thine." And here she closed her earthly mission, and went directly to her God.

R. H. Read.

Parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Mrs. Rebecca Frances Rhodes, wife of Mr. T. C. Rhodes, and daughter of Rev. T. J. and Mary R. Dorman, died in this city April 28, aged 23 or 24. Her illness was protracted and painful in the last degree, yet she bore it with great fortitude and patience. Her father, upon being informed of her danger, hastened to see her, and arrived in time to have brief conversations with her during lucid intervals, and her lips froze in death with its name upon them. The grief-stricken mother did not enjoy this privilege, not during until the daughter was hidden in the grave. This blow has fallen with peculiar severity upon the bereaved friends—it has come so unexpectedly, and could hardly be borne but for the hope of a reunion in the land where death cometh not. They need the prayers of the Church.

How changing is life! One year since the deceased was a bride—now numbered with the dead! A few weeks since a joyful, hoping mother—now, alas, all the hopes and fears of life are swallowed up in the great sea of eternity. What a heaven that must be that can redeem us from all our sorrows, and make amends for all life's ills.

Mrs. Rhodes made a profession of religion some years since, and though she infrequently became cold, yet she never abandoned her duty or gave up prayer; and during her sickness she was frequently observed to be earnestly engaged in this exercise. But the struggle of life is over, and the living and dead are separated until the day of reunions. So that how many look forward, and upon it how many hopes are fixed. May they all be realized.

J. H.

Mobile, May 2, 1852.

Died—At his residence, in Jefferson county, Miss., April 28, 1852, near the close of the 62d year, Jacob Guice, one of the most eminent and pious members of the M. E. Church, South, on Colo's Creek Circuit, Mississippi Conference. Brother Guice embraced religion and joined the church in 1834. His original conversion was thorough and scriptural, and from that time his attendance on the religious duties of the closet, the family altar, and the house of God, was regular and consistent. Brother Guice excelled in his love of the Bible, which he read and studied more than any layman in my knowledge. His house has long been one of the most pleasant places for the itinerant ministers on this Circuit, and he always received and treated them as the embassadors of God." When his physician, who was also a beloved brother in church-fellowship, first visited him, he said him, 'Doctor, the good Lord has said 'It is enough; come up higher!'". A few nights before his death he said to his son-in-law, Rev. George C. Armstrong, "Our light afflictions, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory;" and, "If it please God to call me, there is not an intervening cloud between us." Two days before his death, observing that his beloved wife, who had journeyed with him from the beginning of his Christian pilgrimage, was weeping, in prospect of their approaching separation, he said to her "Weep not for me; my way is clear." Soon after the shades of death closed around the good man, and he lay, apparently insensible, until he calmly "died in the Lord."

J. G. Jones.

Fayette, Miss., May 7, 1852.

The Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate will please copy.

American Board of Foreign Missions.—This body met in New York on the 3d inst., when the annual report was presented, from which it appears that the donations of the churches and individuals are $6651 larger than those of the preceding year. The receipts from all sources amount to $143,459 06. Balance in the treasury, May 1st, $586 58. During the year thirty missionaries and assistants were sent out.

Advocate Office, May 15

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Rev B Papers: n s, Wesley B Payers, less $2 50:
By Rev T Moody: n s, Binford Hosson, Paynesville, Ala.; n s, David Burton, Gainesville, Ala.....$5 00
By Rev Wm R Neal: n s, Jno H Hanson, Salem P O, Russell county, Ala. less $2 50.
By Rev Wm Moore: n s, Wm Rogers, Falcon P O, Lafayette county, Ark; n s, James Wiley, same address, less $5.
Dr John H Parham, n s, by self, New Orleans.....2 50
By Rev Wm A Smith: n s, Col John Simms, Cahopta P O, Natchitoches parish, La. less $2 50.
Thomas B Gordon, on account.....2 50
By Rev Richmond Ramlin: n s, J Burnham, Viena P O, Jackson parish, La; n s, Dr Lewis Williams, Dugdamond P O, Jackson parish, La, less $5.
By Rev R H Rond: n s, F B Richardson, Jeanerett's P O, St Mary parish, La, less $2 50.
R H Read, twenty copies, less $1.
By Rev John Williamson: n s, Mark Jackson, Hlensville, Ala. less $2 50.
By Rev W E M Linfield: n s, W Summers, Kinderhook P O, Sumter county, Ala. less $2 50.
By Rev S J Graves: n s, R C Hummett, Compta, La. less $2 50.
By Rev Reynolds Tetpett: n s, John McKain, Rev. from La: Rev R H Kemp, for twenty-five copies second volume, less $5.
Mrs S C Duncan, n s, New Orleans.....2 50
By J B Sale, Esq, on account.....25 00
By Rev A E Gudgwyn, on account.....5 00
E K Reams, n s, Plaquemine, La. less $2 50.
By themselves: R G Harper and J F Ayres, n s, Chilhahan, Lafayette county, Ark.....5 00
By Rev Asa Skinner: n s, Robert L Lee, Kirkville P O, Butler county, Ark. less $2 50.
By Rev W K Wilson: n s, A Stevens, for second vol. 2 50

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital Report *for the Week* ending May 14, 1852—Admissions, 274; Discharges, 228; Deaths, 41—Number remaining, 186.

Death of a Clergyman.—A letter from Washington of the 4th inst. says: "With deep regret I now announce the sudden decease this morning of the Rev. David Steele, who for upwards of thirty years was a highly esteemed preacher of the Baltimore Annual Conference. But a few minutes before his departure he was walking about his room.

Trial of Bishop Doane.—It is stated that the Bishops of Virginia, Ohio and Maine have gone to the commission to present for trial Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. While the Council of Bishops were in session at St. John's Chapel, New York, on the 20th ult., appointing delegates to the contemplated jubilee celebration in London, (to be held on the 15th of June,) there came missives to them from the Senior Bishop calling a meeting of the board, on June 24, at Camden, in the diocese of the accused. The result is, that Bishops Delancey and McCrosky will probably not go to England, in fulfilment of their appointment. It is rumored that Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, for private reasons, has determined not to sit on Bishop Doane's trial, and it is suggested that he will thus be available as a delegate to the forthcoming convocation in London.

From Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, we have received Galveston papers to the 10th inst.

Whig State Convention.—The whig State Convention met at Houston on the 6th inst.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following:

Hon. J. B. Ashe, of Galveston county, Elector for the State at large. Col. Jas. Reily, of Harris county, Elector for the Western District.

Delegates to the National Convention: Hon. J. H. Ashe, Col. J. Reily, Albert Hall, J. Dickenson, S. S. Nichols, Hon. Lewis A. Bryan.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Compromise measures of the XXXI Congress as a final settlement of the questions that have recently threatened the tranquility of the Union, and that we, the whigs of Western Texas, will continue to give them our firm and unwavering support.

Resolved, That we claim in behalf of the State of Texas an exercise of the constitutional power of the Congress of the United States, for the improvement of our rivers and harbors; and for the construction of such internal improvements as may both facilitate commerce between this and other States, and conduce to the protection of our frontier.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the patriotic and eminently national administration of Millard Fillmore, and that we declare him our first choice for the Presidency of the United States, subject to the decision of the Whig national Convention.

San Antonio Railroad.—The San Antonio Ledger informs us that Col. Johnson, the engineer, is still prosecuting the survey of the railroad by different routes. He is expected to report in a few days, where the terminus on the Gulf will be decided on. The Ledger says, this road will be built beyond a doubt. The trade via San Antonio to El Paso is said to be constantly increasing, and the practicability of a railroad by this route to the Pacific is becoming a subject of common remark.

An Opinion.—The Nacogdoches Chronicle says that the wife of Dr. Kirby, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for mistreating her, has gone with the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake, and the editor thinks she can be no better than her husband.

Movement of Steamers.—The Magnolia and Jack Hays remained aground, and the river is reported so low that the Buffalo and Jack Hays cannot get up. The Washington and Reliance were both at Washington on Brazos river awaiting a rise in the river for taking off cotton from Burleson and Robertson counties. Steamer Colorado is reported at Latrange with little prospect of doing any more business this season. Steamer Ben Hamer continues her regular trips from Brazos river and is now advertised to go to Corpus Christi.

The Nick Hill was snagged and sunk on her way up the Trinity, about six miles above Liberty.

The Trinity and Brazos rivers are reported too low for navigation.

For El Paso.—The Indianola Bulletin mentions that the train of Mr. James Buchanan left Indianola for El Paso on the 15th ult., loaded with merchandize, for the Santa Fe and Chihuahua trade.

Mr. Buchanan has formerly traveled the Missouri route, but having examined our route, and become satisfied with its important advantages in distance, climate, grass and water, he has changed his entire business to Indianola, to which place his goods, as well as those of Messrs. Smith, Wilson and Randolph, have been shipped direct from New York.

The trains of Mr. W. T. Smith and Mr. White, consisting of twenty large wagons, five carriages and a number of persons destined for California, left Indianola, April 16 for El Paso and New Mexico. This is the third trip Mr. Smith's train has made in twelve months, a distance of 800 miles.

At San Antonio about seventy-five California emigrants will join the party.

From Paso del Norte.—The regular mail from Paso del Norte brings information that the Indians there are committing depredations, and that no person can travel in safety. Large numbers of mules and horses have been taken by them. Captain Skillman, the mail contractor, also lost his horses. Las Cruces, a village of New Mexico, has been plundered by the Indians. Their robberies have also extended to the copper mines. Two soldiers were killed by them on the Joamadn. The government has lost large amounts of property under the eyes of the troops. The Ledger extends its list of Indian massacres and robberies in New Mexico and Chihuahua to nine a column.

Saw Mill Burnt.—The steam saw mill of D. W. C. Harris, at Harrisburg, was burned on the night of the 24 inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fruit Crop.—The San Augustine Herald says: "We have never had a finer prospect for a good fruit crop than we have this season. The late frosts seem to have had no effect upon the vegetation."

From Mexico.

The brig Tehuantepec, Captain Brown arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th inst. We learn from her passengers that one Mexican man-of-war brig and three cutters left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 6th inst., with troops for the Coatzacoalcos river, and the Mexican steamer State of Mexico was taking in powder and guns for the same destination. The great bone of contention, the Tehuantepec road, was still being discussed in Congress. They demanding $2,000,000 for the right of way.

We also learn by one of the passengers by the Tehuantepec, who conversed with the American Consul at Vera Cruz the morning of the 7th, and was informed by him that the principal part of the lower order of the Mexican population were against its confirmation. Business very dull at the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

From Dubuque.—We extract the following from a private letter from Dubuque, Iowa, dated 14th ultimo:

"As I said in my former letter, the emigration, via the Plains, is tremendous—for two weeks or more, there has been an almost continuous line of teams passing through here for Council Bluffs, and the same thing is going on for 200 miles below us—every ferry has as much as it can do. A vast number is to come yet. Certainly not less than 40,000 people will attempt the Plains this season. There are many reports as to distress in the crowd at the Bluffs. Travelers say there is neither feed for cattle nor for people—at least, not in sufficient quantity. Every thing there is very dear. Sickness, too, is doing its work. There will be more distress on the Plains than was reported of the Isthmus, some time ago."

"We had a grand illumination here a few weeks ago, on the occasion of the letting of contracts for the Great Central Railroad. This work has its terminus at Dubuque, and is likely to be speedily finished. You can see some filling of its course by starting at Cairo and running up through Illinois to this city—then again over to Chicago. Where the junction is to be I do not know. This is no fancy work—the advertisements for most of the work to be done are published, and the road is to be built by Eastern capitalists. Property has gone up here, and must continue to do so. A single lot, in this small city, at the landing, sold the other day for about $1650."

Sailing of the Asia.—The steamer Asia sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th, with 110 passengers and $130,000 in silver.

Death of Amelia.

It is with no ordinary sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the celebrated poetess, on the 23d inst., at Louisville, Ky.

It was our good fortune to know this gifted lady long and intimately. Our acquaintance with her commenced prior to the publication of any of those poems which have since tended to make a familiar household word to the land. She was then an "April-hearted thing" of some sixteen summers—a gay and joyous creature—and little did those in familiar intercourse with her, imagine that she would ever accomplish more than the ordinary destiny of her sex. We well remember with what doubts and fears she sent her first song to the senior Editor of the Louisville Journal—himself one of the most gifted poets our country boasts of—and with what pleasure she welcomed her first line clothed in the 'dignity of print.' Encouraged by the discriminating praise of one so distinguished in the world of letters, she was induced to contribute these publications. In the language of her early friend, "poem followed poem in rapid succession, each one teeming with fresh, wild thoughts, expressed in verse of the most delicious harmony."

At that period she was almost entirely unacquainted with even the literature of her own country, but her name became at once one of its proudest ornaments; and, notwithstanding she had read but very few of the spoiler works of the great masters of song, she was at once admitted into the "inner temple" as one of its worthiest votaries. Melody after melody gushed from the heart of the minstrel-girl, and wild, simple and uncultivated though they were, they found a response in every heart attuned to the melodies of nature. She was not long and weary years in winning her way to favor and fame. They came to her almost unbidden if not unsought for. The light of her glorious poetry was at once recognized as that of true inspiration—it at once overflowed the land—scattering its sunshine into "shady places"—giving its beauty to the grass, its glory to the flower." She touched her harp, and its strains, now sweet as the "music of the spheres," now joyous as the song of birds in "forests wide," and at times mournful as the sighings of the wind through a forest of pines, were every where received with delight by thousands of admirers.

Her home became the resort of many of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen of the country. Pilgrimage was made from afar to that Mecca of Song. The "City of the Falls" was not visited by strangers who did not wish to see the inspired girl the melody of whose harp had reached their ears in distant lands. Tributes of admiration in verse and prose poured in from almost every quarter—all were eager to do honor to one who had done so much honor to the literature of her country. We remember being present one evening when surrounded by some of the first poets and wits of the day, the Bull was presented to her. He improvised his admiration of her in one of his most beautiful compositions—the inspiration of the moment—and a most appropriate and beautiful tribute it was from the great interpreter of melody to one of the most gifted children of Song. For several years she has ceased publishing her poems, but we learn has continued writing, and leaves behind her a large number of songs which we hope will be published shortly. She is now, we believe, universally acknowledged as one of the first women of the land—her productions are known and admired wherever the land's language is known.

Alas! that Death, upon whose nightly thousand-shafts unchanced, is hushed forever—its last arrow note has flown upon the air! That star whose bright light, wandering down from its far home to the dim mists of earth, beckoned so many on their lone pilgrimage, has faded into the sky, and like the "lost Pleiad," will be seen no more!

She is gone home, as the Mormons write it in their beautiful epitaphs. And surely if ever there was a spirit of earth prepared for that home, it was hers. Kind, amiable and gentle, she was a devoted wife, a warm hearted friend, performing well all the misfortunes of life allotted to her, and in passing from the earth leaves behind her friends who will cherish her memory, and keep fresh in their recollection her many virtues and excellencies.

[Crescent.

Railroad Subscriptions.—The city councils of Pittsburgh have passed an ordinance authorizing a subscription of $2,000,000 to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, payable in city 6 per cent. bonds, of not less than $500 each, having 30 years and upwards to run. The bonds will be issued in October, provided the railroad is brought into the city by a bridge over the Monongahela river. The work will be vigorously prosecuted.

Cattle Trade.—The New York Tribune of the 6th says: "On Friday last, a train of fifty-nine cars, loaded with cattle, came down on the Central line of railroads to Albany, leaving enough cattle at Buffalo waiting transportation to fill one hundred cars more. This trade has become the principal business on the line of the road, and will be greatly increased when the Hudson River Railroad will be built beyond a doubt. The trade via San Antonio to El Paso is said to be constantly increasing, and the practicability of a railroad by this route to the Pacific is becoming a subject of common remark.

American Pomological Congress.—The Society of Fruit growers, calling themselves the "American Pomological Congress," will hold their next session in the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, on the 15th of September next. They invite the pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies throughout the United States and Canada to send such number of delegates as they may deem expedient, and the delegates are requested to bring with them specimens of the fruits of their respective districts.

Ignorance and Credulity.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times gives some curious illustrations of the gross ignorance of the peasantry in Polish Russia. Lately the popular belief of a great "Rothschild Lottery" has been extensively projected. The story they have received is, that the great Rothschild is under sentence of capitation; but on account of his past services to the monarch of Europe, they have consented to save his life, provided he can find one. To accomplish this he has got upon a grand lottery, to consist of many thousand tickets, the whole of which will be prizes with one fatal exception. Whenever drawn that number must be beheaded in his place. Notwithstanding this contingency, the applications for the tickets have been so numerous as to cause the Government officials considerable trouble.

The Gold Mines of Australia.—The New York Express says there are symptoms of an emigration from here to the gold mines of Australia—but we expect it will never to ours of sufficient importance, numerically, to interfere with the California movement. The clipper ship Helena, recently arrived here from Hobart with a cargo of teas, we see has been put up by her owners for Fort Phillip, to sail on the 25th inst. It is thought she will take out a goodly number of adventurers.

A Carlisle Pilot at Sea.—The brig Dettmar, which arrived at Philadelphia reports that on the voyage, date and locality not stated, but somewhere beyond the Gulf stream, a bird flew aboard the vessel, and lighted on the shoulder of one of the men. It had around its neck a bit of tape, bearing the name, etc., of the brig Maria, sailing from Martinique for Havre, and a request that notice might be given in one of the newspapers that all were well on board. The bird flew off as soon as the message was taken from its neck. Lloyd's list reports the same vessel as having arrived at Havre from Martinique on the 31st of March, just two days after the above message was dispatched.

Singular Parisian Festival.—The annual Gingerbread Fair commenced at the Barrier du Trone, Paris, on Easter Sunday. It has been visited by over 150,000 persons; there are some 400 booths laden with gingerbread, the price of which would reach round the city, if laid in single file.

Cruelty on Board the U. S. Ship Cyane.—A letter in the Norfolk Argus, dated Pensacola, April 25, after stating that the U. S. ship Cyane, during her late cruise, met three times hard and fast ashore, and was with difficulty extricated from peril, adds:

"This morning, through a very heavy rain, for three or four hours, the squadron and the citizens of Pensacola have been treated by the Cyane with the sight of a marine hung up on the *inside* of the main rigging by the *wrists and ankles*—a sight little less painful than that of hanging by the neck, and a torture greater to the individual soldier."

The Japan Expedition.—Commodore Perry, the commander of this expedition, visited New Bedford last week for the purpose of obtaining information from our whaling captains in relation to the coast of Japan, and securing their co-operation in the enterprise. Another object which he had in view was to recommend that those of our ships which could make it convenient, should touch at Jeddo during the next season for supplies, thereby facilitating the opening of commercial relations with the country.

A New Steamship.—A new steamship called the James Adger, arrived at Charleston on the 7th inst., in forty-two hours from New York, considered a very creditable performance for a first trip. She is to form one of the regular line of packets between the above ports.

Storm in the West.—*Loss of Life.*—The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th says: "The Western papers received here to-day contain accounts of a dreadful storm which occurred on Friday night last, and which caused great destruction of property. Among other disasters, the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, was nearly destroyed. About forty houses, some of them substantial brick buildings, with thirteen inch walls, were demolished by the violence of the wind. A number of persons were badly injured, and two or three were killed. At various other places the storm was severely felt, and many houses, fences and valuable orchards were destroyed.

Singular Geological Fact.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles round the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they then come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its retraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being affected neither by rains nor drouths. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and mosaic work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees are found.

Congressional.

Washington, May 7, 1852.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Hunter, the private calendar was postponed for the day.

After petitions and reports, on motion of Mr. Bradbury, the bill to provide that in cases of the sickness or other disability of the Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia, the duties of that court shall be performed by the senior Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court—was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, the bill granting land to Alabama to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, was taken up, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mallory, the bill granting land to Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State, was taken up, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The 30th rule of the Senate, after a long debate, was amended so as to allow any amendment to be offered to the general appropriation bill, if reported by any of the standing committees.

The Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line was advocated by Mr. Cass. He was opposed to putting this appropriation in this bill, because it was no deficiency, but as the Senate had decided otherwise, he would submit. He thought this line now occupied peculiar grounds, recommending it to the favor of the country. It was now a losing concern. While he would vote for this aid to this line, he would desire to stand committed in favor of granting the aid to other lines. He thought it likely that in time the postages by these lines would fully repay the allowance to the line.

It was said that this allowance was protection. It was protection, but a protection to the line, honor and commerce of the country. It might as well be said that sending a convoy under charge of a government vessel was affording protection. This was a great experiment. It is a proposition to build up a self-supporting navy. If it succeeds, a great problem will be solved. Instead of a heavy expensive navy, we will have one paying its own expenses. A steam navy was an enterprise of vast magnitude. The next maritime war would be one of a new character. Our war would be one of defence. The great rival would be only destroyed by destroying her commerce. This would be our policy in such a war.

This kind of vessel, he said, is the one suited for this warfare. They could run away from and overtake any other vessels on the ocean. They can electrify the commerce of our enemies, and are ten times the value of the ordinary ships of the line. He desired no conflict with Great Britain, but ugly girls and sciences. In this contest, so critical in its character, he had the greatest reparance to striking our flag and giving up the commerce of the world to our rival.

Mr. Jones's amendment to reduce the compensation to $25,000 a trip, was then rejected—yeas 21, nays 28, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fetch, Geyer, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Waller and Whitcomb—21.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bell, Berrien, Brullary, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Dawson, Dingeiss, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner and Upham—28.

Mr. Brooks moved to amend so as to give the present compensation and the amount of postage received from it; it was rejected—yeas 9; nays 36.

Other amendments were offered, and are now being debated.

After my letter was closed the Senate adopted an amendment authorizing Congress to disburse the extra allowance at any time after December, 1854, upon six months' notice; and then adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Stanton, of Ky., from the joint committee on printing, submitted a report, consequent upon the passage of the resolution at the House on yesterday, which, after referring to the tenders of Towers and Ritchie, Rives, went on to enumerate the particulars in which the present contractor, Boyd Hamilton, had failed in the performance of his contract, and stated that he had notified the committee of his inability to do so. In this emergency, the committee had proceeded, in conformity with the law of 1846, to have the printing performed by other persons, the terms of which was annexed to the report; which concluded with a declaration that, as the duties of the committee were defined by the law referred to, they can not, if not counteracted by the instructions of the House conflicting therewith.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., was about commenting on the report, when Mr. Stanly suggested that its further consideration be deferred till Monday next.

Mr. Polk, of Tenn., moved that the further consideration of the report be deferred till Wednesday, and called for the previous question.

The House refused to second the motion for the previous question—yeas 89; nays 98.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of an amendment that he should move, to the effect that the House of Representatives has a right to direct its Committee on Printing as to the manner in which it shall discharge its duty; and that they should perform such duty in the manner appointed by the House.

It was then agreed to that the subject should be deferred till Wednesday.

A motion was then made and negatived, that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the special order.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the private calendar, and disposed of such bills as were not objected to, and which, of course, elicited no debate.

The House having resumed, no motion was made that when it adjourn, it adjourn over till Monday, but there was no quorum voting.

The bill extending the time for the payment of the duties on railroad iron by the Raleigh Railroad Company, was then taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected to proceeding with business in the absence of a quorum.

A motion for a call of the House was made and negatived.

It was then moved that the bill be on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 74.

It was again moved that the House adjourn over till Monday; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 72.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up and pass such bills as had been just reported, and to which there was no objection.

This motion not being agreed to, Mr. Johnson of Ark. renewed the motion for a recess, which being objected to, the House adjourned till Monday.

Origin of Sending Money by Post.—In 1792, when the true British sailor was steadily preparing to defy the French in various parts of the globe at thirty shillings a month, and when British military valor was kindling Tippoo Saib, in India, at a shilling a day, it was felt as a great hardship, that the affluent warriors of both services could not transmit, safely and speedily, to their sweethearts and wives even from one part of the United Kingdom to another their surplus capital. The Government seeing the danger of idleness, having no wife servants to burn holes in their pockets, some good enough to convert a spare little "tin," by means of which such pocket-conflagrations might be extinguished. The monopoly of transmitting money from one place to another was conceded to three gentlemen, in connection with the post-office. Their terms were—eight pence for every pound; but if the sum exceeded two pounds, a stamp duty of one shilling was levied by Government, in addition. Five guineas was the highest amount any one person was thus remitted, and the charge for that sum was four shillings and sixpence, or nearly five per cent., besides the price of the postage of the letter which contained the advice—perhaps a shilling more. Now, happily, the days of monopoly have passed, and Mr. Rowland Hill does the same thing for the odd sixpence, with an odd penny, at a profit to the Government of about £7000 a year, exclusive of the gain derived from the enormous number of letters of advice which post-office orders have created. [Dickens's Household Words.

Right to the Body of a Deceased Wife.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Express says:

"A curious case has been lately submitted to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. M. Appert, a tradesman, demanded that he should be declared entitled to possess the mortal remains of his wife, who died in 1827, and was buried in the cemetery of Pierre la Chaise. It was stated during the hearing that though he had married a second time, he had made a pedestal annually visiting the tomb of his deceased wife, and that on going there on the 15th All Souls' day, he was surprised to find the tomb demolished, and to learn that the coffin had been removed to the family vault of M. Legras, the deceased's father. A good deal of learned argument was entered into as to whether the remains of a deceased female were the rightful property of her husband or her father; the tribunal finally decided in favor of the husband. It accordingly ordered that, as it was desirable not to disturb the repose of the dead, M. Appert should be declared proprietor of the new tomb to which the remains of his wife had been removed, and that her father should be forbidden to have any thing to do with it. It also condemned the father, M. Legras, to the costs."

Naval.—*U. S. Ship Germantown in Danger.*—We understand from a letter written by an officer on board the U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, that the Germantown, flagship of the African squadron, while lying in Kuschni roads, Island of Madeira, on the 23d March, broke adrift from her anchor in consequence of the shackle pins of her chain cables having worked out from the cable by which she was riding, and also from the cable of the second anchor which she let go, and drifted about twice or three times her length till the rocks on the eastern side of the town, where she remained riding by one of her cables and the stream cable and anchor of the John Adams, till 3 p. m., when a gentle breeze from the westward came up, and gave an opportunity of performing a beautiful evolution in the most seamanlike and masterly style, which called forth the highest commendation from every seaman who had the opportunity of witnessing it.

The ship was in a perilous situation for nearly twelve hours, during which time had a gale come on from the south-west her loss seemed almost inevitable. The whole extent of beach was lined with spectators, and every turret of the houses in the town was filled by persons watching with interest the result of the operation which succeeded so admirably. Rocks close astern and on the port hand, with no possibility of getting clear on the port tack, it was of vital importance that no mistake should occur, and that the ship should cast the right way, and sail be made without the loss of a moment's time. We all had our marks, by which we could determine when the ship gathered way and I doubt if there was a single person who did not see her movement through the water at the exact moment it commenced. Every preparation was made beforehand and everything was done just at the right time and in the right manner and style—really, it would have done your heart good to have seen how magnificently she moved out from her dangerous position. I had the pleasure myself of hearing such very flattering things said of American seamanship and skill upon this occasion that I felt them quite refreshing.

A Compliment to the Chair.—The following is from a letter written by John C. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, at Washington: "I have seen the manuscript writings of most of the great men in this country during the last twenty years, and I think I may say that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half of the journeymen printers employed in my office." True! And it is only now and then that the most learned and polished of our literary celebrities are not indebted to the genius of the humble type-slicker for the polish which introduces his effusions to the approbation of their readers.

Naval.—The United States brig Perry is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under orders for the coast of Africa, and will sail in a few days. The following is a list of her officers: R. L. Page, Lieutenant Commanding; Mr. T. Woolsey, First Lieutenant; John Downs, Jr. Second Lieutenant; Chas. W. Aby, Acting Master; R. J. Farquharson, Passed Assistant Surgeon; S. R. Quackenbush, J. Lee Davis, G. Harrison, Passed Midshipmen.

Telegraphic Items.

Congressional.

Washington, May 13.

The House adjourned to-day till Monday next.

In the Senate, the Homestead bill was taken up and deferred. The Deficiency bill was debated, and Collins' amendment was adopted. A resolution was adopted providing for the purchase of a site for a Custom-house at San Francisco. A bill was introduced allowing the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida compensation for losses sustained and expenses incurred by the depredations of the Creek Indians.

Washington, May 10.

In the Senate to-day—Mr. Malony offered a resolution inquiring whether Spanish citizens of New Orleans had yet been remunerated for damage done them on the occasion of the riots in August last.

News by Telegraph.

Letter in the Panama Custom House Affair—Prices Current and Produce Items.—*New York, May 12*—The advices by the Panama state that up to last accounts of Sunday, the day of her sailing from Liverpool, the Cotton market was very active, and prices remained firm. The sales of Saturday amounted to 13,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4000. In consequence of unfavorable weather, holders of flour and corn were willing to accept a slight decline in prices.

Central News.—The Crystal Palace is to be taken down. Commercial advices from India represent trade very dull.

The steamer Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult. The Great Britain sailed on the 1st instant for New York.

Rise Rice.—Marshall's, *Cincinnati, May 12, 7 p. m.*—The river here has fallen twelve inches since this morning. The sales of flour amount to 4000 barrels, prices unchanged. Bacon sides 9½, and shoulders 7¾. Lard 8 lb.

Steamboats.—*Louisville, May 12*—The steamers Champion, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Bride have arrived this evening from New Orleans, and the Alex. Scott has departed for that port. There are eight feet water in the Canal, and the river is stationary.

New York Markets.—*New York, Wednesday night, May 12*—The sales of Cotton to-day embrace 1500 bales. Middling Orleans 9¾c., and Middling Uplands 9¼c. per lb. We quote State brands of Flour at $4 12 a $4 25. Corn and Pork are unchanged since morning quotations.

Decision of Court.—*Washington, May 12*—In the House to-day, the Report of the Printing Committee was debated, but without action. The Homestead bill was then taken up and passed.

In the Senate, Mr. Shields reported a bill abolishing the Staff in the army. Mr. Dodge presented petitions praying for grants of land to the Hungarian exiles now in the United States. Mr. Rusk gave notice of a bill to reduce the postage on printed matter. Mr. Bradbury reported a bill making it penal for any officer in the army to have interest in any contract against the government. Mr. Irwin reported a bill granting lands to California for railroad purposes. The Deficiency bill was then taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

The O'Reilly Telegraph Line—Injunction Refused.—*Washington, May 12*—The motion for an injunction by the Morse patentees against the O'Reilly lines between this city and Philadelphia, was decided yesterday in Philadelphia by Judge Kane, who refused to grant the injunction. Eve. Delta.

Foreign News by the Europa.

ENGLAND.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, the subject of abolishing the stamp on newspapers and the duty on advertisements came up. Milner Gibson made a long speech in favor of abolishing all taxes on knowledge, and introduced a resolution to that effect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked upon the question as one of revenue, and stated they could not afford to lose £1,500,000 per annum. At this suggestion the discussion was postponed till Friday week.

Sir J. Pinckington gave notice of a motion to bring in a bill granting a Constitution to New Zealand, and also stated that it was the intention of Government to make an alteration in respect to the Clergy reserves in Canada.

The Peruvian Irgation at London cautions all vessels against proceeding to the Islands of Lobos de Tierra and Lobos Fuera without permission of the Peruvian government, under penalty of confiscation.

J. Wentworth Butler has written a letter to the London Times denying that the Guano Islands of Lobos belong to Peru, as they were not enumerated among her possessions when she declared her independence.

Flax planting is going on extensively in the North of Ireland.

The overland mail from India brings intelligence that the ship Fatilasaigue left Madras on the 3d of December, with 284 male convict emigrants for Mauritius. During a gale on the 23d, the hatches were battered down, and every one perished by suffocation.

A remarkable statement appears in the London Times respecting the course to be pursued by Austria, Prussia and Russia, in the event of Louis Napoleon assuming the title of Emperor. The substance of it is that Prince Schwartzenberg had addressed a circular to the European Courts, expressing his conviction that Napoleon was about to erect an imperial throne, adding that Austria felt no alarm, and advocating the claims of Napoleon to the friendship and alliance of their respective Governments. Prussia answered this circular on the 18th, and Russia on the 20th of February, and the tenor of both replies is that the two powers looked upon the design neither with favor nor hostility; that they believed he is disposed to follow the foreign policy of his uncle, and was now aiming to separate the powers in order to profit hereafter by their separation; but that the three powers, by acting in concert, could keep him in check. Russia and Prussia, however, would recognize him as Emperor, if elected to that office, but merely as an elected monarch, and not as the founder of a Napoleonic dynasty.

In the case of Alderman Solomons, a writ of error was being prosecuted to obtain the decision of the highest judicial tribunals.

The ship Brilliant arrived in the Downs, from Australia, with gold valued at £217,950. She also reports that the ship Statesman was to sail in February, with 80,000 ounces. Twenty-one vessels, with emigrants from adjacent colonies, were entering the harbor of Port Phillip when the Brilliant sailed.

The sloop-of-war Orestes has captured a Spanish slaver in the Mozambique Channel, after a desperate resistance.

FRANCE.

La Patrie announces officially that the President has no intention of proclaiming the Empire.

Extensive preparations are making at Paris for the grand fete on the 10th of May.

It is stated that a camp of exercise, to be composed of 12,000 men, under the command of Napoleon, was about to be formed.

The editor of the *Charivari* has received official caution to be more careful in his publications.

AUST

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[illegible] stamping his [illegible], then address- [illegible] not the urchin: [illegible] of Heaven do but [illegible] or, should he to [illegible] of English [illegible] and UK as well and his own [illegible]

[illegible] his dinner as I described; and for [illegible] the childish quarrel between Prince [illegible] Noll Cromwell was forgotten. The prince, [illegible] received a happier life, and have met a more generous match, had he remembered that quarrel and [illegible] several years after drew from it. But when old King James was dead and Charles sat upon his throne, he seemed to forget that he was but a man, and that his meanest subjects were men as well as he. He wished to have the property and lives of the people of England entirely at his own disposal. But the Puritans, and all who loved liberty rose against him and beat him in many battles, and pulled him down from his throne.

Throughout [illegible] war between the king and nobles on one side, and the people of England on the other, there was a famous leader who did more towards the ruin of royal authority than all the rest. The contest seemed like a wrestling match between King Charles and this strong man, And the king was overthrown.

When the discrowned monarch was brought to trial, that warlike leader sat in the judgment hall. Many judges were present, besides himself; but he alone had the power to save King Charles, or to doom him to the scaffold. After sentence was pronounced, this victorious general was entreated by his own children, on their knees, to rescue his majesty from death.

"No!" he said sternly, "Better that one should perish than that the whole country should be ruined for his sake. It is resolved that he shall die!"

When Charles, no longer a king, was led to the scaffold, his great enemy stood at a window of the royal palace of Whitehall. He beheld the hour of pride and anguish, self-reliance, and misused power, as he laid his head upon the block. He looked with a steadfast gaze while a black-veiled executioner lifted the fatal axe, and smote off that anointed head at a single blow.

"It is a righteous deed," perhaps he said to himself. "Now Englishmen may enjoy their rights."

At night, when the body of Charles was laid in the coffin in a gloomy chamber, the General entered, lighting himself with a torch. He gleamed showed that he was now growing old; his visage was scarred with the many battles in which he had led the van; his brow was wrinkled with care and with the continual exercise of stern authority. Probably there was not a single trait either of aspect or manner that belonged to the little Noll who had battled so stoutly with Prince Charles. Yet this was he!

He lifted the coffin lid, and caused the light of his torch to fall upon the dead monarch's face. Then, probably, his mind went back over all the marvelous events that had brought the hereditary king of England to this dishonored end, and he had raised himself, an humble individual, to the possession of kingly power. He was a king, though without the empty title or the glittering crown.

"Why was it," said Cromwell to himself—or might have said—as he gazed at the pale features in the coffin—"why was it, that this great king fell, and that poor Noll Cromwell has gained all the power of the realm?"

And, indeed, why was it?

King Charles had fallen, because, in his manhood, the same as when a child, he disdained to feel that every human creature was his brother. He deemed himself a superior being, and fancied that his subjects were created only for a king to rule over. And Cromwell rose, because, in spite of his many faults, he mainly fought for the rights and freedom of his fellow men; and therefore the poor and the oppressed all lent their strength to him.

A DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.

The departure of a son from beneath the paternal roof does not present any spectacle of desolation. Masculine life has, from infancy, an individuality, an independence, a freedom, so to say, which is essentially wanting to female existence. When a son abandons his parents, to create for himself a separate interest, this separation causes not little interruption in their mutual relations. A man marries, and still maintains his friendships, his habits, and his filial affections. Nothing is changed in his life; it is only an additional tie. His departure is consequently no more simple departation; while the departure of a young girl, become the wife of a few hours, is a real desertion—a desertion with all its duties and feelings still fresh about it. In one word, the son is a sapling which has always grown apart from the trunk; while the daughter has, on the contrary, formed an essential portion of it, and to detach her from her place is to mutilate the tree itself. You have surrounded her youth with unspeakable tenderness—the exhaustless tenderness of your paternal and maternal hearts; and she, in turn, has appeared to pour forth upon you both an equally inexhaustible gratitude; you loved beyond all the world, and she seemed to cling to you with a proportionate affection. But one day, one illomened day, a man arrives, invited and welcomed by yourselves; and this man of your own choice carries off to his domicile every your gentle dove, far from the soft nest which your love had made for her, and to which hers had clung.

On the morrow you look around you, you listen, you await, you seek for something which you cannot find. The cage is empty; the tuneful linnet has flown; silence has succeeded to its melodious warblings; it does not come as it did only on the previous morning, fluttering its perfumed wings about your pillow, and awakening you by its soft caresses. Nothing remains but a painful calm, a painful silence, a painful void. The chamber of the absent darling offers only that disorder which it is so melancholy to see created by the joyous and impatient disorder of occupation, but that of abandonment. Maidenly garments scattered here and there; girlish fancies no longer prised; chairs heaped with half-worn dresses; drawers left partially open, and ransacked to their remotest corners; a bed in which no one has slept; a crowd of charming trifles, which the young girl scorned, but which the young wife despises, and which are littered over the carpet like the feathers dropped by the dinnet, when the hawk made the timid bird its prey. Such is the depressing sight which wrings tears from a mother's heart.

Nor is this all: from this day she occupies only the second place in the affections of her daughter. And she, to that merely until the happiness of another has taught her whom she weeps to neglect her. This man, this stranger, unknown, scarcely noticed a few months previously, has assumed a right over affections which were once almost hers alone. A few hours of fleeting, and it may be of treacherous, in a great degree, suffice to efface twenty long years of watchfulness, of care, and of self-abnegation; and they have not only rendered her the first and best beloved, but they have also deprived her of the filial caresses, the gentle attentions, the sweet presence of the heart's idol, whom alone they destined to him for life. Nothing is left to the mother but the sad attachment of respect. All the warmth, all the confidence, all the fervency of love, is crossed by the husband, to whom he is alike obedience and devotedness.

If she loves him, she leaves her home to follow his fortunes to the end of the world. If she will follow him, she will perform the same duties. Nature and law alike impose the obligation; and the people of England on the other, there was a famous leader who did more towards the ruin of royal authority than all the rest. The contest seemed like a wrestling match between King Charles and this strong man, And the king was overthrown.

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ABY.... BY PHOEBE CARY.

the morning, half in shadow
the hill and meadow
white fingers parted
golden-hearted;
ruins hoary
ing glory,
from the bushes
pleasant thrushes;
little baby,
dise, it may be,
heaven above her,
chooses but love her!
of earth for singing,
always wishing
feeding our repeating,
freely, ever loving;
ry eyes
t tresses,
te arms, made the light caresses,
lips that knew no word of doubting;
Often kissing, never pouting;
ady even in completeness,
Overfull in childish sweetness;
the was our little baby,
too pure for earth, it may be,
to us who while about her
we could not do without her.

When the morning, half in shadow,
Sat along the hill and meadow,
And with milk-white fingers parted
...on rose, golden-hearted;
...ing over ruins hoary
...ry purple morning-glory,
And outstanding from the bushes
Singing larks and pleasant thrushes;
That's the time our little baby,
Rising here for heaven, it may be,
Turning from our bitter weeping,
Closed her eyes as when in sleeping,
And her white hands on her bosom
Folded like a summer blossom.

Now the little one doth go on,
Strewed with roses, bear to Zion
Go, at best a pleasant meadow
Through the valley of the shadow;
Take her softly, holy angels
Past the ranks of God's evangels;
Past the saints and martyrs holy
To the Earthborn, meek and lowly,
We would have our precious blossom
Softly laid in Jesus' bosom. [Sartain's Mag.

From the Daily Zion's Herald.

Judge Nelson's Decision.

...expedient for the Defendants in the ...brought by the Church South to carry ...that case by an Appeal to the Supreme ...of the United States.

This question, it is understood, will come before the General Conference at its present session. Its importance demands a calm investigation, and forms an ample apology, if an apology be needed, for setting forth reasons for an opinion deliberately formed and conscientiously held by one who, in common with his brethren, feels himself a party concerned in this issue, and is jealous for the honor of the church of choice.

The expense of an appeal to the Supreme Court, as I am informed, will not be less than ...ten thousand dollars; a sum, if properly ...ted, sufficient to pay the annual disciplinary allowance of seven superannuated ministers forever. Out of whose pockets will these ...thousand dollars come? Of course, the ...ense will not fall upon the nominal parties in the suit, nor upon the traveling ministry whose agents they are. The money must come from the funds of the Book Concern—...sacredly pledged to specific purposes. In other words, worn-out ministers of Christ, ...ows and orphans of deceased preachers bear the expenses of an appeal ...it be decided as it may, can be of ...ible benefit to them; none of course ...ants within the bounds of the South, for the decision of Judge Nelson their favor; and of no benefit to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for ...avowed purpose, by some means or ...in some way or other, to give the portion of the Church their fair ...portion of the funds of the Book Concern. ...iew of the case then, the practical ...carrying up this suit by an appeal, ...to throw away ten thousand dollars of ...is *not ours*. An act, in my view, ...little better than a robbery of those to whom ...belong.

...necessary, of course, and therefore ...the Book agents to *defend* themselves ...a suit brought before a legal tribunal, ...have they any right to *protract* this litigation ...this enormous expense? Nay, has ...Conference *the right* to direct ...to protract it, and to "appropriate ...roduce of the Book Concern." Must ...not first obtain an alteration of the sixth ...ective rule which says: "They shall *not* ...the produce of the Book Concern, ...the C... Fund to any purpose either ...for the ...EFIT of the traveling, superannuated, and worn out ...their wives, widows and children"? ...*benefit* is the proposed appeal?

...owever, is the lowest view of the ...oney is a small item, the mere dust ...ce in the scales of even-handed ...We might get over the difficulty by ...funds of Book Concern intact, and ...every man of us, to pay out of his ...his *pro rata* share of the expense. ...very simple process, to which ...only one objection. It is totally im...ble.

...however, there are men ...exceedingly anxious to have this ...a full bench at Washing...to be w... foot the bill; say one ...dred or a hundred dollars each. I know ...where they ...be found; but let us ...the ... The money is raised; ...is en... the most eminent legal ...to retained. And now, throughout ...length and breadth of the land, the press, ...political, and infidel, quarterly, ...y, and daily, groans with righteous ...on "The Great Methodist Lawsuit." ...editor feels in duty bound to give to ...judgment on the merits of the ...rich and racy are their crude com... our economy, our itinerant system, ...other distinguishing peculiarities. ...papers are specially spicy. In ...case soon ...ou before a full ...The court-room is crowded. In good ...lawyers on our side are very elo... They pronounce glowing eulogies on ...Methodi... our frugal salaries, ...ed la... and our untiring zeal ...on of good books. The legal ...the other side are also eloquent. They have been equally well feed, and must earn their money. They sail, however, upon a different tack. Methodism, at any rate Northern Methodism, does not appear quite so glorious. In fact, the only point in which the opposing counsel resemble each other is their *length*, that being deemed on either side essential, in view of the *greatness* of the case, and received by the multitude as an equivalent for *depth*.

At last, for all things earthly must have an end, the pleadings are finished; and in due time some score or two of poor old men and women, who were claimants on the funds in dispute, having died in the interim, the judgment of the court is pronounced. What is it? It needs no prophet to answer that question. It must be either: first, a simple affirmation of the decision in the court below; or, secondly, an affirmation based upon other arguments; or, thirdly, a reversal of Judge Nelson's decision, and a decree declaring that the South has no claim. Suppose the latter. What then? Oh, then we are conquerors! *Io triumphe!* Shall we make a handsome present to our brethren—a present, a gratuity? The entire South spurns the idea. What is not her's legally, she will not take as a charity; and the Methodist Episcopal Church is placed in the attitude, from which she can not escape in all coming time, of holding what she acknowledges does not belong to her. It will stick to her like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, and eat out her good name, and her self respect. It will be the gnawing of a worm that will not die.

But there is little hope, fear I should have said, of such a reversal. Suppose, then, the decision is confirmed by a long argument from the classic pen of Chief Justice Taney. Of what use is it? It takes a very different view of Methodist economy, but one perhaps as erroneous as Judge Nelson's. At any rate, both decisions having been published, every man will have an undoubted right to choose between them; to prefer Taney to Nelson, or Nelson to Taney, while the fundamental principles of Methodism rest upon a foundation a little more solid, I thank God, than the logic or the rhetoric of the one or the other.

But let us look at the moral aspect of the proposed appeal. We have hitherto been the defendants in a suit at law; not because we denied the claims of the plaintiffs to be just; but because, as we told the world, we thought there was a legal barrier in the way. If any man takes the position that the widows and orphans of deceased Southern preachers forfeited their claims because of the Louisville Convention, or in any other way, short of expulsion for cause, or voluntary withdrawal, that man has my pity, but I cannot stop to argue with him. No; we admitted fully and frankly that the South had a claim in equity, and that claim would have been liquidated had a few more preachers voted in favor of altering the restrictive rule. We have professed to be—I quote the language of the General Conference of 1848—"exceedingly desirous of effecting an amicable settlement of said claim." Quoting again the language of the supreme judicatory of the Church, we said: "The whole Christian world will expect ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ to adopt the most peaceful and conciliatory measures for the settlement of any claim that may be urged against them." Very good. We are *exceedingly* desirous of an *amicable* settlement. The whole Christian world, and the infidel world, too, for that matter, have a right to expect from us the most peaceful and conciliatory measures for the settlement of this claim. How is it proposed to gratify the world's reasonable expectation? Why, forsooth, by an appeal to Cæsar; by becoming *de facto*, plaintiffs in a suit at law! *Plaintiffs* in a suit at law? Yes, verily, and plaintiffs, not as in the case of the Church South, who sued for what they believed to be their rights, but plaintiffs for the purpose of withholding what we have, over and over again admitted to belong to those whom, by prosecuting the appeal, we shall place in the honorable position of *defendants*.

This is what the world will think and say, should we carry up this appeal. Of course, we shall not admit that we are actuated by any such improper motives. It is not to keep money that does not belong to us that we propose to appeal. Why, then? Let us look into the matter a little more closely. In a Northern city, before Northern judges, after eloquent pleadings on both sides, and we certainly had as much legal acumen, and as much eloquence on our side as they had, the decision was given against us. The legal barrier was removed. Judge Nelson cut the knot if he did not untie it, and now there is nothing to hinder us from making our professions good. But, say our brethren, we do not like the Judge's process of argumentation. He seems to assume that the General Conference of 1844 did not exceed their legitimate powers by the adoption of the report of the celebrated committee of nine. Is this the fair statement of the case? We propose to appeal, then, not from the Judge's conclusion, but from the process of reaching by which he reaches it! In other words, if the Judge had given his decision without his argument, we should have had no ground for an appeal.

For myself, now, I am not able to see why we should regard the Judge's verbiage, his reasoning, his logic, with any more sensitiveness than we do his rhetoric or his grammar; and I am unable to conceive of a more ridiculous position than that in which the Church will be placed by assuming, in the eyes of the world, the attitude of an appellant, not from a judicial decision, but from the mode of reasoning adopted by a man whose ignorance of Methodism is perfectly transparent.

But, did not the General Conference of '44 exceed their powers in decreeing "that should the delegates from the Conferences in the slaveholding States find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection," they might do so on certain specific conditions? That question is now answered in the negative. But how was it answered when it came *officially* before the Annual Conferences, immediately succeeding the General Conference referred to? The question was on the alteration of the sixth restrictive rule, for the avowed purpose of carrying out the plan proposed for the division of the Church. The measure passed on from Conference to Conference, until the entire circle was complete. The vote stood, as the record shows: In the affirmative, 2135; in the negative, 1070; a majority of nearly two to one; not quite enough to alter the restrictive rule, but very sufficient to endorse the doings of the General Conference, and sanction the division of the Church. True, at the session of that body in 1848, the doings of '44 were repudiated, and henceforth it is to be understood that there exists no power in the General Conference to pass any act which authorizes or sanctions a division of the Church. *Henceforth*, say, for evidently such a declaration can have no force with reference to a division already effected, and sanctioned by an immense majority of the members of the Annual Conferences. Certainly it does seem to me that those who voted to adopt the report of the committe of nine in the General Conference, or for its ratification in the Annual Conferences, ought to have a better reason for appealing from Judge Nelson's decision than that *he* seems to think *now* as they did then.

But I must bring this article to a close. I will do so by a little epilogue. Messrs. Norton and Southard are both members of my church. They were partners in business as were their fathers before them. Some time ago they had a misunderstanding, not so much indeed between themselves as among their children, and each has a large family. The quarrel waxed very warm. Its merits have nothing to do with the question. There were faults on both sides, but I must say that my prejudices were rather in favor of Norton, although Southard is a warm-hearted brother, and perhaps pays his class-money rather more freely than his partner. At length they separated. Southard and his family set up for themselves and requested their share of the stock, the accumulation of their mutual labors. Norton professed his willingness to make the division, but there was a legal difficulty in the way, arising from restrictions in a will executed jointly by the fathers of the firm before their death. A suit was brought before a justice of the peace, who listened to the statements on both sides, and carefully examined the will aforesaid. After taking due time for consideration, his honor gave his decision in favor of an equitable division of the effects proportionately to the size of the two families. I was heartily glad of this, for the dispute had been very disastrous to the cause of religion among us; was a common topic of discourse at the corners of the streets, and in the neighboring barber-shops and bar-rooms; and my entire membership was fast ranging itself under two banners—the Nortonians and the Southardites.

A day or two after the decision I met Norton and congratulated him that the barrier was now out of the way, and he could be honest without wounding his conscience. To my surprise he told me he had serious thoughts of appealing the case to a higher court. "But," said I, "my brother, on what grounds will you do that? Did you not profess to be anxious to settle this question on amicable terms? Do you object to his honor's decision?" "Why, no," said he, "not that exactly. The fact is, I want to give poor Southard his share; but—but—that justice is such an 'old fogy'—he boggles so in his decision—his views of the compact between my father and Southard are ridiculous, and it seems to me he must have read the will through green spectacles."

I was indignant, and spoke sharply: "Norton, listen to me; I have always been your friend to such an extent that some have accused me of undue prejudice against Southard, and, in fact, I have had a very mean opinion of the practices of some of his children. But listen; so sure as you become the aggressor in a suit at law, I will have you tried for a violation of the general rules. You have got just such a decision as you professed to desire. The justice's spectacles have nothing to do with the merits of the case, neither has his boggling, and I admit he did boggle, if I understood what you mean by the word. But, mark; *the circumstances do not justify you in bringing a suit before another tribunal; and if you do it, I give you fair warning, you shall be expelled.*"

I adverted above to the ridiculous position in which the Church will be placed by assuming the attitude of an appellant, not from a *legal decision*, but from the logic by which that decision was reached. I think, however, I could endure this. With the help of grace I might bear the ridicule of the world as a constituent part of the body against which scorn would point his slow, unmoving finger. But to be branded with dishonor! to be charged, and that justly, with belonging to a Church that seeks to withhold, on so frivolous a pretext, what we acknowledge to be just and right; a Church that will consent to do in its collective capacity what we would expel an individual member for doing, is to make the cup a little too bitter. I can not drink it.

ITINERANT.

New Yor...

For the N. O. Chris...

"Walk in wisdom toward them that are w...."—St. Paul.

Why not the preaching of the Gospel, the chief instrumentality appointed of God for the reclamation of the world, be attended with greater success? Why do not hearers to whom the Gospel is preached, generally, universally, rush into the kingdom of God? These certainly are very grave questions, and demand our most serious attention.

It can not be because it is contrary to God's purposes; for the Scriptures abound with passages assuring us of God's willingness to save all who come to Him through Christ. He has declared that he willeth not the death of any, but rather that all should turn to him and live.

It is not because of a want of efficiency in the Gospel, the remedial agencies employed. The Gospel is a perfect scheme, perfect in all its parts; devised by Infinite wisdom, and executed by Almighty power; in every way adapted to secure the great end of its institution—the salvation of the world. It can not be because it does not come to us fully authenticated; the types and shadows of a former dispensation were all realized in the person and of its great Author. Prophecies attest it, and miracles confirm it. The birth, life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, independent of any other testimony, constitute a body of evidence such as no other truth can furnish.

Nor can it be because of any natural, invincible obtuseness either of the heart or mind of man; for the Gospel is designed for man as he is; and in every way adapted to his wants and his capacities.

Why, then, do so few comparatively receive the truth in the love of it? There are various causes which operate to keep sinners from embracing the Gospel. The chief of which is to be found in the naturally depraved state of the will and the affections. "The carnal mind is enmity against God, not subject to his will, neither indeed can be." The natural enmity of the heart, doubtless constitutes the remote or primary cause; but we have already said that the Gospel is adapted to man as he is; and now our inquiry respects the proximate cause or causes; and we ask again, why do so few comparatively receive the truth in the love of it? Or, in other words, why is not the preaching of the Gospel attended with greater success? We answer; it is because of the want of faithfulness on the part of the Church, both in her ministry, and in her membership. This is a painful fact, a humiliating confession; but the fact cannot be denied, and the confession ought to be made.

We propose to notice our unfaithfulness as a Church in two respects. And first: we are deficient in the purity of our example. Doubtless, if the Church of God were pure as she is called to be pure, the evangelization of the world would speedily be accomplished. We can not be too deeply impressed with the importance of a proper Christian example, and our obligations to God and our fellow-men in this regard. We have said that the preaching of the Gospel is the chief instrumentality employed to save our world; but there are other means auxiliary to the preaching of the Word; and among the most potent of these is the example of the Church.

Our Saviour, by various beautiful and striking figures, has illustrated this important truth, and sought to impress it on our minds. In addressing his infant church on the mount, he said: "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men." He compared the church to a city set upon a hill, whose light could not be hid; to a lighted candle placed upon a candlestick, that it may give light to all who are in the house; at the same time admonishing them: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." Again, he compared the church to a little leaven hid in three measures of meal, till the whole lump be leavened.

Now, these figures have been employed, and these illustrations given, in order to impress our minds in reference to a proper Christian example. And we find in reading the Epistles that our Saviour is closely followed by all the holy Apostles, who have given us line upon line and precept upon precept, touching this very point. Oh, that the Church in all her branches had treasured up this lesson in her heart of hearts! But we have been unmindful of our high vocation.

The Church, by her supineness and conformity to the world, has, in a measure, quenched the light of pure example, which else might have filled the whole earth with the glory of its resplendent beams. Let us wake up to the importance of this subject. Let us never for a moment forget the fearfully responsible position we occupy before God and man in this regard. Now, all that is necessary on the part of the Church in order to a proper Christian example is consistency; that is to say, an exact correspondence, an agreement, between our profession and our practice.

We are deficient, in the second place, as preachers. We do not now, of course, speak of those deficiencies of style which so many of us deplore, but can not remedy; but we would speak of that want of directness and point which characterizes too much of the preaching of the present day. There can be no doubt but that a want of directness in preaching the Gospel tends greatly to prevent its legitimate results. Even when there is no objection on the score of orthodoxy, this is frequently the case.

A too general way of preaching the Gospel prevails to an alarming extent. We seem to be afraid of being thought personal. The preacher who is not personal, that is, who does not adapt his discourse to the moral condition of his audience, and make a personal application of it, as far as he can do so, consistently with a proper regard for decorum, ought to leave the pulpit. It is the imperative duty of the minister of Christ to be personal—direct—"Thou art the man."

Again; there is not unfrequently on the part of the preacher a seeming desire to divest the Law of its terrors, and to adapt it to the vague and vitiated notions of men of the world, lest, forsooth, he should give offence to ears refined. And this, no doubt, is the reason why it sometimes falls out that when we look to hear a sermon, we are mocked with a moral lecture or philosophical disquisition. That the early Methodist preachers were more successful in winning souls to Christ than the preachers of the present day will not be questioned by any one who is conversant with the history of our Church. Now, this is a problem which it behooves us of the present day to solve. Their success was not the result of superior mental endowments or literary cultivation. Very generally they were uneducated men; some of them awkward, no doubt. They were not more pious than ministers of the present day. Why, then, were they more successful? The question, it seems to us, admits of but one answer. Their preaching was more direct, pointed, and practical than ours. They invariably presented the law in connection with the Gospel; and while their hearers listened to the muttering thunders of Sinai and beheld the lightnings that were emitted from the mount that burned with fire; they were pointed to "Jesus, the Mediator of the new Covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than the blood of Abel." The early Methodist preachers, leaving out all extraneous matter, preached "the *Word* with *signs* following."

But it is thought by some that the kind of preaching which was suited to those days is not adapted to the present time. This, we think, is a mistake. On the contrary, we think that the difference in the *kind* of preaching sufficiently accounts for the difference in the success of the early preachers, compared with the preachers of the present day. In many other respects we have the vantage ground. Only give all the learning and eloquence of the Methodist pulpit of the present day a proper direction, only let us *universally* adopt the pointed and practical style of those who have preceded us, and a new era will soon dawn on our Church.

While we fear that the evil of which we have been speaking is on the increase, we are happy to know that there are still very many exceptions among us; some of them occupying the most important posts in our Conference; and all of them, as far as their labors and influence extend, seeking to give proper tone and spirit to the preaching of the present day. But my sheet is full.

Let us as a Church look to the purity of our example, and as ministers of the Gospel, let us resolve to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

DALTON.

Alabama, May 7, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Wearing of Gold—How far Sinful.

NO. II.

DEAR BRO. McTYEIRE: My second objection to Brother Jethro's article in favor of the harmlessness of "wearing gold" as an ornament, is that it is directly opposed to that part of the fundamental law of our Church, which prohibits all who desire to continue therein from "putting on gold and costly apparel;" and also because it is in opposition to our express statutory law on the subject of "Dress," as found in section viii. of our Discipline. In this statutory law of our Church we are instructed to insist on the rules concerning dress—to give no encouragement to superfluity of apparel—to receive none into the Church till they have left off superfluous ornaments"—I am fully persuaded that our Discipline occupies safe and scriptural ground on this subject, and these rules have long been approved by the good and great of our Church, and their legitimate operation has had a very salutary effect in checking the tendency to worldly pride and vanity among thousands of our membership. And I think Brother Jethro assumes a fearful amount of responsibility when he sets himself up in opposition to their enforcement. I wonder if it can be possible that he is a Methodist preacher, who has given in his adherence to our Discipline, and solemnly promised, at God's altar, "not to mend our rules, but keep them; not for wrath, but conscience sake?" If so, there is a strange inconsistency in his course.

My third objection to Brother Jethro's article is that its tendency will be to lead the members of our Church to violate their most solemn religious vows. When they enter the church as probationers, they pledge themselves to "continue to evidence their desire of salvation, first by doing no harm, by avoiding evil of every kind;" and among the interdicted evils enumerated is that of "putting on of gold and costly apparel." In their baptismal vow this abandonment of the superfluous fashions of the world is most solemnly renewed, for at the baptismal font they "promise, in the presence of the whole congregation," that they will "renounce the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that they will not follow or be led by them;" and further, that they will "obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of their lives." But perhaps Bro. Jethro will rule us out here, by asserting that the wearing "of gold and pearls and costly array" is not included in "the vain pomp and glory of the world," and has nothing to do with the "carnal desires of the flesh," and is not contrary to "God's holy will and commandments." But if we are thus summarily deprived of the company of our near relation on this point, it will afford us no little consolation to know that we are left in the company of all the great and good expositors of our excellent Discipline. If the wearing of "gold and pearls and costly array" is not included in "the vain pomp and glory of the world," will Brother Jethro have the kindness to tell us to what category it does belong? Once more under this head. When candidates for membership in our Church have sustained an honorable probation of "at least six months," and are proposed for reception into full fellowship, among other prerequisites they are to be examined before the Church, "and give satisfactory assurance of their willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church;" and one of the rules referred to is that one which forbids the "putting on of gold and costly apparel." But Brother Jethro would have us believe that this solemn ceremony of receiving members into full fellowship, so far as this last item is concerned, is all a mere form, and after our members have given this pledge before the Church, to observe and keep our rules, they may go on and put on as much gold and costly apparel as they please, without violating their solemn...filling their consciences.

There is but one more point in Je...ticle that I shall notice at ...tance of his rather scattered ...

For the N. O. Christian Ad...

Harry and the Missionary.

Missionary. Well, Harry, you are the oldest of the people, and I trust you are a man of prayer and fear God.

Harry. Yes, sir; I been in de church twenty-seven years.

Miss. What church are you in, Harry?

Harry. De Baptist Church, sir.

Miss. Where is your Society, Harry?

Harry. Georgia, sir.

Miss. Well, Harry, that is a long way from you. How long since you left there?

Harry. Ten years, sir.

Miss. I fear, Harry, you are not benefited by your Society. Would it not be best for you, now, as we are trying to get up a little class, and to do something to save all these people here at home, to join in with us and help us?

Harry. No, sir; I can't do dat.

Miss. Why, Harry? You have no Society, there are none of your people near the Columbus, and that is too far. You could some experience, might be useful to us, could help your fellow servants a great deal. Your wife, too, is a pious woman, and had joined our class, and I think it would be much the best. Have you a letter from the church in Georgia?

Harry. No, sir, I has no letter, but I can join de Methodist; de preacher at Columbus say, if Master give me a letter, he will receive me in de church dar, and I must try and get dat.

Miss. How far is it to Columbus?

Harry. Six miles, sir.

Miss. Six miles, and all this prairie road to go through, is a long road and a bad one, since, Harry.

Harry. Yes, sir; but I must try to do de way.

Miss. Well, Harry, as you will not join us you must not oppose us; you must help our little class in their prayer meetings on de Sabbath, and talk to the children about the good we do, etc. We must try to do a little good.

Harry. O, yes, Master! me glad to do de way.

THE SECOND CONVERSATION.

Miss. Well, Harry, I should like to know how you are getting along towards the world. It is now some time since I saw you.

Harry. Well, Master, I must tell you now two weeks dis morning, I at de break ub day, and de Angel come down and stan right o... hon... hab de golden ...'. And ... call me wake up; you is ... ub ... an you must go to ... Master ... dat I send you; ... must ... ... the Gospel, an you and warn de people. De Lord Harry, very soon, a... yo... must and you must tell d... ... hase and ... h, and warn Bro. Shaefer and Bro. Wier d... and preach de Gospel; day preach it yet, and de Lord ... de day mus... y."

Miss. And do... really awake at the the angel, ... he

Harry. O... M... brek ub d... trum... t ...

T... plying to ... Hea...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

to our national wealth and commerce: and ... will help to develop it, ... preacher and the schoolmaster, the ... and the academy follow up this ...

Ample fields are being ... these regions for the Methodist ...

May this system of gospel propagandism increase in vigor with these increasing demands upon it!

I arrived here this morning, and in crossing the street from the hotel was passed at right angles by a friend—I thought I knew it, even in Gotham. He was thinking the same thing and turned about. It was my good friend Dr. Lee of Richmond, Va. So you see, I am well off for company, and as the editor of the Western Advocate has written it, the Church South will have some representation in Boston, in the way of "lookers on."

Yours, truly, H. N. M.

BOSTON, May 12, 1852.

DEAR BRO.: The "City of Notions" is not a city of pleasant latitude this time of year. Overcoats are in common requisition, and while I write the raw, searching atmosphere and cold rain without reminds one of January rather than May.

Yesterday was interesting in the General Conference for the discussion on Bp. Hamline's resignation. The Bishop and his friends consider him hopelessly superannuated: he has not preached since Sept. 1850, and attended but few Conferences. In accordance with his low church doctrines on the Episcopacy, as advanced in Bp. Andrew's case in 1844, he now acts. A few were for declining to accept his resignation, and giving him a furlough for rest and recruiting indefinitely; and let him go down to the grave a Bishop. But a very large majority, probably nine-tenths of the Conference, were for accepting the Report of the Committee on Episcopacy which received his resignation, with suitable expressions of sympathy and commendation.

The speeches advocating the acceptance of his resignation bore mainly on the point of establishing a precedent and practically declaring a principle—"Once a Bishop *not* always a bishop." Dr. Bangs led off on this, and was followed by a number of strong reiterations. In the midst of discussion a man of age rose to speak, who drew the instant attention of the house. His head was not as white as he seemed in other respects old. It appeared, as I looked down on him from the gallery, to be of that bushy, defying sort, growing out of a strong, obstinate head that *won't* yield to frosty time. His voice was strong, but cracked, and his address direct, and even roughly pertinent. His name was told me as Peter Cartwright, D. D. He said the brethren on the other side were influenced by sympathy: that as for real sympathy, "if you strip it of all its *glossary*, and so forth," he had as much as any of them. Somebody interrupting him, he told them just to hold on: they might let off their gas directly. He was for accepting the Bishop's resignation. It was his doctrine and their doctrine that the Episcopacy was an office and not an order. Now a fair case had occurred, and he had been looking, for one, at this Conference to set themselves right before the world: the time had come, yes, the *set* time to do it. From intimate correspondence with the Bishop, he believed he desired his resignation to be accepted, and thus free him from the burden and responsibility of an office he could not discharge. Another speaker remarked that the advocacy of this doctrine made Dr. Hamline a bishop, and now he might impressively quit it by his voluntary retirement. And still another, that having preached this low church doctrine, he might be allowed to practice it—that doctors should take their own physic. With all the precedent to be set, and denying the doctrine "Once a bishop always a bishop," weighed much. Dr. Durbin, however, well remarked, near the close of the discussion, that the precedent in this case would not be of any value. It only established that a bishop was competent, for cause, to resign, and the General Conference competent to accept his resignation. The power or the right of the Conference to *require* a resignation was not touched.

The confusion of one of the ablest speakers, a Baltimore delegate, was rather amusing, who repeatedly used the name of Bp. Andrew instead of Bp. Hamline. And so it is, that L. L. Hamline is no more a Bishop of the M. E. Church. High and doubtless just eulogies were passed upon him, in the act of dissolving. He sits on the same bench with his brother presbyters. Should he ever recover health, some of these once stationed may station him in the itinerant field. He has been consistent, and this fact, though qualified as above stated, will have some influence in counteracting the objections of those who look upon Methodist Episcopacy with distrust, complain of its supremacy and refer as evidence to our ordination service.

The Episcopal bench will have to be considerably enforced. Only three now, and two of them old and hard-worked men. The Church, in so numerous, pious and intelligent a body of ministers, can not lack men for the office. May the Lord dispose of the lots that shall be cast.

The elections for editors will be apt to bring in some new hands; two of the incumbents of the past term are talked of for the bishopric, and another, Hunter, of Pittsburg, will, I understand, not suffer his name to be put up for another term. This will be regretted—by the South. May his successor be of the same good spirit.

Dr. Lee's application, in behalf of the Church South, to be allowed to copy the Conference proceedings down to the time of separation, was presented ... by Dr. McClintock. The ... on motion of Mr. Collins, of Baltimore, laid on the table—for the present.

Mr. Inskip's case is now before the Conference, on an appeal from the action of the Ohio Conference censuring him for his advocacy of pewed churches and things connected with it. Unfortunately, he has written a book! After long reading of evidence, Mr. Inskip began his complaint against his Conference, and was making a good speech when the hour of adjournment came. I am anxious to see how the General Conference will dispose of this matter. If they sustain the Ohio Conference's position, then the Discipline on the subject is to be understood as mandatory, not advisory. It may strike you as singular that the very church in which the General Conference meet, and this case is being tried, is a *pewed Church!* The appellant has, therefore, the advantage of *position*.

At this early stage no information can be given about the law-suit, whether there is to be an appeal or not. The probabilities are greatly in favor of *no appeal*. Those who were present at the Pittsburgh General Conference are struck with the difference between the conciliatory and conservative spirit of this body and that. Four ministers of the Church South are here "as lookers on in Boston." We sit in the gallery, or outside the bar, read the papers, hear, see, and board at good hotels: all of which suits us well.

The Commissioners of the Church South are disposed to be as accommodating as possible in terms of final settlement. Further litigation will be without provocation, as it must also be without profit, and will meet a current of opposition in much of the people, the membership and ministry. A stronger article I have seldom read on any subject than one that appeared in Zion's Herald at the opening of the Conference, dissuading from an appeal. I have heard it attributed to a distinguished member of the New York Conference.

Kossuth is here, and continues to receive attentions and substantial aid. He delivers an address, his last one, *positively*, so say the papers, in Faneuil Hall, on the night of the 14th inst. The Hungarian *bonds* take well with the *free* soil men. Within the last two weeks New England has contributed about $12,000 to his cause.

Yesterday I took a walk through Boston Common, and with the nephew of the preacher, paid a visit to the old elm tree under which, sixty years ago, Jesse Lee preached the first Methodist sermon in New England. The tree is well cared for. Besides a fence round it, its trunk is braced with iron bands, and its large limbs supported by hog-chains. It was full of life, and budding out in every branch and twig. Jesse Lee struck his plough into a hard soil. Unlike the South and West, the place was already occupied by sects which, however willing to fraternize with Methodism in its better days, showed it no favor when "Jacob was small." But the handful of corn in the top of the mountain lived and flourished, and its fruit shakes like Lebanon. Something has been said in Conference about holding a celebration under this old elm tree.

Yours, truly, H. N. M.

PAPAL INTOLERANCE.—We notice among the proceedings of the General Conference, North, a resolution to the purport that it is the duty of the Protestant world to secure, by all peaceable and Christian means, the same toleration in Papal States, that Papists enjoy in States where Protestanism is the dominant religion.

The public sentiment of the Protestants ought to be aroused upon this great and grave question. It is a foul blot upon Romanism, that she, in this particular especially, is not willing to do unto others as she desires and claims that others should do unto her. Religious intolerance is behind—a whole century behind—the eighteenth civilization and broad-minded philanthrophy of our times.

When Archbishop Hughes was in Europe last year, he lauded and glorified the liberal policy and political charity of the institutions of the United States, that allowed the most perfect religious liberty to every citizen. Why does not the Bishop, and those who write and talk after the same fashion in the Romish Church, do something to promote religious liberty in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Cuba, and other countries where Romanism is dominant? Why, if they have the true light, are they afraid of the darkness of Protestants? Darkness cannot overpower light. If they can exhibit a truer theology, or better specimens of Christian living than can the Protestants, why should they be afraid to come into fair and open conflict, and contrast with Protestants? W.

WOODVILLE, MISS.—Bro. Forsyth writes that they have been visited with a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and a goodly number have been added to the Church in Woodville. Such notices are cheering to the friends of Zion, and, above all, to the laborious and self-sacrificing minister of Christ.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW YORK.—These celebrations are now taking place in the city of New York. It appears from the annual report of the American Society for the Amelioration of the Jews, that their receipts during the past year were $12,725. 7 missionaries, 4 colporteurs, 3 students and 3 agents have been employed; over 1000 households visited; 100 Bibles, and a large number of tracts and Testaments, distributed. Ten Israelites have been converted and 30 become constant inquirers. All the previous converts, except one, sustain their profession. The new Board of Directors will commence their duties with the next fiscal year, with 22 laborers.

The Seamen's Friend Society celebrated its anniversary on Monday evening, the 10th. The report states that since last May, 3027 sailors have been admitted to "The Home," which makes an aggregate since the establishment of that institution—10 years since—of 33,527. During the past year, 990 have signed the pledge; 370 incbriates have been reformed; 211 become officers of ships, and a large majority warriors. The amount of funds at present on hand in their savings bank, Wall street, is $5,506,000, of which upwards of $1,000,000 was deposited by common sailors. During the year 218 shipwrecked and destitute sailors have been clothed and furnished with $683 in cash. Rev. E. L. Magoon delivered the annual address.

Prof. Kinkle, the German patriot, is now earning a livelihood in London by his literary labors, while his wife is ...

An Unsanctified Ministry.

"I have," said an influential lay brother, "great respect for the ministry, but I confess nothing shocks me so much as one of those preachers that can preach on Sunday, swop horses on Monday, argue a law case on Tuesday, and look after his saw-mill the same day." "No man," saith the apostle, "that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier." No Church has declared more distinctly than our own in favor of a ministry wholly set apart to the office of "pastors and teachers." The very *motion* of an itinerant ministry would seem to forbid any other engagement. It also precludes all chance of gain, and throws upon the Church the whole responsibility of their support. So it ought to be. The apostle address the Levitical priesthood who lived by the altar, and who had received no part of the divided inheritance to prove the duty of the Church to the premises: "Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things live of the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." 1 Cor. 9:13. No stronger evidence that he was wholly devoted to the one work can be cited, than the fact that the only exception to this course is *recorded*—that of his working with his own hands at Corinth, with Aquila and Priscilla, at tent-making, for a very short time, and *not* "for three years," as is often added.

This remarkable fact the apostle alludes to in his First Letter to the Corinthians, as just quoted, and makes it the occasion of enforcing and declaring plainly the duty of the Church to support her ministry, and their right to be supported by her.

And again, he mentions it in his Second Letter to the Corinthians, and apologizes very delicately for their neglect: "For what is it wherein ye were inferior to other churches, except that I myself was not burdensome to you? forgive me this wrong." 2 Cor. 12-13. It is very clear that the Corinthians were disposed to impute to the preacher intersested motives, and he met the imputation by not allowing them to contribute to his necessities—a state of things not now existing. At the same time he took care to declare equally against a secular ministry and a stingy church.

The devotion of a ministry wholly to God's work, the self-denial and the poverty which must always characterize such a life, so practical an exhibition of faith in God, and the humility of a condition of seeming dependence upon the voluntary offerings of the people are sublime facts which impress the world, and which give to the preacher a moral staple that in itself is substance to his doctrine and eloquence to his mouth. This spectacle and weight of a devoted ministry has, beyond every thing else, spread Methodism throughout the country. Just in proportion as this living argument for the reality of religion is kept clearly before the world, will the Church prosper. On the other hand, when even the calling of the minister becomes so mixed up with other things as that the parson is not to be distinguished from the planter, nor the politician from the preacher, the power of the pulpit and the duty of support upon the part of the people become equally questionable.

Mr. Wesley considered lay teachers or preachers to be another class of agents furnished by Him who "gave some apostles and some prophets, and some evangelists and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." Mr. Wesley never ordained such, nor are any local preachers ordained in England. So, however, it is in our own Church, that a large number of good and useful lay preachers are elders and deacons—which fact only makes it so much the more necessary that that ministry of ours which stands before the people *as separated* to the work of God, be so wholly.

A trading, tinkering, planting, peddling, Mesmeric, dental and Thomsonian itinerant ministry! God forbid! Some ten years ago a preacher of a neighboring Conference, concluding that the people were lax in their tithes, left his circuit, bought a drove of hogs, and came down with them to Alabama. The hogs proving a dull sale, he swopt them off for one or two likely negroes. The next year his funds giving out, as we suppose, and the "woe is me" coming over him again, he applied for readmission into the traveling connection, was actually received, and was soon a loud watchman on the walls. Presently a sense of duty to himself led him into an extensive book-selling business—a sort of spiritual colportage—by which he made a good deal, then managed to leave the Conference, and yet owes a large balance to the Methodist Book Concern. Since which time the elder's trumpet hangs by his side; for a while he was agent for the sale of a new and improved portable grist-mill, but more recently has found his level in the calling and office of an honest roadside publican. One or two such cases is enough to deal up the fountains of a church, and to send horror into the bones of all, but—Satan. K.

THE BIBLE.—The congregation at the McGhee Church, Carondelet street, on Sabbath morning last, contributed between ninety and a hundred dollars towards the Bible cause. This is one of the most enlightened and magnificent charities of this age of Christian benevolence. It deserves well of the community, and piety and patriotism should prompt every citizen to contribute to the advancement of this good cause. W.

The Japanese Expedition.

The expedition to Japan now fitting out under the auspices of our Government, is one of the most important and interesting movements of this age of action and great enterprises.

Japan is one of the largest unexplored and inaccessible kingdoms on the globe. Africa is accessible on all sides, and its interior is rapidly being penetrated by commerce and Missionary enterprise. The walls of China have been broken down, and the people of God are entering in; already the Holy Scriptures have been translated into the Chinese language, and the Sacred Volume is being distributed by tens of thousands of copies.

The whole of India is open to the zeal of the Church and the labor of her Missionaries. Learned, laborious and holy men are translating our Bible into the language of its teeming millions.

The large Islands of the Indian Ocean are already under the cultivation of Christian Missionaries.

The whole of the American Continent is fast becoming the Vineyard of the Lord. In the great Islands of the Southern Pacific Ocean, the Song of Salvation has already been heard and sung by tens of thousands.

Japan is the last great Empire that remains secluded from the commercial and religious enterprise of the Christian world. The present expedition, under the auspices of our Government, contemplates nothing officially but the establishment of friendly and commercial relations; but our language, our arts and our people will soon carry there our Bible and our holy religion. God has decreed that all the ends of the earth shall see his salvation: His Providence will break down the barriers, and Eternal Truth shall yet and soon march triumphant through the cities and over the plains of Japan, and wherever it goes shed upon its millions the blessings of an enlightened civilization.

A great and a wide door is opening in all the ends of the earth, and the cry is coming up in many tongues from all the zones that belt the globe, come over and help us:

> "The nations call! from sea to sea
> Extends the thrilling cry,
> Come over, Christians, if there be
> And help us ere we die."

The Providence of God is fast bringing all the nations of the earth into neighborhood and social relations. And when the light is brought in proximity with the darkness, the darkness will be scattered, and all the nations shall rejoice because their light is come, and the glory of God has risen upon them.

Let us glance for a moment at the actual and proximately prospective facilities for intercourse and interchange of thought which we do now, or soon shall, enjoy with all parts of the earth.

England is now in communication with France and all the European and Asiatic world, as far east as the lines shall be extended, by means of a submarine telegraph across the Straits of Dover. London will soon be in a few minutes of St. Petersburg, and when the necessities shall require, still farther East. A submarine telegraph will soon connect England with Ireland. From Galway, on the West coast of Ireland, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, the ocean steamers will soon make the trip in five or six days. From Halifax a line of telegraph will convey intelligence in a few hours to all parts of the United States. We shall be in a week of the European world.

Then it will not be long until the telegraph shall extend to the Pacific. The ocean steamers will soon cross the Pacific to China in fifteen or twenty days, and we shall be in twenty days of China on the West, (and perhaps soon less than that on the East.

Gold, too, with which to carry forward the enterprises of commerce and of the Church, is just now found in greater quantities than ever before in the history of the world, in America and Australia. It is estimated that the mines have yielded one hundred and eighty millions during the current year, and during the last three years some five hundred millions of gold has been thrown into the circulation of the world. This, with the vast sums soon to be raised for the mines, must give an unparalleled activity and impetus to the commerce of the world, and this will greatly aid and facilitate the aims of the Church in the great work of the world's evangelization.

Shall not the Church, then, avail herself to the utmost extent of her resources of these extraordinary openings, of Providence, and with newly enkindled and enlarged zeal enter upon the glorious enterprise of the moral conquest and occupancy of the world? Let all her sons cry "Amen." W.

PERIODICALS.—The Westminster Review is on our table, with twelve articles of doubtless very readable matter.

Godey's Lady's Book for May, beautiful and attractive as usual.

Address of Dr. Geo. F. Peirce, at the laying of the corner stone of a new edifice for Emory College, Ga.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston*, May 10.—The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Morris presiding. Bishop Waugh presented a communication from Bishop Hamline. It stated that the Bishop had been in ill health for many years, and that for the last three years he had been unable fully to perform his duties. His physicians had warned him against attending Conferences, and now feeling himself incapacitated from further duties, he felt it his duty to offer his resignation. The communication was referred.

The committee on missions recommended the establishment of an independent African Church, to be centered in Liberia—the first Bishop to be selected by this Conference, and ordained here.

The testimony of respect to the memory of Bishop Heding was ordered to be recorded in the journal.

Resolutions were adopted that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to increase the number and extent of foreign and India missionaries. Also in favor of a day to be appointed for fasting and praying in the several conferences, and to supplicate divine assistance in raising men and means for the missionary work. A report was made favorable to the erection of a commodious Central Church in Washington, and recommending the same to the Annual Conferences. Report accepted.

A committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the best means of procuring for Protestants in Rome the same religious privileges which are accorded to Catholics in the United States. The convention then adjourned.

BREVIPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODSMAN'S VINDICATION.

> "Woe, hapless, cow'rin, timorous beastie,
> O, what a panic's in thy breastie!"

Very like the feelings of mousie, whose domicil was unceremoniously turned up by the poet's coulter, were my own, when but recently I found on my table some letters and papers containing allusions to a communication published in your columns, bearing the "*nomme de plume*" of your present correspondent. I had hoped that the unobtrusive corner of your journal, so long and so courteously assigned me, would ever, as heretofore, have ever remained the quiet resting place of such thoughts as I might wish therein to repose. This hope, so sincerely cherished, has been dissipated by the invectives and animadversions of Dr. Clapp, which have received wide publicity from the sacred desk, and through the columns of a leading secular newspaper. Thankful for the kindly protection afforded me by the editorial ægis, I now beg to explain and vindicate what some have thought both exceptionable and wicked. Lest the spirit of the former communication, and of this also, should be misunderstood, the writer would inform Dr. Clapp that Woodsman has ever been his friend and admirer. The first sermon that I heard in Louisiana was in his church, and from his lips. At that time a wanderer and pilgrim from my northern home, youthful and inexperienced, yet alive to the sacred and the beautiful, sweet and lasting impressions were made upon my heart, and I have loved the preacher ever since. Years have passed away, and many times, meanwhile, I returned to his church, and though at every time I heard doctrines which I could not believe—doctrines which were vitally erroneous—yet my feelings remained unchanged, and whilst I could not accord to him either consistency or orthodoxy, I have always thought him erudite, eloquent, honest and charitable.

The article which has given him so much sorrow assumes to be only an expression of his views, and the influence of those views, where they have come within my observation. As such it was a legitimate subject of communication, and if it appears that the public and myself were mistaken, it will be seen that in both cases the error was unintentional, but necessary. The assertion that "his notions of the new birth scarcely amount to any fact in metaphysics, or to any real distinction in morals," was made upon the strength of two considerations. One was the denial of original sin, the rejection of the vicarious atonement of Christ; and the other, the views set forth upon this subject in a sermon published in August, 1849. How the first consideration should lead by inference to this assertion will be easily understood when we reflect that unless man is originally and totally depraved, the necessity of a new birth does not exist; and farther, if necessary, no Trinitarian can understand how it would be possible, without the vicarious sacrifice made in the death of Christ. Mr. Wesley, with whom Dr. Clapp professes to agree upon the subject of the "new birth," uses this language: "This, then, is the foundation of the new birth—the entire corruption of our nature. Hence it is that being born in sin we must be 'born again.'" Now Dr. Clapp has denied that men are born in sin, and therefore he has swept away the foundation upon which this doctrine, as held by Wesley and his followers, is based. Mr. Wesley says that original, or birth sin, is the occasion of the new birth doctrine, and so we believe. Dr. Clapp says that there is no birth sin: he thus takes away the occasion, and with the occasion necessarily the fact. The same argument holds good still further. Wesley, Clark and Fletcher regard the new birth as a change wrought in the heart, through faith in the atonement of Jesus Christ; and they, as well as all who believe with them, know of no new birth of which this condition is not the *sine qua non*. Dr. Clapp agrees with those great and good men, and yet he leaves out the corner stone upon which the whole doctrine is raised! To quote his own well remembered language, the unfairness of which is too characteristic, "he does not believe that one God died to appease the wrath of another God!" In candid terms, he does not believe that Christ, in the orthodox and in an eminent sense, died for sinners. Original sin and the vicarious atonement, are the two legs upon which alone the doctrine of the new birth can stand. He has rejected both, and therefore the doctrine of regeneration, as held by Wesley and his followers, does not belong to his system of theology. In view of these facts there is not a Trinitarian alive who will not see that the much-belabored declaration of your correspondent, "that his notion of the new birth scarcely amounts to any fact in metaphysics or to any real distinction in morals," was a logical necessity; and could Wesley, Clark and Fletcher leave their graves, but for an hour, they would repudiate the discreditable fellowship of one who now claims sympathy with the imporishable monuments of their genius and their piety. Let us now look at the second consideration, the sermon of August, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. I shall not particularly notice the discrepancies which obtain between this sermon and the one that has called forth the present communication, founded upon the same text, but briefly show from it the justness of the conclusion, that its author's "notion of the new birth scarcely amounts to any real distinction in morals". In the sermon of the date mentioned the following language is used: "To be born again, then, in the chapter before us means the revolution of mind and character which is required to enable any one to partake of that peculiar happiness which Christianity proffers to the children of men. But this revolution has nothing in its nature abstruse, mysterious, or supernatural; you are just as able to learn love and obey the principles of duty laid down by the Son of God, as you are to carry on your secular business; to maintain and educate your children; to read, write and study, or to take your seat in this church and listen to the communications of the pulpit."

Again, "We must not infer from the language of our Saviour, that it was necessary for Nicodemus to be born again in order that he might become an upright, sincere and conscientious man." And again, "They must be born again, not for the purpose of making them good and sincere, but that they may become inspired with those nobler and more enlarged views of Divine truth which are indispensably necessary to a full and complete fruition of the kingdom of Christ on earth." He indeed adds, the *sinner* must be "newly created in Christ Jesus, or be lost." But in another part of the same sermon he says: "to my mind nothing is more than the meaning of those passages in New Testament, which are used to the final holiness and happiness of mankind," so that no meaning can be given to it. Now I submit to your candid and orthodox readers, whether with these views before me, I was not justified in the belief that "Dr. Clapp's notion of the new birth scarcely amounts to any real distinction in morals," and whether, under the circumstances, they would not have felt themselves compelled to make the same deduction.

After the most careful study of the ordinary sermon, I believe the only conviction would be that it contained the doctrine of spiritual regeneration, that, if its author holds any such doctrine, the expression must be looked for elsewhere. It is true that he makes the declaration, "Be it remembered, that this pulpit avows and teaches the doctrine that men are to be recovered from sin by the process which our Saviour himself has denoted by the term 'regeneration,'" but may it not be that his notion of the process" differs materially from ours, and that the difference consists in this very thing, of amounting to no real distinction in morals?

All that is contended is that he holds the doctrine of the new birth in a very low, so low that it *scarcely* amounts to a *distinction*, and there is not a sermon, either of his sermons which contains a supposition. Whilst all are agreed as to the necessity of a recovering process, and possible that we are widely at variance as to the nature and extent of this process, the point in question is what does Dr. Clapp mean by the process of which he speaks? To say that it is that experience necessary to a full and complete entrance into the kingdom of Christ on earth, or that it is a process of recovery from sin, when just as much in the dark as before, as to how we agree upon these definitions, or what the views of the new birth may be, as to light and darkness.

It has been already shown that the views can not consist with the tenets advocated by the Doctor. If we shut up to the conclusion, that the doctrine of the new birth is something different from something less; and when we read the sermon, from which I have largely quoted, nothing is found there that militates against the conclusion, but much which seems to confirm it.

In submitting thus much in defence of myself, I have been actuated by feelings of kindness and Christian love to the Rev. Dr. Clapp; and this would have appeared were it not due to the errors, to know how I came by the views which were expressed in a spirit of meekness and love. If the sentence at which the umbrage has been taken is erroneous, the error must be ascribed to an inadvertence, rather than to any wish of mine that it should be true. It does not come within the provinces of this communication to decide how far the recent sermon has set the public right upon this subject. With this we have nothing to do. Those who have read it are aware that it abounds in violent invective and denunciation. All of this has been extenuated. Dr. Clapp has been clogged by malevolent enemies; a snarling cur has ever been at his heels. He has been misrepresented, abused, calumniated, and years of meanness, bigotry, and envy have made him the victim of their malice. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that meekness and patience of the Christian should give way. It were to be expected that it would be forgiven.

May 10, 1852.

For the N. O. C. Advocate.

Southwestern Colonization Society.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Will this city permit me to ... acknowledgments to all my ... the friends of African Col... generously aided the cause in ... the present year. I am most ... my earnest conviction that this ... is better understood than ... the confidence and sympathy ... before of the intelligent and ... citizens of the Southwest, and ... Southwest only, but of the ... the civilized world.

My collections the present ... as follows:

At the North	...
Georgia	...
Alabama	...
Mississippi	...
Louisiana	...
Total	...

Those in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have been on account of State Colonization Societies.

Our next emigrant ... Southwest will sail from this ... of December next, when we ... large number of free colored ... found in readiness to plant ... their brethren in the land of ... and become useful and ... the Republic of Liberia.

Very respectfully, J. M. ...
Agent Am. Col. ... ciety
New Orleans, May 20.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ... of our S. S. Union is out. It ... pamphlet of 88 pages, and presents ... prosperity in this important ... our cause. There has been ... during the year of 685 schools, ... 43,722 scholars and 143,475 ... Dr. Kidder has prepared this ... much skill. He has also sent ... Exposition of the Character ... Claims of the Union;" and ... ive exhibit of the operations ... of our Sunday School ...

During the last half ... 1850, British Christians ... £14,500,000 for the ... truth among the nations. ... A noble monument of ... tian devotion! But during ... England has expended [illegible] ... of £1,200,000,000. To ... and sword, England does ... year than is done by all ... and pious sons to save them ... death in fifty years.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On the 28th April, by the Rev. J. D. Fisher, Mr. T. J. TORBERT to Miss REBECCA P. SEARCY, all of Marengo co., Ala.

MARRIED—At Carrollton, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. GEO. BLOOMFIELD to Miss HARRIET E. BALDWIN.

MARRIED—In Lafayette Parish, on Wednesday, 12th inst., by Rev. H. A. Morse, Mr. MICHEL DURR to Miss OCTAVIA LEE.

MARRIED—On May 4, by Rev. M. McWilliams, Rev. J. H. CRUM, of Wilcox county, to Miss CATHARINE GLENN, of Lowndes co., Ala.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—Recently, in this place, Mrs. JULIA M. TARLTON, wife of Wm. A. Tarlton, in the 21st year of her age. Sister Tarlton professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in the fall of 1848, in which church she remained an acceptable member up to her death.

It was a privilege of ours to be present with Sister T. during some of the last hours of her mortal life. None but the Christian can talk like she did—none but the Christian die like she did. "My dear," said she, holding her husband's hand in hers, and lifting one heart in holy affection, "take care of our little babes—train them for God and heaven, and do all the good you can in this sinful world; and if the Lord will permit, I will sometimes look down upon you." Thus passed away one adorned with all the Christian graces and accomplishments of youthful womanhood. On last Sabbath, 9th inst., we preached her funeral sermon, from Rev. xvi, 22, and baptized her two orphan children.

ALEX. HINKLE.

Marshall, East Texas, May 10.

The T. W. Banner and Louisville Advocate will please copy.

In memory of our departed sisters in Christ, bonds, MARY G. and ZARA G. N'TERRITT. The former was born in Wheeling, Va., Nov. 1832, and died Nov. 17, 1851. The latter was born at Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1835, and died on the 8th inst. Both died of consumption. Mary first, and scarce three months before Zara followed her lovely sister and told pioneer to the spirit land. Each in turn gave satisfactory evidence to all Christian witnesses they passed the dreaded enemy in triumph.

W. A. SMITH.

Soldiers' Spring, March 16.

Advocate Office, May 22.

Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev. A. E. Goodwin: Wm. Hart, n. s., Pisquamine, La.; and $2 50 on act..... $5 00
Rev. S. H. Cox: James Henry n. s., Carlisle, Alabama county, Ala.; $2 50 to the credit of Dr. Henry Shelton, Reform P. O., Pickens co., Ala.. 5 00
Rev. J. L. Forsyth: Rev. E. S. Cook, Vicksburg, Miss....., " " " " " " 3 00
G. S. Bonner, Paris, Lamar county, Texas n. s., " " " " " " 2 50
Rev. J. W. Shores: J. S. Dudley n. s. Farmersville, Lowndes county, Ala.; S. D. Orum n. s., Farmersville, Lowndes county, Ala.; and credit S. S. Middleton c. s. $3 50, less $7 50.
Rev. John D. Fisher: Mrs. Adeline Hungerford n. s., Tuskaloosa, Perry county, Ala.; credit E. W. Hobson c. s. $4 50, less $4 00.
By O. M. Anderson: Mr. William n. s. Rocky Mill Postoffice, Texas..... " " " " " " 2 00
By L. M. Boyd: Buford Hymon n. s. Rogersville, Sumpter county, Ala.; Thomas Rhyne n. s. edible office..... " " " " " " 5 00
By Rev. J. A. Clement: Rev. T. H. Rush c. s. credit $9 50, Dekalb, Kemper co., Miss.; J. J. Castles, n. s. Herbert P. O., Kemper co., Miss.; O. Burtness, Kemper Springs P. O., Kemper county, Miss., less $7 50.
By Rev. Lewis A. Reed: Mrs. Sarah G. Hogg, Odillon, Ala.; Mrs. Eliza M. B. Morgan, Lagrange Ga. 5 00
James Wright, c. s. NewOrleans, by self..... 2 50
Rev. O. Stridse: John Freeman and R. F. Freeman c. s., 2 vol., $2 50 each. New Lexington, Tuskaloosa county, Ala.; Samuel Rouse, c. s., $2 50, Hope P. O., Pickens county, Ala.; Ebbert McGowan, c. s., $2 50, Pickensville, Alabama; James Hood c. s. Pleasant Grove P. O., Pickens county, Alabama, $2 50; James Hood, to be discontinued at end of vol., less 50 cents..... 12 00
Rev. Ephraim Pennington: Rev. John O. Blackman, Franklin Taylor, W. B. Nicholson, John Greene, c. s.; Homer, Claiborne parish, La..... 10 00
Traveling Preachers free, c. s.
C. Hotle, c. s., NewOrleans, credit by cash..... 2 50
Rev. P. W. Goodwyn: John A. Bayliss, c. s., Farmersville, La., credit by cash..... 2 50
Levi Morris, n. s. Trinity, Catahoula parish, La.. 2 50
Rev. E. W. Griswold: M. H. Dorson, n. s., Harrisonburg, La..... 2 50
account..... 2 50
J. T. Baher: Daniel Morse, n. s, Mt. Hillyard P. O., Pike county, Ala., less $2 50.
first letter never came.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

on the Summerfield District, Alabama Conference.

Salem station, Sat. and Sun, April	17,	18.
Prattville " " "	24,	25.
Wetumpka " " "	May 1,	2.
Summerfield cir. " "	8,	9, Bethel.
Maplesville " " "	15,	16, Maplesville.
Centreville " " "	22,	23, Hamilton.
Oakland and Tait's " "	29-	30, Tait's Chapel.
Cedar Creek " " "	June 5,	6, Society Hill.
Pleasant Hill " " "	12,	13, Buford's Chapel.
Greenville " " "	19,	20, Concord.

F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The following very beautiful illustration, was given by a divine at Chelsea, December or January. It may be old to our readers, but it is new and pleasing to us:

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on the rude scaffold constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the ground.

One of them was so intent upon his work that he was wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from my picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back slowly, surveying critically his work at his pencil, until he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril. Another instant, and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath. If he spoke to him, it was certain death if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a vial of paint he flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful colors with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter turned hastily and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but, startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked shudderingly over the fearful space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

"I told the preacher," "we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and in coloring them we keep backwards, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful image and we spring forward, to lament their destruction, with outward stretched arms of mercy, and are lost."

WIFE OF HENRY CLAY.—Forney, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, though he has retired from the editorship of the Pennsylvanian, still furnishes that paper with an interesting series of sketches entitled "Chances of Congress," in which he takes connected views of things in general at Washington. In his last number, he thus alludes to the venerable consort of the great American statesman, who is now dying in the Federal City:

"Do you know that Mrs. Henry Clay has never visited Washington? Her domestic character seemed to have been formed for

"Home, sweet home,"

and though her husband was for a quarter of a century a leading statesman, and though her name was as high when she saw young Harry with a beaver on, in the midst of the greatest events that were made his name illustrious, yet by her the blessings of home and of fire side were to be preferred. Now that the statesman is wasting away, her presence would doubtless alleviate his sufferings, and prepare him for his final reckoning. But now she is too old to come. She could not bear the tedious journey from Lexington, and she remains as if were a watcher for the fatal news. A few days ago, she sent him a bouquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancholy evidence that both the gives and the receiver were fast hastening to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The old man eloquently held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said, with mournful pathos, 'the perfume is almost gone.' But not so with his fame. That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten. Of him it may be well said:

'You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the flowers will hang round it still.'"

The Scientific American, in reporting an experiment with the Fire Annihilator, briefly stated that the building burned down, as water was not handy. Dr. Gibbon, the experimenter in the case, has remonstrated against this statement as untrue, and insisted on a correction. Whereupon the American apologises, and admits that water was handy, but, it not being used, the building burned down.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA.—The steamship Niagara sailed from Boston on the 12th, with sixty passengers for Liverpool and twenty for Halifax. Among the former were Dr. Howard and Miss Pattison, of England.

The proceedings here lately attracted some attention in New York. The Niagara takes out £2450 in English

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—*Report for the Week ending May 21.*—Admitted, 259; Discharged, 210; Died, 33; Remaining under treatment, 660.

NAMES AND BIRTH-PLACES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

United States.—Elisha E. Maiory, Nathen Mitchell.

Foreign Countries.—James Little, Marie Milasse, George Chandler, Anton Stehrmann, John Mullen, Felix O'Neil, George Weiss, Dennis Sullivan, Dennis Kelsher, Joseph Cremeio, Jane Dock, Thomas Dogherty, Peyronne Andria, Francis Riley, Mary Cuddy, John Glover, Michael McCormick, John Ritter, Catherine Farley, Annah Scanley, Mi Gately, Mary Clancey, Michael Cromley, Mary Kalahan, Catherine Gibbons, Edward Esker, Clara Aneuri, Jane Williams, Mary Kennedy, Thomas Kelly, George Fischer.

Louisiana Interior.

TELEGRAPH.—The Caddo Gazette says that it is contemplated to build an electric telegraph from Natchez to Shreveport. Success attend it.

THE WEATHER.—The same paper, of the 15th, has the following paragraph about the weather: The delightfully balmy, and spring-time weather we have enjoyed the past week, has exercised a most beneficial influence upon the crops in this region, and, in consequence, upon the feelings of our planters. There has been just enough of sunshine and shower—neither too much of the one nor too little of the other—and, visited by such welcome variations, the young crops are forced gally to bourgeon and proudly to grow.

WINN PARISH.—The new parish was organized by the election of officers on the 10th instant; Mr. Emmuns was elected Sheriff.

POINT LOOKOUT CREVASSE.—The Police Jury of Carroll Parish has placed the sum of one thousand dollars at the disposal of the Board of Levee Commissioners, to enable them to stop the break at Point Lookout.

CHOLERA.—The Madison Journal says: During the past week there have been several deaths in this parish from Asiatic cholera. The disease has been confined to one plantation thus far, and we trust that careful watchfulness on the part of our officers may arrest it.

From Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Enwless, from Galveston, we have received a portion of our Texas exchanges:

THE CROPS.—The Galveston Journal of the 13th says: A friend of ours, just returned from the Brazos, informs us that there never was a better promise of a large cotton crop. The cotton, although retarded by the late cold weather, has recovered, and generally bids fair to be large. The corn, though suffering some from the drouth, is in a forward condition. The prospect for large crops was never better in that section of the country.

THE RIVERS.—The Brazos and Trinity Rivers are now in fine navigable condition, and there is a fine prospect that this desirable state of affairs will last for some time.

IMMIGRANTS.—One hundred and eighty-five immigrants from Bremen arrived at Galveston on the 12th. They were fifty days on the passage.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Houston Telegraph says: Mr. George W. Clapp, formerly mail agent of Texas, had discovered that thefts have been committed at some one of the post-offices on the route from Tyler to Sabine Town. In one instance a five dollar bill was taken from a letter, and Mr. Clapp has caused a man named John Randolph to be arrested and committed for trial, charged with the theft.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—The Lone Star says that a tusk and a portion of the leg bone of a large animal was recently discovered embedded in the sand at the Hidelgo Falls. They were taken up and carried to Washington. The tusk is ten feet long, and measures at its greatest circumference twenty-three inches. In taking it up, it was, unfortunately, broken. The tusk and the other bones are in a partial state of petrefaction.

CASES OF CHOLERA.—The Galveston Gazette says, we regret to learn that cases of cholera still occur at intervals in some parts of Western Texas. A wagoner named Roberts, from Lockhart, and a Mr. Usery, from Giles county, Tenn., were attacked on the road between Victoria and Lavaca, last week, and both died in a few hours.

NOTIONS NEW UNDER THE SUN.—In a recent letter Mr. Walsh states that M. De Tocqueville, in a discourse last month before the French Academy, asserted the absolute antiquity of all the new fangled theories in regard to the regeneration of society, etc. All the vagaries of Socialism were of remote record. Aristotle carefully investigated—when he wrote his treatise on Politics—two hundred constitutions under which nations had lived before his time; he found an identity of human nature in all ages and countries, which has been shown quite as evident or demonstrable. The omniscient Greek concluded that mob or extreme democratic rule was the worst of all tyrannies.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has just made its appearance at Princeton, Ky. Two persons have died of it—so says the Republicon of that place.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—Mr. Addison Moffatt, Miss Mary Dean, Miss Sarah Blakely and Miss Maria Hicks, under appointment as teachers from the American Missionary Association, sailed from NewYork for Jamaica on the 10th inst.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A convention of railroad directors and bridge companies was held at Niagara Falls last week, to settle permanently their plans for the construction of the Great Western and Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls' roads, and for building immediately a new and greatly enlarged suspension bridge, which is to connect these two great thoroughfares.

REMOVING A CAPITOL.—The Legislature of Virginia are debating upon the necessity of removing the capitol of that State from Richmond, in consequence of the disturbances which took place there a few nights since, in front of the Governor's house, and the assault of a member of the House in the streets of that city.

SENTENCE OF MAIL ROBBERS.—William H. Haines, the young man convicted at Staunton, Va., of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to the penetentiary for ten years. John Sentemyer, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to three months imprisonment. It appears he took a mail bag containing only newspapers, but subsequently stole a horse on which to make his escape, and that for the latter offence he has already served 5 years in the penitentiary.

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN MARYLAND.—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature which provides that all free negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in the State, after the first day of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, or upon their remaining within the State for more than twelve months thereafter, (unless in the hands of the Maryland State Colonization Society,) shall be ordered to be sold as slaves for a term of not less than five, nor more than ten years, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the colonization fund of the city of Baltimore. The bill will not probably be passed at this session.

The publishers of NewYork appear to be prosperous. The Harpers print a hundred thousand monthly of their Magazine, including the demand for back numbers. The Appletons have moved into a splendid free stone store in Broadway, of which they occupy the basement and first stories. They were offered, it is said, $9000 rent for them, and could now get $7000. Putnam has moved to Park Place, and gives up his retail business to attend exclusively to publishing. Redfield has published some very choice books of late, which have sold well. Scribner has also made a hit with many of his publications.

A FAMILY POISONED.—A whole family, named Hly, consisting of ten persons, and residing near Pulriol, Indiana, were poisoned a few days since, and five of the number died. The suspicion of the crime rests upon a person connected with the family, whose own wife, and two of his own children, with a sister-in-law and brother-in-law, died from the effects of the dose. An analysis proved arcnic to be the poison administered.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—The New York Herald says: The demand for railway bonds for European account is unabated. We have heard of considerable sales of the bonds of different companies having been made up for that object. Western city and county bonds are also well thought of by the agents of European capitalists. A large amount of orders have been reported received for various descriptions of these securities.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—Late advices from Port-au-Prince state that a day or two before the coronation of Im Emperor Soulouque, he distributed crosses of honor to the Foreign Consuls, which were accepted by those representing France and Great Britain, but refused by the American Consul.

DISEASED MEAT.—A clerk of one of the Boston markets recently seized thirty-six carcasses of veal totally unfit for any person to eat, and which had been sold to a sausage-maker for thirty cents a carcase.

COTTON IS KING.—Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of the cotton trade, says:

"Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two million mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that the Printers' Convention, while in session, transacted more business in less time, than any legislative body we have had the humor of reporting, have done in one month. The Convention was in session only three working days.

Arrival of the Empire City.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Leeds, arrived Thursday from New York *via* Havana, bringing the California mails with two weeks later intelligence.

Indian Troubles.

One of the greatest difficulties she has to contend with, is the hostility of the numerous detached tribes of Indians that live within and adjoining her borders. They are hydra-headed. As fast as one is subdued, and compelled to make peace, another rebels and slays every white man who comes within reach. Late news from Camp Yuma, on the Colorado, represents the Yumas to be in open arms against our troops. They had surprised and killed a small party of eight soldiers, who were out hunting mules, and then, emboldened by their success, openly attacked Maj. Fitzgerald's camp. They were repulsed, however, with severe loss.

These tribes living in Southern California, who rebelled and were reduced to subjection in the early part of the year, are profoundly quiet, so also are all those on the Fresno and in the Southern mines generally.

In the extreme North, Shasta and Trinity counties, reports have just reached us of another outbreak by the Scott river Indians, and rumor says that upwards of a hundred whites were killed the first day, and a large amount of property carried off.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Legislature has passed no bill of importance within the fortnight except the Fugitive Slave bill. It was passed some time since by the Assembly, but lingered in the Senate, where it was warmly opposed as a whole by a few, while others objected to some of its details. It allows those who brought slaves into this State prior to its admission into the Union, to reclaim and carry them out of the State any time within a year from the passage of the act. The final vote in the Senate stood—yeas 14, nays 9.

The Assembly has fixed upon the 10th of April for the adjournment of the Legislature, but the Senate will not be ready to concur in any such resolution before the last of the month.

The bill which passed the House for the enforcement of contracts for labor, commonly called the Coolie bill, has been killed in the Senate by a large majority.

Crime and its Punishment.

From Oregon there is literally no news.

Queen Charlotte's Island.

Intelligence received by way of Oregon from Queen Charlotte's Island confirms the rumors of the existence of valuable gold mines there. Indians had large lumps in their possession, but were so hostile to the expedition that attempted to make a settlement, as to compel them to return to Oregon for arms and assistance. A considerable emigration to this island is taking place from this city, no less than five vessels filled with armed miners having sailed for that destination within the past month.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 13th of March. The volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa continued with unabated force. The appearance by night of a fiery jet of lava, 500 feet high and 100 feet in diameter, projected from a crater of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea is described as unsurpassingly grand. The river of molten lava rushing and foaming down the mountain's side was in parts one mile wide. The whalers that touched at Lahaina have uniformly done well during the winter season.

China.

Our intelligence from China reaches to the 15th of February. Hong Kong was rapidly recovering from the destructive conflagration of December that swept off the entire Chinese quarter of the town. It was expected that the whole space would be built over in one or two months. The small pox has attacked great numbers of the Chinese with whom it has been particularly fatal, and many Europeans also. Seventeen American whalers arrived at Hong Kong during the month of January, having met with very poor success during the past season. During the month of January six vessels, crowded with Chinese, sailed for San Francisco, and ten other cargoes for carrying 5500 people were at last accounts loading for this port. The rebellion is progressing. An Imperial decree was defeated on the 23d of January, and again on the 15th but the accounts are exceedingly vague and meagre.

Society Islands.

News has reached us that the inhabitants of Tahiti and the other Society Islands, had rebelled against the authority of Queen Pomare, who had applied in vain for assistance to the English, French and American residents.

The Herald judges from its information, that the revolution was instigated and set in motion by the French.

From South America—Execution of Carabiano.

By the Empire City, we have received Panama papers to the 4th inst. The Herald has received advices from Valparaiso, detailing the particulars of the trial and execution of Cambiano, the insurrectionist and pirate of the Straits of Magellan, and his accomplices. Cambiano and his accomplices six in number, belonged to the navy, the former being a Lieutenant, and were stationed at the Straits of Magellan, where the Chilian government has a convict colony.

Cambiano was at the head of the insurrection which took place there on the 20th of November last, and which resulted in the capture of two American vessels and the murder of all on board.

The sentence was published on the 23d ult. and carried into effect on the 4th.

Cambiano and the old soldiers showed a courage worthy of a better cause. It it had been displayed on the field of battle, or if it had not been preceded by the most dreadful crimes, they would have been heroes. Horror of great actions, for glory and for their country's defence, they mistook their mission, and they have suffered an ignominious death, haunted by remorse and scared by crime.

On arriving at the place of execution, Cambiano begged leave to address the people. He spoke with self-possession, confessed himself guilty of all the crimes imputed to him, and worthy of the fate he underwent. He said the same of his accomplices who shared his fate.

Isthmus Items.

THE FLORES WAR.—The authorities at Panama are considerably excited, and the Herald gives a humorous account of the arrest of two men, a proposed chase after a brig supposed to belong to Flores, and other warlike demonstrations.

THE CHIRIQUI MINES.—These mines continue to attract great attention, and they promise to afford good profits for working.

THE RAILROAD.—Another section of the Panama Railroad, (five miles in extent,) has been opened, and the other portions of the work are progressing rapidly. Five thousand of the natives are to be employed on different sections immediately.

DEATH OF DAVID M'CORKLE.—David M'Corkle, Esq., acting as U. S. Consul at Panama during the absence of his brother in the United States.

AN INCIDENT.—An elderly and worthy citizen, whose exterior in the matter of attire, it may be confessed, betrayed no undue solicitation of wealth, while passing in the street yesterday afternoon was accosted by a sailor with the somewhat abrupt interrogatory: "I say, are you a poor man?" "Quite as poor as I would choose to be," was the good natured response. "Well, I respect your gray hairs. If you are poor I want to give you some money, and accordingly our generous tar drew from his pocket a purse tolerably well filled with silver change, proposing to make an equal division between them. With some difficulty our elderly friend succeeded in declining the generous proffer, upon the plea that he was the less needy of the two. [New Bedford Mercury.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—A Savannah paper says: There is at present in our city on a visit, one of the few remaining survivors of the struggle which "tried men's souls." Mr. John B. Vaughan, of Nassau county, Florida. Mr. V. is upwards of ninety years old, and was in Arnold's division at the battle of Saratoga, which resulted in the capitulation of the entire British army, commanded by Burgoyne. It is well known that the division referred to performed an important part in the series of brilliant movements that ended in the complete victory of the patriots, and as total discomfiture of the invaders. Mr. V. subsequently joined the main army under Gen. Washington, on the Jersey border, and was engaged in a number of those skirmishes which go to make up the history of our Revolution.

LONGEVITY.—The New Bedford Mercury says that there is a strip of land bordering on the sea in South Dartmouth, known as "Smith's Neck," which is about one mile in width by one and a half miles in length. The inhabitants on this strip of land are mostly Quakers, who number 145, the age of twenty of whom average 86 years, and make an aggregate of 1729 years. Twelve of this number have attained to from 80 to 95 years, making an aggregate of 1131 years, and six others, the somewhat relatively middle aged, are now from 70 to 75 years of age. This is an account of longevity rarely paralleled.

Foreign Details by the Canada.

The foreign mails to the 4th, by the Canada, at Boston, have come to hand.

IRELAND.

A commission waited upon the Earl of Eglington concerning the Irish packet station:

His Excellency said that the report of the Commissioners on the subject of an American packet station being in favor of Holyhead, would, probably, at present, seem to operate against the objects sought for, but, for his own part, he confessed that his views and opinions were that the whole transit between the United States of America and the United Kingdom should pass through Ireland. (Applause.) He wished it to be understood that in so saying he did not pledge himself to any thing; but of this he could assure the deputation—that towards the forwarding of their objects they had his good wishes; though, as he was not Chancellor of the Exchequer, he feared those alone would not construct the pier and breakwater. [Laughter.]

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—The chief event of the present week in France, is a remarkable report by Col. d'Esphasse, one of the extraordinary commissioners of pardon sent into the provinces to revise the sentences of the political offenders.

He asserts that, in all the departments he has visited, the circulars for the most part have been received with hostility, and have produced the worst impression. The condemned demagogues have retracted their confessions. The departmental commissions have shaped by excessive mercy. Wherever he went, Col. d'Espinasse, to calm the inhabitants, ordered the suspended convoys of convicts on their way to Africa to continue their march towards their penal destination. He represents the number of the affiliated to secret societies as being so enormous that even the deportations of the ringleaders alone would have included several thousands in two or three departments. The commissioner of mercy, out of 4000 condemnations, has only been able to bring his conscience to admit 200 offenders to pardon. Col. d'Espinasse is the officer who took possession of the legislative palace on the morning of the 2d of December.

The general commissioner of police of one of the chief cities in the South, upon the point of being arrested on the charge of having trafficked in pardons, and sold for hard cash commutations of punishments or releases from prisons.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GOLD STORIES A HUMBUG.—Intelligence has been received from Adelaide, South Australia, to January 10, being several days later. The discovery of gold in the colony had turned out to be a fabrication. The Government Commissioners had a second time proceeded with Mr. H. M. Stephen the party by whom the reward had been claimed, to the spot indicated, and upon testing the soil were unable to procure the smallest portion of metal. Upon precious metal every spadeful had been found to yield gold, and the Commissioners in their report, consequently assert that pieces must have been introduced on that occasion for the purpose of deception. With regard to the general state of the country, it appears that the disorganization caused by the departure of the inhabitants to Sydney and Port Philip had been much exaggerated.

Out of a population of sixty-seven thousand, the total emigration was not more than five thousand, and it is asserted that much of the prevailing commercial panic was to be attributed to the natural collapse of the worthless printing and building speculations which had been carried on for the past year or two. The success of the Burra Burra and the discovery of the Kapunda mine caused 42 assets to be numbered in definitive companies. Already, however, there were symptoms of reaction.

[The above it will be observed refers to only one province in Australia, that of Adelaide. That there is much gold in the country elsewhere is well known.]

DENMARK.

The Danish Ministry is engaged in a dispute with the Germanic Diet on the subject of the Holsteinderal contingent. The Diet demands that the king of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, shall hold a separate military contingent at its disposal; and the monarch replies, in very decisive language, that he has not, and will not grant as the Emperor of Austria to keep his army "one and indivisible," and to designate whatever troops he may please to the German service. All he will promise is, that a federal contingent shall remain as a rule in Holstein, and be generally composed of natives of the duchy. The Diet crusaders find that it has made a bad bargain in restoring the sovereign authority without assuring its own influence at the same time.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Grand Duke of Baden, which took place on Saturday night. The Grand Duke, Charles Leopold Frederick, was born in 1790—he was, therefore, 62 years of age at his death. He has been only known as the ruler of a small and unimportant German principality, noted chiefly for its revolutions.

Neither as a man nor as a sovereign was the late Archduke characterized by any extraordinary personal qualities. At one moment humbly bowing to the popular will when it was in the ascendant promising liberal institutions and laws—breaking these promises and trampling the people underfoot when restored to the full exercise of absolute power.

"TURIN, April 26, Mid-day.—Exploded, the powder magazine of the Place Pallouse, by the side of the Dora. One quarter of the capitol has been injured. Every one is in consternation. The details are not yet known; nor are the causes. It is feared that the other two magazines will follow. All is confusion."

"Since the above was received, the *Journal de Turin* of the above date has arrived. Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," is the following paragraph, confirming the foregoing:

"TURIN, 11.45 A. M.—Two successive shocks have been felt, like those of an earthquake. The powder magazine of Borgo Dora has exploded; the population are hurrying to the scene of disaster; the ruppel is being beaten; all the faubourg is on fire; a barrack has fellen down; two hundred deaths are spoken of."

THE RECEPTION OF ROSAS IN ENGLAND.—The official reception given to General Rosas, on his landing at Plymouth, has created the greatest indignation in England; all the papers are out against it, and the matter was brought before Parliament. We should not be surprised if he was treated as Hayman was by the London brewers. The London Merchantile Gazette, in speaking of Rosas, says:

"If, however, the accounts which have just reached this country may be relied upon, our countrymen had better reason than perhaps they were then aware of to rejoice at his overthrow; for, amongst other meditated acts of atrocity by which he intended to mark his tyranny sway it is alleged that he had left a list with the names of those whom he intended to cut off should he prove victorious in the battle he was going to fight—the battle of Monte Caseros. In this list were the names of the English inhabitants, as well as other foreigners. It is easy to conceive how hateful to him must have been the presence of our countrymen who, he may have been well assured would view his atrocities with abhorrence, and who, through the medium of the public press, would publish them in every part of the civilized world. Such is the man we have now amongst us; and we can only say, that the shorter he makes his stay, the more agreeable it will be to the nation.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Dates from Buenos Ayres to March 8th have been received at Boston, up to which time all was quiet. The subject of reducing the tariff on foreign wheat and flour was being discussed, and a municipal government being formed. Don F. Castellanos was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

At Montevideo and Buenos Ayres the markets were unchanged. Exchange on the United States 5 per cent dis.

Private letters, dated Buenos Ayres, March 8th, states that affairs were progressing favorably. It was thought that an election for President would soon take place, and that after the establishment of a regular government measures would be taken to pay off Urquiza and his army.

Hides were lower—sales at 11½. Flour and Lumber were in demand.

Many reforms were taking place. Municipal Governments, like those in the United States, if was thought would be organized, thus doing away with the centralization of Rosas.

A special agent had been sent to the interior Provinces to effect National organizations.

The subject of reducing the duty on foreign wheat and flour was discussed, and the expediency of free competition in the sale of beef and bread.

Divisions of the Brazilian army had left Buenos Ayres for Montevideo. The minority had given in their adhesion to the election of Don Juan F. Giro as President of that Province.

The ladies of Montevideo had presented the new President with a superb national flag.

STARVATION OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW.—The following melancholy narrative is taken from a private letter, written February 25, 1852, at Valparaiso, on board H. M. S. Dido:

"We arrived at Valparaiso on the 19th prox.; we should have been here much sooner had we not delayed so much time looking after Captain Gardiner, a gentleman of fortune, who had joined the Patagonian Missionary Society, and had gone to some small barren islands off the Horn to enlighten the inhabitants, who as they were. We received intelligence from Ilio that we were to look after Capt. Gardiner at the Falkland Islands, where we proceeded, and hearing here that a vessel had left provisions and clothing for him, expecting he would call for them, we resumed our search for him to Staten, a small uninhabited island; there we could find nothing that could lead to his discovery, but a large boat moored to a tree, and on the hill was a flag-staff, with a piece of bed-tick for a flag. We cut the name of our vessel on several trees, and got under weigh the next morning. We anchored at Gilbert's Cave, about two or three days' sail; there we found a note in a tree was the following description: "Six feet deep; under this spot you will find a bottle." We dug, and found it, and in it a note as follows: "Captain Gardiner, you will find it at Spanish Harbor, at a distance of about 60 miles from this place." We proceeded to that place the next morning, after speaking to two canoes of strange-looking human beings, quite naked; they were painted, and colored shells hung round them.

There were several other canoes of this description of humanity in its worst form; they caught fish, and ate them raw, and subsisted on wild herbs and roots of trees. How they could bear the cold I cannot tell, for ten months out of twelve it is intensely cold. We happened to get there in the summer. We gave them a few articles of clothing, but they would not wear them. We left them, and resumed our search after Capt. Gardiner. We arrived at Spanish Harbor the same evening, and sent boats on shore as soon as we dropped anchor, and then I beheld a sight, which I trust I shall never witness again. Strewed in different parts of the beach were Capt. G. and two of his party. The first we saw was Capt. G. in a state of decomposition. We supposed it to be him, by there being a watch hanging to his skeleton form, and some distance from him there was another. We proceeded some distance to a cave with a lantern; when we entered there was a deadly smell at the end of the cave, where we found the remains of the others. There was furniture and cooking utensils, as though they had lived there some time. The boats' crews were allowed to have the clothes, as they found a large chest containing books and clothing, and on the lid of it was nailed his will, stating that the first ship that found them should have them. We buried them with the honors of war; and cut on the wall was the inscription: "Proceed on the beach about a mile and a half, you will find three more; do not delay, for we are starving!" We made the best of haste, and found them dead. It appeared they had been shunned by the natives, and had starved to death. We had a rough passage from Ilio to here, as is generally the case round the Horn.

It is stated that whenever the King of Siam feels like having a little field sport, he shoulders his rifle, and goes a gunning after missionaries. Nice place to expound the gospel.

Telegraphic Items.

Further by the Atlantic—French News.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The Paris Bourse was in a very unsettled condition in consequence of the report that the Emperor of Russia had instructed his agents to sell his immense investments in French funds.

The number of refusals to take the prescribed oath to the Constitution and the President, was much greater than had been anticipated, and in several departments members of the General Council and Committee Tribunals had been suspended in consequence.

The *fete* of the 10th May was causing great excitement.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived to-day from Navy Bay, bringing $400,000 in gold dust. Mr. Corwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, came passenger.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Cotton is firm and active. Flour $4 25 @ $4 37. Yellow Corn 63c, mixed 63½c. Mess Pork $18 50. Lard dropping. Groceries are held higher.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa—Cotton Active and Prices Advanced.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant, three days later than were received by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her commercial intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.

There has been increased activity in the Cotton market since the sailing of the Atlantic, and the sales for the week amount to 58,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 21,000, and exporters 11,000 bales. The demand is good, and prices have advanced ¼d. The following are the quotations fixed by the Board. Fair Orleans, 5¾; Middling Orleans, 5¼; Fair Upland, 5½, and Middling Upland, 5 3-16. Western Canal Flour, 20s; Ohio, 21s; yellow Corn, 30s; white, 29s; Lard, 48s; Consols, 99¾.

Further by the Africa.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Lord John Russell declared in Parliament that there were no grounds to apprehend an invasion of England by France.

The ceremonies on the anniversary of Napoleon's death at Paris, commenced by a grand banquet.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The Cotton market to-day is unchanged. The sales of flour amount to 9000 bbls at $4 12½@$4 25 for ordinary brands. Corn is brisk, and the sales to-day amount to 135,000 bushels at 63@63½c. Pickled Meats are lower. Shoulders 8¼@8½c, and Sides 9½@10c.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 19.

The river here has risen 3 inches within the last 24 hours. Flour $3 25. Whisky 15½c.

PITTSBURG, May 19.

There is 6 feet 4 inches water in the channel here, and the river is falling.

Steamboat Collision.

PITTSBURG, May 19.

The steamer Governor Meigs ran into the Hall Columbia below Beaver, and sunk her. Boat and cargo a total loss.

General News by the Africa.

The escape of the Cuban prisoners from Ceuta is confirmed. Meagher's escape is contradicted. Parliamentary proceedings and general news from England are unimportant.

The advices by the Hermann produced no effect on the Liverpool Cotton market. Trade in the manufacturing districts had improved, and prices were advancing. Bacon had advanced from 1s to 2s; Hire 17s 6d to 18s 6d.

The advices from the Cape of Good Hope relative to the Kaffir war were satisfactory.

Havre Cotton Market.

The sales for the week have amounted to 12,000 bales, and the imports have reached 38,000 bales. The stock on hand is 82,000 bales, of which 73,000 is American.

St. Louis Markets—The River.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

The river here is stationary, and the weather is cold. Yellow Corn 35, white 37 to 43 cents. A sale of 100,000 lbs. city cured shoulders, deliverable in June, has been made at 7½ cents. Freights to NewOrleans—on flour 20 cents, pork 25c, and tobacco $2.

NewYork Markets—Advance in Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The advices by the Africa have created some sensation in the Cotton market, and prices have advanced an eighth. Middling Upland 9¾@9¾c, and Middling Orleans 9¾@9¾c. The sales of Flour to-day amount to 12,000 bbls. Prices unchanged. Pork is unchanged and dull.

Maryland Whig Convention.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...e, on the 9th ... he has then been ... r the United States ... y doubtful whether ... s of the Jour... much excited by ap... ionary movements, and it was ... at of the 11th was assigned for ma... ... the commencement of ... The military officer, in command of ... ..., however, acquainted with their ... was prepared for them.

S. Allen, late Secretary of the Territory of New ... in the neighborhood, and was expected to ar... ...ependence last Sunday or Monday. If so, he will be here to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. F. X. ...ubrey has arrived at Independence. He brings in the ...mains of Robert F. Brent, who was mur... dered ...dians, and the remains of Wm. C. Skinner, of St. L... who was also murdered.

From the Rio Grande.

MEASURES OF DEFENCE.—The Flag says: "Within the ... our citizens have commenced taking ... of safety against any depredations which may be ...ted in this place or vicinity. ... indications rendered this step necessary, a... are pleased to ...our citizens thus promptly taking ... to meet any ... Two companies have been formed, under ... of Captains Dunlap and Mann, and we doubt ... would do good service, should the safety of life or property require their action."

A RESCUE ARRESTED.—The Rio Grande has the following: On Saturday last some excitement was created by a freely-circulated report that two Mexicans were apprehended who, from connecting circumstances, were supposed to be highway robbers and murderers. It appears that a Mexican, named Jesus Rodrigues, who was removing some articles from a rancho near this place, which ... suspected not to belong to him, was consequently apprehended, and in the cart containing the articles was found two coats of armour—not of steel, but of cow-hide and wool. These armours are made in the shape of coats, composed of an outer and inner coat of cow-hide, filled with wool, about an inch and a quarter in thickness, and neatly and elaborately stitched through with cow-hide thongs. They are in two parts and fit closely, back and front, with leather strings. When worn they form a complete panoply for the body, and are impervious to a pistol shot, if not to a rifle. It appeared in evidence before Justice Long, that the said Jesus Rodrigues had purchased these articles from one Antonio Pena, a notorious bad character, who had reserved one, and the best, for himself, with which he had started, a few days previous, for Corpus Christi Fair."

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.—Under this head, the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of a recent perilous trip made by Capt. Gay Moore, in a light ship:

It will be remembered that some time since we noticed the fact that he had been ordered by the Treasury Department to proceed to Key West, Florida, and thence to the light ship Florida, which vessel he was to bring round to Newport, Rhode Island. Its accordingly went to his post, and took possession of the ship. On the 15th of April he made sail for Key West, and after discharging the pilot, stood out to sea. On the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the ship was leaking badly on both sides of the stern. The ceiling was cut away so as to get at the leak in the hope of stopping it—the stern was found rotten to a shell, with the adjoining timbers also rotten. On the 17th the pumps were manned all the time, and sails shortened to relieve her, and come to anchor at Carysfort Light, to endeavor to stop the leak. Finding there was no chance to get back to Key West, on the 18th stood out with the endeavor to reach Charleston. All the ballast was thrown overboard. This state of things continued, heavy gales blowing during the time, up to the 24th; they were unable to carry sail, and cut away the bowsprit to ease the stern. Every thing forward was moved aft, so as to put her down by the stern. On this day but little hope of safety remained and all hands expected to go to the bottom. All was done to keep her above water, until there should be an opportunity to abandon her. On the 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., saw a sail and hoisted signals of distress, and at 7 spoke the whaling bark Stafford, Capt. Stafford, of New Bedford, who took the officers and crew, and three passengers on board, and removing the stores and effects. They were then in latitude 27 degrees north, longitude 77 degrees 40 minutes west. On the 29th, spoke the ship Sarah Doyd, Captain Whittamore, bound to New York from Cuba, who took them from the whaler and landed them safely in New York. This is but a sketch of Capt. Moore's log, but it will serve to show the peril they were in. There were on board fourteen souls in all, and the Captain assures us that for four days and nights, scarcely a soul pretended to sleep: so great did they deem their peril that they were apprehensive she would go down at any moment. Bold and hardy men moved about for hours, and not a word was heard except the commands of the officers. Each looked his fellow in the face as if to read his thoughts, for none spoke them. On board the light ship was a bell, and the clapper would occasionally break the feelings, tolling as it were the funeral knell. Among the passengers were Captain Place and Captain Briggs, old sea captains, and a young man from Key West. The latter, as soon as he reached the deck of the whaler, became almost a maniac, and went into spasms, so great was the reaction upon him, by the rescue from the very jaws of death.

SLAVERY, OF THE PRESS IN SPAIN.—After a long discussion the new restrictions on the Spanish press have been published in the Madrid papers. They are so numerous and severe, as to afford the most painful evidence of the reactionary spirit simultaneously displayed by the principal governments of Europe. The first decided step taken in Spain, after the sending an army of 5000 men to aid in overthrowing the Roman Republic, was the forming of the Concordat with the Pope, against which the liberal papers strongly protested. They have been so numerous, shin, bold and popular up to the present time, as to show that the liberal and the gradual progress parties are large and formidable. Whoever has been accustomed to read them, must expect to see the new system of restraint causing convulsions.

La Cronica publishes extracts from the degree on the regulations of the press, which is very long, and appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Madrid, on the 4th of April, preceded by an address to the Queen. It consists of 126 articles, and divides publications into three classes: books, single papers and pamphlets, and periodicals.

"Editors must be 25 years of age and pay taxes of 2000 reals in the province of Madrid, or where from 500 to 1000. Offenses of the press are of three kinds: against the King and royal family, the state, public peace, society, religion and morals, authority, foreign powers and persons. These heads; and, Several items are given under each, the press, that is so exceedingly restricted do they touch, except the merest is difficult to believe that any person tool of the government would venture to publish a sheet or even a single line on any subject whatever."

It is forbidden to publish "exaggerated maxims or doctrines calculated to disturb the tranquility of the State." "to express fear of events which may disturb public confidence;" "to excuse acts regarded as crimes;" "to attack, offend, or ridicule the laws, the sovereign, corporations recognized by the law, persons;" "to attack or ridicule the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion and its worship, or to offend the character of its ministers;" "to excite to any abolition of religion, or *to allow the exercise of any change of that character whatever*;" "to *suppose bad intentions in official acts* to ridicule officials or persons, of any person or public employment;" "to publish, without whatever in public permission, private conversations or correspondence;" "to publish, without authority, official documents," "even if correct."

EXTRAORDINARY LAND CLAIMS.—The claim of Mr. Bertuces, of New York, referring to a large body of land in Kentucky, the Boston Times says:

"We are well acquainted with parties having claims upon lands located as those described above, on precisely in this and other similar foundations. Those parties reside respectively in Philadelphia, Lancaster county, Pa.; in city, New York, Large tracts of the public lands, granted by Congress, at the close of the revolutionary struggle, to the officers of the army; the quantity being to rank and services. Col. Elegius, regulated according Artillery, whose descendants reside, Oswald, of the 2d, received 4000 acres in what was the above places, dark and bloody ground," but with regarded as "the fertility and the advantages of civilization. To this tract was added another of 4000 acres, ing, which was bequeathed to Col. Oswald by his friend Richard Henry Lee, upon the death of the latter. Both these tracts were visited, we believe, in 1818, by Col. Oswald, when returning, reported he had died every thing to be correct. Preparations were then made for a 1820, made for a general emigration of the Oswalds, by—who then principally resided in Philadelphia—the purpose of settling on and improving lands, for the plantation. This unfortunate enterprise was about to start, but business was arrested, to above, in whose hands the whole threw the whole trusted, died. This unfortunate affair into confusion, and the expedition was for the time abandoned.

A few years after, a person, who understand, is, or was until recently, a cashier in one of the Natchez banks, and a wealthy man, received a power of attorney from the heirs to visit Kentucky and resume the plans for a general emigration of the family. person started on his mission, and after a protracted absence, during which the heirs had some reason to be alarmed for the fidelity of their agent, he sent word back that the property was utterly worthless, and that it would not pay the costs of recording deeds! The heirs were astounded at this intelligence, especially after the and of one of their number, who resided in a delightful region, with soil extremely rich and fertile. After this almost indifference came over the feelings of the heirs, and the matters remained from year to year, even up to this moment without the slightest effective action being had in the premises. There is no question that this agent acted dishonestly, and that all his acts were unlawful; but the amount of means, the subject has not been prosecuted. By those interested. Some of these heirs are now reduced to extreme poverty, the handsome fortune of Col. Oswald having been swallowed up in the cause of our national independence.

THE CHANCES OF LIFE.—Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census are some in relation to the laws that govern life and death. They are based upon returns from the State of Maryland, and a comparison with previous ones. The calculation it is unnecessary to explain, but the result is a table, from which we gather the following illustration:

Infants are born upon the same day, and enter simultaneously.	Of these, 1243 never reach the ...
...	birth; 6025 commence the second ...
... proportion of deaths still continues so great that ...	third, only 5183, or about four-fifths ...
... survive. But during the fourth ...	to acquire more strength; and the ...
... decreases. It goes on decreasing ...	...commencement of maturity, ...
... th, 7134 enter upon the ...	...life—more than two-thirds ...
...five comes the meridian ...	...it. Twenty years more ...
... 4727, or less than half ...	...age are left. And ...
...ry year the ratio ...	...ny there are ...

VII.—The St. Landry Whig of ... for some days has been ... Floating clouds have, for ... ing showers, but as ... of our villages are ... that the roads are ... crops are generally ... ted by the country, and last ... cane is ... is quite good.

...a letter from Sa... received from ... to Federal ... states that ... without pre... released and the ... y compliment ... generally, and ...

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The English Admiralty has published some further documents, the result of the investigation which has been instituted, respecting the ships seen to the ice by the crew of the brig Renovation off the Bank of Newfoundland. Capt. Ommaney, an experienced Arctic navigator, from an examination of Mr. Robert Sampson, then mate of the Renovation, and from other inquiries, has no doubt that the two vessels were seen on the ice in the position described; but the regret that owing to the distance at which the Renovation passed from the piece of ice with the ships lying upon it, no fact can be elicited by which the vessels can be identified. Towards the close of his report, Capt. Ommaney says:

"Whatever ships they may have been, whether Franklin's or not, the fate of the crews must be a subject of public sympathy, and many surmises will result. My firm conviction is that these vessels drifted a considerable distance on that piece of ice. From the description given, I cannot denominate it a 'berg,' the most elevated part being no more than thirty or forty feet high, while it was five miles long, which appears very like a portion of a heavy floe, with a hummock upon it. From the fact of being found drifting with the current which sets along the coast of Labrador from Davis's Straits, I infer they came from a high northern latitude; the removal of the spars and the absence of the boats indicate that the abandonment of the ships had been a work of time and deliberation; the fact of the ships being close together has the appearance of their being consorts. If the hulls were in floating condition when released from the ice, there is not a chance that they may be fallen in with some day, as timber ships have drifted to the coast of Portugal and the Bay of Biscay."

THE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of Sunday, the 9th inst., gives the following particulars of the fire and loss of life in that city on the morning of Saturday, the 8th inst.

We are again called upon to record another of those fearful calamities, which seem to be of periodical occurrence in this city. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 102 Chatherine street, near Cherry street, involving a melancholy loss of life and considerable destruction of property. The building itself was of frame work, two stories high, with an attic. The first floor was occupied by P. H. McGuire as a boot and shoe store, while the second floor and attic were occupied as a dwelling by P. Colgan, policeman of the Fourth ward, and his family, consisting of his wife and five children. At the time the fire broke out they were all in bed except Mr. Colgan, who was on duty in another part of the ward. Owing to the very combustible nature of the materials of the building, the fire spread with great rapidity, and before the alarm was given, and before the inmates became conscious of their perilous position, they were already surrounded by the flames on all sides. The poor creatures were then seen near the windows, from which the flames were already issuing, crying for help and running about in a frantic state. None of them would venture to pass through the flames, in order to reach the windows, whence they might have been saved by jumping into the street. But they retreated into the back rooms, until all egress was cut off, in consequence of the rapid progress of the fire. The fire department were promptly on the spot, and wrought manfully, but did not succeed in reaching the unfortunate inmates until several were burned to death. Colgan lost his wife and three children.

CHEROKEE NATION.—The Cherokee Advocate, in speaking of the payment of the "per capita" money, which recently came off at Fort Gibson, says:

The noise, confusion and excitement of the "per capita" payment being over, the people have all returned to their respective Districts and homes, well satisfied that they have at last received the long expected money, for which their country east was bartered, and that they were able to pay their debts. We were much gratified at the promptitude manifested and shown by the Cherokees in paying up the merchants to whom they were indebted for goods, although in the most of these goods were sold at three prices, (nevertheless they were paid for, without a word, which fact speaks volumes for the honesty and integrity of the full blooded Cherokees.

The same paper has the following:

We understand that Jim Spaniard, who is charged of murdering Mr. Perry, of the Cherokee Nation, was killed on Saturday last near Fort Gibson, by a party in attempting to arrest him.

About fifty or sixty wagons for California, from the counties of Pope and Johnson, Ark., passed through our town a few days since. They will go the road we had the misfortune to travel three years ago—the route known as the Evans route—the best route to California from South Missouri or Arkansas.

THE COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA.—The Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser says:

"We take pleasure in chronicling the decided improvement which has taken place in the weather during the past week. Warm sunshine and seasonable rains are befitting the opening of this brilliant month in the South. We believe no serious damage has been done by the recent cold weather to the growing crops, throughout the country tributary to this city, and have little doubt that the present genial weather will soon repair what slight injury may have been produced by that cause. The receipts of cotton at this port since 1st September last amount to 137,000 bales; being about 1000 bales more than the entire receipts for the previous year. For the remainder of the season, the receipts here will not vary much from five to six thousand bales, and if present prices are maintained, the country bordering on the Chattahoochee will be completely drained of every bag of cotton. Several large planters along that river, who are in the habit of holding over their crops for a period of years, have been induced by the liberal offers recently made them to part with their crops. This will increase our receipts from 2000 to 3000 bales more than was estimated two weeks ago. The excess in the receipts here over last year will be counterbalanced by the falling off at St. Marks, and what is termed the crop of Florida will not vary a thousand bales from last year's product."

The Cotton Movement of the season is thus given in Mr. W. P. Wright's circular for the Boston steamer, which sailed on the 12th inst. The crop is likely, from all appearances, to exceed three million bales. Yet prices go up in all the markets, in Europe and at home. The prodigious increase of consumption over all preceding years, has put all ordinary estimations and calculations at fault, and secured for this mammoth crop a uniformity of fair, and, to all concerned, satisfactory prices, beyond any former example:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the ports	2742.000	2,102.000
Exports to Great Britain	1279.000	1,007.000
Exports to France	358.000	268.000
Exports to other foreign ports	270.000	196.000
Total exports	1907.000	1,471.000
Stock on hand	445.000	475.000

U. S. TROOPS FOR TEXAS.—A detachment of nearly 400 men left Bedlow Island, on the 8th last., for Texas, on board ship Albert Gallatin, to fill up companies B and K, 4th Artillery, 1st and 2d Regiment of Dragoons, and 1st Regiment of Infantry. The names of the officers are Bvt. Captain A. P. Howe, Adjutant 4th Artillery, commanding; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Palfrey, 7th Infantry, and Bvt. 2d Lieut. J. B. Green, 1st Infantry.

There was frost at Newberry, N. C., on the 5th and 6th inst. The Sentinel says that the present appearance of the corn and cotton crops, is by no means flattering. Corn looks yellow and sickly. Cotton is very feeble, and has a crimped appearance. The wheat crop upon which so much dependence is placed for speedy relief from the great scarcity of corn, will not make a full return to the farmer. In some sections of the District the fly is very destructive, reducing the probable yield to less than half the ordinary quantity.

SHORTENING TIME TO EUROPE.—The North American railway, to connect Bangor with the easternmost point of New Brunswick, is again agitated. The British Provinces have received assurances of help from Her Majesty's Government. A select committee in the Massachusetts Legislature have recommended State aid to the extent of half a million to the connecting link of ninety-six miles between Calais and Bangor. The whole line will add five hundred miles of road beyond the present confines of improvement. It is said to traverse a country capable, from its resources of forest, soil, mines, and fisheries, of sustaining a profitable local trade, independent of the through trade.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 9th inst. says: "The steamer Umpire No. 2, in descending the river on Tuesday morning last, struck a snag, four or five miles below this city, and sunk in about two minutes. The boat is a total loss. We regret very much the loss of this boat, at this time, as there are but few boats in the river, and only two small boats that have been running as regular packets between the mouth of the river and this city, the highest point of navigation."

THE COMMERCE OF ST. THOMAS.—The May number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine contains an interesting account of this Danish West India Island, which lies in latitude 18 deg., 20 min., 42 sec. N., being in length thirteen miles, and in breadth three miles. The small island, with limited resources and no advantages except a good harbor, has, by its free trade policy, gone on prospering until now its imports amount to five millions. The duties charged upon imports are only one and a quarter per cent., and consignees are not required to produce invoices at the Custom-house, but only to present an account and value of their goods. This ... the British, once in 1801, and again in 1807. Each time its commerce languished under the revenue laws of Great Britain, and was revived again after its restoration to Denmark. Its population is now about 13,000, and of a mixed character.

SLEIGHING IN MAY.—The Vermont Statesman of the 7th instant says: We are informed that on Monday, the 3d instant, the stage came on runners from Wilmington, in this county, to Marlboro', 8 miles; and a farmer from New Fane Hills tells us that from his house he can see farms in Dover, which appear to be wholly covered with snow, and that the snow in the woods is still one or two feet deep on the average.

SAILING OF THE FRANKLIN.—The steamship Franklin sailed from New York to Southampton and Havre on the 8th with 150 passengers and $370 000 in specie.

TOBACCO CROP.—It is said that the tobacco crop of this season in Kentucky will be very light. The frosts and fly have nearly destroyed the plants.

Parker Pillsbury writes very despondingly in the Liberator concerning the Abolition cause in Maine, and concerning the State as a "field for Anti-Slavery culture." He has just completed "a most fatiguing and every way trying campaign" in that State, but the "meetings were generally small, and in more than one instance failed altogether." In Portland, he says, "the ranks of the tried and true have been sadly thinned and broken." The Portland Inquirer, the Free-soil organ in that city, has informed, in a "feeble affair altogether." In Saco and Biddeford he "encountered a flood of opposition," and a meeting held in one of those places left him "a dollar and sixty cents out of pocket."

Since the 1st of January, 45,870 tons of ice have been exported from Boston.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—*New York*, May 15.—The Flour market to-day is dull, and quiet for ordinary brands ranging from $4 25 to $4 56. Pork is dull, and prices are almost entirely nominal. The market generally is unchanged. Corn is quoted at 62 to 65c.

OHIO RIVER.—MARKETS.—*Cincinnati*, May 15.—The river here has risen eighteen inches within the last twenty-four hours. The sales of Whisky have been light at 16½c. The demand for Cheese is limited, at 6½c. Flour is in moderate demand at $3 25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—*New York*, May 15, 7 P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 3000 bales, and prices are unchanged, but firm. The sales of the week amount to 17,000 bales. Flour is unchanged. Corn 61½ to 64c. There has been a limited demand for Mess Pork, and we quote this evening $18 25 to $18 35. Ordinary Sugar 4¾ to 4¾c.

OHIO RIVER.—MARKETS.—*Pittsburgh*, May 15, 7 P. M.—There is nine feet six inches water in the channel here; the weather cloudy and unpleasant, but warm.

Cincinnati, May 15, 7 P. M.—The river here has risen 20 inches since last report. Flour is firm at previous quotations. Whisky is more firm, and is now quoted at 16½c. Mess Pork, $10 37 to $10 56.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington*, May 15.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the withdrawal of Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister.

The bill granting lands to Illinois for different railroad projects, was ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate took up the Deficiency bill, which was discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.—The condition of Mr. Clay has improved in a slight degree, and some hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

STEAMBOATS.—*Louisville*, May 15, 7 P. M.—The steamers Indiana and Belle Key have arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Chancellor, Belle Donna, H. Pogram, Gen. Scott, Europa and Midas have departed for that port. The river is at a stand, and the weather is pleasant.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—The demand for Cotton during the last week has been only moderate, the sales being limited to 6000 bales. The quotation for Middling is 8¾c., but the market is dull. Freights ¼ to 5-16.

The receipts of Cotton have been again large this week, and the increase at the Atlantic ports over that of last year is now 110,000 bales, against 111,000 bales last week, and 112,000 bales the week before. [Delta.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.—FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.—COTTON FIRM AND IMPROVING.—ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS, ETC.—*New York*, May 17, 8 o'clock 22 minutes, A. M.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived here this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 5th instant, four days later than by the Canada. Her advices show a decided firmness and improvement in the Cotton market, and an advance in breadstuffs, with an increasing demand. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Liverpool*, May 5.—There is a good demand for cotton, and the sales for four days preceding the departure of the Atlantic amount to 45,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 6000, and exporters 600 bales. Holders are firm, and prices (for the lower and middling grades particularly) have an upward tendency but there is no change which will at present authorize an alteration in quotations. We quote to-day as follows: Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Upland 5¼, and Middling Upland 4¾d. Sales.

There has been an active demand for all descriptions of breadstuffs, and in many articles a clear advance in prices. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 20s@20s 6d (an advance of 6d) and Ohio 21s@22s. (an advance of 1s.) Yellow Corn 30s 6d@31s 6d (an advance of 1s@1s 6d.) White 30s@31s (an advance of from 1s to 2s.)

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington*, May 17, P. M.—Both Houses of Congress have adjourned until Wednesday, in order to attend the funeral of Mrs. Adams.

A DEATH.—Wm. Derrick, Chief Clerk in the Department of State, is dead. [Evn. Pic.

LEAD DISCOVERIES.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Miners Express says: A gentleman just down from Buena Vista, in Clayton county, informs us that a new discovery has been made there within a few days by Hutchinson and Warnack, which bids fair to exceed any thing yet seen in those mines. The first chunk found, they endeavored in vain to move with crowbar. Near 1000 pounds have been gadded off of it, (and as much more is yet in sight,) but the massive lump is still immovable.

A WILD MAN.—The newspapers of Memphis, Tenn., and of Arkansas, have, during a year past, had frequent accounts of a wild man; said to be roaming through the great Mississippi bottom in the latter State. Numerous travelers and hunters have asserted that they have seen him, but none have ever been able to get near enough to give particulars concerning the strange being. The story is just revived again. The creature is said to be unmistakeably a human being, over seven feet high, but with all the shyness and habits of a completely wild animal.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Washington Telegraph states that "Mr. De Bilbery has invented one of the most important life saving and swimming apparatuses we have ever seen. Application has been made by Mr. De B. for a patent. It is a kind of frock or doublet, of ordinary dress material, made double, interlaid with small metallic boxes inflated. This doublet may be worn as an overall or upward, and it is impossible for the wearer to sink below the shoulders, and Mr. De B. asserts that a person may remain in the water any length of time, and the water has no effect whatever on the buoyancy of the dress.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS IN PARIS.—The Garden of Plants has been enriched within the last month by successive arrivals from nearly all parts of the world—such as a rhinoceros from Morocco; a lion and two cubs, male and female, from the vicinity of Constantine; a genet, porcupines, monkeys, dromedaries, gazelles, an ostrich, and several eagles from other parts of Algeria; a lama or two from South America; a bull without horns, and a wild bull from China, whose belly drags upon the ground as he walks; and lastly, a merino sheep, whose tail, in the most bushy part, is fifteen inches through.

THE ABERDEEN CARDINAL.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, writing from Rome on the 30th of March, and referring to the subject of the appointment of an American Cardinal, says: "To settle the matter about Bishop Hughes, I may say here that I learn from several sources that the Pope has said he should appoint none for the United States but a native American, and that the honor was properly due to Maryland as the State settled by Roman Catholics. There is no talk at present of making an American Cardinal, but some Bishop of Baltimore may reasonably expect the honor in the course of a few years."

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—Ireland has sixty-three agricultural schools; Russia sixty-eight; France seventy-five; Bavaria thirty-five; Austria thirty-three; Brussels thirty-two, and Belgium one hundred. There are numerous others in different parts of Europe.

BRITISH REGULATIONS AND STEAMSHIPS.—The British Board of Trade have issued a notice that the provisions of the amended Steam Navigation Act, 14 and 15 Vic., c. 79, would be strictly enforced on and after the 31st inst. On the 31st inst. all steamers will be required to display in a conspicuous part of the vessel their certificate to run, and the number of passengers they are allowed to carry; each vessel will now be furnished with a safety valve, free from the control of the engineer. Penalties will be enforced on masters and owners for carrying more than their number, and on passengers for forcing their way on board, or travelling beyond the distance for which they have paid. The customs' officers on and after the 31st inst., will not grant transire or permit any vessels to put to sea unless they are properly found in life-boats, fire engines, signal lights, and the other requirements for the preservation of life at sea.—Merchant's Magazine.

The Kentucky Colonization Society will send an expedition to Liberia next January.

The number of persons employed in manufactures in the United States in 1850 was 1,050,000.

Four of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York have pronounced the nine million canal bill unconstitutional.

There are now twelve daily newspapers published in Cincinnati—eight in the English language, and four in the German.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of Egyptian antiquities were entered at the Custom-house at Boston on the 31 inst.

The *Nacion* of Madrid says that the number of public functionaries of all ranks, or persons living on the public treasury in Spain, is 225,000, or one for every five who pay taxes.

It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000 yards, the aggregate value of which is supposed to be more than $67,000,000.

The Sultan of Turkey has decreed a large donation of works, in Arabic and Turkish print, to the American Oriental Society. The Sultan makes this donation partly in consideration of the generous manner in which Amin Bey was received in America.

Carpets are now manufactured in large quantities both in England and the United States, the figures of which are stamped, not woven. These are produced by a pressure of 500 tons on each block, or stamp. The carpets are very beautiful, but do not wear well, and we refer to any that the dealers do not always let their customers know the inferiority, though the price is well kept up.

A few weeks ago a singular phenomenon occurred on the mountain of Tobet, in Silesia. At its apex there is a chapel. Towards mid-day, on the day of the phenomenon, a report as of thunder was heard, and the summit of the mountain became suddenly enveloped in smoke. On the clearing away it appeared rent, and the chapel, with a large number of persons, had been engulphed. How many persons perished has not yet been ascertained.

The Boston Congregationalist, and The Trumpet, have made an arrangement for each paper to keep before the people, in standing columns, a collection of Scripture texts selected by the other. So That the Trumpet publishes every week a list of texts selected by The Congregationalist; and The Congregationalist publishes every week a list of texts selected by The Trumpet. And each is pledged to continue this arrangement as long as the other will.

Queen Isabella of Spain has given to the image of Our Lady of Atocha an imperial crown of fine gold set with diamonds and Brazilian topazes, the whole worth $766,000: to the image of the Savior, at the same shrine, a similar crown, though of course smaller in size; and two bouquets of the size of a man's hand, of pure diamonds. For these things the Queen paid the jeweller Lovis the enormous sum of $1,500,000. The statues have been adorned with them and placed on the altar where the public can see them; four soldiers constantly keep guard before the shrine.

The Knickerbocker, trying its hand upon a description of fashionableism in New York, declares that many of the occupants of houses, renting for $1500 a year, live upon the scantiest fare, in order to have the means to dress elegantly and live in a fashionable street. Their parlors are handsomely furnished, but their larders are extremely lean, their fires excruciatingly feeble, and their upper rooms scrimpingly ill garnished. The men of the house dines down town, and the ladies of the family allay their appetites with slops.

DISPUTED TITLE TO GUANO ISLANDS.—Considerable excitement is awakened among shippers and agriculturists in England by the merits of a controversy at present going on respecting the right of the Peruvian government to exclusively discovered Guano Islands. T. Wentworth Butler, of Exeter, has written to the London Times, claiming that the Islands of Lobos, in the rainless district of the South Pacific, and on which immense deposits of guano are found, do not belong to Peru, inasmuch as they were not enumerated among the Peruvian possessions when she declared her independence. The islets referred to are the Lobos Afuera, and the Lobos de Tierra, the former lying in lat. 0 34 S., long. 80.45 W. Mr. Butler, it appears, had several times applied to the British government to take possession of the Islands, but without effect. He concludes his statement by expressing high admiration of the enterprise of Captain Benjamin Morell, master of an American whaler, by whom these islands were discovered, and who published a minute account of them in a book issued in NewYork in 1832, under the name of "Morell's Four Voyages." It is remarkable that in the same book is a description of the Island of Ichaboe, and that, acting on the information there obtained, the first ship sailed from England to load guano at that deposit. On the other side of the question, the Peruvian Consul declares that the above islands are included within the limits of Peru, and warns all vessels against loading there without proper authority from the government.

SUTTEE REVIVED.—The night of the first of this year witnessed one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists, both in England and India, proudly point as one of Lord William Bentick's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth: The Rajah died at Pachete on the 1st of January, at about 4 P. M.; a wild cry was raised by the women of the zenana that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance round the mahjary. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the rites, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the mahjary. At eight o'clock, volumes of smoke told that the horrid end of that house was being carried out. The Rance walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames which had been lighted for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her in life. [Calcutta Englishman.

Information Wanted

Respecting BERNARD RODDY, who emigrated to the United States, from the North of Ireland, in August, 1817, in company with Messrs. John Kirkpatrick and John Morrow. The friends and relatives of the said gentlemen, and all others, are earnestly requested to forward the smallest information on this subject to the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, or Rev. J. C. Keener, New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

The Editors of all religious papers in the United States are respectfully and earnestly solicited to publish the above in behalf of four orphans, whose father died in Newarleans of Asiatic Cholera, in 1851, and the support of whose large and just legal rights now before Chancery in Ireland depends upon this information.

SELECT SCHOOL,

IN MAGHEE CHURCH, CARONDELET STREET.

The subscriber, having secured the use of a suitable room in the basement of the Maghee Church, proposes to open a SCHOOL on the First Monday in May next.

The Time of Teaching to be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2½ P. M.

The Course of Instruction to be thorough and extensive, embracing all the Branches of Education taught in any of the Seminaries or Colleges in our country, viz: English, Latin, and Greek, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various Sciences—Physical, Moral and Intellectual; also, Belles Lettres.

The subscriber, after an experience of ten years or more in teaching, as Superintendent or Professor of several Collegiate Institutes in different portions of the South and West, hopes that he will be able to give satisfaction to guardians and parents.

The French, Spanish and Italian Languages will be taught (according to the judicious and popular method of Ollendorff,) at the desire of the parents, without extra charge for any or all of them—they being embraced in the First Class, with the Ancient Languages, etc.

TERMS—$6, $8, and $10 per month, according to the Class.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. C. Keener, Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Joseph H. Palmer, Wm. S. Mount, Thos. K. Price, W. B. Dameron, James Wright, W. H. Foster, H. H. W. Hill, Samuel Henderson, N. J. Pegram, Capt. Richard Robertson, J. J. Lugenbuhl, Jas. A. Lusk, Augustus Block, Henry Block, Geo. Brewer, Rev. Joseph B. Walker, Dr. B. H. Dow, Gilles, E. C. Wharton.

H. C. THWEATT, A. M.

New Orleans, April 21, 1852.

Highly Important to Planters and Property Holders.

BRIDGEWATER ADAMANTINE PAINT.

The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The public are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—Capt. Sr. C. THOMASSON, of steamer Magnolia. Wm. BROWN, of towboat Porpoise. HUGHES, VALLETTE & Co., Managers La. Dry Dock do. J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do. Capt. N. B. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes. JOSEPH BENSON, Painter 132 Camp street. And the UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATES.

Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, and in every respect it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. G. C. Bogert & Co. I therefully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 10, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which can be seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; B. S. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point; D. H. Lee, late Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. O. McCallum, Asst. Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proves conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF.

The binding, shrinking, or warping of the material upon which it is used does not affect the paint, in twenty-four hours it dries, and in four weeks becomes a perfect slate. It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either tin, iron, zinc, wood, canvas or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended as it is a certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. G. C. BOGERT & CO., Agents for the States of La., Ala., Miss., and Texas.

SUB-AGENTS—In New Orleans, Messrs. Slark, Day Stauffer & Co., Priestley & Bien, J. Waterman & Co., R. Richards, E. McPherson; Mobile, J. G. Whitaker; Vicksburg, Byrne & Anderson; Galveston, Jones & Ufford. Baton Rouge, Levi Kellum. apl7

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY AND TRUNK WAREHOUSE.

S. ROBB & CO.,

No. 60 *Gravier street, New Orleans.*

The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent, stretched Leather Oil and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks; Leather and Canvas Valises; Rug, Valise, etc. etc.

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BREWSTER & CO.,

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 116 Gravier street, rear St. Charles Hotel, and 105 St Charles street.

SOLICIT the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

Which they offer at the very lowest prices for cash or approved paper. They are constantly receiving, from their New York house, No. 360 Broadway, (the oldest Carriage Repository in the United States,) a variety of

NEW YORK CITY MADE CARRIAGES,

Some of which are of entirely new and original designs. Also, plainer, but equally substantial vehicles, from the same reputable Eastern manufacturers.

Particular attention will be given to the covering and shipment of Carriages, to insure prompt and safe delivery. fe 6-6m

MADAME DE REIGNE'S

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUN

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference: J. C. KEENER, W. E. HOYT, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. D[illegible]N, W. MCD[illegible], Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

VOLUME II. NUMBER 17. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 69.

"The Death of the Infants."

[illegible] many a sigh came frae the heart,
And tears fell frae the e'e,
When the bairns took flight to the world of light,
Where tears can never be!

The sun shone with his fairest beams,
To light them on their way,
And the lay rock high, with notes of joy,
Attuned his sweetest lay.

"Sweetest birdie, say—which is the way
That we'll gang through the sky?
We left an earthly hame to-day,
For a heavenly hame on high."

The bird up flew on soaring wing,
Till near the hour of even,
When the bairnies heard the angels' song,
At the portal gates o' heuvon!

"Sing down! gang down, sweet bird, gang down!
Nae further maun ye flee:
For there are sounds ye maunna hear,
And sights ye maunna see.

The birdie turned him to the earth,
The bairnies to the sky,
While the seraph strain awoke again,
To welcome them on high!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Policy of Rome.

Mr. Editor: The political bearings of Romanism, apart from its religious aspect, seem to me to deserve consideration. That Rome absolutely demanded the allegiance of every other power, is conceded by all. That she still holds this claim is, in these latitudes, denied. She is diligently represented, in these days and in these climes, as tolerant and liberal—the friend of civil and religious freedom. Some extracts from Brownson's Review for January, 1852, which I find in a Cincinnati paper, open a window through which we can get a glimpse of the working of their interior machinery, and perhaps ascertain something about her motive power, her principles, aims and aspirations at the present time. I like this writer's boldness. Plain speaking carries, at least, the air of honesty:

"Protestantism," says he, "whatever its professions, is really heathenism, and nothing else. [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, p. 9.

"Disguise it as you will, all who are not Catholics are heathens, and all who are not heathens are Catholics. Heresy and infidelity may assume a thousand shapes, but always at bottom are they heathenisms and nothing else." [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, pp. 23,24.

"*The first duty* of every civil government is to protect the Church and maintain the freedom of religion," we say, not of heresy and infidelity, which, as far as we could ever hear, have not, and never had, and never can have, *any rights*, being, as they undeniably are, contrary to the law of God. [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, p. 26.

Now here Protestantism, heathenism, heresy and infidelity are made identical; and under the latter, cognomen it is proclaimed of them all, that "they have not, never had, and never can have any right at all." This is the liberty, then, we are to understand, which Rome is prepared to grant to "all who are not Catholics." "The first duty of every civil government is to protect the Church," (the Roman, of course.) Protestantism, alias heathenism, alias heresy and infidelity, has not any right to protection. Take another extract:

"We try all princes and secular powers by their relations to the spiritual order, and care not a fig for any of them further than they serve it. The church is all in all to us, and she is to us only through the sovereign pontiff. As Our Lord founded his church on Peter, and we are submissive to her only as we are submissive to Peter in the person of his successors. [*The sovereign Pontiff, is, under God, the fountain of all the authority we respect on earth.*] [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, p. 9.

"And therefore, we lose all the breath we expend in declaiming against bigotry and intolerance, *and in favor of religious liberty*, or the right of any man to be of any religion or no religion, as best pleases him, which some two or three or our journalists would fain persuade the world is Catholic doctrine. [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, p. 64.

"When we ourselves are afraid to assert the supremacy of the Church and the subordination of the State, and to maintain that the secular is for the spiritual, and not the spiritual for the secular; when we are afraid to acknowledge the supremacy of Peter in his successors, and deem it the part of prudence to explain away or half deny the papacy, what have we got to say to the Protestants.

* * * * * * *

"We must, therefore, if we mean to be Catholics, be truly and like the word—be Papists, and fearlessly assert the Papal supremacy. We shall never get rid of our Protestant heathen, or political politics, and have a Catholic basis on which to oppose Protestantism. This is the first thing necessary for us. This is what we become, politically and socially, as we are in faith and worship, A UNITED BODY." [Brownson's Review, January, 1852, p. 65.

The undisguised teaching of these paragraphs is plainly, that civil authority, not emanating from the sovereign Pontiff, and subordinate to papal supremacy, is not to be respected, or cared "a fig" for.. And the information is tantamount to an acknowledgment, that in the United States, there is practised a daily "prudence," which, for political ends, explains away," or "half denies, the papacy." This *has* been Rome's policy under all free governments. This honest reviewer exhibits her as unchanged still. She still considers, according to him, all civil power, not derived from, and subordinate to the Holy See, as usurpation; and her unbending determination, however modified by circumstances, still to put in play every "prudent" expedient, to wrest that power out of, what she considers, unlawful hands, in order that she, "the fountain of all the authority" we are to respect on Earth," may exercise it herself. One extract more:

"The active mass of our (American) people, those who influence public affairs and give tone and character to the country, we believe to be utterly destitute of all sense of religion or morality, and capable of any iniquity demanded by, their interests or their passions. [Brownson's Review, Jan. 1852, p. 64.

"In a Presidential election no party can afford to lose the Catholic vote, and no party in favor of the 'Anglo-Saxon alliance' can obtain that vote. Brownson's Review, January 1852, p. 138.

The mass of American voters are here described as a parcel of dolts, possessing neither intelligence, integrity, nor sense of responsibility. The Catholic vote, compacted into one unbroken phalanx of subordination to the successor of St. Peter, is encouragingly represented, as already powerful enough to influence the Presidential election. What next! What further revelations will Mr. Brownson make to us unless indeed he be "prudently" silent for a time? That Rome's unchangeable policy is to extend what she calls liberty, the privilege of submission to her, throughout the world, and to establish her only legitimate authority over the ruins of every government that declare her allegiance, who, that has read her history, and studied her tactics, can for a moment doubt? And that this is, now and evermore, her grand desire and aim, I am glad for one that she has, at least one writer in this country, bold and candid enough to intimate openly.

CYRIL.

Chinese Festivity.

[We clip the following account of the Chinese Festivity from the Christian Observer, a Methodist paper published in San Francisco, California, where the Festivity came off.]

Last Saturday, the 3d ult., was a day of feasting with the Celestial denizens of our city. It seems that in connection with their myths they believe that on a certain day of a certain month the souls of the dead are permitted to come out from a state of confinement and eat and drink what their living friends shall provide for them. Having been informed by Ah Chung that this day had arrived and was about to be celebrated, several of us repaired to the cemetery in order to witness the rites. After wading through the sand in Happy Valley until we got on to the plank road, we found the Chinamen passing back and forth in large numbers, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in carriages. We soon met some returning drays with a sacrifice which had already been offered, and were on the point of turning back, as every effort to get information as to where the ceremonies were to be performed, failed, for the want of a knowledge of our language amongst the swarthy passers by—but another row of drays (for they traveled in single file) on the way out, gave us an opportunity of conversing with the draymen, who seemed to be somewhat posted up: from him we learned that there were several different companies, each of which made its own sacrifice. We went on, and when arrived, found several of the Chinese collected around a little pinnacled enclosure, while off to one side two or three others had about a half bushel of Chinese shooting crackers. In the enclosure, which was on a hill side, were two grave-shaped mounds in the upper side: in these it seemed the Chinese have been buried. Just below the grave a place had been leveled for the purpose of this festal. The drays, three in number, drew up and were unloaded, from one of which two tables were taken and spread on the place prepared for them inside the enclosure.

On one of the tables was placed a hog, which had been prepared for it by cleaning and scraping, only reserving a tuft of bristles between the shoulders; it was decorated with artificial flowers, as were each of the other offerings. Beside the hog was placed a goat, the horns and tail of which were wrapped in pink and yellow paper. These each had the head fronting the graves. On the other table were placed various fruits, fresh and preserved; bread and rice; also, wine-glasses, while some bottles on the ground showed that they did not wish their friends to thirst. On a waiter sitting on the ground they placed fowls and fish—one duck had its bill open and its tongue wrapped in colored paper. They next stuck some fifteen or twenty candles in the graves and lighted them: at the same time had a large quantity of incense sticks burning among the candles, with apparently but little order. Behind the tables incense paper was abundantly strewed.

Now the ceremonies began by lighting the crackers at the one place, which kept up a grand noise to the misery of the horses, until, they were exhausted, which was not the case before the feasting began. While in the enclosure each individual went behind the table and bowing once with clasped hands, or as often as he pleased, would first step on the incense paper and kneel, then bow three or more times, after which a wine-glass filled with brandy from the accompanying bottles, was handed to him, when he would pour a little of the brandy on the ground before him, then waive the glass to the deities, and bowing three times would rise to his feet, bow again, and give place to the next one. All went through these genuflexions and offering of wine differing with however considerable diversity of manner: seeming in many instances to think it fine sport. After all had paid their devotions, the fruit and bread were handed around when all the company, including the spectators, partook and feasted plentifully. During the feast large piles of incense paper were burned, being occasionally wet with brandy. After which they gathered up their all and returned to the city in high glee, having a more substantial feast in prospect in the evening.

During the evening their part of the city was serenaded by a few of them, who, upon a little portico made the place ring with the sound of a large gong and a drum or two of kindred harmony. A large number of Americans from below cheered them quite boisterously. We supposed every thing passed off harmoniously, as there was nothing to indicate the reverse.

Truth stands the test of the mightiest of earth.

Sunday.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud,
Th' indorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with His blood:
The couch of time, care's balm and bay:
The week were dark, but for thy light
Thy torch doth show the way.

* * * * *

Sundays the pillars are,
On which heaven's palace arched lies:
The other days fill up the span
And hollow room with vanities.
They are the fruitful bed and borders,
For God's rich garden: that is bare,
Which parts their ranks and orders.

The Sundays of man's life,
Threaded together on time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious king.
On Sunday Heaven's gate stands ope
Blessings are plentiful and ripe.
More plentiful than hope.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Early Methodism in Alabama.

Cayuga, Hinds co., Miss., May 12, '52.

Bro. McTyeire: In looking over some of my old papers, I found the following short account of the work of God on the Alabama Circuit, in the latter part of the year 1820. I have concluded to send you a copy: perhaps it may be interesting to some of the Alabama preachers, to hear how the work of God commenced in that country.

Affectionately yours, Thomas Nixon.

"The history of this new country is but little known. How long the Creek Indians have inhabited it, will, in all probability, always remain a secret. The late war has wrested a large portion of their country from them. The troops from Georgia and Tennessee brought back favorable accounts of their country. The ruins of their deserted towns were scarcely done smoking, and the carcases of their dead were not entirely destroyed, when the whites came swarming like pigeons into their country. The forests melted away before them, and the wilderness was soon turned into a fruitful field. Towns and villages are now rising on the banks of the Alabama, and the arts and sciences are beginning to flourish where savage barbarity and ignorance has long reigned with unrivalled sway. But, thank God those days are gone, and shall never return. Churches and temples for the worship of the living God are beginning to be erected: the melodious songs of Zion are heard: peace and plenty, with all the blessings of the everlasting Gospel, are here enjoyed. It would be impossible to describe the difficulties and sufferings of the first emigrants to this country. Many were of the most respectable citizens of the States they came from. They were pillars in the Church of God. Like Abraham of old, as soon as they had pitched their tents, they erected an altar to God. The lonesome forests, which had listened for ages to the howling wolf, the screaming panther, the yelling savage, and the hooting owl, now heard for the first time the voice of prayer and the praises of God. When paths were made from one neighborhood to another, the people of God began to come together for divine worship on the Sabbath day. The local preachers began to hold meetings, and thus they continued until the spring of 1819, when Br. A. Tally was sent a missionary to them from the S. C. Conference. He collected them into societies, and formed a two weeks' circuit, and labored with them until his health began to fail. He was greatly beloved, and when he was not able to preach he visited the societies and families, and encouraged them with prospect of being supplied from the Mississippi Conference. In December, the same year, I came on to Br. Tally's work. I had instructions from Br. George to take charge of what is now called Conecuh Circuit, and Br. Tally's work also, which formed a six weeks' circuit, about two hundred miles long and, in many places, fifty miles wide. In March, 1820, Br. Clinton from the S. C. Conference, joined me. Our hearts were united: we suffered and rejoiced together. What we suffered is known to God, in whose cause we were engaged, and to whom we must give an account in the day of judgment. In July we saw some fruit of our labor; in August we were much favored with the presence of God; but in September, "the Holy Ghost was given." The 8th of the month our first camp-meeting began. Br. Griffon, our P. Elder, was sick and could not not attend any of our meetings. This meeting was held near Fort Dale. We had fifteen tents and three preachers, Brothers Clinton, Dulany and myself: our largest congregation was about three hundred persons, one hundred of whom were professors of religion. The power of God came down on Saturday, and continued with but little abatement until Tuesday morning. It exceeded any thing that had been seen by the oldest professors of religion. The colored people shared largely in the blessings of the meeting. The tears, the groans and cries of the mourners, and the prayers and shouts of the professors, were almost incessant. There was nothing wild or extravagant: all was solemn, awful and glorious. More than thirty obtained religion. After our meeting closed, the work went on in the neighborhood. A tavern keeper said to Br. Dulany that "he was broke—he could sell no more whisky;" and from that day to this he has sold but little, so powerfully did the "word of God grow and prevail." From this meeting we went on to one on the Alabama river, at Br. Grave's ferry. Several of the young men who had professed religion, accompanied us. This meeting began Friday night, the 15th of the month; there were thirty-five tents, nine preachers and about eight hundred persons. The work began under the first sermon, and continued to increase until Tuesday morning. During this whole time the encampment was resounding with the pitiful cries and groans of the mourners, or the joyful shouts of new born souls; we had the trumpet sounded several times, for the purpose of collecting them for preaching, but in vain; their language was, "God be merciful to me a sinner! O pray for me." It was religion they wanted, and this seeking up their minds that they cared but little about attending to formal discourses. And, thank God, many of them obtained the blessing more than sixty professed religion, many of whom, stand firm to this day. (Several of the young men became preachers of the Gospel.) From this meeting we attended one at a place called the Ponds, about twenty-five miles from Fort Claiborne. Friday night and Saturday morning we had heavy rain. On Saturday evening the clouds were blown off, and we had a clear sky and pleasant weather during the balance of the meeting. The work began on Saturday night and continued until Tuesday morning. We had some opposition from the Calvinists, but we paid little or no attention to them. Our business was to point the weeping sinner to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the *world*. We had about thirty who obtained the pardoning love of God at this meeting.

"O how unexpectedly, how powerfully and how gloriously has God carried on his work in the forests of Alabama!

"Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen!"

"August 23, 1821. Thomas Nixon."

The Timely Warning.

A THRILLING STORY.

My father, after an absence of three years, returned to the home so dear to him.

He had made his last voyage, and rejoiced to have reach a haven of rest from the perils of the sea. During his absence I had grown from a mere child and baby of my mother's, for I was her youngest, into a rough, careless and headstrong boy. Her gentle voice no longer restrained me. I was often wilful, and sometimes disobedient. I thought it indicated manly superiority to be independent of a woman's influence. My father's return was a fortunate circumstance for me. He soon perceived the spirit of insubordination stirring within me. I saw by his manner that it displeased him, although for a few days he said nothing to me about it.

It was an afternoon in October, bright and golden, that my father told me to get my hat and walk with him. We went down a narrow lane into a fine open field—a favorite play-ground for the children in the neighborhood. After talking cheerfully on different topics for a while, my father asked me if I observed that huge shadow, thrown by a mass of rocks that stood in the middle of the field. I replied that I did.

"My father owned this land," said he; "it was my play-ground when a boy. That rock stood there then. To me it is a beacon, and whenever I look at it, I recall a dark spot in my life—an event so painful to dwell upon, that if it were not as a warning to you I should not speak of it. Listen, then my dear boy, and learn wisdom from your father's errors.

"My father died when I was mere child: I was the only son. My mother was a gentle loving woman, devoted to her children, and beloved by everybody. I remember her pale, beautiful face—her sweet, affectionate smile—her kind and tender voice. In my childhood I loved her intensely: I was never happy apart from her, and she, fearing that I was becoming too much of a baby, sent me to the high school in the village. After associating a time with rude, rough boys, I lost in a measure, my fondness for home and my reverence for my mother, and it became more and more difficult for her to restrain my impetuous nature. I thought it an indication of manliness to resist her authority, and not to appear to feel penitent, although I knew that my conduct pained her. The epithet I most dreaded was *girl boy*. I could not bear to hear it said by my companions that I was tied to my mother's apron strings. From a quiet, home-loving child, I soon became a wild, boistering boy. My dear mother used every persuasion to induce me to seek happiness within the precincts of home. She exerted herself to make our fireside attractive, and my sister, following her self-sacrificing example, sought to entice me by planning games and diversions for my entertainment. I saw all this but did not heed it.

"It was on an afternoon like this, that, as I was about leaving the dining-table, to spend the intermission between morning and evening school in the street, as usual, my mother laid her hand on my shoulder, and said mildly but firmly, "My son, I wish you to come with me." I would have rebelled, but something in her manner awed me. She put on her bonnet, and said to me, "We will take a little walk together." I followed her in silence: and, as I was passing out the door, I observed one of my rude companions sulking about the door, and I knew he was waiting for me. He sneered as I went past him. My pride was wounded to the quick. He was a very bad boy, but being some years older than myself, he exercised a great influence over me. I followed my mother skulkily, till we reached the spot where we now stand, beneath the shadow of this huge rock. O, my boy, would that I could have blotted from my memory that which has cast a dark shadow over my whole life, gladly would I exchange all that the world can offer me for the quiet peace of mind I should enjoy. But no! like this huge, unsightly pile, stands the monument of my guilt forever.

"My mother, being in feeble health, sat down and beckoned me to sit beside her. Her look, so full of tender sorrow, is present to me now. I would not sit, but continued standing sullenly beside. "Alfred, my dear son," said she, "have you lost all your love for your mother?" I did not reply. "I fear you have," she continued; "and may God help you to see your own heart, and me to do my duty!" She then talked to me of my misdeeds, of the dreadful consequence of the course I was pursuing. By tears and entreaties, and prayers, she tried to make an impression upon me. She placed before me the lives and example of great and good men; she sought to stimulate my ambition. I was moved but too proud to show it, and remained standing in dogged silence beside her. I thought, "What will my companion say, if, after all my boastings, I yield at last and submit to be led by a woman!"

"What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered, failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till we reached her own door.

"It is school time now," said she, "Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shan't go to school," said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly, "certainly, you will go. Alfred, I command you."

"I will not," said I, with a tone of defiance.

"One of two things, you must do, Alfred—either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there, till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.

"I dare you to do it," said I, "you can't get me up stairs."

"Alfred, choose now," said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

"If you touch me, I will kick you," said I in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said.

"Will you go, Alfred?"

"No," I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

"Then follow me, said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—O, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps, and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. O, heavenly Father," she cried, "forgive him, he knows not what he does." The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself, he stopped; she beckoned him in. "Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his own room," said she, and turned from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look—it will forever follow me. It was a look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last, unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment, I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought, for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, and dash out my brains, but felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant and bade me not to yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. I awoke at midnight stiffened by the damp night air, terrified with frightful dreams. I would have sought my mother at that moment, for I trembled with fear, but my door was fast. With the daylight my terrors were dissipated, and I became bold in resisting all good impulses. The servant brought my meals, but I did not taste them. I thought the day would never end. Just at twilight I heard a light footstep approach the door. It was my sister, who called me by name.

"What may I tell mother from you?"—she asked.

"Nothing," I replied.

"O, Alfred, for my sake, for all our sakes, say that you are sorry—let me tell mother that you are sorrow. She longs to forgive you."

"I won't be driven to school against my will," said I.

"But you will go if she wishes it, dear Alfred," said my sister pleadingly.

"No, I won't said I, and you needn't say a word more about it."

"O, my brother, you will kill her! you will kill her, and then you can never have a happy moment again."

I made no reply to this. My feelings were touched, but I still resisted their kind influence. My sister called me, but I could not answer. I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night. O God, how wretched! how fearful I did not know!

Another footstep slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's.

Alfred my son, shall I come in? Are you sorrow for what you have done?" she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my obdurate heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not. No my boy, I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, *but I did not.*

I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

"Get up, Alfred." O, don't wait a minute! Get up and come with me. Mother is dying."

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up melancholy, and followed by my sister,—On the bed, pale and cold as marble, lay my mother. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and bore senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believe myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her; I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom; my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a slight motion of mother's hand—her eyes unclosed.

She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me, and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. "Mother, mother," I shrieked, "say only that you forgive me." She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upwards, she moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. She comforted me, for she knew the heavy load of sorrow on my heart; heavier than grief for the loss of a mother; for it was a load of sorrow for sin. The joy of youth had left me forever.

"My son, the suffering such memories awake must continue as long as life. God is merciful; but remorse for past misdeeds is a canker-worm in the heart, that preys upon it forever."

My father ceased speaking, and buried his face in his hands. He saw and felt the bearing his narrative had upon my character and conduct. I have never forgotten it. Boys, who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, *beware!* Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

Bishop Janes' Address to Young Preachers.

We give two paragraphs from this practical experienced preacher:

"You are also directed to devote a part of your time to reading, and meditation, and prayer. It is very important that you should devote a large portion of your time to reading. There are young men of great fluency, lively imaginations, and pleasing manners, who can speak on almost any subject with readiness. These are in special danger of neglecting this direction. They find it much easier to spend their time in agreeable society, than in diligent reading and close, consecutive thinking. They consider not how soon the fire of youth and the vivacity of their imaginations will be gone, and that the people will expect from a man who has obtained mature age, much better preaching than that with which he satisfied them when a youth. There are those who, because they neglected this direction, were as good preachers in the first or second years of their ministry, as they are now after the lapse of twenty years. And yet these men will come to us and say, 'I have been twenty years in the conference, and it is now time I should have a station: it is time that I should go to Philadelphia.' Let me now say that no preacher should expect us to place him in a situation for which he has not qualified himself. I would also say to this class, for their encouragement, there is not one of you who may not, by diligent application, qualify himself for any position in the Church. And if you are unable to reach the highest point of intellectual attainment, you may all be *first-class pastors.*"

"As I proposed one of these questions, I noticed a smile upon the countenances of some before me, as if they thought it a matter of trifling importance. The question was, 'Will you endeavor not to speak too long or too loud?' But my experience has convinced me that the people will endure almost any objectionable characteristic in their preacher more patiently than long and tedious preaching. The sermon may contain sound theology from beginning to end. It may be admirably arranged, and yet the people will be dissatisfied if it be long. Only on special occasions will they be willing to listen to a long discourse. And while there is danger of speaking too loud, there is also danger of speaking too low. I consider the words of the Discipline as calling attention to the general manner of delivery. There is a way of speaking that is exceedingly injurious to the speaker, and there is a way that is healthful. In early life I was not impressed with the importance of the manner of speaking, and I am now suffering the consequences of my error. I contracted a habit which was injurious, and now the sad reflection is forced upon me, that I have thrown away a large amount of usefulness. Above all, avoid a monotonous delivery. I had once a committee to wait on me requesting the removal of their pastor at the end of his first year. I was surprised. He was a man of intelligence and learning, and good preaching abilities. I asked why they desired a change. They declined giving an answer. I pressed the question. At length one of them, a man of superior sense, said he scarcely knew why their preacher did not succeed, except it was because he was monotonously good. Let your expression be varied. Lift up your voice, now and then. Wake up yourselves, and wake up your congregation, if they get asleep. It strengthens a weak man to speak aloud occasionally. Try to hit the congregation sometimes—to make an impression by every sermon you preach."

The Boy's Dead.—There is a world of feeling in the following little occurrence, which we clip from a contemporary:

Recently we were riding a short distance from the city, when we met a little girl, who appeared in great haste, and whose eyes looked as if she had been weeping. She looked as if she wanted to speak, and on our stopping, she came close up to the carriage, sobbing as if her little heart was broken, while the tear-drops were standing in her eyes, and said, "The baby's dead!" We were an entire stranger to her, but she knew of but one baby in the world, and that baby, to whom she was, no doubt, tenderly attached was dead. Those three short words were a full text for reflection the balance of the ride. We might write columns on them, but we will merely repeat to our readers what the little girl said to us, and let them reflect as we did, on the thought that "the baby's dead."

When the hour of affliction arrives, and the necessities of our nature require something more than earthly friendship, then it is that we find our sweetest solace in the beauties of the Christian religion.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Immortality.

In my youthful days I was often troubled with doubts respecting my immortality. One evening I wandered forth from the city of Washington in the Congressional burying-ground. It was the beautiful spring-time. All nature was clothed in loveliest emerald, variegated by the thousand hues of various blooms. When I arrived within the enclosure, I found myself at the romantic landscape which surrounded me. To the south rolled the noble Potomac, while just beyond stretched in gorgeous beauty the villages and fields of Virginia. Eastward presented the richly improved tobacco and wheat fields of Maryland, and Westward spread in rich grandeur the Capitol in this vast republic, with all the richness and majesty of the Metropolis of Freedom. But I now stopped to behold the cemetery; I had just seen the living, I then gazed upon the dead.

Here is the beautiful stone which tells of a more beautiful little cherub of earth in the shape of a little girl of seven. In the spring before her decease she had planted some little flowers in a corner of her papa's garden, and when she was sick she often spoke of them; and, by a strange coincidence, the very night she died, being early in Autumn, there came a frost, and the next morning the child and flowers were both seen smitten to the ground. The parents, that evening, when they buried her, took the roots that she had planted with her own little hands, and placed them in the bier by her coffin, and when they covered her in the cold ground, they placed the tufts of earth containing her flowers at her feet. Nature was then cold and gloomy; but now she has become cheerful and beautiful, and even these little flowers, which died with their little mistress, have arisen again, and waft sweet fragrance over her tomb; but where is she? Then I thought—

"Oh, when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn!
Oh, when shall day dawn on the night of the grave!"

Oh, how did these dark and desponding thoughts haunt me! Could life come from the corruption of the grave? Could immortality await mankind? While thus reflecting, I turned around and read the death of a young lady of sixteen. I paused. What—just in the opening of existence, when the world presents the greatest attractions, and cut down so suddenly; but I continued to read, and I thought surely I was guided to her epitaph; life seemed given me from the dead, and I lost my doubts of immortality in the cemetery. The verses seemed so applicable, the comparison so striking, the combination so chaste and beautiful, that I copied it upon the spot. Oh, I thought, may not the soul exist and still shine in immortal vigor and liveliness, even after it has become invisible to mortals? But to the epitaph. It doubtless stands there yet, and is as follows:

"The fairest star of morning's hour,
In that which shines in twilight skies,
Scarce risen in bright beams, the last,
And vanishes to mortal eyes.
Its loss inspires a brief regret,
Its loveliness is no'er forgot;
We know full well 'tis shining yet
Although we may behold it not.
And thus the spirit which has gone
Is but absorbed in glory's blaze,
Its beaming brightness burning on,
Though lost unto our finite gaze.
There are who watched it to the last—
There are who can forget it never—
May there, when life's dark shades are past,
Partake with her its light for ever."

How sweet to me was the thought of "still shining," after I was seen no more. How beautiful the figure, and how easy the transition from a "star" to a spirit. I left reluctantly the place, thinking—

"Shall man be left to moulder in the dust,
While fate, relenting, lets the flowers live?
Shall nature's laws, to man alone unjust,
Hid him, though doomed to perish, hope to live.
No! heaven's immortal spring shall yet arise,
And man shall bloom for ever in the skies."

Mississippi City. G. T. V.

Across the River.—From Doctor Dowling's "Power of Illustration," a small but invaluable treatise, we take the following paragraph:

About six years ago, says a clergyman in New York city, I was traveling to the borders of the Hudson, and on the most beautiful portion of that noble stream, where its waters seem to rest against the highlands of Fishkill, and form the Newburg Bay. I was riding on the western shore, dotted with elegant country-seats, and so elevated as to command a fine view of the surrounding county of Dutchess. Passing a substantial mansion, I observed carriages standing around the entrance, and a hearse; that plainly indicated the occasion of the gathering. It was something more than curiosity, it was the dictate of natural sympathy, that induced me to stop and mingle with the multitude.

It was easy to learn, from the first whom I addressed, that a young man, the son of parents now advanced in life, was to be buried. The clergyman in attendance was just closing his remarks when I stopped at the door; and after a short but eloquent pause in the services—for silence is always eloquent in the house of mourning—the afflicted father rose, and, overcoming the emotion with which he struggled, spoke a few words to the friends which surrounded him. Said he, "A few months ago, one of my sons removed to the other side of the river, and resides on the shore, in view of the spot where we are assembled. And now I find that my thoughts are over there far more frequently than they were before. I have long had friends there whom I loved, and I had an interest in the people, but I had no one there; but since that child has been a resident there I love to be there. So it has been with me during the few days that have passed since [illegible] has passed the river of death, as I trust, has entered heaven. My thoughts are often there now. True, I have [illegible] before—a father there, but [illegible] Now I have an interest in heaven such as I never felt till one of [illegible] children went there to live."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 29.

REQUESTS.—We call attention to two requests which we make of our brethren agents; to collect the subscription price now due in advance for 1852; and to forward us a list of the post offices in their several circuits.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, May 14, 1852.

DEAR BROTHER K.:

I thank you for the advice on my leaving, to bring my cloak along, and if I had an overcoat, to bring that also. They are both needed at this writing. Most heartily do I join in the poet's invocation—

"Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness come!"

Maybe, the latitude of Boston accounts for the crookedness of its streets. For crookedness, they beat all thoroughfares my eyes have yet seen, or my feet traveled. It may truly be charged against these down-easters, that they have *crooked ways*. And so the wind never gets a clean, long sweep at them. The air is kept in eddies instead of currents. Very effectual and yet unintentional fortifications against bleak winds, are these crooked, angular, short and abruptly terminated streets. The whole town is a labryinth. It takes almost as much genius to go through it without getting lost as it does in the country to be a justice of the peace. But the buildings are superior. It is easy to see that Quincy Granite is not hard to be had. All about are the indications of consummate police regulations.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop Waugh preached a funeral discourse on the late Bishop Hedding. Services were introduced by Bishop Waugh, giving out the 1083d hymn,

"How blest the righteous when he dies."

Bishop Morris followed the singing of the hymn with an impressive prayer—after which the 90th Psalm and part of the 1st chapter of 1st Peter, were read by Bishop Janes. Bishop Waugh requested the choir to chant the following scripture passages: "Blessed are the dead," etc. "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection," "Unto him that loved us," "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth." Sixth Job: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away—Blessed be the name of the Lord." He described the man, the bishop, the Christian example which the Lord had given to our Church, the triumphant manner in which that gift after long use had been taken back and the cause for general gratitude in such life and such a death and devout acquiescence in this crowning providence. The venerable preacher, now senior bishop, labored under great emotion and shed tears, with his congregation, at some recital of the history and experience of his deceased colleague. Truly such a man was a grant of large magnitude to the Church. And his death was if possible greater than his life. He triumphed all through the valley and shadow of death.

An account from his own manuscript was read in the filling up the heads of the sermon. Bishop Hedding has recorded it that at four years old he had awakening, and was a fit subject of converting grace; he might have gone on then through prayer and forgiveness, to the adoption of a son with suitable encouragements and instructions. It was not till his eighteenth year that his awakenings were renewed and ended in his conversion, *clear* conversion. He joined the itinerant ministry in 1801. In General Conferance of 1820, several friends desired leave to present his name for the Episcopacy. He declined, firmly. In 1824 his leave was again asked. "Then, said he, I thought it would seem obstinate to continue refusal, and believing there was not the least probability of my election, I consented. When the ballot was made and the names counted the Bishop proclaimed in a calm, distinct tone, that struck me like thunder, ELIJAH HEDDING IS ELECTED." At first he reluctiated to be advanced to the office and take on him awful responsibilities to which he felt inadequate. But a resolution of the General Conference encouraged and urged him to the work for which Providence had thus marked him out. So true is it that merit is ever diffident—

"How quick and ready those to go,
Whom God has never sent;
How cautious, diffident and slow,
His chosen instrument!"

It was no common occasion and could but be deeply instructive. It was not unequal in dignity to the obsequies of a Samuel or Joshua. Well is it added, after enumerating the gift and the taking it away from the Church—"Blessed be the name of the Lord." There is material here for an uncommon book of biography.

In the Conference the appeal case, about the pew matter, draws its slow length along. Long and tedious speakers may be found even when the days are short. There was some specious reasoning in the lad, who on an examination upon philosophy, being asked for an example of the congracting power of cold and the expansive power of heat, replied: Because in summer the days are long and in winter they are short! This will not apply to orators—always. But I have heard some terse and telling speeches on the floor. The member in this case who defends the action of the Ohio Conference made an amusing but offensive illustration of the expectation of the appellant. I have told you that appellant has advocated pews against the rules of his Conference. The seat is alleged, contrary to the rules of the Conference, to have gone largely into pews and the case is tried in a pewed and *organ*-ized Chapel. Now, said the speaker, the appellant may think to gain his case as a certain man out West got clear of a charge of stealing bacon. The jury was empannoled and the prosecuting lawyer made out a strong case; the proof was positive. The jury retired and soon brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It was an astonishing verdict, but the circumstances, a long while after, leaked out that explained it—three-fourths of the jurymen had shared in the stolen bacon.

There are many great gray heads in the assembly. I see old Father Taylor, the mariners' preacher, moving up and down the aisles. He seems to know every body, and has a manner of greeting that for heartiness approaches a Russian hug and kiss. Dr. Bangs, old as he is, appears to carry himself in the van of the host as prominently as ever. Of his former position in such bodies I can only judge by the minutes. I never saw him before, and should never have known the man from the portrait of him with which I have long been familiar. The set of his head is the only agreement between the man and the portrait. The Indians of Canada used to designate him as "the Missionary that carried his head on one shoulder. In a pen and ink sketch of the Herald of this morning, I find the following: "The *pose* of his head is peculiar; it inclines slightly to one side, and it is said that when on a District, his young preachers generally, and perhaps unconsciously, fell into the same habit, and went up to the Annual Conference, after due training, hanging their heads *a la Bangs*."

Our Southern company was joined this morning by Dr. Doggett, who has been on to New York making a speech at the American Tract Society celebration. The Doctor looks even younger than when I saw him last—six years ago. Hard work, *double* work, agrees well with him. I am glad at this, not only for high personal considerations, but because it gives good prospects for the Quarterly Review in years to come.

Yours, truly, H. N. M.

A Known Tongue.

"The string of his tongue was loosed and he spoke *plain*."
Mark 7, 35.

"A very intelligent congregation": what Brother has not had this whispered into his ear just upon rising to preach? "The Colonel" and "the Judge": How many a sermon has been preached to those distinguished ones, at the expense of a house full of famishing souls! With such a key-note the "discourse" must needs be high-sounding—long, labored and be-labored—a serious, frizzled, word-bound eloquence. Mean while the poor "Poor" have *not* the Gospel preached unto them.

"A fine sermon"! Yes—if syntax is spirituality—very fine. "Has he been regularly educated?" Of course, else we could have understood him. The Apostle had rather speak "five words" with his understanding "than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." However, the ten thousand "unknown" still have a curious charm. Brethren are fond, very, of dim notice of "the original." May be a solution of the problem of a departed glory is somewhere in the pulpit-exchange of grace for grammar. The olden Methodist preachers were men who had despaired of pleasing and therefore wielded all their powers. Public opinion was so hopelessly against them, that their eloquence became an alternative. Mr. Wesley himself was remarkably simple in his use of language, and no man ever spake or wrote more transparently. One in reading his book of sermons scarcely thinks of the author. Plainness of speech comes from a straight-forward purpose.

When men have thoughts they have words. Only, those who have most words have sometimes the fewest thoughts. Once in a while these send out an *idea*, as one does a friend to the grave, with words for pall bearers. Methodism owes but little of her success to this class of speakers. Her champions have ever been men not only of prayer and Christian experience, but men of thought, men of labor, men of point, men of pathos, men of words too, though not wordy. They sought and used a clear medium. The worth and weight of what they had to tell was, like Government cannon, too great to be helped or hindered by outside ornament.

The great end of Preaching is the conversion of souls. No Christian man is to be so much pitied as the pastor of a large, fashionable, wealthy Church in one of our large cities, because he is called to labor seemingly for naught, amongst a class of persons who rarely seek religion. Imposing churches, crowded audiences, large salaries, and Degrees of Divinity are a *living* comfort; but the recollection of sinners awakened, of happy converts, simple-hearted, grateful Church members, Itinerant privations, and Camp-meeting Revivals will prove a dying one.

"I would the precious time redeem,
And longer live for this alone,
To spend and to be spent for them,
Who have not yet my Saviour known,
Fully on these my mission prove
And only breathe to breathe thy love."

How unwise, then, to affect a style only suited to the hopeless great! to be forever attempting Gibraltar, which has not been taken and never will be! It should be a matter of great thankfulness if we, being called to preach, aim after the hopeless, that we are doomed to the hopeless, and if we use the "unknown" that we *can* use the known.

But, O preacher! if you really love the "Colonel" and the "Judge," and you wish to save them, as you really ought, then know that the shortest way to do that is to "preach the Gospel to the *Poor*," for several reasons. First: You can preach better yourself; not please you will be more pleasing; your idnes will be distinct and therefore your language clear; your heart will be full, your imagination warm, your mind quick, and therefore your speech eloquent. So that the people will be moved, and most likely your two friends—"positively pleased."

Secondly: "Preach the Gospel to the Poor" and the Poor will be convicted, the neighborhood aroused, the meeting protracted, the power of God displayed, many converted, and, last of all, may be, the "Colonel" and the "Judge" actually awakened (!)

Thirdly: Preach *to* the Poor, because "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister let him do it as of the ability which God giveth; that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Moreau Street S. School Celebration.

This annual treat was given on Thursday evening last. We were late, and so missed the first part of it. What a sunny time it was! The audience was large, the house was terrible with banners, the girls were pretty in white and blue and pink, the boys were washed and combed and put upon their best behavior, parents were palpitating, teachers looked pleased and proud, and there on the platform—that awful platform—sat all the big folks.

Every body's countenance was lighted with the joy of the children, and every body's heart thrilled with their sweet voices. Their forms, their innocence, their faces, their tones and the bright and smiling house—of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

No doubt the boys would say that the affair consisted of three principal parts—the singing, the speaking and the eating. We believe that it is given up that the Moreau street children sing the best of all our schools. Mr. Uber, a German friend, has taken great pains to teach them to sing by note. They sang in excellent time and spirit, and carried the several parts.

There was rather too much speaking—a very common mistake in Sabbath School celebrations, and one very difficult to correct.

One little boy of three years, an orphan, who could speak better than he could talk, raised his left hand and pointed to the "angels," and then knelt down, as he "used to" by his mother. The grace of the child was very touching.

The following pieces were the most distinctly and pleasingly pronounced. "Address to the Deity," "The Blind Child"—He asks if there are any blind in Heaven? His sister answers,

"Why ask a thing so odd"

He replies,

"O Mary, He is so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God"

"Passing Away," the "Wicked Heart" one of the speakers brim full of mischief; "Little Sparrow," "The Resurrection," lastly, the "Pebble and the Acorn"—very prettily spoken.

"I am a pebble and yield to none
Were this swelling words of a tiny stone:
"I am as old as the big round earth"
"I am a pebble, but who are thou.
"Rattling along from the restless bough"

It was not long ere the soil was broke,
By the peering head of an infant oak
And as it rose, and its branches spread,
The Pebble looked up and wondering said,
"A modest Acorn, never to tell what
Was enclosed in its simple shell!
That the pride of the forest was folded up
In the narrow space of its little cup"

After this the children and their friends went down stairs to play their parts in the last act of this refreshing drama. There in the basement on a long table, running all round the room, was spread what a body might call a real "feast of reason"—cakes, sugar plums and ice cream! Grown people, we have noticed on such occasions, can enjoy the children's eating and their own most heartily. We can testify that it was pre-eminently the case on Thursday night. There was enough, and actually more ice cream than enough, and not a doctor in the room.

We should like to write a good deal more to tell how much we loved one noble spirit in that scene, who moved about during the evening with a fan in his hand, whose chief delight was and is always, to do good, and to make his neighbors and their children happy; but

"He that sows with plenteously shall reap plenteously"

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—A grand Sabbath School celebration took place at Brooklyn N. Y. on the 15th inst. About 900 children participated in the ceremonies, and as no single room could hold them, two different churches were opened for their reception. John S. Folk, Esq., was chief marshal of the procession.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Episcopal Convention of Virginia has adopted a resolution to memorialize the Governor of that State to unite with the Governors of other States in setting apart one day in the year for prayer and thanksgiving.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convened at Charleston on the 29th inst. This is the first time we believe, that the important ecclesiastical body has ever met south of Virginia. The Courier of the 21st says: "Upwards of 200 clerical and lay delegates, from various parts of the United States, were in attendance, and additional ones are expected, as the Assembly will continue in session some ten or twelve days.

PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention assembled at St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on the 18th instant. After the roll was called, a motion was made by Mr. Ashurst, lay delegate from Ephrata, to admit lay delegates from the Colored Church of the Crucifixion. The subject was postponed until the 19th, after the Bishop's address, by the following vote: Clerical, 43 to 40; lay, 38 to 20. After an ineffectual ballot to elect Secretaries, the Convention adjourned until the following day.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 19th inst., says: The Governor's veto of the Liquor Law was warmly debated in the Senate to-day, and an attempt to pass it in spite of the veto, failed by a vote of 25 to 15. A new bill was then introduced to meet the Governor's principal objections, passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

ANOTHER COMET.—A dispatch from Cambridge, Mass., dated the 10th, says: "A telescopic comet was discovered this morning by G. P. Bond at the Observatory."

IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.—A writer in the London Times states that from 1820 to 1851 there have arrived in the United States 1,549,351 Irish—and when 250,000

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 20.*—The Conference this morning voted to establish a Book Concern and depository in California. Also a Repository in Chicago, to be under the care of the Cincinnati Book Concern. The remainder of the morning was occupied with addresses on the subject of Foreign Missions.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Bromfield street Church. Bishop Waugh presided and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hoode, of Indiana, Rev. Dr. Nast, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. McClintock, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Sheer, of Baltimore. There was a second meeting in the evening, at which the Rev. Mr. Wise, of New Bedford, Rev. Dr. Simpson, of Ohio, Rev. George Loomis, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Durbin, delivered addresses.

General Conference of the M. E. Church, North.

May 14th.—The matter of most interest in this day's proceedings is the memorial from Boston, on constituting a court of appeals.

To the Rev. Bishops and members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in General Conference assembled:

Rev. and Dear Fathers and Brethren:—Your petitioners beg leave to submit to your consideration the following draught of a delegated Annual Conference. And as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

S. COMFORT,
Boston, May 14, '52. H. MATTISON.

DELEGATED ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Question. Who shall compose the Delegated Annual Conference, and what shall be its regulations and powers.

Answer 1. The delegated Annual Conference, shall consist of all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of one delegate from each Annual Conference, to be chosen by ballot, who shall have traveled not less than seven full calendar years, from the time of admission on trial, and who shall be in full connection at the time of such election.

Ans. 2.—The senior Bishop who shall be present shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Conference. But should neither of the Bishops be present, the Conference shall elect a Chairman *pro tem* from its own body. And two-thirds of all the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Ans. 3. The Delegated Annual Conference shall meet on the fifteenth day of November in the year 1853, in the city of Philadelphia; and thence forward, annually on the same day in each year at such place as the Conference shall from time to time appoint.

Ans. 4.—The powers of the Delegated Annual Conference shall be strictly and exclusively judicial.

Ans. 5.—It shall have the authority to decide upon the constitutionality of all the legislative acts of the General Conference, and to suspend the operation of such as it shall decide to be unconstitutional.

Ans. 6.—It shall have authority to try, censure, suspend, or expel an accused Bishop, and to try appeals from censured or excluded members of an Annual Conference, under such rules and provisions as the General Conference shall prescribe.

The Committee on Episcopacy offered the following Resolution.

"The Committee have also had under consideration that part of the Bishops' Address which relates to strengthening the Episcopacy, and recommend the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we will, at this session of the General Conference, elect three additional Bishops."

They make and unmake so handily and have so much of the raw material out of which to make Bishops, that the Committee seem strangely enough to stint their supply. The Zions' Herald says:

We could nominate impromptu a whole corps of New England men who could honorably take their seats by the side of the present excellent incumbents.

In such an "impromptu" of course much would depend upon one's notion of what qualities are requisite to make up a man fit for the office of a Bishop. For our part, we suppose that when the Aloes yields a bloom, the Church yields a Bishop.

On the 15th the action of the Ohio Conference in the case of J. S. Inskip, was reversed by a vote of 87 to 81—a case which involved the Pew question. By this action it is declared that the rule of the Discipline in regard to pewing churches is *advisory*. Its caption is, "what *advice* shall be given!"

The appellant was a "representative man"—the exponent of all who are for pews, organs, lay representation, and for a fundamental, universal, continual, *born ideal* and *new ideal* experiment (Methodist) Church.

The question became one between two great parties, which hold respectively two great sets of principles—the "*go-ahead*," and the "*hold-on*." Dr. Taylor of the former or, at least *such* the former, winds up an argument with this sprightly passage:

"I. Finally, Strebeck's doctrine of the book agrees with the spirit of Unity and the fundamental idea of old-fashioned Methodism. The Methodist Church, sir, thanks to God, is not a fossil nor a collection of fossils. It has life and power and progress in it. In the hands of Wesley, blessings on his glorious memory! it was the first begotten child of Providence. That illustrious man, when turned out of the established churches, went to the prisons, to the coal-pits, and to the high-ways and hedges. Thus began the system of itineracy. When the work had become so vast, and so extended, that the few educated and ordained clergymen in his ranks could not meet the wants growing up around him, he sent the most gifted and pious of his brethren into the field, and thus was originated what is styled lay-preaching. Thus, exactly thus, grew up the entire system. To follow the openings and thus secure the support of Providence, was the grand idea of old-fashioned Methodism. Every rule, every notion, every desire and wish had to bow to this general principle. Now, however, there has grown up a race of new-fashioned Methodists, who, in trying to maintain the integrity of our cause, forget the fundamental idea of our economy. If we wish to keep Methodism as it was in the hands of our forefathers, we must accomplish this wish, not by doing *what* our forefathers did, but *as* they did."

On the 18th, the Conference was occupied all day in the Appeal case of the Rev. A. N. Maccabee, from the Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 18.*—In the Methodist Conference, to-day, the appeal of Rev. J. M. Stagg located without his consent by the North Indiana Conference, was taken up and the decision of that Conference reversed.

The appeal case of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Michigan Conference, was next taken up. The charge was keeping a man and his wife members of a church in Detroit, when they were residents of another charge twenty miles distant. For this he was admonished. No decision was reached by the Conference at the adjournment.

This afternoon the Conference made an excursion down the harbor, as the guests of the "City Fathers."

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 19.*—The Conference met at the usual hour this morning. The decision of the Michigan Conference upon the case of Geo. Taylor was affirmed. The finding of the Ohio Conference, charging lawbreaking on sundry members of the church, in 1848, for violating the Conference resolutions adopted in 1845, against Odd Fellowship, was declared disorderly by the Committee on Itinerancy. Rev. H. Slicer moved a substitute, declaring it not competent for an Annual Conference to censure members for joining societies, and that the action of the Ohio Conference be annulled. The substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 78, and the report adopted. The report of the Committee on Missions, favoring a separate organization of the Methodists in Africa, having reference chiefly to Liberia, was taken up, and the discussion of it occupied the remainder of the session.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Catoma Mission, Alabama Conference.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D. Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take this opportunity to send you a brief report of this Mission. It contains twelve appointments, two of them white and ten colored. We have been regulating the classes, and find the membership to be two hundred and ten, ten of them white members. We have also examined the members, as to their knowledge of experimental religion, and we are glad to say that they talk with good understanding of their religious experience. Many of them seem to enjoy the spirit of religion. Others are seeking the the forgiveness of their sins. We have dropped some probationers. We have under catechetical training about one hundred and twenty children. But they do not exhibit much of former teaching. At the present rate of expense it will take about $700 to defray the expenses of this Mission this year. We would be glad to make the expense less but we know not how. And those who are better acquainted here than we are can not devise at present any mode by which to reduce it. $100 was contributed by the Missionary Society for the support of the Mission. But as we had to take $200 of this to defray the expenses of last year, before we could leave the Arcola Mission for the patrons of that Mission *refused* to defray the expense of the Missionary, or for want of ability. For they have *millions* of wealth, nor because the Missionary did not do *his* duty, for no complaint was ever heard from any of them that we were remiss, but they have excused themselves from the performance of this their duty, for reasons known to themselves; and will, in all probability, think of it no more, unless they should see this, until they stand before the Judgment Seat of Christ there to give an account of their stewardship. But we believe the patrons of this Mission will not see us leave the Mission in debt. We ask an interest in the prayers of the Church, that God's blessing be on us and our labors.

WM. M. SMOCKLEY.

Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate, &c.

Richmond and Madison Mission, La.

DEAR BROTHER:—This work was known as the Richmond and Madison Colored Mission. This year the mission is let off, and it is called Richmond and Madison; and I suppose that Richmond means the circuit, and Madison means the mission: and I was a little at a loss to know which I was sent to; but to be on safe ground I took both. In the circuit we have no church, three small congregations, one members. One accession this year. We have organized two Sunday Schools, some twelve to twenty children in each.

To show how destitute we are in this country of religious influence, at one of the Sunday Schools we could find no one in all the country round about who could pray in public, for a Superintendent. Having obtained the consent of one who is not religious to act in the capacity of Superintendent, at his first meeting he read, sung a hymn, and then told the people that he would pray, if it did not require a greater degree of seriousness than he thought he had. They are going ahead. We have a Bible class, which meets once a week.

In the mission we have eight appointments, preach to some six hundred negroes, ninety-five members of the church, and some two hundred children under catechetical instruction. Our work has to be done exclusively on the Sabbath day, which requires three sermons on that day, besides other exercises. Our last quarterly meeting has passed: it consisted of two sermons by the P. Elder. A quarterly meeting amounts to but little on this work. This portion of the work knows but very little of the labor and love of the P. Eldership. During the six years past the people here only had sight of two P. Elders, and only one sight of each; and we know not when we will ever see another, for my worthy P. Elder told me when he left that his health and circumstances were such that he could not return before Fall, if then. Methodism has but little help in this country, and a strong tide to contend against. I fear for its success.

This swamp abounds with large cotton plantations, and so far there is a fine prospect for a crop: but unfortunately for this country the majority of the proprietors of these places live in other regions, where they enjoy more health and society. Those who live here have some other motive than that of pleasure.

On a plantation near here, within the last few days, there have been nine deaths from cholera, and still other cases occurring.

JOHN PIERS.

Richmond, La., May 17.

A Word To a Mother.

AT THE GRAVE OF HER CHILD.—In the cool of the evening, writes Mary, wife of John Milton, Rose took me into the churchyard, and scattered the little grave with flowers; and then continued sitting beside it on the grasse, quiete, but not comfortless. I am wised to think she prayed. Then Mr. Agnew came forthe and sate on a flat tombstone hard by; and without one word of introduction took out his Psalter, and commenced reading the Psalms for that evening's service, namely, the 41st, the 42d, the 43d, in a solemn voice; and methought I never in my life heard anything to equal it in the way of consolation. Rose's heavie eyes gradually look up from the ground into her husband's face, and thence up to heaven. After this, he read, or rather repeated, the Collect at the end of the Burial Service, putting this expression, "As our hope is this our dear infante doth." Then he went on to say, in a soothing tone, "There hath no misfortune happened to us, but such as is common to the lot of alle men. We are alle sinners, even to the youngest, fayrest, and seeminglie purest among us; and death entered the world by sinne, and constituted us mortal as we would not, even if we could, dispense with death. For, whereuntoe it conveyes! From this burdensome, miserable world, into the generall assemblie of Christ's first-born, to be united with the spiritts of the just made perfect; to partake of everie enjoyment which in this world is unconnected with sin, together with others that are unknowne and unspeakable. And there we shall agayn have bodies, as well as soules; eyes to see, but not to shed tears; voices to speak and sing, not to utter lamentations; hands, to doe God's work; feet, and it may be, wings, to carry us on his errands. Such will be the blessedness of his glorified saints; even of those who having been servants of Satan till the eleventh hour, labored penitentlie and diligentlie for their heavenlie Master one hour before sunset: but as for those who, dying in mere infancie, never committed actuall sin, they follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. O, think of this, dear Rose, and sorrow not as those without hope: for be assured, your childe hath more reall reason to be grieved for you, than you for him."

With this, and like discourse, that distilled, like the dew, or the small rain on the tender grasse, did Roger Agnew comfort his wife, till the moon had risen. Likewise he spake to us of those who lay buried arounde, how one had died of a broken heart, another of a broken heart, another of suddain joy, another had let patience have her perfect work through years of lingering disease. Then we walked, lowlie and composedlie home, and at our supper peacefully, Rose not refusing to eat though she took but little.

Letter from Rev. Theodore Clapp.

To the Editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate:

SIR:—I shall regard it as an especial favor if you will allow me space for a few words in reply to the letter of "Woodsman," in your last number. Let me begin by saying that I admire the spirit of his communication. It is clear and generous, noble and forbearing. It affords me the sincerest pleasure to believe that he is one who could not intentionally do an unfair nor an unjust deed. I am perfectly satisfied that he did not mean to misrepresent my sentiments. I hope the next time he visits New Orleans we shall have the happiness of "speaking face to face, that our joy may be full." [John.

Notwithstanding, I feel certain that Bro. "Woodsman" misunderstands my views concerning the *new birth* and *atonement*. What the Divine record says concerning these topics, I believe, according to the best understanding I can form of its import, that Jesus Christ "died for our sins;" that he "died the just for the unjust;" that "he gave his life a ransom for all;" that he is the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" that "we have redemption through his blood," and final admission to the realms of immortal glory. If it be asked what now is the meaning of all this phraseology, and much more that is like it, certainly it is to my mind that there is a necessary connection between the sufferings and death of Christ, and our renewal to holiness, our everlasting redemption from sin and misery. This I most conscientiously believe. I have no objection to the phrase "atoning blood," though it is not, I think, to be found in Scripture. A vast deal of learning, criticism and deep philosophy have been employed to fathom the *mysteries* of the atonement. Mysteries belong to God; "revealed things to us and our children."

Can we not savingly "receive the atonement," unless we adopt some particular creed, some particular explanation concerning its nature and bearings? The atonement is one thing—the gracious interposition of Christ in our behalf; the doing all that was necessary to be done to provide the means and the way for our salvation this is one thing; in all this I most fully believe. The philosophy, the theory, the theology (so to speak) of the atonement is another thing. About this orthodox Christians are differing with one another, and saying as hard things of one another as they have ever said of Parson Clapp. Is it not time to learn wisdom? Is there not good reason for taking the ground which I do, that the atonement was indispensable for human salvation, without insisting upon particular and peculiar theories in regard to it, which are of human origin? Most assuredly I do not believe "that Jesus died to appease the wrath of his Father," but I hold that his death was indispensably necessary to deliver us from sin and eternal ruin. The blood of martyrdom is precious, but that of Jesus was an infinitely holier sacrifice than the death of a merely human saint: it was that of spotless innocence pleading for a lost and guilty world; that of "a Lamb without spot and without blemish slain from the foundation of the world." Now I profess to look upon this glorious sacrifice with as much admiration, wonder, hope, faith, penitence and gratitude as any Calvinistic or Arminian divine living, though I do not adopt all their explanations and philosophies touching its metaphysical nature, use and relations.

Moreover, I believe that all men, in consequence of their connection with Adam, become sinners as soon as they are capable of sinning, and would go down to eternal destruction, were they not prevented by the rich and unmerited grace of God through Christ. I believe that this grace is especially manifested in recovering men from depravity by a process which is termed in Scriptures regeneration, or the new birth, I believe "that except a man be born again of the Holy Spirit," he can never reach everlasting happiness; that "he must be new-created in Christ Jesus;" "that old things must pass away and all things become new," or he will be lost for ever. I also hold that the new birth is a change of the whole soul: its thoughts, affections and purposes, as well as the outward life. Of course, in my judgment, the term is used in the Bible to signify interests vast as immortality, boundless as illimitable space, and destined to increase in grandeur through the mighty, incomprehensible roll of eternal ages. Entertaining such views, I can not conceive of words more calculated to degrade and debase what seems to me superlatively solemn and magnificent, than the sentence, "the new birth scarcely amounts to any fact in metaphysics, or to any real distinction in morals."

Perhaps I ought to offer an apology for calling "Woodsman" a brother. I do so because we are both children of one common Father; the professing disciples of His Son; fellow sinners dependent on the same pardoning mercy; fellow pilgrims destined to lie down in the same grave; fellow heirs of the same glorious promises; and fellow partakers of the same unfailing, immortal hope through Jesus, our great Deliverer.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE CLAPP.

P. S. I hope I shall some day have the pleasure of hearing "Woodsman" preach in my own pulpit.

The Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary

Was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Monday the 2d of May. The collections for the week considerably exceeded those of last year.

Taking into the estimate the distressed state of the societies during the past year, our friends have great cause to feel proud of the sustained interest of their people in this noble enterprise.

Mr. John Henderson of Glasgow, presided.

The Financial Report of the Committee was read by Rev. E. Toole, one of the general Secretaries.

The summary of Receipts was as follows:

The total Ordinary Receipts of the Mission House, and from the Districts in England, Scotland and Wales, have been	£ s. d.
The Hibernian Missionary Society	6,000 0 0
The Juvenile Christmas offerings	3,000 0 0
	5,198 1 1
Total Ordinary Home Income	£75,814 1 1
Contributions of Foreign Auxiliary Soc'y,	14,000 0 0
Colonial Grants	5,000 0 0
Legacies	5,000 0 0
Donations on Annuity	1,000 0 0
Lapsed Annuities	2,000 0 0
Dividends, Interest, &c.	2,000 0 0

To which must be added the legacy of £2,000.

Some of the speeches were very able. The very last Dr. Bunting arose. The Rev. John Farrar had preceded in a speech of great sprightliness and point. In which he said:

"It has struck me, since I came into this hall that this seems to be a day for mutual congratulation—a day almost for unalloyed satisfaction. I cannot express the peculiar feeling of mind which I have had in hearing that excellent report, to which we have all listened with so much pleasure. (Applause.) I have wished, almost, we could have brought back some of our sainted fathers from the grave, to have sat here and listened to it. I could have liked John Wesley to have heard of the success of Christian missions in the world, as they have been reported to us to-day. (Applause.) I have been taken forty years, to the first Missionary Meeting attended; and I wish, from my heart—I should not like to inflict my injury upon that individual—but I wish that one excellent and venerable individual, who was present at that meeting in Leeds, and who, in his own mainly and eloquent way, advocated the cause of Christ, would tell us the effect that forty years of successful missions have produced upon his mind."

Let the whole tribe of agitators say what they try to say what they please, a more noble spirit and more noble man than Dr. Bunting has never been seen in the Methodist, or any other Church of God. We can see the venerable old man, as he stood amidst three thousand friends, who rose to do him reverence, may be for the last time:

"The Rev. Dr. Bunting then rose and was welcomed with loud and reiterated cheers which continued for some minutes, the meeting rising and continuing to stand during the delivery of the Rev. Doctor's speech. When the applause had in some measure subsided he said—You will kill me with kindness—you really oppress me with your great Christian kindness. If I had a better physical system, I might be able to bear with it; but I can assure you, my Christian friends, that I am unfeignedly thankful. I had a similar given to me by my excellent friend Mr. Farrar, who threw out a sort of challenge to me and seemed very kindly to wish to know what I thought of the present meeting, and the circumstances under which we are assembled, and of the report which we have had. I can only say I heard it with pleasure; and now that we have approached nearly to the close of the meeting, I am filled with joy. (Cheers.) I joy and rejoice with you all. I could not but remember, as I had the pleasure of sitting near my old friend Mr. Taylor, the time when we commenced in a little parlor, at Bramley, to set a-going what is now established and organized society. We did not set a-going the work of Methodism or Methodist missions. That honor was conferred on other men; but we thought it right to attempt something by which the Methodist Connection, on a larger and more systematic scale, should be enabled to take part with other Christian communities in their missionary enterprise. A few of us met at Mr. Naylor's parlor, at Bramley, near Leeds—two of us from Leeds—the late Mr. Beckley and myself; and Mr. Watson, who was with that promptitude which he always evinced, the moment he was called upon to support that cause. No, it was Mr. Watson from Wakefield, and Mr. Morley from Leeds—it was my mistake. You see how little I am to address a meeting. (Cries of no, and cheers.) I have forgotten all technology now. In this place I could say every thing; I could "sit and sing" anyway, in this place, and in such a frame of mind as I am now in. But I remember there was a time—I do not mean to give a theological definition of the term—when there was silence in heaven for a short space. That silence I have noticed on this occasion, and I should have been glad to have been permitted to enjoy that silence and the pleasing and delightful recollections with which it was accompanied, to the close of the meeting; but the Secretaries have, at last, in their ingenuity, hit upon some plan which has made it compulsory on me to relinquish that determined purpose. They have put into my hands a report which it does afford me the highest satisfaction to recommend to you. It is with very cordial and respectful thanks to the society are due to John Henderson, Esq., for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the meeting." (Cheers.) I say that has at all watched and been conversant with the great movements that have been taken place in our country, in reference to the cause of religion and Christian enterprise, could refuse to assent to such a resolution as this!

Who could, by possibility, decline the duty or of calling upon you to thank Mr. Henderson, for coming among us this day, and conducting the business of this meeting as he has done! (Cheers.) I can never forget the untold services which Mr. Henderson has been the instrument of rendering to the cause of religion in this country, and to the cause of religion on foreign stations, and in all our colonies, by the

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...lus which he has given to the great question of the Sabbath. (Cheers.) Let me say to my honored friend, (for so he permits me to call him, and it is not the first time that we have met,)—let me say to him, that it was honour enough for Almighty God, in the condescension, to confer on any man to be the chief instrument, of calling forth the great Sabbath movement;—to be, I might almost say, the chief instrument; but certainly, (I may say, with truth,) a principal and most efficient instrument in creating, in the Christian world, a sense of the great duty of promoting Christian Union. The separatist spirit will not tell for the cause of our Master, and anything that unites us more closely to each other will better fit us for his service. As to the Evangelical Alliance, you all know, who know anything about it,—(and I hope you are careful to know something; for it is a great movement; and though it may not have answered all the expectations of some of our honoured friends, yet it has answered the purposes of Providence,) you all know the origin of the Evangelical Alliance. Well, for these two things, as well as for many other deeds of love and mercy, we are indebted, under God, to the liberality and zeal of our present excellent Chairman. Forgive me—forgive me;—I cannot speak any longer,—I will, if I could. Clocks are very great nuisances—[it was now half-past four by the clock in the Hall]—sometimes you find them great conveniences, especially when men like myself talk longer than your think necessary,—but, on this occasion, that clock is a great nuisance. I see some of the leading members of the committee, who have the management of this Hall, and I do think they must begin to contemplate, whether they are not also called upon to obey the apostolical injunction, and be enlarged. If we cannot enlarge here, we must enlarge somewhere else. I remember, when the first meeting was held, about the erection of the Hall, with a view to the accommodation of Religious Institutions, it was thought that the Hall would be large enough;—and large it is, and admirably has it answered its purpose. But the musical people are coming into a little competition with us, and they tell us that we must go at this time, or at that time. Now, music may be all very fine, but I am quite certain that there will be no music to night, to a christain heart and christian mind, equal to that musical, and delightful, and harmonious feeling which we have experienced to-day. (Cheers.) Forgive me, my dear friends; I would do better if I could. I have always entered into the work upon this principle, that if others will not speak, "the stones" must "cry out." In these occasions I have made, or attempted to make, many a missionary speech, and preached many a missionary sermon, when I occupied the place that others now do. I am thankful that I have had anything to do in this work; I wish it had been done better. I am well aware as anybody can be, that I have not done it well. They need not pester me with anonymous letters about my imperfections and infirmities. (Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am well aware of them. An anonymous letter was put into my hand last Thursday, just as I was going into the pulpit. It is no use their writing to me. I am humble as *they* can make me. I am thankful that I have been permitted to have anything to do in this great and glorious cause; and now when I see what I have seen to-day, and felt that I have felt to-day, I am almost ready to say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word." The venerable Doctor resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.)

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 14th April, by the Rev. David Lawrence, Mr. C. D. ..., of Sumpter County, Alabama, to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Maj. M. Abney, of Bossier Parish, La.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 20th inst., by the M. E. Church in Plaquemine, by Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, SYLVESTER MCCLAIN to Miss JOSEPHINE BIGLY, both of that place.

New Orleans District.

SECOND ROUND OF QARTERLY MEETINGS.

McGehee Charge, Q. Conf., June 1, Love Feast June 7, P. M.
Wesley, Souls and Winans Chapels, Q. C., June 2. Love Feast June 6, 3½ P. M.
Felicity street, Q. C., June 8, L. F. June 10, 8 P. M.
Circuit, Q. C., Algiers, June 18, 8 P. M. Sacramento, Carrollton, June 20, L. F., Algiers, June 21.
German Mission, Lal. 21 and 3d Q. C., Mellerstein, June Sacramento, June 27, 11 A. M. L. F. 3 P. M.
Donaldsonville and Preston's Colored Missions, Q. M., July 3 and 4.
Thibodaux and Bayou B. Colored Miss., Q. M., July 10 and 11.
Lafourche, Q. M., July 17 and 18.
Plaquemine, July 31 and August 1.
Napoleonville and Lafourche Colored Miss., August 7 and 8.

J. B. KEENER, P. E.

Advocate Office, May 29.

Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev. G. L. Patton: 2 50 to the credit of J. H.
Rev. Webb, o. s. Marion, Perry county, Ala.; 2 60 on account—cash:.....$5 00
Rev. T. W. Dorman: Alexander W. Lampkins, Rev. credit 2 50, Columbus, Miss.; J. W. Peters, Rev. Columbus, Miss.; n. s. Thomas H. Short, Columbus Miss.; less 7 50.
Rev. Wm. Moore: James Wiley, o. s., Falcon P. O., Lafayette county, Ark., credit by cash 2 50; Rev. Joseph Rogers, Falcon P. O., Lafayette county, Ark., credit by cash 2 50; Rev. Jesse Bowcham, Bethel, Hanstead county, Ark., credit by cash 2 50; Elisha McClinc, Lumberline P. O., Lafayette county, Ark., credit by cash 2 50.....10 00
Rev. L. Richardson, n. s., Falcon P. O., Lafayette county, Ark.; James Henry, n. s., same office, less 2 50.
Rev. Wm. L. Lovehady: W. A. D. Ramsey, n. s. Rev. T. W. Manning: C. Merrell, o. s., Athens Rev. C. Monroe county, Miss., credit by cash 2 50; Rev. A. Nevels, o. s., Cottonglin Port P. O., Monroe county, credit by cash 2 50.....
Rev. G. L. Patton: Seaborn Driver, n. s.; Newton, Greene county Ala., less 2 50.
Rev. H. A. Morse: Mrs. Maria Wilkins, n. s., Liberia, Lor, credit 2 50—loss 2 50.
Rev. J. O. Alexander, n. s., Alexander, Lor., less 2 50.
Rev. John Williamson: James Owens, o. s., Osborn P. O., Hussel county, Ala., credit by cash 50; Mark Jackson, Glenville P. O., Barbour county, Ala., credit by cash 2 50.....5 00
Rev. Daly & Miller, 2 00 for advertising.....2 00
Rev. A. Murray: R. Bradshaw, n. s., Pickensville, Ala., less 2 50.
Rev. T. H. Foster: G. G. Lyon, (for 1st and 2d Qu.) Rev. M. A. Glover; W. H. McAllister; n. s. Rev. L. Wilcox; H. Glover; B. Tallifero, Demopolis, Ala.....
account.....17 50
Rev. Wm. Harville, o. s., Coushatta Chute Postoffice, Natchitoches parish, La.....2 50
Rev. O. K. Norton; n. s. W. S. Palmer, Mobile, less 2 50.
Rev. L. Ernumbrech: Rev. M. Ford, Cayuga P. O., less 2 50 (2 vols.).....
Rev. O. S. Walkins; L. G. Scoglin, J. B. Fuller, Blossom Hill, Caddo parish, La.; n. s. H. W. Shreveport; P. Mourning, Cooksville, Miss.; H. H. Wright, Salem, Newton county, Miss., less 2 50.....10 00
Rev. O. N. Stothard: Samuel Scarlet, Havana, county, Ala., less 2 50.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK TO MONTREAL.—The completion and opening of the Troy and Rutland Railroad, which has just taken place, has placed Montreal within reach from New York in 11½ hours, going through by daylight at this season.

DAILY MAIL ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—An express line overland from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento City, has been established. The first train left on the first of May, taking out the nursery stock for the several stations of the company, and the second is to leave on the 10th of June. The stations of the company are Fort Laramie, North Fork of the Platte, South Pass, Salt Lake City and the head of Humboldt. The number of wagons in each train will be ten, and the limitation of passengers forty. Time from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City twenty-five days; fare $100. To Sacramento sixty days; fare $150.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The people of Rheon county, Tenn., have decided, by a majority of over six hundred, to subscribe in the name of the county $150,000 to the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and to pay the subscription by a county tax for five years.

GOV. BOUTWELL AND THE LIQUOR BILL.—We make the following extract from the message of Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in returning, without his signature, the Maine Liquor Bill, which had passed the Legislature:

"After a careful review of the whole subject, I am brought to this conclusion: That a measure of this sort can not rest safely and permanently upon the reception of representative bodies of men—that it must have the sanction of the people—that that sanction must contain the moral as well as political power of The State—that a decision by open ballot would possess very little moral force—and finally, that the secret ballot furnishes the only proper means of ascertaining the public judgment."

THE UPPER RIVERS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 22d says: We are now constrained to believe, from all accounts, that we are to be again visited by high water. The Chara from St. Joseph yesterday, reported the Missouri rising rapidly at that point when she left; and the Excelsior, from Dalena, reports the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi putting out full, and the greatest rise of the season now coming down. The river opposite about on a stand yesterday, having fallen in all some fifteen or sixteen inches, but the rises above, if true as reported, will unquestionably bring it up again in a hurry.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin, published at Milwaukie, says: Since this State has been settled there never was so favorable a time for the emigrant with a small capital to invest in farms. The California excitement has thrown hundreds of improved farms into the market, which may be purchased at a price so low that it is not more than one-half of their real value. Such opportunities we venture to say, will not happen again in ten years—for there is no country in the Union which can grow so many products as our genial soil.

FRESHES ON THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Evening News of the 21st inst. says: The effects of the Chara down this morning inform us that it was reported at Weston and St. Joseph that there was considerable sickness among the California trains now out on the plains. The disease has every appearance of cholera, and its appearance was driving a goodly number of adventurers back. The Chara brought down ropes six or eight emigrants who have abandoned the trip. It was reported that eight or nine persons had died in Holliday's train, and it was current that the cholera had made its appearance among Major Sibley's command soon after leaving Fort Leavenworth, and up to Hinkle-dopper Creek, nine or ten deaths had taken place, and there were quite a number still down with the epidemic. These reports had created considerable excitement among the few remaining emigrants at Weston and St. Joseph, and numbers had delayed their departure or entirely given up the trip. St. Joseph, Weston and Fort Leavenworth were comparatively healthy, and there were only a few scattering emigrants yet remaining at either point, the great mass having started on their long and tedious journey.

COPPER BLOCK PRESENTED.—The presentation and acceptance of the beautiful copper block contributed to the National Washington Monument by the state of Michigan, "as stricken of her tract in the Union," took place at Washington on the 8th inst. Mr. Harvey Sister Senator from the Peninsula, and Mayor Lenox, of Washington, delivered most eloquent addresses, and were listened to by a crowd of highly respectable spectators. The centre had a fit audience, and the whole passed off very creditably and satisfactorily.

RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued to Collectors of Customs certain regulations in relation to sick and disabled seamen. He directs that hospital relief shall be confined to American seamen, and such foreign seamen as have served for three consecutive years on board American vessels, and to boatmen who are liable to pay hospital money. Seamen or boatmen, deemed incurable, or those employed in the fisheries, are not entitled to the benefits of the marine hospital fund. The period of hospital relief is restricted to four months, except by the special authority of the Department. In ports North of Newbern, North Carolina, there will be allowed for suitable lodging, boarding and nursing, the sum of three dollars per week for each patient, and in those south of that place, three dollars and fifty cents per week for each patient. Relief is not to be extended to seamen for diseases contracted when out of the service.

INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican gleans the following facts in relation to the pursuit of the Indians in Florida, from a correspondent of the Florida Republican:

The little band of volunteers, some forty in number, under Maj Gen. Hopkins, together with Col. Hart and others, from Jacksonville, were at Melbourne, Lake Monroe, on the 6th inst. A letter from Mr. John Hosten informed the party that a fresh trail was seen the day before above Lake Harney, which must have been made by Indians. Upon this assurance the band immediately took up the line of march in that neighborhood, and scoured the country on the east side of the St. Johns, down to the waters of the Indian river. The country was found all burned off, and as no white lived or traveled through that section, the conclusion arrived at was that Indians must be somewhere in the vicinity. The efforts to discover them were, however, unavailing. On the supposition that the Indians may have passed to the other side of the St. Johns, the party crossed that river, and resumed their operations on the western bank. On the 9th instant the band arrived at Orange Mound, above Lake Helaby. Here they met a lighter with provisions, which had been previously ordered by the General to be at that point at their arrival. From this point their operations were to be as follows:

A small detachment was sent to Fort Gatlin to protect the families in that neighborhood, as Indian signs had been discovered within twenty miles of that place. Another division was to accompany the General up the river in boats, to scour the swamps and creeks along the St. Johns, to Fort Taylor, on Lake Wimer. And a third detachment was to be sent, by land, to explore the country on the left bank of the St. Johns, to meet the party near the former, at Fort Taylor, where the band was again to concentrate.

The correspondent then says: "The utmost cheerfulness prevails, notwithstanding the hard service these command has to undergo. Indian signs have been seen, and we are sanguine that we shall be able to push the marauders back to their limits, if we shall not succeed in capturing them."

DUELING.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer of Tuesday, says:

We are informed that a disease resembling cholera from its fatality in the absence of regular medical treatment, appeared on the plantation of Judge Rock, some ten miles below this, on the Arkansas side, on Sunday last. Some half or 37 negroes have died, out of 70. A similar disease made its appearance some two weeks since on Mr. Andrew Polk's plantation, on the Mississippi side, below Commerce, which, however, was soon arrested by proper medical treatment and precautionary discipline among the slaves. The remainder of Judge Rock's force was brought to this city yesterday.

SEAMEN SAVED IN PERU.—The New York Herald of the 21st contains the following statement, made by Captain Clark, of the brig Joseph Aldion, which arrived at New York that morning, from Saguala Grande, Cuba:

The brig Lucy Watts, Capt. Watts, of Warren, Maine while loading at the port of Saguala Grande, was visited by orders of the Spanish Government, and one rebel seamen taken out of her, on the grounds that he was a deserter from a Spanish man-of-war.

The day succeeding, the Captain was ordered to present himself at the town with two more of the crew, which he did, and these two men were taken from him, and put in prison along with the first man taken, while the Captain could get no answer to his inquiries why this was done.

Capt. Watts applied to the American Consul, as also a resident in Sagua, and he addressed a letter to the authorities asking that the men should be restored to the vessel, stating that the Captain was prevented from loading the vessel, and that he should take a process against the act. The answer the Consul received was, that the authority which took the men from the vessel was competent to take men from the vessel of any nation, and that the men would not be sent on board again, and that if Captain Watts made any protest, he would render himself liable to be taken from the vessel, put under arrest, and sent to Havana. Captain Watts did make his protest, but when Heft, it was not known what the result would be, though it was certain that the vessel would not be allowed to leave, unless she paid all the expenses of the imprisonment of her men, as well as those incurred in taking them from the vessel to the town, which is some twenty miles from the bay.

These facts can be proved by all the masters of vessels then laying in the port of Sagua in Grande, and the protest of Captain Watts was signed by some ten of them.

(Signed) J. CLARK, master of brig Joseph Aldon, &c.

INDIAN VENGEANCE.—The Mobile Register of Thursday says:

We learn that within a few days past, a most savage and sanguinary occurrence had taken place among a branch of the remnant of Choctaw Indians. One full blood Indian in the upper part of this county, near the region of the Tallahoma, and between Beaver Meadow and Citronelle. It is stated that some ten days since, a young Indian, the son of a somewhat noted character known as "Old Bill," was severely stabbed or cut by another Indian in a fight. He was carried off and placed under the care of a physician. "Old Bill" upon hearing of the occurrence, threatened that he would shoot and take the assailant of his son. Some days after, a citizen, in passing through the woods, came upon the body of an Indian who had been shot, and which has literally been stripped of its skin, and this had been stretched and suspended upon the limbs of a tree.

It is believed that this dead body is that of the object of Old Bill's revenge, and that the latter, in pursuance of the usages in his tribe, has taken the life of his enemy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Mangum moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to ten o'clock to-morrow, to give an opportunity to attend Mrs. Adams's funeral; which was modified to adjourn over to Wednesday, and agreed to.

Mr. Butler presented the memorial of the American Medical Society, recently in session at Richmond, setting forth the deplorable condition of emigrant passengers for want of medical attendance as required by law.

Mr. Underwood presented a bill changing the mode of compensating Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, allowing a salary of two thousand dollars per annum and twenty cents per mile mileage, calculated upon air line between latitude and longitude, deducting $10 per day for absence, except for sickness to take effect from and after the 3d of March next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, the House proceeded with the special order of the week, being the territorial business, when several bills were put on their passage, or otherwise disposed of.

Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, moved that when the House do journ it adjourn to meet to-morrow, for the purpose of enabling the members to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Adams. He said that the individual referred to in the first widow of an ex-President who has died since Washington—during the sitting of Congress, and hoped there would be no objection to the motion.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to substitute Wednesday for to-morrow.

Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, opposed the amendment. He meant no disrespect, he said, to the memory of the deceased, but while he was desirous that members should attend the funeral alluded to, he was, at the same time, averse to any unnecessary delay in transacting the business of the country; and moved to adjourn till to-morrow at one o'clock.

The previous question having been carried, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, which was negatived: Yeas 80, nays 93.

The amendment to sweet's amendment having been rejected, the question recurred on Mr. Fowler's motion, which was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 69.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, said that he was opposed to the bill, because it was unjust to the country to grant the money. He was willing to do justice to the heirs

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Louisiana Interior.

[illegible] Journal of May 3d says: "We are speaking of the interior of Louisiana, and in this vicinity [illegible] want of rain. It has been very dry for the last three weeks, and the signs are sullen dry weather. The [illegible] have suffered much; grasing for cattle is drying up, and the corn and cotton are beginning to feel the want of rain."

Of West Feliciana, it says: "The cotton, corn and sugar cane are all doing well and the prospect now is for a good crop."

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 22nd, says: "Rain is much needed here, both for comfort and good of the crops, which are suffering for it."

A Happy Parson.—Our friend of the Baton Rouge Gazetta has been travelling in the parish of Livingston, and his delight time finds vent in eulogy of a Louisiana Arcadia:

We reached Springfield on the Sabbath, when we listened to an eloquent sermon from the village pastor. The church was well attended, stores and all places of business were closed, not a grog shop was to be seen, and [illegible] natural consequence [illegible] was found. We learn that it has been without [illegible] for more than two years—that speaks well for "plawood" morality. The trip was one of pleasure. The roads are good, the young ladies beautiful, the old ones fruitful. Crops looked well, though sadly in want of rain; cattle in good order; milk, butter and honey abundant.

We are pleased to notice that a spirit of progress and improvement seems to pervade the people. New and neat farms are being opened on all sides, and farms are being enlarged, houses and fences repaired, roads worked, and everything betokens that, though the people are not rolling in wealth, they are surrounded with the comforts of life and are contented and happy.

Our heart was gladdened every few miles by the sight of school houses, and school children, and we returned with an exalted opinion of the morality, the independence and hospitality of the good citizens.

Episcopal Convention.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana will assemble in St. James's Church, in Baton Rouge, to-day, and remain in session several days.

Cholera.—The Madison Journal, of May 21, says: We have the pleasure to announce that the cholera has subsided on the plantation of Mr. We field, and that the cases on hand are readily yielding to medical treatment. We learn that Mr. W. has lost eight negroes in all.

It is reported that the cholera, or a disease closely resembling it, is prevailing on the Compromise Plantation of Mr. Hill. Three deaths were reported to have taken place at last accounts. A virulent form of diarrhœa has been prevalent in this community for several weeks, and still exists to some extent; were this allowed to go unchecked, cholera will be very likely to ensue. It readily yields to the proper treatment.

A Sugar-House Burnt.—The sugar-house and refinery of Drs. J. & H. Perkins, about two miles from Baton Rouge, was completely consumed by fire on May 19. The fire originated in that part of the building in which the sugar is placed in moulds. It is not known how the fire originated. The establishment was insured to the extent of $75,000; it cost about $120,000, and with the building and machinery, sugar to the amount of $15,000, was destroyed, making the actual loss to Drs. Perkins $60,000. Total loss, $135,000.

Died.—On Monday night, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, at Houma, Parish of Terrebonne, La., Goyoso Carney Raby, Esq., of the Parish of Assumption, La., aged about thirty years. At the time of his death he was the District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District of Louisiana.

From Texas.

By the arrival last night of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, we have received Galveston papers to the 20th inst., but they do not contain much news.

The Crops.—The Western Texan says the farmers in that region are beginning to complain of a want of rain; though the crops were not really suffering, they soon will, unless they should have rain.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle says the crops in that vicinity are growing rapidly.

Cholera.—The Washington Lone Star is informed by Mr. George Hancock, of Austin, that the cholera is spreading its fearful ravages in Bastrop and Webber's Prairie. A citizen of Bastrop lost, by this disease, six negroes in [illegible] two days.

The Rivers.—The Trinity river is reported to be falling, as also is the Brazos, and several steamers are aground in the latter.

The King of Siam and the Missionaries.—The Troy (N. Y.) Whig has the following:

Yesterday there was published in our paper the following paragraph:

An exchange paper says that whenever the King of Siam feels like a little field sport, he shoulders his rifle and goes a gunning after missionaries. Nice place that to expound the gospel.

In reply to which, a correspondent sends us the following:

"Troy, May 7, 1852.

"I notice in your paper, this morning, a paragraph from an 'exchange,' which is calculated to convey an erroneous impression in relation to the King of Siam. The missionaries in Siam have already had free access to the people, and for the past ten years have had every facility for circulating books and tracts among them. It is true that, about two years since, the Roman Catholics were expelled from the kingdom for non-compliance with a royal edict issued by the late King. But since the accession of the new King, in April, 1851, they have been invited to return; and the present King, who is favorable to European improvements, and desirous of opening his ports to foreign trade, has issued a royal edict, permitting foreign residents to locate in any portion of his dominions, and allowing free toleration to all religious denominations. The missionaries at present resident in the capital are favorites with the King, and have been invited to his palace several times. And the two physicians, Drs. Bradley and House, have recently been called to attend one of the royal ladies, with such success as to draw forth the following note, (*e verbatim* copy) which certainly does not look much like his 'going a gunning' after missionaries:

Royal Hall, Grand Palace, Feb. 7, 1852.

"*My Dear Sirs*—My mind is indeed full of much gratitude to you for your trouble, and some expense of medicine, and most valuable favor to my dear lady—and mother of a little infant, daughter—by saving her from approaching death. I cannot hesitate longer, after perceiving she was undoubtedly saved. I beg, therefore, your kind acceptation of the accompanying present for Dr. D. H. Bradley, who was the carrier of her, and for Dr. House, who had some trouble in his assistance, for being your grateful reward. I trust previously in the manner of ouring in the obstetrics of America and Europe, but I am sorry to say that I could not let the same lady believe before her approaching death, (*i. e.* until she saw death approaching,) because hindered were many more, who had her according to their custom. Your present curing, however, was just now wonderful in the palace. I beg to remain your faithful well wisher."

J. P. Prameenda Mongkat, the King of Siam.

To Messrs. D. B. Bradley, M. D., and S. R House, M. D.

The missionary who sends the above, says, "never before had any foreign physicians been within the forbidden precincts of the harem of the royal palace." It is a sign that the barriers of custom are breaking down. The ladies of the mission, at the request of the King, are now engaged in teaching the royal ladies the English language. [Troy Whig.

Later from Brazil.—A Rio letter in The Boston Journal, dated April 12, says:

"The weather is very hot and dry, and the yellow fever is making fearful havoc, particularly on board the shipping. No vessel can remain in this bay while the present state of things exist more than five days without getting the fever on board; consequently there are not, and in fact there have not been for weeks, any of our naval ships in this port. They are mostly at Montevideo. Some of the American ships have suffered most severely, and I have known of several that could not muster hands sufficient to get out of the harbor. The American ship Victor sailed for New Orleans about a fortnight since with only two men able to do duty. Many others have been here, as it were, entirely deserted. The Swedish brig Delphin has lost three consecutive captains within the past two months, and the berth is now vacent.

"I notice in bonad a fine ship, the Catalpa, 120 days from the Sandwich Islands, for New Bedford, with a cargo of oil. She sails to-day for home. We have also in from New York, in a passage of 90 days, the ship Race-hound, bound for San Francisco, with 276 of the most filthy rowdies that it was ever my fortune to behold. I hope that they will get away before they contract this fever, for it would make terrible work among them. For the past day or two we have had very fine showers, which we hope will occur with sufficient frequency to break up this pestilence entirely."

Mutiny and Hard Times on Lake Erie.—The steamer Globe, which left Buffalo for Chicago on Wednesday, April 21, arrived at our dock on Saturday, May 1, having been detained by the ice which she encountered opposite Erie, compelling her to return and attempt to make Dunkirk harbor, which she was not able to do. During all this time she had been lying in the ice, without being able to extricate herself until Friday last.

The Globe had upwards of one thousand passengers on board, who were chiefly emigrants. After she became imbedded in the ice, Capt. Pratt found it necessary to reduce the service of the table to two meals per day, which were furnished, and which enabled the stock of provisions to hold out.

On Thursday, April 29, a body of dock passengers, the most of whom were Irishmen, with one or two Germans, rose in revolt, and attempted to obtain the control of the boat, with the avowed object of securing the provisions, stores, etc., and furnishing themselves more liberally with articles which they wished to obtain, than they had received them from the officers. Having armed themselves, they endeavored to take possession of the kitchen, pantry and stewards' rooms, but were met and overpowered by the officers and crew of the boat, assisted by the well disposed portion of the passengers; and being brought under subjection, they were confined under hatches, and an efficient guard was posted night and day over the hatches to prevent them from again coming on deck.

During the melee, three persons only were injured, and those not dangerously. The most severe wounds were received by the ringleader, who was cut by an axe in the face and back. The boat sustained some damage by the wanton breaking of a glass and sunset work around the state-rooms.

Both wheels of the Globe were disabled in the ice, and she lost a smoke-stack in the gale of Friday night. [Detroit Advertiser.

By Telegraph.—Washington, May 22, c. m.—Senor Larrainzar, Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico, to-day presented to President Fillmore the letter addressed to him by President Arista relative to the Tehuantepec Treaty and the American Company. President Arista states, positively, that Mexico will never consent to the opening, by foreigners, of the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Envoy says that if this enterprise is carried into effect at all, it must be done by the Mexican Government. In taking this step, Mexico contemplates the possibility of a war with the United States, but [illegible] to suppose, and to [illegible] her is it. [Phi.

The Cotton Region.—A correspondent in the United States Gazette, writing from Memphis, Tennessee, May 1, says:

"Large shipments are now making from this point to New York city, and the [illegible] money comes from that supports the underground railroad, and other contrivances by which the anti-slavery society carry on their machinations against the peace and prosperity of the South. A letter from New York says:

Mr. Wm. Johnson, the treasurer, we believe—at all events one of the leading officers of the Anti-Slavery Society, was arraigned, tried and found guilty of the offence of coining and passing counterfeit money. It appears that this worthy, who was an English abolition emissary, had for some years been in the habit of manufacturing large quantities of spurious coin—an occupation for which his original calling as a silver-worker particularly qualified him. He joined a church, and soon took a high rank in the association for spiriting away foreign slaves. Money speedily became plenty in the coffers of the kidnappers, and Mr. Johnson, thinking doubtless that he was doing God and himself service at the same time, waxed bolder and more reckless in his nefarious pursuits. But the eye of justice was upon him, and its hand eventually grasped him. He proved a most excellent character, but in vain. Neither his exemplary piety, his philanthropy, nor his philosophy, could save him. The evidence of his guilt was irresistible; he was convicted, and sent for a term of years to the State Prison. We condole with the Anti-Slavery Society upon their loss of such a valuable officer and such a worthy member of this respectable fraternity.

Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention.—*Philadelphia, May 18.*—The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention assembled this afternoon, in St. Andrew's Church, and after the call of the roll a motion was made by Mr. Ashurst, a lay delegate from the Epiphany Church, to admit a lay delegate from the colored Church of the Crucifixion. The subject was finally postponed until to-morrow, after the Bishop's address, by the following vote: Clerical—ayes 42, noes 40; lay vote, ayes 38, noes 29. After an ineffectual attempt to elect Secretaries, the Convention adjourned.

Methodist General Conference.—*Boston, May 17.*—The Conference re-assembled this morning, Bishop Morris presiding.

The appeal case of the Rev. J. N. Maccabee was referred back to the Pittsburgh Conference.

The appeal case of the Rev. Mc. Stepp, of the Indiana Conference, was taken up, but no action had on it.

The Conference unanimously accepted an invitation to be present at Faneuil Hall, to listen to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Two large committees are in attendance, chiefly from Philadelphia, representing both sides of the toy delegation question. The committee of the Conference on that subject will give both sides a fair and impartial hearing. It is probable the session of the Conference will extend into June, and that before the adjournment at least three new bishops will be elected.

Methodist General Conference.—*Boston, May 18.*—The Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Morris presiding. The appeal case of the Rev. John S. Inspich, which was discussed yesterday, was again taken up for consideration. Rev. Dr. Bangs offered a resolution to reverse the decision of the Ohio annual conference, whereby it affirmed that Mr. Inspich was guilty of contumacious conduct and violation of his pledge. The resolution was ruled out of order and an appeal voted down amid considerable excitement. The motion to reverse the decision of the Ohio conference was carried by eighty-nine to sixty-two.

Various alterations in discipline, concerning the missions, were adopted.

The appeal case of Rev. J. N. Maccabee was ordered to be taken up on Monday morning and tried with closed doors.

After some other business, of no general importance, the conference adjourned.

The Catholic Council at Baltimore.—*Baltimore, May 16, 1852.*—The third public session of the Catholic Council was held in the Cathedral this morning, in the presence of an immense audience.

At 10 o'clock, the ecclesiastical body left the Archiepiscopal mansion in procession, arrayed in full canonicals, and accompanied by acolytes as cross and candle-bearers, and passed around the square chanting, to the front of the cathedral. The streets, doors and windows were thronged with spectators. The services in the cathedral were of the most solemn and imposing description. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Francis N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon, at the close of which Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, delivered a discourse on the origin of the Catholic Church, choosing for his text the 16th verse of the 18th chapter of Matthew. After further ceremonials, the council returned in procession. On Thursday, the session closes, when Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, will preach.

Gold from Europe.—Letters from Liverpool, per Atlantic, state that there is great probability of large shipments of gold from thence to New York. The Europa had $100,000 engaged on Boston account.

Land Warrants in New York are quoted at $125 for 160 acres; at $65 for 80 acres, and at $32 50 for 40 acres. The market, however, is very unsettled, and will remain so until the Senate disposes of the homestead bill.

An Army of Lawyers.—According to Livingston's Law Ledger for 1852, our country has 25,000 lawyers, whose annual income "is not far from $30,000,000."

Bishop Otey on Spiritual Rappings.—The St. Louis Signal publishes a letter from Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, upon the subject of Spiritual Rappings. The Bishop, it seems, had paid a visit or two to the Foxes, and intimates a belief from what he heard and saw there, that the noises were but an adroit and clever piece of trickery. One Shedrach Barnes, long ago thought, and showed it was trickery, too, but neither very adroit nor very clever.

Discovery of yet another Planet.—It was recently announced that M. Gasparis, at Naples, had discovered a new Asteroid, the fifth first seen by him. By the last steamer, information was received that Mr. Luthee, at the observatory of Dilk, near Dusseldorf, had recently found yet another, with a Right Ascension of about 12 hours, and a north declination of about 8 degrees, which is the seventeenth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupitee, all of which were unknown fifty-two years ago

Sickness on the River.—The steamer Indiana arrived at Lonisville, on the 14th instant, from this city, with about one hundred and fifty deck passengers, mostly Irish immigrants. There were twelve or thirteen cases of ship fever and cholera on the passage up, five of which proved fatel.

Cholera.—The cholera is stated to have appeared on the plantation of Mr. James Dalton, six miles northwest of Canton, Mississippi. Within a very few days he has lost by it ten negroes. The symptoms of the disease are vomiting, purging of white serous-looking fluid, and violent cramps. These are followed by a collapsed stage, when death closes the scene in a few hours.

The Escatau Cuban Prisoners.—The New York Herald says that the Cuban prisoners who escaped from the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, were Don A. Lagco, Braga Miranda, Don Ignacio Belaprez and Don Juan O'Rourke, Cubans, and Major J. Schiessengor, a Hungarian.

They arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant, and will soon leave for the United States.

From Utah.—We have advices from Utah to the 20th of March, but the news is unimportant. A grand Legislative Festival came off in true Mormon style on the 4th of March. The Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah convened with their ladies in the Territorial House, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock p. m. The Hon. Z. Snow, Ass. Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph L. Heywood, Esq., U. S. Marshal, and Seth M. Blair, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, joined the party as guests, with their ladies. About two hundred guests were present, and the ceremonies were opened with prayee by John Smith, the chaplain. Gov. Young and Hon. H. C. Kimball led off in the dance. The Governor also delivered an address at the supper table, and at 2 o'clock a. m. the assembly was dismissed by the Hon. O. Spencer.

A New Civ.—Mr. T. P. Barnum has bought up about one-half of the city of Bridgeport, and having charmingly laid it out, advertises to sell at first cost every alternate lot, making the payments to suit all circumstances. The remaining lots advanced in value by the adjacent improvements, will furnish him with his share of the profits.

South Carolina Railroad.—We understand, says the Augusta Constitutionalist of Sunday, for the first time since it was built, the up and down trains yesterday passed over the new road around the inclined plane. It is described to us as a beautiful and substantial piece of work.

Railroads.—The receipts of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, during the month of April, 1852, amounted to $62,544 74, against $28,701 for the same month last year. Increase, $23,674 74 for the month this year—equal to about eighty per cent.

Massachusetts Supreme Court.—It is reported that Gen. Caleb Cushing was nominated for the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by Governor Boutwell, but rejected by the Council. It is said Fliny Merrick will now be appointed.

Central America.—Dates from Guatemala to April 1 have been received. The Republic continues tranquil the only symptoms of disturbance being among the Indians of Santa Cruz; the insurgents of the mountain having been completely subdued. Gen. Carrera had completely re-established his power. San Salvador is also quiet, and commercial affairs are prosperous. Gen. Cabanas, the principal partisan of the recent invasion of Guatemala, has been elected President of Honduras. He is the chief of the liberal party. The news of the withdrawal of Nicaragua from the Confederation is confirmed.

Islands Swallowed Up.—The whale ship John and Elizabeth from, the Pacific, reports having experienced a severe shock of an earthquake in February, and subsequently discovered that the Grampus Islands had been swallowed up, being covered with water to the depth of 30 fathoms. Another island, near by, was also swallowed up.

Emigrants for Liberia from Ohio.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer is informed by the agent who is now up the Reserve, that a considerable number of the colored people of Ohio are making preparations to emigrate to the coast of the year. Among these men, there are several mechanics who will make useful citizens of the new Republic.

The Present Pope [illegible] Pius IX. is engaged in [illegible] which contains the following description of the first appearance of Mrs. Adams, which took place at [illegible] in 1785:

"The reception of the republican Minister was in every way marked by those testimonials of respect due to her personal character and her eminent place in the public regard. It was attended by the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the principal officers, and many of the members of the two Houses of Congress, and a large body of citizens, official and unofficial. The religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Pyne and the Rev. Mr. French, and the body was followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in this city, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: Hon. W. R. King, Hon. Mr. Mangum, Hon. Mr. Sumner, Hon. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Seaton, Mr. F. D. Stockton, Hon. C. M. Conrad, Hon. Linn Boyd, Com. Morris, Gen. Jesup, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. T. Carroll.

"Mr. Charles F. Adams, of Boston, the only surviving son of the deceased, did not reach the city in time to close his venerable parent's eyes, but time enough to unite with the other members of the family in paying the last offices of affection to her remains."

A grand monument has recently been uncovered in Rome. It is the Casai Rotondo, which until now has had the appearance of a hill with a house on the top surrounded by olive trees. It is now found by being trimmed down to be a noble mennment resembling the tower of Cecilia Metella.

The West Indies.—A correspondent of the New York Herald thus speeks of the Island of Jamaica:

"The recent accounts from Jamaica are most gloomy, and we learn that orders have been received there to abandon the cultivation of sugar on many estates, unless it can be produced at a price hitherto proved to be impossible; and Mr. Price, also a friend of Mr. Cobden's, who was sent out some years since from Liverpool, with credit to a large amount, to buy up the depreciated sugar properties, and teach the stupid old planters the scientific and profitable mode of sugar-growing—which, by the by, he most signally failed in doing, having got less produce from the same land than the stupid old planters did before—has now stated the impossibility of growing sugar with remunerative. In the present condition of the Island, and the low range of prices caused by the act of 1846, and slave competition, although the British free-labor grower has still a differential duty of some 4s. 6d. in his favor.

"If this be the case in Jamaica, we may be sure the pressure is felt more or less in all the other Islands."

French Spoliations.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* coincides an article on this subject as follows:

"It concerns, then, the honor of the United States Government, that the French Spoliation bill should at length be passed. It is now fifty-two years since France actually paid the indemnity it provides; and it is high time that the depository should pay it over to those entitled. The majority of the newspapers very properly insist upon the necessity of now passing the bill, and, for our own part, we are disposed to bid it God speed, were it only to get rid of this odious and lying (menteur) conjunction of words—"French Spoliation," which tends to saddle upon our country a responsibility, the whole weight of which the United States should surely bear alone."

The California Fugitive Slave Bill.—The bill which has passed the California Legislature, in relation to fugitive slaves, provides for the surrender to their original masters of all colored people in California who were slaves before they were brought into California, thus virtually repudiating the doctrine that California was a free territory by virtue of its old Mexican law, and that slaves could not be held there to service after the conquest. Mr. Van Buren, a member of the Legislature, who figured in New York at the last Presidential election as a free-soiler, voted for it, while Mr. Brodsrick, formerly a New York hunker, bitterly opposed its passage. It is said there are no slaves in California to which the bill will be applicable.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.—In the report of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, published in the New York Herald, there were some blanks which we are now enabled to supply by the courtesy of Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council. They enjoy and yet receive from the City Treasury $4000 per annum; from the State Treasury, $8000 per annum, and the proceeds of licenses to theatres and circuses in this city, equal to $6050 per annum. Total from the City Treasury per annum, $4000. Total from the city and state per annum, including theatre and circus licenses, $17,000.

Later from Buenos Ayres.—By an arrival at Boston we have advices five days later from Buenos Ayres. Business was quiet. The upper Provinces had all sent deputations to Urquiza, and it was thought all the Provinces would confederate under a Central Government, with a President and Congress. Fears were entertained of trouble at Montevideo, where the Oribe party were in the ascendant and the Brazil treaty unpopular.

Colored Bishops Consecrated.—Rev. Messrs. Payne and Nazareth, of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church, were, on the 13th instant, consecrated in New York as bishops. The ceremony of consecration took place in the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

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BRIDGEWATER ADAMANTINE PAINT.

The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The public are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—

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Wm. BROWN, of towboat Porpoise.
HUGUES, VALLETTE & Co., Managers La. Dry Dock
J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do.
Capt. N. B. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes.
JOSEPH BENSON, Painter, 132 Camp street.
And the UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATES.

Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugar House, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. G. C. Bogert & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which can be seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; R. S. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point; O. H. Lee, late Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. O. McCullum, Ass't Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proving conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF.

The bonding, shrinking, or warping of the material upon which it is used does not affect the paint; in twenty-four hours it dries, and in four weeks becomes a perfect slate.

It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either tin, iron, zinc, tarred canvas or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended, as it is a certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. G. C. BOGERT & CO.

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The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collers, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medicel Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent Stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubber Hoods; Travelling and Packing Trunks; Leather and Carpet Travelling Bags, Valises, etc., etc., etc.

mh8 '52—ly

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SOLICIT the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of

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New Orleans, [illegible] 7, 1852. jy17

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[illegible] and has [illegible] in

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[illegible] that he has been the agent. The preparation is now stood the test of twenty-seven years trial, and is [illegible] only a remedy that was a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system.

The proprietor has made it a point, to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation, and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects; not unfrequently, after nearly all the ordinary preparations for worms, had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant. ☞ Sold by all Druggists in New Orleans, and by nearly all Druggists and country merchants in the United States. may22-1y

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This excellent remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally; also, all Dyspeptic cases of ordinary kinds, and duration, is owned and carefully prepared by the subscriber, and is offered on his Medical knowledge as a remedy to be relied on. He is anxious to introduce it into the great Western market. All necessary directions found on the label, on each bottle. Wholesale price $8 per doz. Retail, $1 per bottle.

Orders directed to L. PIERCE, Druggist, Columbus, Georgia, will be duly attended to. Cash, or references, expected. Respectfully advertised.

fe 6] L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

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THIRD EDITION IN PRESS OF GAUCHEY'S REVIVAL MISCELLANIES, containing eleven of his REMARKABLE SERMONS, &c., a mine of RICH AND PRECIOUS THOUGHTS ON HOLINESS, REVIVALS, &c. It is just the book for Ministers, Class Leaders, young converts, Christ's tempted ones, and for all who desire to be USEFUL and HOLY.

The rapid and astonishing demand for this book has already exhausted two editions. The third will be out in a few days.

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Agents wanted to circulate the work. Address Rev. R. W. ALLEN, Fall River, Mass. fe 6

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The ensuing session of the above institution will commence on TUESDAY, the 6th of January, 1852.

Patrons are requested, if possible, to enter pupils on the first day of the session.

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Showing the means by which to live a true disciple of Jesus Christ, in Holiness and Peace; and also the Maladies of the Human Mind and Heart, which hinder the true practice of Religion, with their causes and proper remedies,

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The Time of Teaching to be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2½, P. M.

The Course of Instruction to be *thorough and extensive*, embracing all the Branches of Education taught in any of the Seminaries or Colleges in our country, viz: English, Latin, and Greek, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various Sciences—Physical, Moral and Intellectual; also, Belles-Lettres.

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The French, Spanish and Italian Languages will be taught (according to the judicious and popular method of Gilendorff,) at the desire of the parents, without extra charge for any or all of them—they being embraced in the First Class, with the Ancient Languages, etc.

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H. C. THWEATT, A. M.

New Orleans, April 21, 1852.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 18. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 70.

The article below is from the "St. Louis Intelligencer." It should have been headed WAKE UP! We are glad to see the secular press awaking to the political evils with which the policy of the Church of Rome threatens our country. Mr. Brownson, Archbishop Hughes and the editor of the "Shepherd of the Valley" are unmasking their batteries. They avow their aim is political power, that they have it, and that having it once fairly, their purpose is to wield it against liberty and for the faith. Allegiance to the Church of Rome is incompatible with a hearty allegiance to this or any other government. Rome has prostituted the Church to the world; she seeks worldly aggrandizement and power, and yet claims to be the only Bride of Him who has said "My kingdom is not of this world." She seeks for, contends for, power and place, and has both to the exclusion of every other form of religion in Spain, Austria, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Peru and France, besides in many smaller countries. This prostitution constitutes her the "Great Whore" "with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication." Rev. 17:2. We dread her not as a Church, but as a Political Power.

Religious Liberty in America.

Our attention has been arrested by a somewhat remarkable article on "Religious Freedom," in the last number of the Shepherd of the Valley, the Roman Catholic organ published in this city. As the maintenance of liberty in religious matters is a principle no less deeply involved in the whole structure of our political system than the perpetuation of civil liberty, we stand upon equal ground with the Shepherd of the Valley in the consideration of this subject. The startling announcements made by that paper—startling from their audacity, rather than any novelty they present—seem to us deserving of very serious attention from every man who acknowledges the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty combined as the chief blessing of our favored nation, the corner stone of our future greatness, and the true secret of our unexampled prosperity. The article we refer to is over three columns in length; but its essence may be given in about three lines: It is, *that the Roman Catholic Church denies and disavows the doctrine of religious toleration. That nothing but the want of ability prevents its opposing and extirpating "heresy" in this country with the strong arm of the temporal power; and that* (in its own words) "*if the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end.*" There is nothing new nor strange in these assertions except their boldness.

That we may not be accused of misrepresenting the Shepherd, we give the most significant passages in its article. We ask our readers to consider them well; such comments as we have to make are necessarily deferred for want of room till to-morrow. The article, it seems, was called forth by the comments of the Philadelphia (Roman) Catholic Herald upon some "detached fragments" from previous numbers of the Shepherd, advocating substantially the same tenets. Some Virginia subscriber to the Herald, a Catholic surrounded by Protestants, is badly worried by seeing the extracts republished by the papers around him, and sends them to that journal with an account of his distress. The Philadelphia editor, more prudent or less honest than his St. Louis contemporary, mildly requests him to retract, and "would fain hope that they are not to be considered as the expression of his deliberate convictions." But our friend deliberately reiterates, at great length, all that he said before, and denounces "the cowardly system of misrepresentation and concealment which led English Catholics, in the unhappy times from which we are emerging, to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of contemporary heretics by disavowing the practices of their brethren in better days and other lands." Frank enough, in all conscience.

The extracts sent to the Herald are as follow:

"The Church, we admit, is of necessity intolerant; that is, she does every thing in her power to check, as effectually as circumstances will permit, the progress of crime and error. Her intolerance follows necessarily from her claim of infallibility; she alone has the right to be intolerant."

"Heresy, she inserts in her catalogue of mortal sins; she endures it when and where she must, but she hates it and directs all her energies to effect its destruction."

"If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end. So say our enemies. So we believe."

"We have said that we are not advocates of religious freedom, and we repeat we are not. The liberty to believe contrary to the teachings of the Church, is the liberty to believe a lie; the liberty to think otherwise than it permits, is the liberty to abuse the mind and pollute the imagination; from such liberty may we and those we love at all times be preserved."

The Shepherd complains that some of these extracts are given unfairly and out of their proper connection, and comments itself upon their original intention. The first and second paragraphs it simply re-asserts as facts. The third, it says, is a simple expression of its own opinion, which, even as it stands, it believes to be the truth, and will neither retract nor apologise for. But it supplies a paragraph which originally preceded it, to this effect; "The so-called religious bodies are intolerant—that is, at the practical toleration of this age and country is not a result of Protestant principle, and that as soon as *any* one sect gets the superiority, it is at an end. An enlightened view of the principles of Protestants glory in declaring, as well us of that universal influence which the efforts of our forefathers have made a part of the Constitution, we are fully justified in contradicting so far as they are concerned. Then comes the third paragraph as above, in connection with the following:

"So we believe. But in what sense do we believe it? In what sense are we the advocate of religious intolerance? In the sense in which the enemies of the Church understand the word? By no means. We simply mean that a Christian people will not consider the ridicule of Christianity; the denial of its fundamental truths, of the immortality of the soul and the existence of God; the overthrow of all religion and morality; matters beneath their notice and condemnation; that the foundation will be laid for a legislation which shall restrain the propagation of certain doctrines; that men will no longer be permitted to attack dogmas with which morality is inseparably connected."

We supply this last because the Shepherd complains of its emission. Plainly it does not change the sense or the significance of what precedes; for in the vague threat of "a legislation which shall restrain the propagation of certain doctrines," is ample room for edicts as persecuting and as bloody as any that ever authorized the tender mercies of the Inquisition, or consigned heretics to the flames.

It also explains the expression, "religious freedom," in the fourth paragraph, to mean the same as that "*damnanda omnimode libertas conscientiæ*," (liberty of conscience worthy of all condemnation,) spoken of by Gregory XIV, in an encyclical letter of 1834; and quotes from another of his encyclical letters the expressions, "the pernicious contagion of indifferentism," and "the curbs which must be put upon the unbridled license of thought and speech;" and asks if its language is any stronger than that of the Holy Father. It is not, indeed; but opinions differ about the value of his authority.

The following extracts from the Shepherd's own reply to the strictures of the Herald, will show the opinion it deliberately and finally assumes. We have every wish to state it fairly, and only regret the impossibility of copying every word:

"Well, then, is this doctrine of toleration a Christian doctrine, or is it not: does it come from heaven or hell, from God or the devil; do we see any thing of it in the Bible, in the Fathers, in the actions or writings of the Saints, in the trentises of the doctors of the Church: was it heard before the birth of Protestantism: has it not been condemned by the Council of Constance, and repeatedly by the Supreme Pontiffs; is it any thing more than a convenient theory, got up that Catholics living amongst Protestants may meet with less ill will; are not the French philosophers and their disciples its most zealous advocates; is not Gibbon full of it; has it ever had any thing more than a theoretical existence, except where it has been practically impossible to carry into active operation the principles which it condemns; was St. Thomas right when he said that "it is a much worse thing to corrupt the faith, by which life is given to the soul, than to falsify money, which is an assistance to the temporal life;" did he reason correctly from these premises when he argued that temporal princes might justly punish convicted heretics? Have we stated any thing rash, erroneous, offensive to pious ears, or savoring of heresy, in the extracts given above: is our opinion, as to the consequences of the spread of Christianity in this country, improbable: may we not expect the Church and Christian rulers to act again as they have acted; is it not our boast that the Church never changed, and is not her history an open book, which all may read, which we can not close if we would, and of which we are accustomed to say that we have no cause to be ashamed!

* * * * *

Religious toleration and civil toleration are, however, we admit, things perfectly distinct. The first every Christian is bound to condemn; the second he will and must approve wherever it is expedient.

* * * * *

We will say, however, that we are not in favor of roasting heretics, and that if this sort of work is to be revived, though in our miserable times it is quite impossible, since men have no belief which they care to propagate, or for which they dare endure, if persecution is to be renewed, we should rather be its victim than its agents; but we are not, therefore, going to deny the facts of history, or to blame the saints of God and the doctors and pastors of the Church for what they have done and sanctioned. We say that the temporal punishment of heresy is a mere question of expediency; that Protestants do not persecute us here simply because they have not the power; and that where we abstain from persecuting them, they are well aware that it is merely because we can not do so, or think that, by doing so, we should injure the cause that we wish to serve. We are all intolerant—all of us who believe."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Chauncey Richardson, A. M.

The Texas Wesleyan Banner, of April 17, brought us the sad intelligence of the demise of this eminent Minister of Jesus Christ. That number contained the announcement of his death, and a promise of a suitable memoir, which will doubtless soon appear in the columns of the journal he so long and so ably conducted.

Such a man as the deceased does not belong to one Conference or to one Church. He is the common property of Christians, and justice to the dead and duty to the living require that his name and virtues should be made public to magnify the grace of God which was manifested in him, and to excite the emulation of those who are now threading life's thorny pathway to the same

"Undiscovered country
From whose bourne no traveler returns."

This article does not profess to be a regular obituary. I have not the facts and dates necessary for such a notice, but respect for the commanding talents and superior excellence of our dear departed brother, prompts me to pay this tribute to the memory of a late fellow laborer in the great work of the Gospel Ministry.

Bro. Richardson was in the fiftieth year of his age and twenty-eighth of his public ministry. He was a native of the State of Vermont, and the earliest years of his ministry were successfully spent in his native land. Subsequently he spent several years in Alabama, and in 1839 he immigrated to the Republic of Texas.

My personal acquaintance with him commenced in 1842. He was then President of Rutersville College. In 1844-'45, he was Presiding Elder on Rutersville District. In '46, '47 and '48 he filled the same office on the Galveston District. In December of this year the two Texas Conferences resolved upon the publication of the Texas Wesleyan Banner, and Bro. Richardson was appointed Editor. In 1850 the General Conference re-elected him to the same office.

For several months previous to our last Conference, he felt that his declining health would require him to resign an office he had filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Church. He did so, and was appointed Presiding Elder on the Galveston District.

After the adjournment of Conference I had a pleasant interview with him in the city of Houston. Alas! little did I think it would be the last I should ever have! His breath was then precarious, and he expressed his deep regrets that so heavy a charge had been assigned to him, but said he was determined to attempt to discharge his duties if he died a martyr to his work. After commencing his first round of Quarterly Meetings, he addressed me a letter from Matagorda. In this he says: "My health has been very delicate since we parted in Houston; I am scarcely able to perform any service, but I do not spare myself in the least; I travel and preach in great affliction. A severe cough troubles me." With such heroic devotion did this great and good man continue his labors until death arrested his prayers!

Bro. Kerr, the stationed preacher at Matagorda, says that while there he seemed far more spiritual and heavenly-minded than usual. He was evidently ripening for heaven. He frequently expressed to Bro. K. his conviction that that round would close his itinerant labors—a presentiment which has proved too true.

His last Quarterly Meeting was held in Houston, from which point he started to his home in Rutersville. When but twenty miles from Houston at the house of Brother John Patton, he was taken worse. Here he sent a messenger for Mrs. Richardson, by whose assiduous attentions, and careful nursing he hoped to recover. When Sister R. arrived, she found him able to walk the room, cheerful in mind, and, as all supposed, improving in health. He spoke of starting in the morning for home. Mrs. R. was called out to tea. She was absent but a few minutes, and on again entering his room, to her utter amazement, she found him laying upon the bed *in articulis mortis*. He fixed upon her one sweet look of recognition, but that voice which had greeted her in such affectionate tones on her arrival, was now forever hushed in death! His mortal remains were conveyed to Rutersville for interment.

Bro. Richardson received many evidences of the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Texas, and especially of his brethren in the Conference. He filled the office of Chaplain to the Senate of the Republic. He was President of the Texas Bible Society, and the Texas Literary Institute. He was a member of the Convention which organized the M. E. Church, South, and a delegate in its first General Conference. Since Dr. Summers left Texas, he has filled the office of Secretary of our Annual Conference, to the entire satisfaction of his brethren. But it is needless to specify; from the organization of our Conference, he has been its most active and efficient business members, and none can fully appreciate his worth but those who have been witnesses of his untiring devotion to the duties imposed upon him.

But he has gone, and our bereaved hearts bleed while we look around in utter despair of finding one to supply his place. A vacuum has been created in the ministeral ranks which it will be hard to fill.

One great object of Bro. Richardson's life—one that for twelve years past was always present in his mind—one that he never for a moment lost sight of, amid all his multifarious engagements and duties, was the permanent establishment, and liberal endowment of Rutersville College. To this object he devoted himself with an energy and constancy beyond all praise. Now that he has gone, and his grave will occupy a conspicuous position on College Hill, I would respectfully offer a suggestion. The citizens of Rutersville are erecting a stone church. Let them go on and complete it, and inscribe upon its imperishable walls the honored name of RICHARDSON, that we who servive, and coming generations, as they shall worship in the hallowed spot, may call to mind the virtues of him whose loss we now deplore.

Another suggestion: Had Brother R.'s life been spared, he proposed, from his numerous, carefully written and thoughtfully revised sermons and addresses, on various subjects, to prepare a volume for the press. A ministerial life of twenty-eight years, so laboriously and usefully spent as was his, must certainly afford sufficient incidents to form an interesting and profitable memoir. Doubtless a man of his careful literary habits has preserved ample materials for a small volume, and sketches of his personal history might be so interwoven with his addresses and sermons as to prove a profitable book for all, and an invaluable legacy to his brethren in the ministry. Mrs. Richardson is fully adequate to the task of preparing such a volume. If she declines it, I hope our Conference will place the necessary materials in the hands of some judicious person whose literary habits qualify him for the task, and whose high appreciation of Bro. Richardson's rare qualities, would prompt him him to enter upon the work *con amore*. I hope that ere long the "Life and Labors of Richardson" will be announced as one of the standing publications of the Church South.

A few further reflections upon the character of the deceased, I will reserve for a second paper.

H. S. T.

The census shows 10,103 deaf and dumb persons in the United States, 9702 blind, 15,768 insane, and 15,700 idiotic.

From the New York Observer.

American Bible Society.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Broadway Tabernacle, on Thursday morning last, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair. The meeting was opened with the reading of the 21st chapter of Revelation, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Spring. The President made the usual opening address, as follows:

While we are permitted to-day to record the continued manifestations of divine goodness toward the American Bible Society, we are led to the renewed conviction, that to the Word of God we must look for the principles and spirit that shall accomplish the best schemes of benevolence, for the welfare of man in time and forever. When the nations of the earth shall renounce the selfishness of interest and ambition, in their intercourse with each other, and reduce their diplomacy and policy to the sway of the great laws of social duty given in the Word, then will the sword return to its scabbard, and peace and joy and salvation fill the whole earth with blessings.

The world must perish without the Bible. How else shall the strifes and woes that afflict the nations be healed! Ever since men have pursued war as a remedy, it has shown itself efficient only to waste and destroy; the scourge of God and the rod of his anger to punish, to humble, and to blot out. What has been gained to our race by ages of war? The bones of the victims are bleaching on a thousand battle fields, and the earth has been made one vast grave-yard.

Could some happy being from another planet visit us, and seek for the cause of all this desolation, amazement would chill his soul to hear that it had been the work of man in murderous conflict with his brother man. Let the peace-speaking Book of Life go abroad to convince the nations of its own blessed way—that "to love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us," will overcome at last, and be the sure remedy and the best relief for the worst of evils.

It should not be forgotten that our daily prayer for universal peace and concord will find its answer in the operation of no new principles. There are to be no further chapters of divine revelation. The very same Gospel made known to the shepherds, and preached by our Saviour, will bring it all to pass. "Peace on earth and good will to men," were the glad tidings of salvation then, and the Redeemer waits to bestow it, in its fulness, on suffering man to-day.

The measure of prosperity enjoyed in our own country can be traced to the prevailing influence of God's Word. The pilgrims who first landed on our shores, loved its doctrines, and their children for many generations have been imbued with it. Here they learned to reverence the law, to fear God and obey the magistrates; and moreover, herein they were taught the duties and the rights of conscience; that God required a voluntary service, the homage of the heart, rising spontaneously, without restraint; and, therefore, by a universal statute of His Kingdom for angels and men, the mind and conscience of every accountable creature, by right and duty, was free. And the light and power of such principles will, by God's blessing, go forth to make a free and happy people on any spot in His universe.

This will heal the woes of humanity, and repair the ravages of sin; will redeem a people from the bondage of corruption and debasing passions, and restore them to the purity and liberty of the sons of God. Nothing has ever brought individual man into such consideration as the Gospel. The thought that for his sake compassion was felt in heaven, and suffering willingly endured by the Son of God, while it abases him in the dust, as it should, exalts his immortal nature.

The worth of the soul is learned from the price laid down for its redemption, and wherever the report of the Saviour's sufferings is borne, there also are carried the tidings of deliverance through his name, and this, when received into the heart, makes free in the best sense, and prepares for and hastens the consummation when the prison doors shall be thrown open, the chains fall from the captive, and the oppressed of every land go free.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Joseph Hyde, Esq., General Agent and Assistant Treasurer.

The Managers' Report was read by Rev. Dr. Brigham, from which we gather the following facts:

During the past year two of the Vice Presidents, John Griscom, LL. D., of New Jersey, and the Hon. James M'Dowell, of Virginia, have been removed by death.

There have been added to the Society during the year 73 Life Directors, 1190 Life Members, and 63 Auxiliaries.

The receipts of the year, from all sources, amount to $308,744 81; being an increase of $31,842 28 beyond those of the previous year; and $24,130 67 more than was ever received before by the Society during any single year.

The number of Bibles printed during the same period is 239,000, and of Testaments 476,500, making a total of 705,500 copies.

The number of Bibles distributed is 221,450; and of Testaments 444,565, making a total for the year of 666,015. This is an increase of 73,583 over the issues of the previous year, and makes an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 8,238,982 Bibles and Testaments.

The Society has prepared a Royal Octavo Bible, in plain, for the use of families, and for the aged, who require a larger letter; and a New Testament in French and English, in parallel columns. The Board has likewise published the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1. Samuel, 11. Samuel, and 1. Kings, in the Choctaw tongue, under the direction of the Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, and the Gospel of John, in the Grebo language, for the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Western Africa.

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the two previous reports, is now completed, and an account of it will be furnished in the report of the present year.

The Society has had in its employ thirty-one Agents through most of the year, including two in Texas and one in California.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments, in greatly increased numbers, have been made by the Board to local auxiliaries, to the various Missionary Boards, to Sunday Schools, to Seamen and Boatmen, to the Blind, and to individuals for gratuitous distribution among the destitute both at home and abroad.

Besides the grants of books, $30,900 has been granted by the Board in money to aid in publishing the Scriptures in foreign lands, especially in China, Northern and Southern India, and in Turkey, France and Russia, under the direction of various Missionary Boards and Bible organizations.

The Society has purchased grounds, and commenced the erection of a new Bible House in Astor Place, the present house being now quite too small.

Sir Roger de Coverly's Chaplain.

After Sir Roger, the principal personage at the Hall is its veritable chaplain. The Knight, afraid of being insulted with Latin and Greek at his own table, had stipulated for a clergyman with a little learning, but if possible, with some slight knowledge of backgammon. The determination of Sir Roger to incur the risk of being knocked down with a weapon he was unable to wield, is admirably characteristic. Nothing can exceed his mildness and his condescension, but he would be the last to tolerate a brother near the throne. When he attends the Assize she whispers his congratulations in the ear of the judge on the fine weather that has accompanied his lordship in his circuit, that by an appearance of familiarity he may keep up his credit with the county; and with the same patriotic design he, in the middle of a trial, interjects a speech, which is nothing to the purpose. *His* purpose, however, is gained, and the common people gaze with respectful wonder at the magistrate who is not afraid to speak to a judge. The rule of Sir Roger is paternal, but then he is ambitious, in return, to maintain among his dependents the submission of children.

The chaplain is a scholar notwithstanding, but he is also a gentleman, and has not the ill-bred vanity to parade his erudition before the ignorant. It is to pay rather too dear for the character of a pedant to forfeit a character for sense, and to be voted vulgar, conceited, and a bore. The chaplain, we may suppose, had learnt to flavour his conversation with the juice of the grape without thrusting upon the company the stalks and husks. Addison's notions of a pastor comes out in the description. The parson is the arbiter of all the disputes of his parishioners, and lawsuits have been unknown for the thirty years he lived among them; but it is upon the sermons that the Spectator lays the principal stress. The advice of Paley to his pupils to make one and steal three, is improved on by the chaplain, who composes none at all, but, with the concurrence of his patron, has digested those of our burning and shining lights into a connected system of practical divinity. Accordingly, when Sir Roger inquires who preaches to-morrow, he is answered, "The Bishop of St. Asaph in the morning, and Dr. South in the afternoon." Addison heartily wishes that more of the clergy would follow his example, and study to pronounce effectively the masterpieces of the pulpit, instead of wasting their spirits in abortive efforts of their own. The duty of cultivating the art of reading is much dwelt upon by Addison, and it is to be feared that the accomplishment is still very rare. As the best music, badly played, makes indifferent melody, so false elocution degrades the finest composition to a level with the worst. The coldness with which Dryden spoke his plays at a rehearsal, destroyed any spirit his genius had infused; but Nat Lee delivered inferior dramas with a force which induced a performer to throw aside his part, in despair of acting up to the recital of the author. While the best discourses of our Church of England divines were heard with apathy, because the clergy read so much worse than they wrote, Benjamin Franklin, no Methodist or enthusiast, found a charm in listening to Whitfield's sermons, however uninteresting the matter, for the sake of the exquisite modulations of voice which gave to every word its appropriate accent.

The recommendation to Smith and Thompson to preach South and Tillotson is of more doubtful expediency. Every cultivated mind must prefer the finished compositions of genius to the vapid commonplaces of ordinary men; but the practice has never been countenanced by the public, and the clergymen who avowed the system of the Coverly chaplain would lose the consideration of the bulk of his hearers, or, if he keeps his own secret, it is discovered at last, and he is brought in guilty of the double crime of incapacity and deceit. Franklin, who agreed with Addison, was unable to save a friend from utter desertion after it had once oozed out that his long applauded eloquence was a happy memory for the writings of others. Several instances of the inconvenience which attends the proceeding have occurred within the limits of our personal knowledge. A large-nosed man, irritated to find that his Sunday volume was in regular course of delivery from the pulpit, invited the curate to dine, and laid the book open on the drawing-room table. A surviving friend having published a selection of sermons by an admired preacher—who, if there was truth in ghosts, would have risen up to scare the printer from his task—an enemy forthwith blazoned the sad fact that they were so many reduced copies of famous originals. Another popular favorite was plagued to print a particular specimen, and, weakly consenting, the true author reclaimed his thunder. A still more painful predicament was that of a certain respectable rector who—in an evil and indolent hour—got a friend to assist him, and heard one afternoon his own morning discourse, paragraph after paragraph, declaimed above his head with torturing emphasis. The orator, in all the blaze of ignorance, spared neither voice nor gesture, while his unhappy precursor, to whom every syllable was like a sentence of death, sat a suffering spectacle to pews and gallery. A short time since a printed sermon was sent to the entire body of the clergy, with an intimation that, upon order, a regular supply would be kept up at a shilling a piece. Like the answer of Shakspeare's clown, which fitted all questions, the piece was suited to every text; and the author enclosed a list, with a letter of the alphabet attached to each, and recommended the preacher to be guided in his choice by the initial of his parish. The device was to prevent a coincidence of texts between neighboring pastors, which might have led to detection. Anxious to accommodate the meshes of his net to all kinds of fish, he was careful not to offend any party in the Church; so that, what with the universality of his subject, and the universality of his creed, he was in a continual strait. But the clergyman is in a worse, who, in the midst of the riches of our English divinity, buys a paltry shilling's worth of an obscure scribe. Since to copy is prohibited, the wisest course is to imitate, and, by sitting at the feet of Gamaliel, to grow qualified to stand in Gamaliel's place. Our best discourses could not any how be delivered to country congregations in their present form. They were expressly penned for an enlightened audience, and, without numerous alterations to adapt them to rustics, would fly above their heads instead of reaching their hearts. Luther knew a priest who preached to an almshouse of ancient widows on the duties of marriage, and admonished them not to be negligent in the performance thereof. The inapplicable and the incomprehensible are all one in the result. [London Quarterly.

From the London Watchman.

Wesleyan Annual Missionary Sermon.

The Annual Missionary Sermon at Centenary Hall was preached, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Bunting. The room was filled.

Before announcing his text,

Dr. Bunting said, that much correspondence had taken place, and much time had been expended, respecting the service in which he was about to engage. On the day previous to that on which it was necessary that the list of anniversary services should be publicly announced, he learned that the Committee of Management had been unable, in consequence of prior engagements on the part of those to whom application had been made, to obtain a preacher for that day (Thursday.) He felt then, but still more so now, that he was unequal to the duties; unwilling, however, to add to the perplexity of those who, on such occasions, had to encounter perplexity enough, he had consented to undertake the duty. The Rev. Doctor made some apology for reading parts of his discourse, which was a practice he had not been accustomed to recommend or to follow. Several times during the delivery he laid down his notes, and spoke extemporaneously. We understand that pressing request has been made for the publication of the sermon entire.

The discourse was founded upon Rom. xv. 15—21.

"Nevertheless, brethren, I have written the more boldly unto you in some sort, as putting you in mind, because of the grace that is given to me of God. That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, being sanctified by the Holy Ghost. I have therefore whereof I may glory through Jesus Christ in those things which pertain to God. For I will not dare to speak of any of those things which Christ has not wrought by me, to make the Gentiles obedient, by word and deed. Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God; so that from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the Gospel of Christ. Yea, so have I strived to preach the Gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation: But as it was written, to whom he was not spoken of, they shall see: and they that have not heard shall understand."

In a brief exordium the preacher observed, that persons who had been long accustomed to enjoy peculiar religious privileges, were prone to imagine, that exclusive possession of such privileges, in point of fact, had created an exclusive title in point of right. On such false and ungenerous principles, the Jews of old time fancied themselves to be deeply aggrieved by the admission of believing Gentiles to the benefits of religion. So, in the present day, there were those who, while they fancied themselves in the possession of religious privileges, were totally unable to bring their minds to that wide expansion which would constrain them to desire with the Psalmist, "Let the whole earth be filled with His glory." Virtually, they forbad preaching to the Gentiles (heathen) that they might be saved.

From the passage of Scripture quoted, he had chosen those parts which had the most direct bearing on the Missionary work. He should notice:

I. the general nature of St. Paul's ministry;

II. The class of persons among whom he most delighted and most preferred to exercise that ministry;

III. The testimony of God by which it was accompanied;

IV. The effects produced upon those among whom he labored;

And V. The privilege, honor, and happiness which the Apostle felt to be conferred upon himself, by a call to the disposition of his time and talents to this particular Missionary work.

The text spoke, first, of the general nature of St. Paul's ministry. On this subject, the Apostle began by declaring, that grace was given unto him that he should be "the Minister of Christ." The word here [illegible] "Minister" was, composed of [illegible] words, the one signifying work, labor; and the other conveying the idea of something belonging to the public—a care for the affairs and welfare of others. The character which St. Paul here claimed was that of a man called of Jesus to sustain a public ministry and office, and to devote himself to the public service. Among the Athenians there was a particular magistrate who bore the very name here appropriated by the Apostle to himself. These magistrates, whilst possessed of considerable property, were expected to be always ready to undertake any public duty and to occupy the most burthensome positions for the public welfare; their pecuniary resources being available, if need were, to the purposes of the state, and their lives ready to be offered in sacrifice to the public good. Christian Missionaries were equally public benefactors, and entitled, therefore to public support. In reference to his public work, the Apostle said that, he offered up the Gentiles unto God. In this clause (ch. v. 16) he used a different word, one which had a direct allusion to the priesthood under the law, and by the use of which he meant that, as the Levitical priests were set apart to serve God in holy things, according to the ritual of the Jewish economy, so he was bound, in the exercise of his office in the Christian Church, to administer the same ordination of the new and better covenant. The Apostle having given a general view of his ministry, described the means whereby he was enabled to serve God in his day and generation, and to prepare for the Lord at his coming an act of oblation. He declared that for this purpose he administered the gospel of God—that is, fully preached the gospel of Christ. Preaching had been in all ages the grand instrument of Christian labor and success.

He would next consider the information contained in the text as to the first class among whom the great Apostle most preferred and rejoiced to exercise the ministry of the word. He was eminently, he said, "the Minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles"; and was described as unambitious—thinking it an honor to preach Christ to them to whom he had not been previously preached, among whom He was not known, and "to whom He was not spoken of." The terms here were most expressive of the appalling state of mankind by nature. He (the Rev. Doctor) especially begged their particular attention to that part of the discourse. They would hear much, during that and succeeding anniversaries, of the success which had every where attended the proclamation of the gospel; they ought to hear such tidings—and was there not success? Whilst, however, they were rejoicing, they could not overlook the crying necessity that existed for further effort and further work. There were countless tribes of men—immortal men—among whom still Christ was not named; who knew not his name, who were unacquainted with his glory and his grace, his dying love, his miraculous resurrection, his glorious ascension and intercession; they were strangers to his redeeming acts and saving grace. Christ was the source of the Christian's sweetest enjoyments. His "name" to those that loved him was "as an ointment poured forth." After alluding to various circumstances in which the "name" of Christ was precious to the believer, the Doctor said—"To whom do we apply for succor in the the most solemn crisis?—'in the hour of death'—do we not call on the name of Christ, and say, 'Lord Jesus receive my spirit!' Brethren, I confidently appeal to your own experience, is not the name of Jesus essentially associated with every thing holy and happy. You have often sang,

"Thy mighty name salvation is,
And keeps my happy soul above."

I wish you would he kind enough to sing it now." The congregation then rose and sang the second verse of the 209th Hymn:

"Thy mighty name salvation is,
And keeps my happy soul above,
Comfort it brings, and power,
And joy and everlasting love;
To me, with thy dear Name are given,
Pardon, and holiness, and heaven."

The name of Christ was essentially associated with every thing holy and happy; how unspeakably awful then would be the believer's state were he deprived of that grace and peace which were bound up in the "name" of Christ Now, in this very state—so horrible to a real Christian—were uncounted millions of heathens now found. Having enumerated many of the privileges to the Christian to which the heathen was a total stranger, he said the condition was comprehended in this expression, "Amongst them Christ is not named." How much such persons required Missionaries; and how desirable, for their own sakes and for Christ's honor that his "name" should be mentioned among them!

He had no time to say any thing to the "testimony" of God by which this Apostle and his ministry was especially distinguished "through mighty signs and wonders;" and not only miraculous demonstrations of divine sanction, but what the Apostle emphatically called "the power of the spirit of God," in direct and perfect soul-renewing energy.

He might also have mentioned the [illegible] produced by the gospel among primitive converts. "They became obedient [illegible] —obedient both in word and deed.

He would dwell very briefly upon the head of his discourse—the privilege, honor, and happiness, which Paul felt conferred upon himself by the call to particular Missionary work made upon time and talents. He said, "Grace is given to me of God, that I should be the minister of Jesus Christ." Every Christian should feel the same [illegible] to him, he should [illegible] the providence of God [illegible] it as a special "grace" [illegible] ferred. This "grace" was [illegible] members of the Church [illegible] their several localities [illegible] that general place of [illegible] lia,) assemble to show [illegible] their prayers and [illegible] contributions for [illegible] nth.

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Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

...y Morning, June 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, May 17, 1852.

...Bro. Winner: I have no complaint ... It is very good now, ... below. Yesterday was a day of ... in the city and suburbs, ... Northern Methodist preaching. ... Methodist preacher was invited ... up his voice. It was done just as well, ... without them. But I only wish ... would cross the line. How ... on them! Whether an ... appointment to occupy the pul- ... from the Conference Committee having ... charge would have been ac- ... *the circumstances*, I will not here ... drawn the unfraternizing ... sy's sake must respect ... I am happy, very happy, that our ... allow us to treat our Northern ... tly, should any of them ... within our borders.

... pied ... This ... k seems ... other matters ... hear discussed, so ... will elapse before ... stution of some ... Court of Appeals is ... ce floor is a ... some, if not dele- ... there as appellants ... an obscure name ... body two or three ... daily reported through ... This takes up time that ... to other business of gen- ... not intimated that all ap- ... this love of notoriety; ... appeal is open to all, ... cases of expulsion, and ... is liable to this end- ... d "Father Taylor," ... being here and there ... preachers and peo- ... rite. I have had a closer ... few days, and visited his ... and Bethel Quarters. He ... ng house, hard by the scenes ... The arrangements for ... ample in respect to soul and ... and funds are not wanting, ... provision for the comfort and ... seamen that obtains in this ... oyed at every other, a wide ... s been made in evangelization. ... for the missionary cause ... tives of Christendom are, ... part, distinguishable miles! From ... most frequent letters do hear ... receive their impressions of ... who ... the Gospel, and prom- ... them ... more excellent way! ... Taylor looks at his work in this light, ... his office. He would send out ... light and the ... of Christianity by all ... that blow, and for this end evan- ... sailors. Regarded in this single ... apostle to the sailor bears an im- ... part in converting the world to ...

Father Taylor speaks feelingly of the des- ... condition of the New Orleans port, and ... to pay us a visit—which I begged ... do. He could soon ... going ... right direction. When I saw him that ... in our port were ... together ... state, that there was an Episcopal preach- ... a Bethel open—"Episcopal," said ... a queer side look, "Oh, he wears a ... 'Jack' dont like the cut of such a ... Jack wants him to reef his sails in ...

By disease Father Taylor has suffered some ..., but is still ... of the most popular ... in ... To use his own ex- ... concerning another ..., Nature ... up her ... ves when she made him.

New York, May 20.

... by way of Fall River, ... Island Sound—a more ... so fast a trip as that ... and New Haven. ... made concerning the ... watering place, ... is thought, will ... If visitors can't drink, it ... is presumed they won't ... there to enjoy the ... bathe and sea air. The fire water is a greater ... consideration than the ... water—the bar ... finds the with h... I hope Newport ... predilections, and ... pleasure-taking folk ... Surely they are ... taken to be.

... and Long Island, ... tion of the ... wood Cemetery, was ... delightful by good company, good ... and ... addition ... of ... T... ... burial ...

... niana—Mt. Auburn—surpasses it in beauty. Each is a splendid Necropolis. In Greenwood Cemetery I was particularly struck with a monument to a pilot who nobly lost his life in saving the lives of others from a shipwreck. It stands on an eminence looking out upon the Bay, is surmounted by his own exquisitely carved statue, and speaks courage to all his daring brothers who pass in view of it as they "go down to the sea in ships." Such honor to the dead has vast moral effect. Of like nature is another monument, in another part of the cemetery, surmounted by the figure of a fireman bearing a child in his arms out of the flames.

My wanderings among the sights of New York were no where more satisfying than in the famous establishment of the "Brothers Harper," 239 Pearl street. I am much indebted to those gentlemen for having had the liberty of the premises allowed me, with a good guide, where I saw the process of bookmaking from the moveable type to the stereotype, and from the Child's Primer to the gilding and binding of their great Illuminated Bible. The June number of the Magazine was already completed, of which I was favored with a copy in advance of issue, and the printers were at work on the July number. The items of this establishment have often before been published. I will only add one more, which to half the world will be of more interest than the details of bookmaking—I have never seen a collection of finer looking young ladies than those who find employment here, stitching and folding. The young gentlemen especially may conceive a higher zest for what bears the imprint of Harper & Brothers, by the assurance that it passes through a succession of fair hands and bright eyes.

Touching the Magazine, I am informed that ninety thousand subscribers are supplied—this at $3 a subscriber, makes a sum that one might stare at. But the costly materials, and more still, the costly talent worked into it, are such as large and spirited capitalists can only outlay. Mr. Abbott has gone to Europe to complete his Napoleon sketchies. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" To this assertion of impossibility, the enterprising spirit of these times may answer—"No: but somebody can do it for him." Mr. Abbott has undertaken something like it, in ripping up the settled opinions of the world about the Corsican, and white-washing a name which most writers have thoroughly black-washed. Some of his Puritan friends here have suggested that after he is done with Napoleon Bonaparte, he ought to take up Judas Iscariot, and make out a fair character for him.

Yesterday evening, after taking tea with a friend in Brooklyn, an opportunity offered of hearing a distinguished divine, whom I have been desirous, for a long time, to hear—Henry Ward Beecher. He has a large and strong and, I am impressed, a very pious church here, called Plymouth Church. The Presbyterians, Old and New School, repudiate connection with him, but the abolitionists do not. I set him down as Congregational. My interest in the preacher had lately been increased by the book of his talented sister, Mrs. Stowe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is all the rage, in abolition circles. A talented family, surely—father, sons and daughter. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, you may remember by the accounts of the papers at the time, gave Kossuth a singular and hearty welcome in his church, for which some ill natured priute dubbed him "General Beecher." It was a week-night ordinary service, and the lecture room was crowded. The people were singing away in Methodist style as I entered, only accompanied by a rich-toned piano, that helped the music much. The preacher was slightly elevated upon a platform: he looks not over thirty-three years, is of low stature, and ungainly carriage and address; but every feature of the face and head is promising—the large eyes especially so, which speak a world of emotion, and the mouth wide enough and willing to let it out. His subject was, "The influence of a fixed, definite belief in a future existence in making men moral heroes, strong to do and endure, patient and happy, in this." Of course, the text lies in the 11th chapter of Hebrews. He did every way and said every thing with apparent incoherence, but finally the point was made, the deep powerful impression produced that this faith makes heroes of the only true sort. Now he leaned his back against the wall, and crossed his legs, then advanced and almost tilted over the platform, now wedged his right hand under the cuff of the left sleeve, then put both hands into his pockets. There was the utmost carelessness of mien or method, and yet somehow the discussion of the subject went on. Thought constantly overran expression; the style was plain, very plain, and peculiar for strength rather than elegance. Illustrations abounded, and they were frequently of a sort that nothing recommended them but their aptness to illustrate the laboring sentiment. The preacher concluded by reading, all through, that hymn of Charles Wesley—"And let this feeble body fail." At the conclusion of it, he said: "There, if that isn't gospel I don't what is. Let us unite in prayer."

Altogether, I take Mr. B. to be a most effective, as he is an active, public speaker, earnest, intent on doing good; good on any subject, and ready on short notice—an orator of the trip-hammer sort—anything but a smooth-shaven, pointless respectability.—There is an unction in his sermons and prayers, and souls are converted. If he would ... off the Abolition lecturer and confine ... if to the gospel preacher functions, all who hear him would be his friends as they must be his admirers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Yesterday evening was a lively time at Girard College. It was the celebration of the 102d anniversary of Girard's birthday. I was not aware I had fallen on such a lucky day for visiting the College till on the spot. A large part of the audience was made up of the mothers and sisters of the boys who are beneficiaries, and there are three hundred of them. In one department of the building devoted to such purposes, the crowd listened to some very good original declamation by the older boys. Grateful eulogies on the founder were spoken. When the speeches, interspersed with singing, were concluded, the boys went in order to early supper. A gala-day board was spread for them. They ranged up and down two long tables, ate neatly and were in the best order and keeping. Their sleeping and study apartments were thrown open for the inspection of visitors. The domestic arrangements would, I think, have pleased the careful and benevolent founder could he have looked upon his adopted family of orphan boys. But there he stood, in cold statue, fronting the entrance to those marble halls. His dull, cold ear heard none of their praises. When their evening meal was over, the boys dispersed in chatting groups—some to the play-ground, mounting the swing, some to less bold amusements, and some went about with their mothers showing them the grounds and receiving affectionate lessons to be good and learn their books. It was a scene of life and joy and promise I cannot describe; these boys of helpless and almost hopeless condition provided for, and all based upon the beneficence of one man. None can be admitted over ten years of age, and by a liberal construction of the will they may remain till eighteen years old. Girard, in his own style, made provision for a thorough and practical education. He wished his orphan boys "taught things and facts not in signs and words." But there was one provision of his will that has not been, could not be carried out—the exclusion of the Bible. Only think of it—three hundred boys kept eight years, and grown up to young men, and educated within walls where no Bible is! The Bible is there. On each boy's seat is a Bible and a hymn book. The Principal is a worthy Methodist. Christianity is there, not by the invitation or permission of the founder, but by constraint of public opinion, to sanctify these fountains. May each fountain be healed before it issues forth upon the wide world without!

H. N. M.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 25.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I had the pleasure on last Sabbath of attending and taking part in religious services in the Methodist Church South of this place. It was an agreeable surprise to find our brethren occupying such a neat and commodious Chapel of their own. The owe on it yet $2,700, the balence of purchase money, and of some improvement made since the building came into their hands. The worthy Pastor, Rev. L. Rosser, starts out to-morrow, and we will travel together as far as Richmond, raising this sum. It is rather unfortunate for a man to get the fame he has won for himself as a money-raiser. If there be a mired wheel in the Conference his shoulder is pretty sure to be put to prying it out. May he have the same success in his appeals for the Church in the Metropolis, as attended them for that in Alexandria! I have enjoyed the kindest hospitality of the parsonage the last two days, and thus had a tolerably full and fair view of the wants and merits of this Southern vine, and its claims upon the connexional bounty, and therefore commend him and his cause to most liberal consideration. His church is steadily on the increase, well attended and not without spiritual prosperity.

I have spent a few hours to-day and yesterday in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School,) now holding session here. The meetings are conducted with admirable propriety, and have afforded a profitable entertainment. The sermon of the retiring Moderator, Rev. A. Barnes, has excited interest. It was delivered before I came, but a strong anti-Southern passage has been quoted to me. Dr. Barnes is represented as saying, in substance, that the Methodist Church, North, and the Quakers were the only sects that had taken proper ground on the slavery question. The Assembly, when a motion was subsequently made to print the sermon, refused to do so, inasmuch as it "contained certain sentiments to which they were unwilling to be committed."

Whether the sentiment above quoted was one of them, I cannot say. Such a sentiment would certainly not have been put forth in the General Assembly, (Old School,) now meeting in Charleston, S. C. The New School branch are confined mostly to free States. Very few delegates are counted below them, and the Congregationalist School "messengers" or representatives of Congregationalist Associations are present, making cheering reports of their condition, and bearing salutations. Indeed there seems to be but the slightest shade of difference, amounting in some places to a union and co-operation that blends them to the eye of an outsider. It is very gratifying to see and hear these fraternal manifestations. Indeed, one reverend representative, (Congregationalist,) from Wisconsin, in giving the relative numbers of Congregationalists and N. S. Presbyterians in that State, *apologized* for the excess of the former over the latter, and averred they had not been unfair or over-zealous in producing that unequal state of things!

Of all the clergy in the Northern States, among whom there are deservedly many great names, I suppose none surpass or equal the Unitarians for the elegance and thoroughness of intellectual furniture. As to theology, of course, they are to be regarded far out of the way, and as for piety, there is deadness among their churches. They have, as a class, a singular facility at shedding clerical vestments. This may come of their business views of the ministry, rather than lack of godliness. If it be taken up as a profession, in a mere business point of view, nothing hinders its being put down when a better prospect opens. President Sparks and Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the historian and diplomatist, were once Unitarian preachers. Others, of eminence in literature and politics might be added to the list, who have quit the business of calling sinners to repentance and gone to what pays better. I was shown the church in Boston where the Hon. Mr. Everett not only has preached but was once the settled pastor! So much for man-made preachers, be they never so well made.

In the galleries of the houses of Congress one's interest, unless on an uncommon occasion, is limited to the brief time requisite, with guide chart in hand, for finding out the "lions" below. It would be as easy to make a speech on the levee, in the heat of commerce, amid the din of drays and steamboat whistles, as in the "Lower House." I judge by the scenes of to-day and yesterday. Strong lungs and a quick ear are indispensable in a representative—to hear and make himself heard. The constituents should feel in duty bound to read the speeches printed, for if they were not made for them I am at a loss whom they were meant for. In the Senate 'tis dignified and calmer, but even there to-day I heard one of the Arkansas Senators tell a doleful tale in behalf of some Indians the Government had been owing money to this long time. "Lo the poor Indian!" What a moving subject! and the honorable gentleman said some fine things. Most of the time I could see but a single eye turned to him (the President not excepted) and that was the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. But in the Supreme Court the highest idea of tribunal dignity is realized. There sit the Judges in gowns. The Court of Areopagus would be awed in their presence.

The Smithsonian Institute has workmen slowly carrying on the buildings and laying off the ample grounds about. In the last month or two a rich gallery of Indian portraits has been added to its growing attractions. Mr. Corcoran, a private citizen, opens to visitors his own gallery, where are specimens of the fine arts in painting and sculpture not excelled by any I have ever seen. Here is the Greek Slave in her modest nudity.

But I have so fatigued myself in looking after the great men and the great things hereabouts that an end must come to this epistle.

H. N. M.

Temperance Memorial.

On the eighth day of March last, the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act which gives to "Police Juries of the Parishes, the Selectmen of the towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of the cities" the "exclusive power to make such laws, and such regulations for the sale or the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as they may deem advisable; and to grant or withhold licenses from drinking houses or shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town or city may determine, by ballot."

By the same law the State relinquishes all right and title to grant license.

The Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE of this State have accordingly memorialized the Mayor of this city, not to grant any more licenses to drinking houses until the vote shall have been taken as the law prescribes; and to fix the 14th of June, when an election for delegates to the Convention for forming a new Constitution is to be held, as the time for voting on this question.

The memorial is in accordance with the law, and the law is in accordance with the great principle of self government, and all the dictates of humanity. A few nights since we were called to see a man in the prime of life, who was thought to be dying with *mania a potu*. Poor fellow! "Don't have it published," said he, in one of his lucid intervals, "that I died from intemperance. I am a young man—but it is all from bad association—they will have to bear part of it, too. I would give a thousand worlds, D——, if I could have your chance." God is merciful. It is now likely that He who willeth not the death of any, but would rather that all should come to him and live, has lengthened his span. We have noticed that the most noble hearted and the most ingenuous by nature, ne they are the most companionable, are most of all liable to be the victims of this social disease. In this city there are temptations and facilities, and influences, to make a young man intemperate, which it is melancholy to see. Nearly every corner is a drinking house; some of them are far superior, in attractive elegance, to any thing of the kind in London or Paris. The Gin Palaces of England, so much written of us inviting by their splendor, are dull, cheap shops, beside the "Gems" of New Orleans.

It is said that one Irishman with a barrel of whisky, only requires twelve Irish customers to make a good living. It is amongst those twelve—the poor laborers—that we see more immediately the ruinous effects of drink. Their homes, their wives, their children, tell the story that "Father is a drunkard."

The memorial, however, puts the question upon its financial, that is, its municipal aspects. The cost to the city is to be added to the cost which individuals pay, to make out the rate at which gentlemen who deal in spirits are making "an honest living."

"By a 'Report of the Prisoner's Committee, to the Work House of the late Second Municipality, from the 31st of December, 1842, to the 31st of May, 1843,' it appears that of two hundred and seventeen persons committed, one hundred and sixty-one, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number, were Intemperate.

"It is established, as a well-attested fact, derived from an examination of the different criminal records of New Orleans and other cities, where such tables have been kept, that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of all the crimes of every kind, punishable by law, and which cause such heavy expenses to these cities, are directly or indirectly to be attributed to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Of the arrests made by the Police of the late Second Municipality, during one year, ending June 31st, 1851, *twenty-one hundred and twenty-three* were made of those who are returned as '*Drunkards*.' From the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1851, (three months) the expense to the late Second Municipality, alone, for the Police Jail, the City Prison, the Day Police, the Levee Police, the Night Watch, and the Work House, amounted to the sum of $36,381 92. For the same, for one year, ending the 37st day of December, 1851, it amounted to $99,292 58. Three-fourths of this sum is $74,469 43½, which amount is levied upon the tax-payers and property holders, to defray the expense brought upon the city by the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. In addition, the city is compelled to make large appropriations, on account of the pauperism and sickness occasioned by intemperance. The cost of the maintenance of the Charity Hospital, for the year 1851, was $67,074 48. Of those who were admitted to this institution, during this year, on account of diseases engendered by intemperance, one hundred and ninety-eight were afflicted with that evidence of most beastly drunkenness, '*Delirium Tremens*.'"

When the vote is taken we shall vote an open ticket, "*No License*." Throughout the State, planters are complaining of the petty thefts of their servants; pigs, chickens, corn, eggs, all the *disposables*, are in hourly danger of being absorbed by the greggery and drunk by the negro. This money loss will be very apt now to work out a moral gain.

The French may possibly drink without getting drunk, and gamble without losing money, which some affirm, but it is certain that no other people can.

General Conference M. E. Church, North.

MAY 19.—The main discussion of this day was whether a Missionary Bishop should be elected for the benefit of Liberia, or whether ordination should be allowed by the presbyters of the Liberia Conference, or whether a Bishop, colored, (!) of Liberia should be elected and allowed there to stay, or whether one of the regular Bishops should be requested to visit Liberia. Of course "much might be said on both sides."

Dr. Bangs advocated a Liberia Bishop.

Dr. Durbin a Bishop of Liberia—diocesan a temporary, missionary, specific Bishop.

Dr. Elliot that one of the Bishops should visit Liberia.

Dr. Peck, that the President of the Conference, or the presbyters, should be authorized to ordain.

Dr. Bangs said—

"With regard to the idea of the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or the unity of the Episcopacy, it was altogether a fanciful idea with him; he did not believe in it. Suppose they should establish a church in China. Were we to force the Chinese to send delegates to us, to deliberate with us, and to be inseparably associated with us in church organization? The idea would be preposterous. They had the example, too, of the Primitive Church. Who that was acquainted with ecclesiastical history, had not read of the Bishop of Alexandria, the Bishop of Jerusalem, the Bishop of Athens, the Bp. of Ephesus, and so on? Look at the consequences of sending a Bishop to Africa to superintend the mission there. All the white missionaries who have been sent had died, save one—Bro. Seys—and two returned sick. He was in favor of having Bro. Seys ordained Bishop for Africa in 1840, and he believed it would have been right to have done so. But it would appear from the facts, that Providence had raised up a man—an African, in Liberia—that was now well qualified to take the Episcopal office, provided he were elected to that station. He thought he saw the finger of God pointing out the right course to pursue, in raising up a man there who had proved his competency to superintend the work, by superintending it so far as he could without Episcopal powers."

MAY 21.—Same discussion continued. Dr. Cartwright was for sending one of the Bishops out to Liberia.

"Now (said he) what was there about that sickly, deathly climate which had been introduced as an argument against that substitute? That it was a sickly climate he was not prepared to deny; but several of his brethren seemed to have the idea that a man could not spend one night on the shores of Africa without giving his life as a forfeit for his hardihood. Our last Superintendent came back as fat as a lion. Several other brethren had returned well and sound. He thought that no man who was afraid to go to Africa ought to be elected Bishop, and he would go against him if they would let him know it. Suppose a dozen or two should die, they had forty candidates for the office; (great laughter) there was no end to the chapter. He could produce twenty men who would say, 'If you will elect me I will go to Africa.' There was hardly a candidate for the office that would not go. Some little nervous misgivings might come up now and then, but those would soon be smoothed away. There was as ready a road to heaven from Africa, as from the U. States. He would pledge himself that if we elected any General Superintendents, they would take the field; if not, let them back out, and the Conference would fill their places with other men."

Dr. McClintock said he doubted whether we had authority, as the Discipline now stands, to send our Bishops to sea, and say they shall go to Africa. Such a doubt existed in his mind and in the minds of others, and he could not vote for the substitute. He preferred the proposition submitted by Dr. Sandford, to amend the third restrictive rule so as to allow of the election of missionary Bishops. He thought this proposition could be sent round to the Annual Conferences, and the General Conference could elect a Bishop, leaving his ordination contingent on the passage of the proposition through the Annual Conferences, and so, at the end of twelve months, all this difficulty would be settled."

On the 19th, Dr. McClintock called up the following resolution, which had been lying on the table for a few days:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one be appointed, to meet with the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, in the city of New York, after the session of this General Conference, and, in conjunction with him, to appoint a suitable person or persons to copy the records of the General Conference up to the year 1844, inclusive, at the expense of the said Dr. Lee, which copy, after due examination and certificate, shall be handed over to Dr. Lee, as the agent of the M. E. Church, South.

"Mr. Griffith said he had been thinking over the subject, and there were several aspects which he thought worthy of consideration before they acted upon the resolution. One was whether these brethren had any right to ask for the records. In the second place, all reasonable men had an object in view for any course they proposed. Was the object in this case to make a book?

"John A. Gere said he looked with pleasure upon the application when it was made, and he hoped it would be granted. He thought the Southern Church had a right to this record, as they had formed part of the church when the record was made, and were as much interested in it as we were.

"B. Holmes opposed the motion, on the ground that it might have an influence upon the suits in which the Church was at present engaged.

"Dr. Hodgson said he could see no objection to the adoption of the resolution.

"Dr. Cartwright said this question had come up before he was ready, but he would give it a passing notice. When he looked at the relation of the M. E. Church, South, he thought they had no right to ask this power at their hands. And if they assumed this right—a thing they were apt to do—he thought it was no discourtesy to give them a flat denial. When he looked at the hostile attitude they had taken, he thought it was the wrong time to come forward and ask such a favor as this, in the name of courtesy. He did not know what Eastern folks would think, but Westerners, said the Dr., who were born in a cane-brake, cradled in a gum tree, and graduated in a thunderstorm, have no faith in such courtesy as that. He was like the old belligerents, who are said never to have given or asked quarter. He neither ran after the devil nor from him, and he never intended to.

"Dr. Durbin said he was in favor of the resolution. They were not to render evil for evil; and if these brethren of the South had done all the evil which had been alleged, we did not mend the matter by measuring evil back to them again.

"Mr. Parks said it mattered not to him whether the Church South had treated them with courtesy or discourtesy. He thought there was a constitutional objection to this proceeding.

"Dr. Bangs said that for whatever injuries the Church South had done to us, they had received their recompense. But even if they had not, the Scripture said, "charity never faileth"—and that was a sufficient answer to what his old friend Dr. Cartwright had said.

"J. A. Collins said he wished to offer the following resolution, as a substitute for the original one:

"*Resolved*, That the Book Agents at New York be, and they hereby are, directed to publish, in convenient and proper form, the journals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the year 1800 to 1836, inclusive.

"Mr. Reese said he had an interest, common to the Methodist Church at large, with regard to the connection between the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the M. E. Church, South. His station was on the border, and he was very well satisfied that if the General Conference were in the position he occupied, they would very soon know how to vote on this subject. He could see no evil in granting the request, but he could see a great deal of mischief that would arise to our own interests, by the refusal of the request. Every thing of this character was eagerly seized upon to widen the breach already existing between the two sections."

Mr. Slicer was opposed to the present motion, but wished a publication of all but parts involving private character.

Dr. Tippett opposed, because it would burden the Book Room with unsaleable books.

"Dr. Elliott said the Church South had, and would have, access to these journals until all litigated questions were settled; so that it seemed there was no present need for the passage of the resolution.

"The question on the adoption of the substituto was then put and carried."

So, after a good deal of hemming and hawing, it was carried! Thanks, noble Brothers! After some *pains* justice will be got out of you anyhow—by the way of emesis, if not by pure good nature. But after all they do not give the journals to us who ask, but to the public, who do not ask.

We do not believe that the public opinion of the membership of the Church North will sustain such narrow-minded action. We believe that the Ministers are, for the most part, in conflict with their people, except in New England, in all their policy in regard to the Church South, on the question of intercourse and property, and that such constant violation of sound public opinion is sowing the wind to reap a whirlwind.

On May 22, we have the disposition of the Church Suit.

"After the reading and approval of the records, Mr. Davis presented a report from the committee on the Church Suit, concluded with the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the decision of the question of appeal from the decision of Judge Nelson, and the settlement of the whole business at New York, be referred to a commission of five persons, including the Book Agents at that place; and that the case in Cincinnati, in like manner, be referred to a commission of five persons, including the Book Agents at that place.

"*Resolved*, That the additional members of said convention be appointed by ballot, and that each commission is clothed with full powers to act.

"The report of the committee was adopted."

The course of the Conference by ... forring to *individuals* the responsibility of ... ciding whether or not to appeal, and by ... ling that committee by *ballot*, is as above ... dodging of the main question as ... perpetrated. But what is it they do not ... to say outright? Is it that they do, or ... that they do *not*, appeal?

By this arrangement every man votes ... the yeas and nays are not called. It is ... that they wished to not, but not to ... public opinion. It looks prodigiously like ... New England delegates *calculated* to appeal they would need no ballot or scape-goat committee, because at home public opinion is with them. But if they guessed they "had better *not*"—why, the committee and the ballot would be just the thing. So that we ... to believe, as we long since stated, that the Church North will not appeal. If we ... disappointed it will be in the company of those that exercise the "charity" which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE, NORTH.—Rev. ... 24.—Rev. Mr. Greene, representative of the ... Methodist Church in Canada, being about to ... livered a parting address to the Conference, in which ... alluded to his late Bishop Hedding as having been a ... sionary to the people of Canada. There were now ... two hundred ministers connected with Canada. The ... sent Conference, continued Mr. Greene, would ... be a marked one in the annals of the church.

The resolution altering the discipline so as to allow of ... the election of missionary bishops to be submitted to the ... annual conferences for approval, was laid over until ... morrow.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the consideration of the Board of Missions in New York, the establishment of an Italian mission.

The Conference fixed upon Indianapolis as the place for holding the next session of the General Conference, which takes place in 1856.

Reports concerning the pay and allowance to various branches of the clergy were referred to a special committee of five.

The death of the Rev. J. D. Collins, of the Cuba Mission, was announced, and appropriate resolutions were offered, which were unanimously adopted.

The report presented on Saturday, concerning the new Tract Society, was next taken up, but before ... was had, the Conference adjourned.

On Saturday a report was adopted directing the ... the Sunday School Advocate, after the close of the ... volume, every week instead of monthly, and ... to not less than one-quarter of its present size, and ... there to increase the price slightly, so as to allow ... use of finer paper, typography and illustrations.

Boston, May 25.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference reassembled this morning, and after the ... preliminary business, proceeded to the election of ... when the following were announced as the successful candidates: Rev. Dr. L. Scott, of New York; Rev. ... son, of Cincinnati; Rev. O. C. Baker, of New ... and Rev. E. R. Ames, of Indiana.

Dr. Durbin was also elected as Missionary Secretary.

The following officers were then elected: Dr. ... senior editor of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal; Dr. J. McClintock, editor of the Quarterly Review, New York; Wm. H. Hasner, editor of the Southern Advocate; Dr. William Nast, editor of the Christian Apologist, Cincinnati; Dr. B. Kidder, editor Sunday School books and papers.

Dr. Bond, Editor again.

We suppose of all that the General Conference of the M. E. Church North has done no action will take the church generally more on surprise than the election of Dr. Bond to be senior editor of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

We have seen things shaping that way for a good while. In the New Orleans Advocate of February 28, our readers will have noticed the following, in the editorial column:

"*Dr. Bond upon the Stage Again.*—Even North, seem likely to resurrect the ex-editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. The present difficulties there are those in which his forte lies. Who can tell but he may again be editor of the great official Organ, 200 Mulberry street! The editor (12th inst.) says:

'Our worthy predecessor stepped into office on Friday last, and is to remain in New York for several weeks. He will immediately put to press his 'Appeal,' and editorial ... published in the Itinerant, during the ... cal controversy of 1828-31. The whole ... constitute a most important volume. It ... be preceded by an Introduction, and ... ted by notes.'"

Though somewhat prepared for it, ... announcement quite took our breath. ... wide room for speculation is this action ... the Conference. So far, the Conference ... done three things which are in the ... public opinion, in the Church North. ... made a Bishop, upon the slight cause of ... health; refused to decide outright ... or not an appeal should be taken from ... Nelson—"I would thou wert cold or hot," ... and elected Dr. T. E. Bond editor. ... there considered as the soul and ... of the Church division. His editorials ... the General Conference of 1844 are ... ted there, as well as at the South, ... been ill-judged, presumptuous and ... tory. Throughout the South it is the ... ion of those informed, that had any ... man occupied the post of editor, at this ... of that paper, the vexed question ... North and South might have been ... without a Church rupture. Dr. B. ... feel himself equal, more than equal, ... adjust, compel into quiet the agitating ... ments. Had he not met and vanquished ... Radicals? and out-generaled the ... litionists? and out-argued Mr. Collins? ... now that there was only one ... "monster," should he not also ... into his nose? or bore his jaw ... a thorn? It would be a short work ... was. The blow was dealt, but it ... "monster" and divided the Church.

The Methodist public must regard election to be a full endorsement by the ... eral Conference, North, of the ... sion, and an ample guarantee for ... and for future, constant, ... hostility to the Church South.

The Doctor by nature abhors ... "voice is still for war"—of course ... one sterling trait in the hoary ... is not given to change. We ... that in forty years he has not, ... opinion, an argument, an anecdote, ... prejudice, or a medical ... would be all the time, *Prot. Chlor.* ... or, *Sub. Murias. Hyd.*, or *Calor. Hyd. Hydrargyri Chloridum Mitis*.

Evidently, the Doctor's belligerent ... have the intrinsic worth which ... him to the favorable regard of the ... Conference. The Lay-delegate ... the one upon which he is ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

tor is a champion of skill, of power, but his successes are of very questionable worth to his own party. Two of his victories are equal to a defeat. He throws into violent opposition and action, individuals and parties which might by a milder course be quieted, satisfied, or gained over. We venture to say that his election invests the Methodist side of the question with a temper and quality against which it will be easy for the Lay-representative side to make headway. Henceforth they will be regarded more as the opponents of Doctor Bond, than the advocates of a change in Church policy. We do not believe that we mistake public opinion in the Methodist Church.

It may be that one trouble at a time will be reckoned best; in that case the influence of the editor elect upon the Church-Suit Committee will be against appeal. But should an appeal be taken, and the Doctor get fairly into fight after his old style of bitter personalities, we believe that the result will be either a radical change in the constitution of the Church North, or another separation from her body. We judge of the future by the past.

Dr. Bond has been a prominent actor in the only difficulties which the Methodist E. Church has had to meet. In each, his policy was obtained. And every time the result has been disastrous to the unity of the body and has limited unchangeably the extent of her influence. If, for instance, it were important that she should contend against slavery, what is the value of a policy which forever has shut her out from access to both master and slave? It is surprising that the General Conference North should have so acted in the face of all past experience.

Jefferson Circuit, E. Texas Conference.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: We have some good times in Jefferson Circuit. The good Lord is reviving his work in this part of his vineyard. There have been, during the present year, some ten conversions, and about fifty accessions by letter and probation. We are praying and laboring for a general revival. Pray for us. Yours in Christ,

SAMUEL LYNCH.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.—The Ladies' Repository, Godey's Lady's Book, Sartain's Union Magazine for this month, are at hand. For variety of illustration, neatness and taste of typographical execution, and, doubtless, for valuable matter, they are *ne plus ultra*. The improvement of the times may be correctly estimated by the advance in this department of periodical literature.

Obituary Notices.

DIED—When the good and lovely of earth die, when those who loved them with intensest affection have cast the last look of anguish into the cheerless grave, how desolate would it be, how utterly miserable, but for the thrilling accents which fell from the Saviour of the world, announcing for the first time that death is not an eternal sleep!

These thoughts crowd upon our minds in pursuing the melancholy task, the paying the last tribute to the memory of Mrs. CAROLINE S. BOWMAN, wife of Rev. James Bowman. The deceased was born 27th April, 1817, and died in Tensas parish, La., 12th of May, 1852. She early gave to God the freshest and most ardent devotions of her nature; exhibiting a constant and unvarying piety truly worthy of imitation. She was an affectionate child, a tender and confiding sister, a devoted wife, and a prayerful mother. Her life and her influence were devoted to the service of her heavenly master. Her death was a Christian's triumph; she gave the shout of victory, she sang a hymn. The scene around her dying couch was sublime and blessing—her husband, physicians, friends and servants—told all to serve, to seek God, and to prepare for the hour of death.

Thou art happy now,
Mid angel hosts in Heaven above,
And on thy bright and beauteous brow
There rests a crown of conquering love.

DIED—At her father's, in Tensas, La., MISS C., third daughter of Rev. James Bowman and Caroline S. Bowman, on the 4th day of May, 1852. Born 28th November, 1849.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

DIED—As above, ANN E. BOWMAN, second daughter of same parents, on the 6th day of May, 1852. Born, February 15th, 1852.

Although so young she praised God in the midst of life, and told her friends to meet her in Heaven, in language eloquent beyond description.

DIED—Also, as above, WM. G. BOWMAN, third son of same parents, on the 18th day of May, 1852. Born March 15th, 1841.

William was a most excellent boy; loved by all, and regretted by all. His father took pleasure to see his mother while dying. They sang and praised God together. He told her that he would soon meet her and his sister in a happy land, where they would never part; and in a few days he calmly fell asleep.

Thus the mother and half her children are tenderly housed in Heaven. Happy mother, happy children! The disease of all was the measles, with flux.

T. H. F. H.

Alphenian Institute, Tensas, May 30.

I had stated nothing but the truth when "The Religion of Money."

Five years after this conversation a very curious paper fell into my hands. In "The Religion of Money," the reader has only been introduced to the *public* part of this Remarkable traffic. In what follows he will see the secret of its negotiations. We may indeed form some idea of the nature of a business from the appearance of the shop; but to know thoroughly we must get behind the counter, we must talk to the clerks, we must examine the books, and inspect the warehouses.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—This body met at Harrisonburg on the 13th inst., and adjourned on the 19th. Rev. J. W. Campbell, of Augusta, and Delegates were appointed to the General Synod, which met at Winchester in May, 1853. Rev Dr. Harkey, of Rockbridge, Md., was present, and delivered an address in favor of establishing and endowing the Illinois State University at Springfield, to effect which $37,000 have already been contributed. Rev. W. Fisk, of Martinsburg, also delivered an address on the subject of missions.

Advocate Office, June 5.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

n. s., Mrs. S. S. Tully, Coffeeville, Miss..... $2 50
By Rev. J. W. Holston: n. s., Miss Sarah A. Wilson, J. H. Cunningham, Woodshore P. O., Shelby county, Ala..... 5 00
By Rev. J. W. Drayton: n. s. E. Winslow, Indigo Head, Calhoun county, Ala., less 2 50.
By Rev. J. W. Ellis, Jr.: n. s., Daniel G. Roncher, Gainsville, Sumter county, Ala.; n. s., W. T. Chapman, Wahdiack, Kemper county, Miss, less 5 00.
By Rev. G. L. Patton: J. P. Borden, Newborn, Green county, Ala., 2 50, and on account, 2 50.. 5 00
By Rev. J. S. Tullis: n. s., George Humphreys, Clarksville, Red River, Texas, less 2 50.
By Rev. T. W. Horman: W. O. Jordan, Columbus, Miss., less 2 50.
By Rev. J. S. Hughes: n. s., B. F. Moore, n. s. L. H. Moore, Auburn, Ala..... 5 00
By Rev. Samuel Lynch, n. s., Miss K. A. Sorrells; n. s., William Ellis, Center P. O., Cass county, Texas; n. s. S. Brown, Dangerfield, Titus county, Texas, less 7 50.
By Rev. O. R. Rino: Daniel N. Clark, Wm. P. Brown, J. P. Turner, H. W. Collier, n. s., C. M. Cook, Marin Dyer, Tuskaloosa, Ala., 15 50, and on account 1 50..... 10 00
By J. W. Shores; n. s., T. K. Ross, Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, less 2 50.
By Rev. Z. Rowling: n. s., J. B. McLean, Levi W. Moore, Mobile, Ala..... 5 00
By Rev J. W. McCann: n. s., Robert A. Clark, n. s., William Block, Spring Garden, Cherokee county, Ala..... 5 00
By Rev. Z. Thompson: n. s., Rev. J. H. Chaney, Lake Providence, La., less 2 50.
By J. Pooley, P. M.: n. s., Hiram Andersen..... 2 50

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from Australia and the Sandwich Islands.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. McGowan, arrived last evening from Aspinwall *via* Havana, bringing the California mails to the 3d ult., a large number of passengers and a small amount of gold dust on freight. The Philadelphia left Aspinwall on the evening of the 25th ult., and Havana on the evening of the 1st inst., arriving at the South West Pass yesterday morning.

United States steamship "Saranac," Capt. Pendergrast arrived at Havana on the morning of the 1st inst., (from San Juan del Norte,) and will sail in a few days for Philadelphia.

THE MINES.—The news from the mines is encouraging, and continual improvements are being made in the facilities for getting out gold.

STEAMER WINFIELD SCOTT ON FIRE.—The steamship Winfield Scott took fire while lying at San Francisco on the 24 ult., and at one time, she was in imminent danger of being consumed. The damage, however, was not great.

DROWNED.—Dr. E. J. Rutter, Surgeon of the U. S. ship Vincennes, was drowned at San Francisco, on the 28th of April. He was about to sail for home on a visit to his family, from whom he had been absent two years.

REPORTED MURDER OF A RAID OF SERENADERS.—The San Francisco Herald says: "Mr. John McComb, of Gregory's Express, brings down news of a letter having been received in Sacramento by Mr. Boley, informing him of the murder of an entire band of serenaders known as Benaldson's. Intending his nephew, who was one of the company, while on the road from Shasta to Shasta Butte City. Great anxiety is felt for the arrival of further intelligence."

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CLIPPER SHIP.—The clipper ship Eclipse, Capt. Hamilton, arrived at San Francisco on the 24 ult. in 104 days from New York. She made the trip from New York to Valparaiso in 65 days, and from the latter place to San Francisco in 30 days. Her best day's run was 325 miles.

A CHINESE RACE.—The Herald has advices that a real Chinese bark had sailed from Manilla for San Francisco with 121 passengers.

A communication from Sacramento, dated April 23, says:

In the Senate this morning the Special Message of the Governor, relative to the great increase of Asiatic emigration to this State, is being read. The Governor recommends that some effective and salutary measures be adopted to check this class of emigration. He refers to the fact that a large proportion of this emigration are what are commonly denominated Coolies. The Governor is of opinion that these contracts of Chinese speculators should not be respected by the authorities of this State.

The Chinamen have addressed a long letter to the Governor, in which they respectfully expostulate with him in regard to his course.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLIPPER SHIP CHALLENGE FROM CHINA.—The Herald of the 5d says, the splendid clipper ship Challenge, Capt. Land, has actually crossed the Pacific from Japan to San Francisco in 18 days. Her greatest log distance in one day was 300 miles; greatest net gain in one day, 335 miles; greatest speed per hour, 10 miles; average log the whole time per hour, 10 miles; average on through line per hour, 9 miles. She comes in ballast, and brings 553 Chinese passengers.

SLOOP-OF-WAR VANDALIA.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia arrived at San Francisco on the 2d ult., bringing dates from the Sandwich Islands to March 27.

THE INDIANS.—Intelligence from Shasta says: "During the past week the Indians have displayed their usual industry in the commission of depredations against the property of our citizens. So far as heard from, twenty-four animals have been stolen from this vicinity within the past few days. It is probable that we have not heard of all that have been taken."

RIOT AT SACRAMENTO.—A serious fight occurred at Sacramento, during which two men, one of the Jo. Chanirau, were shot. Neither of them, however, were killed.

Sandwich Islands.

Advices to the 21st of March have been received from Honolulu. The news, however, is not of much importance.

Thirty-three whalers, nearly all American, touched at the ports of the Sandwich Island in ten days, between the 5th and 25th of March. Some appear to have met with great success, while others, after nine months' voyage, are reported without a barrel of oil. Twenty-five vessels in all had arrived during the spring season at the port of Hilo, six of which had sailed, leaving nineteen at anchor on the 12th of March.

Later from China.

The San Francisco Herald says: "We have received Hong-Kong papers to the 17th March, being twenty-seven days later than previous advices. The screw steamer Panshaw had arrived at Hong-Kong from England, and was about to be put upon the route between the ports on the East coast of China. This is a new era in the trade of that part of the world."

The North China Herald of the 6th of March, contains a correspondence between the Commissioners of the American and Chinese Governments regarding smuggling, and the exportation of grain from consular ports in China. From the letters on the latter subject, we learn that the Hon. Dr. Parker, acting American Charge d'Affaires in in China, has called on his subordinates (the Cousuls) to issue instructions to the merchants to desist from the exportation of rice, wheat, and other grains, pending a reference of the question to the United States Congress.

In the same letter the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Parker endeavors, in courteous style and strong argument, to convert his Chinese contemporaries in the principles of free trade, but apparently without producing much impression. The Friend of China, commenting upon the correspondence, says:

The object of the Chinese Commissioners in this business is clear enough; they were fearful that foreign dealers would aid the opposing dynasty by carrying food for the insurgents, and so wished to check such assistance by getting Plenipotentiaries and Commissioners to issue instructions to their countrymen to desist from the exportation of grain. With the Hon. Dr. Parker they succeeded.

Isthmus Items.

PANAMA WATERWORKS.—Books of subscription to the Panama Waterworks Company were to have been opened on the 1st. The Star says the scheme is a feasible one, and promises large dividends. The water is to be brought from Juan Diaz Pacoro, a distance of 11 miles.

NEW GRENADIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.—The Star gives an abstract of the famous declaration of war by the New Grenadian Government, against any and all nations who may dare to assist or countenance Flores in his expedition against Ecuador. President Lopez asks of the Government permission to confiscate the property of all natives and foreigners in New Granada who have been guilty of aiding Flores in any way.

PASSENGERS.—The Echo of the 11th speaks of the probability of there being but few strangers in Panama, shortly, owing to the frequent departures of vessels.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—We have been politely furnished with the following statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of May, 1852:

DEPOSITE.

California gold	$374,200 15
Foreign gold	9,907 05
Silver parted from California gold	2,340 45
Silver from other sources	8,741 29
Total value of deposits	$396,248 91

COINAGE.

Gold (23,000 double eagles)		$460,000 00
Silver (60,000 half dollars)		30,000 00
Pieces, 83,000	Total coinage	$490,000 00

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The New York Herald, in speaking of the Japan expedition, says: "We have learned from practical and reliable sources—through the medium of some of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, now lying off Castle Gordon—that we shall have a tough job in getting the Japanese to consent to a commercial intercourse with us; and so far from obtaining a peaceable negotiation and treaty, the Emperor of Japan is making preparations to give us a warm greeting—that he has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and that he has a nation of well equipped soldiers ready to pounce down upon us. They agree in thinking our force is utterly inadequate to the task of making an entrance into the city of Jeddo, and doubt the sufficiency of the quantity of 'metal' for pounding down any of their batteries, which are all of the strongest construction; and that if the Japanese have no war marine, they are otherwise well provided. The nation is warlike and united, and the country altogether difficult of access."

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—Washington, May 24.—The New School Presbyterian General Assembly reassembled this morning, and, after the preliminary exercises, a resolution of thanks was moved by the Hon. Mr. Bissell to the Rev. Mr. Barnes, for his sermon before the assembly, and requesting a copy for publication. This led to a spirited debate, Dr. Wisner, Mr. Beman, Rev. Mr. Pollock and others, objecting to its printing, as being unprecedented, and as containing views and expressions to which the assembly did not desire to be committed.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hawley, Rev. Mr. Woodruff, and others, advocated the publication as due to the learned author, and as a remarkably clear and satisfactory expression of true Presbyterian doctrine. The resolution was finally indefinitely postponed, with the understanding that the sermon is to be printed unofficially.

The addresses of the delegates from corresponding bodies were received—Rev. Mr. Ames representing Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Wallace, New Hampshire; Rev. A. H. Clapp, Vermont; Rev. Mr. Blake, Maine; Rev. Mr. Miles, Wisconsin; and Rev. Mr. Doggett, New York. These addresses were very fraternal, and were handsomely responded to by the Moderator, who alluded with great force to the ancient relations of these several ecclesiastical bodies, and reciprocated all the kind expressions uttered.

Rev. Mr. Beman introduced a resolution that the assembly procure a block of marble for the Washington Monument, to bear the following inscription: "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, met at Washington, 1852"—and that each member of the assembly give one dollar for the purpose. The resolution elicited some remarks, and was passed—the Rev. Mr. Eckard, Jacob Gideon and Carter Braxton, Esqs., being appointed a committee to carry it into effect.

The election of delegates to foreign bodies took place in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield being chosen for the General Association of Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. Campbell to Massachusetts; Rev. Silas Hawley to Maine; Rev. H. A. Smith to New Hampshire, etc.

The report on Church extension was then taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Stillman, of Buffalo, moved the adoption of the first section, relative to the education of the ministry. It requires each presbytery to present the subject to all the churches, and obtain an annual contribution, and to find out and sustain suitable young men for education. Each convention is also to have a standing committee of the General Assembly; and this committee shall employ a salaried secretary to attend to this work; each presbytery to apply its contributions to their own candidates, and pay over the surplus to the secretary of the Assembly's Committee. The different theological seminaries are also required to send up annual reports to the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Miles defended the report at great length against objections arising from the fear that it would produce collisions with other bodies, and that it is sectarian.

Rev. Mr. Hotchkin desired to know how the proposed plan differs from an ecclesiastical board.

Rev. Mr. Noyes wished to know whether it was the design to re-invigorate an existing system, or to substitute a new one.

Dr. Duffield and others sustained the report, but pending the discussion, the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

ANOTHER STATE.—A writer, in one of the Northern papers, speaking of the prospective increase in the number of States, says: It is not improbable that before the expiration of a year Oregon will apply for admission into the Union; the northern portion having already the requisite population to form a State, leaving the southern portion still in Territory of the United States. California may be rich in gold and other minerals, but the elements of moral power, based on the development of industry, by a sturdy and laborious population, are accumulating faster in Oregon. Oregonians will become the Yankees of the Pacific coast, and from Puget and Nootka Sounds will start the expeditions of the modern Argonauts. What a pity we have not got the coal dip of Vancouver's Island. The Island of Vancouver holds a position in regard to the North American continent not unlike that of Great Britain in regard to Northern Europe.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The New York Tribune is in receipt of the *Correo de Caracas* and the *Republicano* to April 21. All is tranquil in the country. President Monagas had applied to Congress for appropriations sufficient to send a Charge d'Affaires to New-Grenada, and another to Spain. He has also in a special message, dated April 22, proposed military preparations on account of the attempt of Flores in Ecuador. He regards the expedition of that adventurer as prompted by European conspirators against the Republics of America. His desires that Congress should fix the number in which the army shall be raised in case of an invasion, decide what act shall be considered as a declaration of war, whether the President shall command the army in person, and what shall be the course of the government in the event that the progress of the war should remove the army into the territory of other States. Congress was to take early action on the message.

NATCHEZ INSTITUTE HALL.—On Saturday the 29th ult., the corner stone of the Natchez Institute Hall was laid in the city of Natchez in presence of a large concourse of citizens and the Masonic fraternity, with imposing ceremonies, Gen. Quitman and Judge Rubulsson delivered addresses on the occasion.

DEDICATION.—A new Odd Fellows Hall was dedicated to Benton, Lowndes county, Ala., on the 11th ult. Quite a large number of the brotherhood were present. The Hall was dedicated about 10 o'clock, in a solemn and impressive manner by the M. W. Grand Master, P. C. Smith, of Montgomery. A procession was formed and marched to the church, where an oration was delivered by Rev. P. H. Lundy, the orator of the occasion, before an immense audience. After the conclusion of the speech, all who were present, ladies and gentlemen, (and there were hundreds) repaired to a barbacue in an adjacent grove, where a well spread table was in readiness for them.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJAH OF COORG IN ENGLAND.—The Rajah of Coorg, a principality of Hindostan, on the Western Ghauts, arrived on the 5th instant, at Southampton. He came over to England to have his daughter educated—a singular and interesting event in the history of the native princes of India. The Rajah is the sole drunk with the passengers during the voyage. His daughter is an intelligent and interesting child. He was accompanied by Major Drummond as his guide. His servants were six in number. The Rajah and his daughter left Southampton, with Major Drummond and his family, by an early train on the 6th, to take lodgings at Mivart's Hotel, previous to his taking a private residence. The Rajah and the Major returned to Southampton in the afternoon, and the whole of the family and suit proceeded to London by the 7 P. M. train.

The Rajah's wives left the Enzine steamer completely veiled, on Monday night at 9 o'clock, and were conveyed to Radley's Hotel in a closed carriage. They were met at the door of the hotel by the Rajah and one of his principal attendants, who both held umbrellas over the heads of the ladies as they alighted. As soon as they alighted they took the umbrellas themselves, and completely screened themselves from view. During the process of their alighting from the carriage, however, a glimpse of one of them was obtained, and it was noticed that the lady had a thin gauze veil over her face, and fine black eyes. The Rajah was exceedingly anxious that no one should observe the ladies, and appeared agitated until they were safely in their apartments. His agitation was so great, it is said, that he had considerable trouble that he could not open the door of the apartment, and imagining it was locked, he requested that the gas should be extinguished in the passage where they were standing, which was immediately done. The Prince has given up his caste. He is a pensioner of the East India Company, and has been residing at Benares on an allowance of £12 000 a year.

Yesterday the Rajah's six servants, who by his desire, observed most strictly the rules of their caste, had eight pounds of food allowed them, which consisted of rice, onions and greens, which they cooked and ate in the open air at the back of the hotel. They eat but one meal a day, and their drink is water. They are in fact Oriental vegetarians and teetotallers. At night they sleep in the passages and under the tables in the hotel. The servants are right Hindoos, and among their baggage were a large number of native cooking utensils and a quantity of Eastern food. As soon as they arrived at the hotel they made preparations for cooking their meal. They wanted to cook by the side of a stream of water, but this they could not be accommodated with. They were very busy in the court yard of the hotel, in the evening about 6 o'clock, in culinary operations. Previous to lighting their fires, they carefully washed their hands and feet, and then commenced levying out their stores of provisions, which consisted of a number of small bags of rice, by the side of which was a lemon. After lighting their fires with wood and coal, they crouched down and kept them alive by blowing them with their mouths, at the same time stirring vigorously their food, which was simmering in brass pans.

FIRE-WELLS IN CHINA.—A writer in the Mobile Advertiser gives the following:

Some two hundred years ago P. Lemedo, a French missionary in China, made the following statement in a work upon China: "Just as we have wells from which we draw water, thus the Chinese have wells from which they draw *fire*. In many parts of China they have but to bore a hole into the ground, and they have a flame strong enough to cook anything by it."

Although Aristotle speaks of a similar pheuomenon in Persia, and the same is observable in certain coal mines, particularly in Italy, in the Appenines, this statement of P. Lemedo was regarded as one of the many apocryphal tales which are current about the little-explored country. But modern observation confirms it. Mr. Pauthier, in his excellent work upon China, says that this surprising geological phenomenon is very common in many parts of China, and is used there for the most different purposes, even for the melting of metals. In Canton, he says, there are many houses in which such fire is continually kept burning, and used for illumination and cooking. The only trouble in procuring it is to bore a hole in the ground, when, by approaching a light to the opening, the gas ignites and you have a fire, varying in intensity according to the size of the hole. The Chinese convey this gas into their rooms by means of bamboo canes, and use it for illumination. This light is entirely smokeless and is similar to our gas light. Mr. Pauthier cites an ocular witness, Mr. Tonperte, who says that the poor in the winter often bore holes in the sand about a foot deep, ignite them with a handful of straw, and then warm themselves at them. These holes, from which gas issues, the Chinese call hong-tsiug, literally fire-wells.

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.—Without the shepherd's dog the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth a sixpense. It would require more hands to manage a flock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd then feel an interest in his dog. It is he, indeed, that earns the family bread, of which he is content with the smallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his master's side; he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very natural is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lame and particular sheep. They will drive these a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is committed to their care to take home. On these occasions they perform their duties like the most tender nurses. Can it be wondered at, then, that the colley should be so much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity, of which he forms, to all intents and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sagacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form an small share of the converse by the cosy ingle on long winter nights?

A recent statistical return states the population of Austria and her different possessions to be 36,514,486.

Foreign News by the Cambria.

The Baltimore Sun contains the following telegraphic abstract of the news brought by the Cunard steamer Cambria, arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult.:

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament are of considerable interest. A motion was made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, inquiring into the system of education pursued at Maynooth College. An amendment was added to consider the bill to repeal the Maynooth College endowment, and all other grants for religious instruction.

The resolution to abolish the duty on paper, newspaper stamp and advertisement tax, was rejected.

The Government intends to send a military force to Australia.

The woolen manufacturers are alarmed at the prospect of a deficiency of wool in Australia.

The militia bill was still being discussed in Parliament, without any decisive action having been attained.

The Crystal Palace, which was purchased for £70,000, is to be immediately re-erected at Sydenham, for an ornamental garden.

Captain Howard, of the ship Renovation, has made a deposition concerning the ships seen by him in the ice, supposed to have been Franklin's. He thinks they were whalers.

It is rumored that Lord Glengall succeeds Earl Kalhousie as Governor-General of India.

FRANCE.

The fete at Paris on the 10th of May was purely military, consisting of 60,000 troops, with a half a million citizens and strangers as spectators.

The Prince President Napoleon arrived on the ground at noon, at the head of x brilliant staff, and reviewed the soldiers. He presented standards to the Colonels, and mounted by the imperial eagle.

Napoleon subsequently addressed the army, saying that the Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with her misfortunes, and ought to return when France had recovered from her defeats, and was again mistress of herself, seemed no longer to repudiate her own glory.

"Resume, then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as the souvenir of a heroic epoch, and as a mark to each regiment of nobility, and a pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded throughout the city.

The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, numbering 800, mustered around a gorgeous alter erected on the field, and bestowed blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled, and the ceremony was concluded. Two thousand crosses and medals were also distributed.

The President was well received; the infantry cried "Vive Napoleon!" the cavalry cried "Vive l'Empereur!" and the operatives of Faubourge St. Antoine, on the contrary, notified their employers that they would work instead of being present at the fete.

The festivities continued in-doors for three days, and on Tuesday fifteen thousand attended a grand ball at the Tuileries. On Wednesday a banquet was given to eight hundred generals and superior officers.

The Minister of the Interior has written to M. Arando, exempting him from oath of allegience to the President.

Gen. Changarnier has refused to take the oath of allegience, and, writing from Mulines, he says that Napoleon repeatedly attempted to make him swerve from his duty, and lend himself to his ambitious designs. He also charges him with having many times offered him the rank of Marshal, and also another military title never revived since the fall of the Empire. He also proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages. He also accuses Napoleon of perjury, and congratulates himself that he was proof against the President's bribes.

A letter from Count Chambourg, calling on the Legitimists to refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is attracting great attention.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The advices from Central and Southern Europe principally refer to the movements of the Emperor of Russia, and his visit to Vienna. The arrival at Vienna of Prince Windisgrats and the Ban, and the expected arrival of the Duke of Bordeaux, indicate that his visit relates to business rather than pleasure.

Among the names of twenty-six exiled Hungarians, publicly affixed to the gallows at Vienna, appear the names of Count Alexander Teleky and Count Pulsky.

Kossuth's relations arrived at Dresden on the 5th inst., bound for Bremen.

TUSCANY.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has abolished the constitution and restored matters as they were in 1848.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India mail has arrived with Trieste and Calcutta dates to the 7th of April, and China to the 28th of March.

New outbreaks had occurred in India, and an expedition had sailed to attack a rangoon.

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th ult., contains a telegraphic report of the proceedings of Congress on the 27th and 28th, which we copy:

WASHINGTON, May 27.

SENATE.—A memorial from the Society of Friends in New England, was presented, asking for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to explain it, when the Chair called him to order.

An exciting debate ensued, and the memorial was laid on the table.

The Senate subsequently took up the Deficiency bill, and adjourned without taking the question.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mallory presented a petition praying for the establishment of a steam line from New Orleans to South Florida; also, a petition of James Montgomery, offering Congress the benefit of his important invention to prevent steam disasters, and asking the construction of a steamer on this model, by which he can carry the mail from New York to Liverpool in six days.

The consideration of the bill, granting land and the right of way to the Missouri railroad, was resumed. Mr. Babcock moved that the bill be laid on the table; negatived—yeas 74, nays 91.

Mr. Florence submitted a bill for guarding against steamboat accidents, by punishment.

The Pre-emption bill was taken up, the pending amendment rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill, with amendments, giving the right of way and land to the Missouri and St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad.

The morning hour expired before action was had on the bill.

The House went into committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. A long political debate ensued.

Mr. Polk said that he believed that every aspirant for the Presidency in the democratic party had written letters that, if elected, he would veto any bill for the alteration or repeal of the fugitive law. He asked Mr. White, of Kentucky, if he was prepared to say the same for Gen. Scott.

Mr. White replied, that no trusted Gen. Scott would make no such declaration in advance. Old Churubusco would not take a position at 54 40 and fall back to 49.

Mr Polk replied, presenting all allusions to this deceased relative, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.—Yesterday the Senate rejected the Cullom amendment to the Deficiency bill—18 to 26.

HOUSE.—Yesterday the House ordered the bill donating lands to aid in the construction of the St. Joseph and Hannibal, and St. Louis railroads, to be engrossed for a third reading, and resumed the consideration to-day, when the previous question on its passage was seconded, and Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the table, expressing a hope that it would be kept there until after the Democratic Convention.

Professor Mandeville's System of Reading.

When Mr. Mandeville entered upon his duties as Professor of Belles Lettres, in Hamilton College, New York, he commenced to investigate the structure of the English language. He was led to this, on finding the common method or system, if it can be called a *system*, entirely inefficient to meet and explain the difficulties daily presented. His students would come to him with cases perfectly parallel to those adduced under the rules given in their books, and yet demanding a different delivery; and then with other cases, for the delivery of which their books gave no information whatever. In many cases the sentence could be delivered with much greater force and beauty, by neglecting the rules and yielding to common sense.

Seeing no reasons why the sentences of our language might not be classified, as well as the words, he commenced a thorough investigation of their structure. He commenced with Addison's Spectator; and, critically examining the first sentence, and ascertaining its peculiarities, he transcribed it to a ledger. He then examined the second sentence, and, if he found it like the preceding, he placed it under that sentence; but if he found it unlike, he placed it on another page. He treated every succeeding sentence in the same manner: if similar to those already found, it was placed with them; but, if dissimilar, it was assigned to a new page. At first, new sentences fast accumulated, yet as the advanced, they more seldom appeared; and finally, his work consisted in transcribing examples of the same kind. Not a new sentence was to be found; and yet, that he might have every variety of structure, he continued his reading through three hundred standard works written on different subjects, and in different styles.

Satisfied on this point, his next labor was to see whether those sentences could be classified; and whether they might have a peculiar and uniform delivery. After a cautious examination of all his examples, he was fully satisfied that these classes have a peculiar construction, and a uniform delivery, modified by emphasis which is governed by a few simple and definite laws.

This result, if a sound inference from existing data in the language, must have, as a basis of instruction in reading and oratory, a nature which can scarcely be estimated. Its utility is not confined to these; it extends to several other branches of education.

If the whole fabric of the English language can be resolved into a few sentences; if each is distinguished by peculiarities which render its recognition easy; the pupil can readily make himself acquainted with their structure, and be able to analyze page after page of any work, sentence by sentence, giving the characteristics, proper punctuation and natural delivery of each sentence. The pupil is put in possession of the two great elements of power to read with accuracy and elegance: in the first place, a knowledge of what is to be read, and, in the second place, of the manner of reading it, the sentence, and the peculiar modulation it demands.

THE DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE AND IDIOTIC OF THE UNITED STATES.—The National Intelligencer publishes a tabular statement compiled from the Seventh Census, showing the number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic persons in the United States. We condense from it the following facts:

The aggregate of deaf and dumb persons in the United States is 10,108; of whom 5,231 are white males, 4,238 white females, 354 colored males, and 290 colored females. The aggregate of blind persons is 9,702; of whom 4,519 are white males, and 3,473 white females. The aggregate of insane persons is 15,768; of whom 7,669 are white males, and 7,459 white females. Of idiotic persons the aggregate is 15,706; of whom 8,276 are white males, and 6,933 white females. The total aggregate of persons suffering under the afflictions enumerated is 51,279; of whom 25,693 are white, and but 4,427 colored. This would seem to indicate that the blacks suffer but slightly from those afflictions which are generally considered the most calamitous to which human nature is liable.

Telegraphic Items.

Democratic National Convention—Details of the Balloting.

BALTIMORE, June 3, 8 P. M.

On the second ballot to-day, the vote stood as follows: Cass 118, Buchanan 95, Douglas 23, Marcy 27, Butler 1, Houston 6, Dodge 3, Lane 13, Dickinson 1, blank 1.

Third ballot. Cass 119, Buchanan 94, Douglas 21, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 1, Lane 13, Dodge 3, Dickinson 1, blank 1.

Fifth, sixth and seventh ballots, little change.

Eighth ballot, Cass 113, Buchanan 88, Douglas 24, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 6, Lane 13, Dodge 3, Dickinson 1.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the ninth ballot stood as follows: Cass 112, Buchanan 87, Douglas 59, Butler 1, Houston 8, Lane 13, Dickinson 1, Marcy 20.

Tenth ballot, Cass lost 1, Buchanan 1, and Douglas gained 1.

Eleventh ballot, Cass 101, Buchanan 87, Douglas 50.

Twelfth and Thirteenth ballots, there was but little change.

Fourteenth ballot, Cass gained one and Buchanan lost 1.

Fifteenth ballot, all unchanged.

[The seventeenth ballot we have already published. ED.]

Still Later from the Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 4, 10 o'clock 50 minutes A. M.

The Convention re-assembled this morning and the following is the result of the eighteenth ballot: Cass 96, Buchanan 85, Douglas 50, Marcy 25, Butler 1, Houston 11, Lane 13, Dickinson 1.

Later from the Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

The Convention has had seven ballottings this morning. The twenty-fourth ballot stood as follows: Cass 34, Buchanan 101, Douglas 70, Marcy 20, Butler 24, Houston 10, Lane 14, Dickinson 1.

Mr. Webster in the Right.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 1852.

Messrs. Editors of the Crescent:

GENTLEMEN—I notice an article in your number of this morning, which originated with a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and which appears to be going the rounds of the papers. This article calls in question the accuracy of Mr. Webster's learning in matters purely literary, and points out particularly what is considered a blunder on his part, in attributing to Dr. Johnson what should have been attributed to Goldsmith; for, says the writer, the couplet is taken from the "Traveller." It would be out of place at this time to enter into a defence of Mr. Webster's literary attainments. But whoever shall take pains to examine that point, will find that, though this great man is particularly distinguished as a statesman and a jurisconsult, he is among the *dii majores* in a point of view purely literary. He may be less familiar with contemporary authors than some of us who took up to the giddy height to which he has climbed from a distance far beneath; but such writers as Shakspeare, Milton and Pope, are as familiar to him as household words, nor do I believe there is a single line in one of these authors which would not be recognised by him at once.

In the present instance, the couplet alluded to in the criticism—

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

quoted in the late speech at Faneuil Hall, *is* from Dr. Johnson, and not from Dr. Goldsmith. For, though it is a quotation from the Traveller, it was not written by the author of that poem, but by his friend. To all persons familiar with the history of the Traveller, it is known that *Dr. Johnson furnished Goldsmith with nine lines, and that the couplet which Mr. Webster quoted, and which he ascribed to Dr. J., is included in the number.* I would fain flatter myself that this correction might be a caution to critics to adopt the advice of Jean Jacques Rousseau, never to criticise an author more learned than themselves. Otherwise they may, as in the case of the critic who has darted from his perch to pluck a feather from the soaring eagle, but add another to the numerous examples which illustrate the truth of the saying of Pope, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

E. E.
[N. O. Crescent.

MR. WEBSTER AND POETRY.—The Hon. Daniel Webster, although well versed in international law, and constitutional affairs, it appears, has grown somewhat rusty in the English classics. Some months ago a Boston bookworm caught him tripping with Milton, and now a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger has detected, in his Faneuil Hall speech of Saturday, as great an error, in ascribing to Johnson what properly belongs to Goldsmith, a much better poet. The quotation referred to is as follows:

"How small of all that human hearts endure
That part which Kings or laws can cause or cure."

Those lines were written by Goldsmith, not Johnson, and will be found in the latter part of the TRAVELLER.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—We mentioned some time since that a remarkable well was being bored on the premises of Mr. Joel E. Mathews, at Cahawba,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PER HUMBOLDT.

The New York Tribune has the following brought by the steamer Humboldt:

The Humboldt arrived at seven o'clock this morning with a large cargo of continental merchandise, and a number of passengers. She left Havre on the 5th, anchored at Cowes during the afternoon (after receiving the usual mail from Southampton at one P. M.) this morning at 7 o'clock, and brought the papers of the 10th, brought by special train from London for the associated press of New York. The state of the tides on the French coast, the Humboldt was obliged to leave the Havre docks three hours before the regular date of sailing. Her mails were consequently not delivered to the proper authorities in time to be forwarded by the regular steamer of the 15th, and this circumstance from Southampton to New York, a short time of great inconvenience on the other side of the Atlantic, and we once more recommend that the mails for the Havre docks in tool ter for the future be sent to the docks at the appointed dates, that they may be in time to get several days previously, and not, as often of course, to wait for the proper steamer, which it was the intention of the Post-office to dispatch from England every Wednesday. The arrangement of this kind would prevent the disappointment of an arrival like the present, which, so far as the mails were concerned, amounts to gratuitity.

The mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Illgen, left Bremen on her way to Hamburg, on the 5th instant, and after a passage of twelve days sixteen hours—the shortest one she has ever performed.

The mails mail steamship Medway arrived at Southampton on the 8th, with specie, value $1,504,977 on passengers.

The steamer America arrived at Liverpool from Sunday, the 9th.

The specie in the bank of England, according to the return on the 6th inst., was £19,901,400. Consols (money) were last quoted 96¾, and Mexican 29 per cent., in consequence of unfavorable news from California. California gold was much depressed at Sydney, Australia and on January 26. Gold has been discovered in New Zealand, in the Island of Waiheki, fifteen miles east of Auckland. The Deputy Governor was stated to have sailed for the spot, for the purpose of collecting information and specimens, and further details were expected in the course of a few days. From the New South Wales mines the reports seem to be very favorable, and large instances of individual success continue to be cited, while, according to the last accounts received at Sydney, the yield at Port Phillip, (Victoria) notwithstanding the want of water, was almost equal to any experience. The total export from Sydney had now reached £793,000. Mr. Hargraves had left on a new tour of discovery to the Northward, and would probably go as far as Moreton Bay.

The Mayor of London entertained the Earl of Derby and other ministers in a splendid banquet at Guild Hall, on the night of the 9th. Lord Derby made a speech, from which we make an extract:

"Not many days have elapsed since a Right Honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech fully and amply refuted the unworthy notion that a mere effort and genius cannot grapple with the ordinary affairs of state, that a man possessing high and vivid imagination and great eloquence, cannot be a commercial and financial topics—most eloquently demonstrated to an admiring House of Commons the great progress which our trade and commerce made in recent years, and showed how great was the increased employment on the part of the people, without affecting the revenue. There was one however, which may flight flow. friend in that able did not touch upon, and properly did not touch because it did not belong to the fiscal and financial part of the subject, to which his attention was then and exclusively devoted. although he did not touch upon that topic, it is one which I—no government ought to lose sight of in looking at the social and moral condition of the people, not only in regard to the duty and the advantage of the employer, but which may be productive of much good to those employed. Whether they be engaged in commerce, are yet more directly connected with the administration of the affairs of this great empire, I feel sure the confidence of any portion of the people in the interests of a single, which is confined to the interests of a single, or if it deprives a sphere of its attention which it is to all; and the problem which to reconcile apparent interests; that, while giving no undue advantage to one class of our fellow citizens over those of the interests of all, and by mutual concessions and compromises, may blend one harmonious whole.

The whole system of government in every country is a system of compromises and concessions, not of undue compromises, not of unworthy sacrifices of principle for the sake of compromise between conflicting interests, but of mutual concessions between apparently conflicting interests. The whole system of our Constitution is a system of compromise. The Throne itself is based upon a compromise between arbitrary monarchical power and the qualified restrictions which are exercised by hereditary governments upon the minds of men. Our House of Lords is a compromise between the exclusive aristocracy and a body purely representative. The institution of nobility, at least yearly and perpetual, is a compromise between the claim of the great hereditary families to obtain this great advantage from the ranks of the people, thus blending the aristocracy with the Commonality.

Here is a system of compromises between those elements on the one side and the power of the people on the other, by which the full means are given to the expression of every popular wish. The Providence preserve it to us as a most valuable compromise, even the ministerial power of spiritual dominion over the clergy upon the elective dependence of the clergy upon the call of the flocks over whom they are called to preside. It is a system of compromise, and he best of the arduous post of conducting the vast and affairs of this great empire who knows how to the various portions of the great machine, to the various conflicting claims of mutual checks and balances, and the removal of one of which the action of the whole might, perhaps, be more rapid, but machine would be disordered and disarranged.

My Lord, be an easy task for a Minister to please every occasion of every gust of popular feeling before the gale, and in congratulating the people on the state of its progress, success and resources, to say what direction that gale is blowing, and is bearing him upon a lee-shore, or upon a dangerous rock, with the more certain destruction the more surely he may trust be in use the popular breeze which fills the sails—not the course in the pathway of the wind that blows, but blindly before it, but in skilfully yourself of it to speed you on your destined course, and steadily hand upon the wheel, and with mind and eye upon one single object—the safety of the good the crew and the precious cargo—to consider, not the ability of your progress, but the certainty of the you are pursuing. Then, by the blessing of God, in spite of opposing forces, let the wind blow from the or from the South, the steady hand at the helm may speed the vessel on her destined course, whether that be East or West.

My Lord, I will know that such a course is not that at all times will secure to the Minister who pursues the greatest amount of momentary or popular applause. I have that opinion of my countrymen that I am certain they will more consider the steadiness of the course the rapidity of the progress. They will look to the object which the government have in hand, and if they see them proceeding in their own course, steadily and determinedly, evading themselves no doubt of popular favor, but rather exerting me kindly following the passions of I am convinced that in the long run, a Minister will obtain the approval, and ultimately the confidence of the country. I may, my lord, have for myself and for my colleagues a bold and undertaking. I know the difficulties which in and in any country attend the faithful discharge of duties, but I am convinced that no Ministry is of the confidence of this country which does not put itself and upon its own convictions, and trust that the majority of those convictions will in the long run follow themselves upon the sympathy and support of the

We may feel that we have as arduous task before us, we must not fall from the want of a clear perception of what we ought to take, or a clear appreciation of the difficulties we have to encounter. We may have enemies within our own central; but, my Lord, we shall not fall, and if in any degree we shall deserve confidence and support of this country, it will be our hope, it is our boldest and highest ambition, that we cease to hold that office with which the favor of and the confidence of the people have invested us unimpaired to those who shall succeed us, and transmit unimpaired to them the freedom of the British Constitution, of the and welfare of the Sovereign and her dominions, and that we shall leave England as, I trust, we subject of attachment and love to her own and no other, as a nation and friendly respect nations of the civilized world with whom we de all occasions, to maintain the most cordial and relations."

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been passing the Cape Wrath light-house.

Information has yet been in the case of Lumley

The accounts from France are almost exclusively to the grand fete of the 10th. When the Humboldt known how it had progressed, but it was stated that the proclamation of the Empire not be given on that day. An official warning given by the Government to the Papers, and this reduced much surprise, as the Papa was considered supporters of the Administration. A simi- long given to the Public, and the Emancipation Journals had been stopped by the post-office. by Barbes and a fellow-prisoner to release of Belle Isle had been transferred to the Conciergerie, and this circumstance from Southampton to Paris in the Customs and Mails to proceed the month of January last than during of January, 1851. The month of February 1,500,000 more than in February, 1851. March last produced 3,000,000 more than 1851. The month of April last pro- than April of 1850. Such a rapid adds the Sentinel, "is the most prosperity of France, and it re- proofs for superior to those anti-

The Emperor and Empress of Russia had arrived at on the 24 instant and on the 6th of May and of Prussia left Berlin to meet them at the Frontier gone to Vienna, thence to Prague, to visit of Austria, and afterwards came for a few Extraordinary preparations were made from St. Petersburg to Warsaw for the journey. Empress and her numerous suite. The Emperor travels alone he generally does so in a more simple manner. A lieutenant who came a little in advance of the Imperial train, describes the spectacle as the whole line extraordinary. The road for 400 miles was repaired and swept by hand, every thing removed, and at every post station 750 horses kept ready harnessed, that not an instant might be lost in finding the expected arrival of the Emperor was announced by the incredible severity of the police inspection of travelers at the railway stations. For two days no person was allowed to get out of the carriages till after his papers had been carefully examined; all persons coming from Poland were detained, without exception, for special examination.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, is shortly to take place.

The succession of the Danish throne was finally regulated in London on the 8th inst., when a treaty, in which the young Duke of Glucksburg was formally recognized as heir presumptive to the Crown of Denmark and its dependencies, was signed by the representatives of the great European powers who signed the protocol of August the 2d, 1850, on the same subject, as well as by the Russian Minister, who was not present at the signature of that protocol.

Count Amonal, a colonel of hussars in the Austrian regiment, Carignan, sent in his resignation to the War Office at Vienna, in 1848, and entered the Sardinian service. Marshal Radetzsky refused to accept it, and ordered the enrollment of Count Amonal's name on the list of deserters, and at the same time sequestered his goods. Within the last few days the Count, who is still in Piedmont, has been tried in Milan, condemned to an infamous death, and actually hung in effigy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1852.

The Senate did not all to-day.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, the House went into committee of the whole on the special order, and took up a "bill to amend an act to create the office of Surveyor-General in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers on public lands."

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the committee took up a bill to provide for the protection of the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon.

Mr. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, explained the provisions of the bill, the first section of which authorizes the distribution of arms in the Inhabitants of New Mexico and Oregon, under certain regulations; and the second section authorizes the President to call out the militia, and to accept the service of volunteers, whenever he shall deem it necessary.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, spoke at considerable length against the placing arms in the hands of the people of New Mexico, who could either use them on the occasion of an insurrection, or dispose of them to hostile Indians, and concluded by opposing that portion of the first section of the bill which authorizes the arming of the inhabitants generally.

Mr. Weightman, delegate from New Mexico, stated that the population of that Territory is 61,000, of which only about five hundred are Americans, and between two and three hundred are natives of foreign countries. He then referred to the sheep and other descriptions of stock, amounting, at a low estimate, to $1,700,000, which the Government of the United States is bound by treaty to protect, and explained the particulars of a murder referred to by Mr. Phelps, and showed that the American who fell was the aggressor, and concluded by vindicating the character of the native inhabitants of the Territory.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Richardson, extending the provisions of the bill to Texas and California, having been adopted,

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved another amendment, requiring that the sum required should be defrayed out of the $200,000 annually appropriated for arming the militia of the United States, which was also carried, and the bill to be laid aside to be reported to the House; as was a "bill to amend the act to establish the Territory of Oregon."

Other bills were similarly disposed of; when the bill to amend an act creating the office of Surveyor-General of Oregon, etc., which was laid aside in the morning, was again taken up, and debate having been limited to fifteen minutes, it was ordered to be reported, after having been amended in various particulars, with a recommendation that it pass.

The committee then rose, and the House resumed and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Wm. F. De Saussure, Senator from South Carolina, in the place of Mr. Rhett. He qualified and took his seat.

The President laid before the body a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution relative to the comparative value of bituminous and anthracite coal. It was referred.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Atchison, went into executive session on an Indian treaty.

When the doors were opened, at half past two o'clock, The Deficiency bill was taken up, when, after debate, the amendment for the repair of the Long Bridge was rejected—20 against 23.

An amendment was adopted for the payment of extra Clerks in the Census Bureau.

The Senate after further proceedings adjourned.

HOUSE.—The first question before the House was a motion submitted a few days since by Mr. Clark, of Iowa, to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the Senate bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa certain reserved salt springs; and the rules having been suspended,

Mr. Clark explained the nature of the bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn., the rules were again suspended, and a resolution passed making reports from committees during one hour daily the special order, until the entire list of committees shall have been called over.

Mr. Hall, of Mo., Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, then reported back from that committee the bill granting lands to all the States, for the benefit of the indigent insane, with an amendment; and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bissell, of Ill., moved the postponement of the further consideration of the bill for a fortnight, and that it be printed.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., called for the yeas and nays, which having been ordered, the motion of Mr. Bissell was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 49.

Mr. Hall then reported other bills from the Committee on Public Lands, which did not elicit any discussion.

On motion of Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House went into committee on the state of the Union, and took up the House bill, No. 44, making appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The House resumed, and Mr. Stuart moved the usual resolution, to limit debate to five minutes.

Mr. Bayly moved to amend the motion by inserting two hours.

Mr. Cilngman moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the ayes and noes, when it voted in the affirmative, and 54 in the negative.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, who temporarily occupied the chair, decided that the ayes prevailed, under the constitution, which provides that such motion is carried when one-fifth of the members present vote in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon the appeal, pending which a motion was made that the House adjourn, on which the ayes and noes were ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 65, nays 50.

Mr. Clingman withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and also his appeal.

The resolution was then modified from fifteen minutes to two hours, which was agreed to.

The House again went into committee on the state of the Union, and Mr. Washburn, of Maine, is making a one hour's speech, amidst much confusion, with reference to the position of the whig party and the fidelity of the compromise measures, contending that it cannot be determined by resolutions of a convention adversely to public opinion. He denounced the so-called Union party, and insisted that the true question at issue was not whether the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional or not, but whether another, equally sure and effective, might not be substituted.

CONGRESS.—The Louisville Courier of the 20th, contains the following summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 25th ultimo:

Senate.—The House bill relinquishing to Iowa certain reserved lands of salt springs was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through public lands in certain cases was opened to be enforced. The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and the appropriation of $110,000 due the Indians for services in the war of 1812, was rejected, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to Wisconsin power to impose a tax on all lands hereafter sold in said State, from and after the day of sale, which was passed.

Mr. Bisney asked leave to introduce a resolution, in effect that at the time of the liberation of the Irish exiles, a national ship should be at Australia, and that the President prefer them a conveyance to this country—objected to. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill granting pre-emption rights to the settlers on the Menomonee river, in Wisconsin, by making the bill general on all unsurveyed lands, pending a motion to refer, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill. Messrs. Bayly and Carter made political speeches, after which the committee rose, and the House passed the Invalid Pension bill and the Navy Pension bill, and then adjourned.

From the Rio Grande.

MORE INDIAN AND MEXICAN MURDERS.—By the arrival of the steamship Yacht, yesterday, we have received files of the Brownsville (Tex.) Flag to the 22d ult., from which we take the following items:

MORE DEPREDATIONS.—*Five men killed by a motly gang of Indians and Mexicans.*—It again becomes our duty to record the report of the perpetration of another scene of bloodshed and plunder, which, if our information be true, would more resemble the work of fiends incarnate than human men. We are informed by a gentleman just arrived in town, that, on the evening of the 10th inst., a gang of about 40 men consisting of Mexicans and Indians, attacked a party of seven Americans, who were encamped at a Lake called Campacanas; five of those at the camp are said to have been murdered, and their property taken into Mexico. Two of the men, fortunately, were on the margin of the lake shooting ducks at the time, and they succeeded in making their escape. These robbers and murderers are said to have crossed the river some forty miles above this place, on Friday, the 7th inst., and a detachment of them openly re-crossed it again soon after perpetrating their hellish deed, bearing with them as trophies, the right hand of each of their slaughtered victims, while the remainder of the savages coolly encamped on the ground where the massacre occurred, expecting, no doubt, another feast of blood from those whom they deemed absent from the camp, and would probably return unsuspicious of danger.

An effort has been made as we learn, to raise sufficient men to repair to the ground and bury the dead, but such consternation prevails among the thinly scattered settlements, that no one can be induced to move beyond the precincts of his own habitation—and even those he is in hourly expectation of being murdered or plundered, and we have no government troops here of a nature to pursue these fiends—though if we had, they would have recrossed the line and be under the protection of Mexico long before this best mounted troops could reach the place of carnage. There we have no law to reach them. What will our government do for us? It does seem to us an emergency sufficiently momentous for our State government to take measures of protection, at least until some can be had from the general government. An exposed and bleeding frontier calls loudly for aid. Shall we have it.

Since writing the above, we have received the following communication in relation to the matter:

BROWNSVILLE, May 13th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir:* It becomes my painful duty to request of you to give publicity in the American Flag, of one of the greatest most brutal outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized country.

On last Monday evening the camp of seven Americans, a take called Campacanas, in this county, was attacked by about forty Mexicans and Indians residing in Mexico, belonging to the Carankaway and Campacuas tribes, and being, as is said by them, instructed by the authorities in Mexico to kill and plunder all American citizens near this frontier—succeeded in murdering five out of the seven, and taking away a considerable amount of property, a greater portion of which belongs to the undersigned. Also acting, as they say, under the instructions of the aforesaid authorities, they mutilated the bodies of the murdered men, taking the right hand of each to testify that they were entitled to the reward of thirty or forty dollars offered by Mexico for each American they murder on this frontier.

Now, sir, the above needs no comments; I have stated facts as they are, and although it has been five days since the murder and robbery, I have not been able to get people enough together who are willing to go only eight or nine miles from the river to bury the dead, the dread of the depredations and Indians from Mexico being so great that the few Americans and Mexicans in that vicinity do not dare to leave their ranches and families unprotected.

WARREN ANDRUS.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Court Martial at Ringgold Barracks is still progressing, though with what result we have not been able to ascertain. We learn that most of the higher officers of this, the 8th Military Department, are present at the session, and that business of importance is engaging its deliberations.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—We have just learned that the members of this enterprising church have recently completed arrangements for its permanent establishment in this city, and on a scale that not only promises its rapid increase as a church, but from the liberality of the arrangements, promises much for the rapid developement of Brownsville. We learn that a Bishop of the above church arrived in New Orleans from Europe, *en route* for Brownsville. This Rev. Bishop, it is said, brings with him a number of priests and nuns, and that he comes prepared with the means for the erection of a church on a larger scale than the present one, also for the establishment of a convent and college, for educational purposes. If this be true, as we are informed, Brownsville will soon again commence her march of improvement with colossal strides. All that we desire is peace—let us but have that, both with ourselves and neighbors, the natural advantages of our situation and enterprise will accomplish all we desire.

THE MECHANIC'S WIFE;

OR, THE RESULTS OF PERSEVERANCE.

"Well, Augustus," said Marianne, as the former entered a little room, which, without carpet, curtain or ornament of any kind, served as kitchen, sitting room and nursery, "we are really settled down at house-keeping. Don't it seem comfortable, after so many privations?"

"Yes," answered the young husband, trying to smile, as he glanced, first at his handsome wife and then at the neat little pine supper-table, and then at the cradle, where slept a little charming boy of six months, "but mine is such a life of toil that I have no time to enjoy anything—not even to play with Fred."

"But it seems to me," returned the wife, very thoughtfully, "that it need not be just so. We are not in debt; we both have health, and I am willing to be very economical. In order that we may have time for enjoyment, and improvement too. Say, shall we try the experiment?"

She handed him a cup of tea as she spoke, and looked up into his face with a sweet and hopeful smile; but his face was deadly pale, and an unbidden tear stood in his eye as he answered moodily:

"I don't know how that can be. Every moment taken from my labor is so much taken from our scanty income. We cannot afford to attend places of public amusement; in our present low style of living, we cannot mingle in the first society, and I will never consent to enter any other than good society, if we live nine; and as for improvement, my education was so neglected in my childhood that I have little taste for reading; and besides, we have nothing to read."

"Oh, yes," said the wife, "we have enough to begin with. Here is our beautiful new gift Bible, which we must read every morning and evening; and here is our NewYork paper, with good improving matter enough to last one or two evenings. In a week, and you can easily have a share in a public library to fill up the rest."

"But how shall I find time, my good, planning wife?"

"Thank you, Augustus, for the compliment, and now I will plan on: We will rise early, and work diligently all day. Then, if you think you need to work longer, you can bring your work into my room, or I will take Fred into the shop, and one of us will read and tend the baby while the other works. Won't that be a good plan?"

"I rather think it will," said the husband, beginning to show a little more interest, "but I'm thinking also, that my hesitating and blundering manner of reading will not be very edifying to you. I shall make but sorry work of it."

"Well, suppose you do. I have a Webster's Dictionary, and we will have that open before us, and look out every word of which we do not understand the meaning. If our progress is slow at first, we shall have nobody to laugh at us, and we shall soon find ourselves improving rapidly."

Augustus smiled incredulously, but seemed disposed to encourage his wife to go on. "You are indeed a noble planner; but what shall we do on the Sabbath? I suppose you expect to advance fast in the church of mind, when we have a whole day to ourselves?"

"Yes," said Marianne, "I think we may, though our arrangements must be somewhat modified. You know we have a seat in Dr. C——'s church, and I think that the young men's Bible Class, and prepare the lesson in the morning, while I attend the meeting. Then I will stay in the afternoon, and let you go to the afternoon service and the Bible Class. In the evening we will read."

"I've no objection to that, but as a compensation for my Bible Class, you must join the Ladies' Sewing Circle, and I will take care of Fred one afternoon in the week to let you go."

"Thank you, dear husband. I will gladly accept your offer, if you will let me stay alone one evening in the week while you attend our excellent Lyceum Lectures. And now let us begin this very evening. I feel that every moment is lost till we do. We have much encouragement. Only think of the many learned men who have educated themselves, and risen to respectability and usefulness, wholly through their own exertions, even after they were somewhat advanced in life. Roger Sherman, for instance, and Elihu Burritt, and a host of others.

The young wife became quite enthusiastic as she proceeded, and would have spent the whole evening in her disquisition upon self-education, had not Freddy, awaking from his nap, required some maternal attention.

Augustus took up the Bible, and read a good chapter, and declared that he had never before read such a chapter. The plan was fairly begun.

Augustus was a pale, spare, young man of nine and twenty. His education, as he said, had been sadly neglected in his youth. He had been bound apprentice to a rough shoe-maker in the country, and had unhappily settled the question in his own mind, that he was doomed to ignorance, and a low and degrading employment for life. He had imagined, also, that his relations were willing to lose sight of him, and his sensitive nature was stung to the quick. After a few years of vexation and toil, he wandered far away from home and friends and familiar associations; and a wonderful was, that he was not buried away by the awful whirlpool of error and vice, and dashed upon the rocks of utter destruction!

He had, however, been favored with the instructions and prayers of a christian mother, and had seen examples in his own family, of high purpose and noble and successful effort. He had, therefore, preserved an unsullied reputation, had acquired a little property, had married an intelligent, cheerful, healthy girl of twenty summers, had removed to a "city of shoemakers," where his occupation was honorable, and where his aspiration after respectability and independence might hope to be realized.

But on the afternoon preceding his conversation, he had been unusually annoyed. He had suffered some embarrassment in getting settled in his humble tenement—had sustained some losses, and heard a bitter sarcastic remark from an aristocrat on that place, which crimsoned his pale cheek, and sent him home through a cold rainstorm, wearied in body, depressed, vexed in spirit, and almost determined never to make another effort.

He was, and supposed he ever must be, a poor shoemaker of L.

Twenty years had elapsed, and a family group were arranged around a marble centre table, in the parlor of a magnificent house in the city of L. A gentleman of some fifty years, had just divested himself of his outer garments, and dressed in a rich velvet gown and embroidered slippers, sat reading the journals of the day. A lady some years younger, sat by his side, her face beaming with intelligence, benevolence and gratified pride, as she gazed at her dignified and honored husband, and then at the lovely group of children around the table.

One was a noble youth just returned to spend his college vacation at home; another was a tall, graceful girl of sixteen, who had finished a long recitation to her brother, and was preparing to cheer the circle with her ever welcome music on the piano. A bright boy of twelve was performing a problem in mathematics, and a little cherry-cheek girl was drawing pictures on her slate, and teazing every body to tench her.

Presently, the door-bell announced a visitor. A person entered and presented a subscription for religious charity.

"Put me down a hundred dollars," said the good man, and the collector departed blessing the giver.

When he was gone, the gentleman said: "My dear, did you think to send the cook and four to the poor woman on the corner?" "Yes, and Frederick and Mary have been to see that sick family, and carried the clothes and medicines." "Yes, papa," said little Kate, looking up from the house she was drawing, "they carried away my new stockings." "Shall I send and get them back again?" said the father. "I no, indeed!" said the child; "I sent them. Poor little Charley's feet were cold and bleeding!"

The father now remarked that it was time for family worship. In a moment all was silent—books, slates, papers and work were all laid aside. A neat gilt Bible, bearing the marke of constant usage was brought. The son read an interesting portion. The whole family joined in a familiar hymn, and the father led in prayer, and worshipped the father of mercies in spirit and truth, from the fullness of a grateful heart.

After an interval of silence, the son looked up as if from a reverie, and said—"Father, I think I have heard you say that your youth was neglected, that you were once poor, illiterate, almost an infidel, and entirely discouraged. It would be extremely interesting to us to learn by what means the Mayor of this good city, and the trustee of our college, the Superintendent of our Sabbath School, and the Deacon of our Church, have risen from so unpromising beginnings, to his present station."

The eyes of the good man filled with tears, his lip quivered, he covered his face with his handkerchief, and for some time no whisper was heard from the astonished audience around him. He was thinking of the poverty and ignorance of his early days—of the religious errors which had well nigh caused his destruction—of the way in which a kind Providence had led his thoughtless steps, amid all the dangers around him—of the blessing he had received in his lowly, admirable wife, of the days of toil, and nights of hard study, in which she had shared, and cheered him on like an angel of light and love, and lastly, of the countless blessings, and honors which now surrounded him. At length he uncovered his face, and amid stilled sobs, said to his wife, "tell the children, dear, the conversation we had together, just twenty years ago to-night, around our little pine tea-table."

He was the shoemaker of L——.

A DREAM REALIZED.—Some time during the past summer, a stranger stopped at one of the watering places on the mountains South of Waynesboro', Pennsylvania. After his arrival there he was taken sick, and for several days was apparently deranged. On his recovery he informed the proprietor of the house that during his illness, he had dreamed for three nights in succession that he had discovered at a certain distance in the mountain, under a rock, an earthen crock, containing a large amount of silver. At this the worthy host expressed surprise, and spoke of it as a mysterious dream.

Afterwards, however, they were walking together in that direction, when the dream was again adverted to by the stranger, and the proprietor at once proposed an examination to satisfy their curiosity. The rock was soon found, and after carefully brushing the leaves away, it was removed, and in their utter astonishment, there sat a crock full of silver. They took it out and conveyed it to the house, and on examination it was found to contain $400, all in half dollars, which was divided equally between them.

The day after this discovery, the stranger was about to take leave of the mountain, and complained to his friend, the proprietor of the springs, of the inconvenience of carrying the silver, when an exchange was proposed and made, the stranger receiving bankable paper for his silver. It was not long after his departure, however, that the proprietor made another discovery—the four hundred dollars in silver was counterfeit, and he had thus been ingeniously swindled out of two hundred dollars. [Norwich Courier.]

MORE EFFECTS OF THE "RACEHORSE."—The Syracuse Star says that a highly respectable young lady of that city has been sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum, in consequence of aberration of mind, caused by attending the rapping demonstrations in that city.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.—The story that Louis Napoleon meditated depriving the Pope out of his temporal power, is decidedly contradicted, in the last letter of M. Gellierdet to the Courier des Etats Unis. He announces that the government of Napoleon has determined to withdraw the French troops from Rome as speedily as possible, and that the French Embassador to the Holy See has been brought to Paris that he may be conferred with on that subject.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Arrival of the Arctic—Four Days Later from Europe—Cotton Steady—Slight Improvement in Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Wednesday evening, the 19th ult.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.

The market closed this evening steady and quiet, and no special change has taken place in prices since the sailing of the Cambria. The sales for the three days of this week amount to 35,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators have taken 15,000 bales.

In breadstuffs a better feeling has prevailed, and large sales have been made, with a slight improvement in prices.

French News.

General Lamoriciere, and several other Generals, have refused to take the oath of fealty prescribed by President Napoleon, and considerable excitement has prevailed in consequence.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, May 28.

The business in the Cotton market this week has been moderate, the sales summing up 6000 bales. Prices have fluctuated slightly during the week, but they range today the same as the last quotations—strict middling being 9¾c.

The increase in receipts at all the Atlantic ports, compared with those of the same date last year, is 110,000 bales.

The freight on Cotton to Liverpool is ¼d P lb.

Democratic National Convention—First Day's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, June 1, P. M.

The city is thronged with strangers and the excitement is great. The Buchanan men are working hard and are now engaged in caucus with the Virginia Delegation. They will stick to their man till the last, as was resolved this morning. Gen. Butler has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass, who he says is entitled to the nomination. Gen. B. calls upon his friends to vote for Cass, and wishes to be considered out of the field as long as Cass is in it.

It is thought that the friends of Gen. Cass will unite with those of Butler should they be compelled to give up their favorite. The Cass men suspect the Maryland Delegation are inclined to go for Douglas. Lookers-on think Douglas will be the nominee.

The Georgia difficulty is not settled. Lumpkin stands firm for Cass, and will contest the seats of the Mississippi Delegates unless it is amicably arranged. There are forty-six Delegates who claim seats. Either Mr. Davis, of Indiana, or Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, will be President of the Convention. The friends of Gen. Houston are pressing his claims with great energy. The NewYork Delegation is said to be divided between Cass and Douglas.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, June 1, P. M.

The Cotton market to-day is dull. Flour is brisk, and sales of 4800 bbls. have been made—Indiana and State brands $4 06@$4 25. Southern $4 31@$4 50. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is improving. Pork dull and heavy—Prime $10 25; Mess $18. Lard is held at 9¾@10c.

Further from the Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 2, 5 P. M.

The NewYork Delegation has just fired a salute of 31 guns in front of the Hall, under a banner on which is inscribed, "NewYork for Cass." The Convention met on the call of the President. The Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Credentials, said he was not ready to report. The immense crowd retards business very much.

Further by the Asia—Arrival of Specie.

The Asia brings $125,000 in specie from France. Hollingshead's circular quotes Middling Orleans Cotton at Liverpool at 5¼d., and Fair Orleans at 6¾d.; Mobile 5¾d. At Manchester on the day the Asia sailed business was less active.

Havre Markets.

The Havre Cotton market was quiet, closing on the 19th at an advance of from 1f to 2 francs. Orleans 65 to 90 francs. The stock of Cotton on hand was 90,000 bales, being a considerable increase since last accounts at Liverpool. In corn, n fair business has been done. Beef has advanced from 2s. to 2s. 6d. Pork commands extreme rates. Bacon has advanced 1s., and Lard 6d. Consols 99¾.

The steamer Franklin arrived out on the 20th, and the City of Glasgow on the 21st.

France.

France is quiet. Odillon, Muret and Broglie have refused to take the oath to the President.

MR. WEBSTER AT FANEUIL HALL.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 22d inst., says: Faneuil Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to-day to hear Daniel Webster speak. The distinguished orator was introduced to the vast assemblage by the Mayor, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke for about one hour, avoiding politics altogether, and confining his attention to the prosperity, progress and destiny of the country, which he painted in glowing colors. He paid a warm tribute to the enterprise of Boston and the industry of her citizens. The members of the Methodist Conference were present by invitation.

Highly Important to Planters and Property Holders.

BRIDGEWATER ADAMANTINE PAINT.

The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The publio are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—

Capt. Sr. C. THOMPKINSON, of steamer Magnolia.
Wm. BROWN, of towboat Porpoise.
HUGHES, VALLETTE & Co., Menagers La. Dry Dock
J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do.
Capt. N. B. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes.
JOSEPH BENSON, Painter, 132 Camp street.
And numerous WRITERS' CERTIFICATES.
Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attekapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, mud, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. G. C. Bogert & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun, since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 10, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources which can be seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; R. S. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point; O. H. Ludlow, Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. O. McCallum, Ass't Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proving conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF.

The heading, shrinking, or warping of the material upon which it is used does not affect the paint; in twenty-four hours it dries, and in four weeks becomes a perfect slate. It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either tin, iron, zinc, wood, canvas, or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended, as it is a certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. G. C. BOGERT & CO.,

Agents for the States of La., Ala., Miss., and Texas.

SUB-AGENTS—In New Orleans, Messrs. Sierk, Day & Stauffer & Co.; Priestley & Bien, J. Waterman & Co., R. Richards, E. Mettherson; Mobile, J. G. Whitaker; Vicksburg, Byrne & Anderson; Galveston, Jones & Ufford; Baton Rouge, Levi Kellum. ap17

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY AND TRUNK WAREHOUSE.

S. ROBB & CO.,

No. 60 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Clough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Rugs; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks; Leathe and Carpet Traveling Bags, Valises, etc., etc., etc.

mh6 '52—1y

BREWSTER & CO.,

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 116 Gravier street, near St. Charles Hotel, and 105 St Charles street.

SOLICIT the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

Which they offer at the very lowest prices for cash or approved paper. They are constantly receiving from their New York house, No. 396 Broadway, (the oldest Carriage Repository in the United States,) a variety of

NEW YORK CITY MADE CARRIAGES,

Some of which are of entirety new and original designs. Also, plainer, but equally substantial vehicles, from the same reputable Eastern manufacturers.

Particular attention will be given to the covering and shipment of Carriages, to insure prompt and safe delivery. [a 6-6m]

B. H. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE!

The Safest and Most Effective

REMEDY FOR WORMS

THAT has ever been

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 20. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 72.

WRITTEN IN ILLNESS.

Now in the field of sunset, Twilight gray,
Sad for the dying day,
With wisps of shadows binds the sheaves of gold,
And Night comes shepherding his starry fold
Along the fringed bottom of the sky,
Alas, that I
Sunken among life's faded ruins lie—
My senses from their natural uses bound!—
What thing is likest to my wretched plight?
A barley grain cast into stony ground,
That may not quicken up into the light.

Erewhile I dreamed about the hills of home
Whereon I used to roam;
Of silver-leaved larch,
And willow, hung with tassels, when, like bells,
Tinkle the thawing runnel's brimming swells,
And softly filling in the front of March
The new moon lies,
Watching for harebells, and the buds that ease
Hearts loveforn, and the spotted adder's tongue,
Dead heaped leaves among—
The verdurous season's cloud of witnesses;
Of how the daisy shines
White, 't the knotty and close-nibbled grass;
Of thickets full of prickly eglantines,
And the slim spice-wood and red sassafras,
Stealing between whose bows the twinkling hents
Suck up the exhaled sweets
From dew-embalmed beds of primroses,
That all unpressed lie
Save of enamored airs, right dalntily,
And golden-ringed bees:—
Of atmospheres of hymns,
When wings go heathg up the blue sublime
From hedgerows sweet with vermill-sprouting limbs,
In April's showery time,
When lilacs come, and straggling flag-flowers, bright,
As any summer light,
Ere yet the plowman's steers
Browse through the meadows from their traces free,
Or steel-blue swallows twitter merrily,
With slant wings shaving close the lovet ground.
Where, with his new-washed ewes thick huddled round,
The careful herdsman plies the busy shears.

But this fond seeming now no longer seems—
Aching and drowsy pains keep down my dreams;
Even as a dreary wind
Within some hollow, black with poison flow ers,
Swoons into silence, dies the hope that lined
My lowly chamber with illumined wings,
In life's enchanted hours.

When tender oxlips mixed through yellow strings
Of mullein stars, with myrtles interfused.
Pulled out of pastures green, I gaily used
To braid up with my hair. Ah, well-a-day!
Happy the blue eyes of another May
Open from rosy lids; I shall not see,
For the white-shroud-folds. If it thus may it be
O Father, Son, and Spirit! holy Three!
As death is closing round me into night,
Comfort the darkness with religious light.

From the French of Napole on Roussel.

The Religion of Money.

PART SECOND.

Reader, are you acquainted with a tract in which it is clearly shown, that in the Romish Church every thing is SOLD, while in the gospel every thing is GIVEN, and that thus, between the religion of the Pope and the religion of Jesus Christ, there is a "great gulf fixed"? At all events, here is the second part of it, which may in case of need serve for the first as well.

It was after "The Religion of Money" had gone through six editions (now, more than two hundred thousand copies have been sold) that an editor of a daily paper, too honest himself to believe in the possibility of the numerous corruptions of the Church of Rome, started doubts as to the accuracy of the facts brought forward in this little treatise. As I was the author, I thought it best to write to the then Archbishop of Paris, M. de Quenleu; and I told him that the last edition of "The Religion of Money" being exhausted, I had taken the liberty of inclosing a copy, which I earnestly entreated him to read, and to point out any inaccuracies, however trifling, that I might thus be enabled to correct them, before the next edition went to press. In conclusion, I said, that if he did not send any answer, I should regard his silence as an approval of what I had written.

A week later, as I was on my way to the printer's, I received a letter from the Vicar-General, fixing a meeting at his own house, by order of the Archbishop. On my arrival at the time appointed, I found the Grand-Vicar seated in the midst of books and papers, and quite prepared to convince, if not to win me over. As this was not my object, I put my questions one by one, distinctly. "Is it true—yes or no, is all I ask—but is it true that your church people pay to be baptized, buried, etc.?" Now I solemnly avor, that to each of these questions the Grand-Vicar was compelled to answer "Yes;" only he disputed the price, assuring me that baptism only cost twenty sous, while I had set it down at forty-five; that the wax candle offered at the first communion, and valued by me at three francs, fifty cents, "is not thicker than that," showing me his little finger.

I admired his simplicity, and went on with my questions. I must, however, plead guilty to an omission of which I was convicted by the Vicar-General. In my text I had said nothing about marriage; the Vicar obligingly informed me that this, like all the rest, had its price. I beg pardon; but I again affirm that the Grand-Vicar was obligod to confess that, as I had already said, every thing is sold in the Romish Church. Undoubtedly, like a skillful casuist he pretended that it was not the spiritual grace that was paid for, but only the ministering of the gruoo. To this I replied, that so purely logical a distinction would never be grasped by simple minds; and that although the priest may not profess to sell any thing but his trouble, the people will nevertheless believe that it is the sacrament which he sells, and by which they purchase salvation. I withdrew, perfectly convinced that I had stated nothing but the truth in "The Religion of Money."

Five years after this conversation a very curious paper fell into my hands. In "The Religion of Money," the reader has only been introduced to the *public* part of this Romish traffic. In what follows he will see the secrets of its negotiations. We may indeed form some idea of the nature of a business from the appearance of the shop; but to know it thoroughly, we must get behind the counter, we must talk to the clerks, we must examine the books, and inspect the warehouses. Well then, my readers have already seen the shop; we will now exhibit the rest. This system of trickery must be unmasked; this ecclesiastical trading must be unmasked; and this infamous commerce, in which souls are the merchandise, must be buried beneath the ruins of its own downfall. To hasten this downfall is my present object, not for the pleasure of demolition, but to prepare the way for rebuilding. The throne cannot be occupied by two sovereigns, by the Pope and Jesus Christ. The Pope must come down, and Christ must be seated thereon. The system of the Romish Church is but that of making gods of the clergy, just as Paganism made gods of its idols of wood and stone; and if I strive to overset the idol, it is that the pedestal may be restored to God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to whom alone it belongs. But at the very threshold I am met by an obstacle. What I have to state is so extraordinary, so monstrous, that I dread the effect of such a demand on the faith of my readers. How meet the difficulty? Simply by assuring them that I have in my possession, and am ready to show them, on application through the bookseller, the following original and authentic papers:

1st. The Circular addressed to the clergy.

2d. Two letters addressed to myself by the agent who signed it, and in which the above traffic is plainly avowed.

3d. A Letter from a Catholic priest, sent by the said agent to my house, to ascertain exactly who I was, as I had merely sent my name without any qualifications to the former. It will be seen by this letter that the agent refused to sell me one relic, valued at a few francs only, in order to oblige me to take the whole packet of eighteen relics; or rather, having found out who I was, he would not allow me to have the relic in question.

4th. An extract from the sentence pronounced in a court of justice, in a public sitting on the 14th of November, 1842, proving the fact of this traffic in Popish goods, by the condemnation of the traveling agent. This document is stamped, signed and authorized. I now proceed to lay the facts before the reader:

The traveling agent of the "*General Correspondent of the Catholic Apostolic Agency of Rome, in France,*" having sold articles to a certain amount to several abbes, from whom he was unable to get payment, came one new-year's day to consult a friend of mine as to the best method of obtaining justice, placing in his hands the circular, which this friend subsequently gave into mine, and which I now give to the reader without further preface; for, I repeat it, there is no fiction here—nothing but a simple statement of facts. Behold, then, this mysterious circular, addressed to the clergy, copied word for word, and accompanied only by some reflections of my own:

"AGENCY
"*Of the Catholic Apostolate,*
"Established at Rome

"For the dispatch of all kinds of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—(See *Gazette du Midi*, of the 15th October, 1833.)

"GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"CIRCULAR
"To the Clergy of France.

"POUR HONORARIES.*

"*Not to be paid for till the papers have been received.*

"M.'

"It is enough that a work tends to the glory of God, to the edification of the faithful, and to the increase of the respect due to the Holy See, *to the which the Church of France is bound by her very bowels*, to insure its acceptableness to the French clergy, whose zeal is a guarantee for its success."

Delicious style of prospectus! But we proceed:

"It is this assurance, sir, which, when I was at Rome, induced me to accept the agency of the Catholic Apostolate for France, in order to co-operate in securing the advantages which this agency is calculated to procure for the 'most Christian kingdom.' It is with this view that I have the honor to transmit to you the inclosed prospectus of the principal objects which may be obtained at Rome through the medium of the agency; and also the bulletin in which you can write the list of such as you wish to receive. Your zeal, sir, for the glory of God, and for the welfare of the souls committed to your charge, inspires me with full confidence in your choice of the articles best calculated for the attainment of this two-fold object in your parish."

I beg the reader's pardon, but I cannot repress the desire of repeating the assurance that it is not *I* who speak; that I am the faithful copyist of a paper which, if he desire it, I can place before him. Having said this for the last time, I proceed:

"You will transcribe the list of articles *literally* in the bulletin, and after having filled it up according to the inclosed directions, you will forward the duplicate, keeping the original in your own hands, to enable you to verify the correctness of the return. Having the goodness to frank the packet—[excellent suggestion!]—as the *sine qua non* of its reception, and that of all missives connected with the agency."

What caution! what suspicion! and all with reference to the clergy. But let us read on, and we shall see better, or rather worse still:

"You will then receive with all possible dispatch, and in the manner pointed out in the bulletin, those articles entered in your list, unless there be any that are not be procured at Rome.

"Receive the assurance," etc.

[We suppress the signature.]

"Correspondent-General of the Agency of the Catholic Apostolate in France, at Manduol, by Nimes (Gard.)

"To be franked. [Third notice to this effect!]

"List of the principal objects to be procured through the medium of the Catholic Apostolate Agency at Rome, as well as of all such as affect the glory of God and the salvation of souls."

To say nothing of the interests of the Pope and the clergy. But we hasten to the particulars, of which we copy but a part, a fair sample of the whole document.

"PONTIFICAL BRIEFS.

"1st. For the personal use (indult) of the privileged altar, by which Plenary Indulgence is gained for those souls in purgatory to whose benefit the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is applied. 12 frs. 50 cents."

It must be confessed, that if the sufferings of souls in another world are alleviated by the purchase of such an Indulgence, it would be the height of cruelty in their friends and relations to reject this cheap opportunity of helping them. But surely the conduct of the Pope presents the very climax of cruelty, since having at his absolute disposal the whole treasury of works of supererogation, he yet neglects to apply it, *en masse*, to the release of the souls suffering the fiery penance. It would cost him so little; and the good done would be so great. But no! the Pope can not grant the slightest alleviation to the very poorest of these souls, till he has received the sum of twelve francs, fifty cents. "No money, no Pope! I would rather think that the Pope does not believe in purgatory, than suppose him so hard-hearted as to leave millions of souls in a state of torment, when it would cost him nothing to save them from it. It follows, indeed, that the sale of an Indulgence, in which we do not believe, is thus a mere traffic. * * * You cannot admit this last supposition! Return, then, to the first. Choose between them. The Popes are monsters of cruelty, or of hypocrisy!

"3d. For Plenary indulgence after confession and sacrament, on the anniversaries of birth, baptism, first communion, entrance on the religious life, taking holy orders, and any other great epoch in life. 10 frs. 80 cents."

How accommodating are these Indulgences! Have you committed a fault? You go to confession: some penance is imposed and the fault is thus washed away. Transformation the first. Suppose, however, that the penance imposed is irksome to you. What is to be done in this case? Nothing but to buy the Indulgence that releases you from the obligation of fulfilling it: and thus, for 10 francs, 80 cents, you are perfectly free. Transformation the second. Now, as Indulgences are sold according to the degrees of sin, it follows that, from transformation to transformation, the redemption of your faults is reduced to a payment of money.

"4th. To obtain the same favors twice every month, not only for yourself, but for your relations and connections, to the third degree of affinity inclusive. 10 frs. 80 cents."

You are perhaps astonished, candid reader, at this offer of Indulgences for relations, who are perfectly free to purchase them for themselves, if they desire it. But do you not see, that it is possible they might not desire it? And thus it is necessary to give the well disposed members of the family, to the good Catholics, the means of providing them with this advantage in spite of themselves. So even he wills none of these things, *shall* have them. Admirable mode of including even the obstinately sceptical in the bargain, and of thus indefinitely extending the business and its favors!

"5th. In favor of confessors, who may thus grant to their penitents a Plenary Indulgence, after absolution, on certain days of devotion. 12 frs. 50 cents."

Why should the Indulgence, which is to benefit the penitent, be made in favor of the confessor? Just in order that, by passing through his hands, he may realize a small profit upon it.

"6th. For conferring the power of Indulgence on crosses and medals, and for 'Vrigiter,' (consecrating) chaplets. 12 frunes 50 cents."

The Pope gives his benediction daily at Rome, to priests and people, to all who go, or are taken there. But as the Pope can not, even by the appointment of Jubilees, bring every body to Rome, he has to mourn over the fact of these benedictions passing to the provinces, not through his hands, but through those of the bishops. What is the remedy? To *send* what he can not *give*. An excellent method of multiplying and making it useful! The Pope blesses the cardinals; the cardinals bless the priests; the priests bless chaplets, crosses, and medals; and thus the Papal benediction, and subdivided into streams and rivulets, flow into every corner, of the earth, to return to him in one great ocean of gold and silver.

"9th. To choose a confessor invested with the plenary authority of the Holy See, with power to absolve from censures, irregularities and cases reserved for the Pope. 25 frs."

Somewhat strange, surely, that the Pope should SELL the cases reserved to himself! Why, then, reserve them? Was it because the bishops were unworthy or unable to decide them? That could not be: for here they are given over to any body who will pay for them. The reservation, then, was nothing more than an artifice to enhance the value. The preceding favors had been sold for half the price.

"12th. For the commutation of vows of all kinds. (The price varying according to the price.)"

Monstrous iniquity! I have taken a vow of celibacy, of poverty, of chastity; and from each of these you will give me a dispensation. But let us pause: it may be said that we are indignant without cause, since nothing is specified. A little further on, the thing is made clearer.

"14th. For a domestic chapel in which mass may be celebrated. . . . Idem."

Ecclesiastical avarice follows you even to your homes. You are not permitted to give yourself up to devotional exercises at your own house, without first purchasing the permission. This reminds one of those directors of privileged theatres, who only allow others to be opened on payment of an indemnity. In all this the Popes act like patentees, who make over the right of exportation for a consideration. Thus the thing is sold in the gross by the Pope, the half-gross by the bishop, and retail by the priest.

"15th. Brief of *extra tempus, extra tempora*, and *interstitiarum*, to receive, *quam primum*, the holy orders of sub-deacon, deacon and priest, as *quocumque episcopo cum sancta sede communionem habente*."

This Latin will excite suspicion in the mind of the reader who does not understand it, that it involves something mysterious; he is not far wrong; but I am not going to scrutinize it—the following note is explanatory enough:

"It costs less when the postulant is provided with letters dimissory from his bishop, than when he has merely his excorporation; but either of these papers is a sufficient qualification for the pontifical brief, of which the lowest price is 149 frs. 70 cents."

Through all this, one thing is plain enough; that is, the Pope's endeavor to baffle the bishops. The fact is, that to obtain holy orders, a paper, called a letter dimissory, must be obtained from the bishop, and paid for like all the rest; but here the Pope interposes between the merchant and the purchaser, and offers to dispense with the bishop's paper, thus closing the market against him. We shall see presently that the bishops have looked with no favorable eye on this agency of the Catholic-apostolates.

"DISPENSATIONS.

"1st. Dispensations of all kinds for the celebration, and the sanction of prohibited marriages."

For example. In marrying a heretic you expose your soul to damnation, as well as the souls of your children, and, of course, this is the ground on which the church opposes such unions: but take a dispensation, give money, your marriage is legalized, you may expose yourself to damnation without any further scruple. Eternal shame! shame upon men who, in order to quiet uneasy consciences, pretend to believe in Satan, and then, for the sake of a golden key, themselves open for them the gates of hell!

"2d. Dispensation from the vows of virginity, *et cetera*."

Yes, reader, you have read, and I have copied correctly. It is thus in the circular: "Dispensation from the vows of virginity;" and this circular is to the clergy. We will be brief and plain: A priest cannot have a dispensation from celibacy, but from chastity. But no: this I am convinced can not be the intent of the permission, though it may be thus interpreted. And do you not see that nature, outraged in the person of the priest, will lead him to seek and accept any interpretation? I leave it to the reader, be he father, brother or husband, to judge of the danger, and then, IF HE DARE, let him send his child, his sister, or his wife, to the confessional of the compulsory bachelor priest.

"3d. Dispensation from the celebration of obligatory masses, for which funds are wanting. 27 frs."

It is stated in "The Religion of Money," that a town priest who accepts masses at thirty sous each, can make them over to a country priest to celebrate, by paying him half the sum. It appears that this is not all, and that this broker priest can be dispensed, not only from the personal celebration of the mass, but from the mass altogether, even though paid for performing it, by making over to the Pope the sum of 27 francs. So then, simple-minded Roman Catholics, pay your priest to chant, or mumble, a mass with such and such an intention, and he will receive your money, transmit 15 or 20 per cent. to the Pope, and neither say your mass himself nor appoint any one else to say it. Would it not have been better to keep your money?

"4th. Dispensation from the obligation of reciting the Breviary, or other prayers, or duties, etc. 21 frs. 60 cents."

That the Pope should give dispensations from obligatory works, such as fastings, vows, etc., is easy to be understood; for we know that these penances have only been invented in order to make dispensations indispensable; but it is indeed an enormity deserving special remark, that the Pope here dispenses with "prayers." It affords the most infallible proof of his own disbelief of the efficacy of prayer, and shows that, according to the Romish Church, prayers are not prayer, in the true sense of the word, but a repetition of words imposed as a penance. At school, the master gives as an imposition a certain page to be copied, ten, fifteen, or twenty times; so in the church the priest imposes the repetition of fifteen or twenty *Paters*. But in the course of the week the scholar gains a number of good marks: he shows these, and the imposition is repealed—*idem*—the penitent has money, he gives it to the priest, and so, "no more *Paters* to be said." If the Pope and his clergy assure me that it is not so, and affirm their belief in God as hearing and answering prayer, I reply, "If you do indeed believe this and yet interpose to prevent prayer being made, it is plain that you deprive the faithful of the grace of God, in order to have their money, and you thus make a gain of their damnation."

"AUTHORIZATIONS AND FACULTIES.

"1st. To read forbidden books, and to keep them in your house, etc. 21 frs. 60 cents."

My pen falls from my hand as I copy these words. Nevertheless, reader, let us take courage and see the matter to the end. If a certain book is forbidden by the Pope, of course it is because the reading might be injurious. How then should the sum of 21 frs. 60 cents disinfect the book? I do not understand, and am bound to conclude, that the Pope is content to pollute the minds of his priests, provided they pay him for the contamination. Still, let us endeavor to find some good motive for the permission to read bad books. Perhaps it is allowed as a means of refuting them. Well, but if the priest read the book with this praiseworthy intention, why make him pay for the opportunity of doing good? It should not only be afforded him *gratis*, but he should rather be rewarded for a work so well calculated to benefit souls as the refutation of a bad book. But no! the Pope has but one rule,—he sells every thing, he never gives. We are then thrown back upon our first supposition,—immoral books are authorized by Rome, allowed to the priests, as special dainties, for a PRICE.

"2d. Authorization and faculty for blessing the sacerdotal ornaments, and for using all the other benedictions reserved to bishops, etc. 12 frs. 50 cents."

The Pope again cheating the bishops! I do not wonder the bishops attack the agency, and bring its agents before the courts of justice.

"3d. Authority and dispensation for conferring the Papal benediction on the dying."

Surely the Popes would sell themselves if any one would buy them.

But it is enough. I have no heart to copy more. Only this: I warn you, that if you are thinking to publish some useful book, instead of helping you, the Pope will impose a tax upon it, as the equivalent for his approval. Thus, when on the title-page of a Roman Catholic book you read these words, "With the approval of the Pope, or the bishop," understand that the only meaning of this inscription is, that the author has paid into the Papal or episcopal purse a sum varying "according to the conventional forms."

Are you desirous of having a saint in your family? My prospectus enlightens you as to the sum fixed for introducing to the Holy See the grounds on which you claim the beatification and canonization; so that, in due course of time, you can have the pleasure of honoring your uncle or your cousin, along with all the saints of the calendar, and soon a crowd of worshippers will kneel before the golden calf you have desired, and the Pope himself has set on high.

There is also the current price of relics of the true cross; only it is said these, in a parenthesis, "difficult to procure," just as bookseller might note of some rare book in his catalogue, that there were but few copies remaining.

In conclusion, the prospectus warns you, that to secure the transmission of the articles, the amount of the order must be at least *twenty-five francs*—that several persons might unite in forming a list, but that it must be signed by one only,—and this brings me back to our traveling clerk.

He had introduced himself to an abbe, and had received an order; he had then repaired to the house of another priest, had shown his commission, and received another; and this he had done till orders in that diocese were of sufficient value to pay for a journey.

Some weeks later a package arrived at —. Know, reader, that I could put a proper name in the place of these dashes; and if I do not, it is because my object is to attack things, not persons. I respect or pity the clergy of Rome. I detest the institutions of Rome.

The package of relics, indulgences and dispensations arrived then at the abbe's house, and he rejoices in the hope of selling retail what he had bought in the gross; but, O cruel disappointment! the bishop refuses his sanction.

"But, my lord, these relics and papers are perfectly authentic."

"That is true."

"They possess, then, the same virtues as those which you yourself procure from Rome to sell again to us."

"Undoubtedly."

"Why, then, keep me from going to the fountain-head, and oblige me to receive these articles through the channel of your intervention?"

"Because"—

"Why! because"—

"Because"

"I do not understand you."

"So much the worse."

"But, my lord, what am I to do with the relics?"

"Return them to the traveling agent."

"And what if he refuse to take back his merchandise?"

"You can refuse to pay for it."

The abbe was obliged to submit to his diocesan, but he avenged himself on the agent, to whom he refused payment. And in order to strengthen his hands, he associated with him such of his brethren as were implicated in the same cause. The traveling clerk, although the representative of a house pretending to act only "to the glory of God," grows angry, institutes legal proceedings, carries the case before a court of justice, and is condemned there.

Reader, let us take leave of the agency and its clerk, and turn to what is of more importance—Rome and its traffic. Declare then, yes or no—declare with your hand upon your heart—is this a religion of money? Do you not blush to think that this is, perhaps, the religion of your hands—it may be, your own? Will not all these enormities open your eyes to the light of simple common sense? Can you still, without disgrace and shame, nay, without danger to your immortal soul, continue in a church which makes merchandise of its salvation? For myself, I have desired to fulfil a twofold duty towards you; to point out error—this I have done; and to show the truth—this I am about to do.

My condemnation of the doctrines of Rome implies no condemnation of the doctrines of Christianity; on the contrary, I separate the two things as the wheat from the tares. The one will enter heaven, the other will be cast into hell. But how, you may ask, am I to distinguish real Christianity, since Romanism assumes that distinction to herself? The answer is simple. The wheat—the good seed—was sown first by the Saviour himself; the tares were not scattered till afterwards, by the enemy. Thus the good grain of Christianity is that which fell from the hand of Christ and his Apostles, and the bad seed is that which was brought in later by the Romish clergy, too fond of honors, power, and gold not to be enemies to truth. In other words, truth is the gospel from the lips of Jesus Christ and the pen of his apostles; falsehood is all that priests have added to this gospel. Now the difference between the gospel of Christ and the teaching of Rome is too striking to escape the notice of any who will compare the two. From his lofty throne the Pope exclaims, "Bring me money, money, and I will save your souls!" From His exalted cross Christ says, "By grace ye are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the *gift* of God." The Pope, scared by the echo of this sentence, forbids the reading of the Bible; but, blessed be God! societies are formed, which, in spite of the thunders of Rome, go forth and distribute His Word to the utmost limits of the earth. The exasperated Pope exclaims, "O people! you are deceived; read it not!" Christians reply, "We do not wish you to take our word—read for yourselves!"

"No!—close your eyes!"

"On the contrary, examine!"

"Believe me; I am Pope!"

"Rather believe the gospel; it is the Word of God!"

"I tell you that you require a dispensation for reading all bad books; pay me, then read the Bible."

We, on the other hand, invite you to read the Bible—to read it without payment. As Christ "ever spake openly to the people;" as the apostles wrote openly to all the churches; so do we. We have nothing to conceal. We proclaim the truth in the high-ways, upon the house-tops; and this book, containing the very words of Christ and his apostles, we bid you take it without money and without price; for if you are poor, know that we *give* it.*

"Come to Rome."

"No, go to Christ."

"I will give you my Papal benediction."

"Christ will give you everlasting life."

"I will confess you, you shall do penance, I will absolve you; or rather, you shall buy it of me; me, the successor of St. Peter."

Peter himself speaks, and in the gospel exclaims, "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast believed that the gift of God could be purchased with money." Acts viii. 20.

"Buy! buy my consecrated chaplets, my ecclesiastical dispensations, my plenary indulgences!"

"No—'Without money and without price,' says the Lord. 'Come unto me, ye that are weary and heavy laden, and you shall find rest to your souls. Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart. I am come to seek and save that which was lost. Look unto me, and be saved!"

"No, no! It is false! Buy! buy!"

Heaven's thunders fall upon the Vatican; Luther and Calvin stand up with the Bible in their hands; the printing-press comes to their aid; the Holy Scriptures are translated into all languages; and the people, aroused from slumber, ask each other, how it is that they have borne the yoke of Rome so long? The truth of God revives the face of the earth, and in a few years one-third of Christendom abandons the Pope, to follow the gospel. The rest, too careless to examine, remain as they were, and receive baptism, the host, and extreme unction in the church; remain in unbelief, and live in sin.

Roman Catholics, such is, in general, your position! Is it well to keep it? You may, without much danger, laugh at the Pope; but beware! "God is not mocked." My advice is very simple—read the Bible! My request is not unreasonable—examine these things! You know that Rome cheats you; but it is not enough to recognize error, we must also seek and receive the truth. And I end with these words—words spoken by God Himself, and deserving all your attention—"God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Now that you have heard this declaration, Jesus adds, "Light is come into the world, but men loved darkness rather than light." Are you of that number? If so, listen, and you shall hear how the Lord Jesus explains your preference of darkness—"Because their deeds are evil."

Will you, on the contrary, seek after and receive the truth? Then it is you that He says, that "your works are done in God;" and it is for you that he adds, "He that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent me, hath everlasting life."

* When the Romish clergy pretended that our Bibles were falsified, the author of this little tract made a public offer, through the daily press, to distribute Romish Testaments, if the clergy would sanction it. He received in answer an anonymous letter, requesting him to keep silence.

* A delicate manner of indicating the Scale of Prices.

General Conference M. E. Church, North.

JUNE 1.—J. A. Collins said there was a matter that had been introduced there which had affected most severely an important section of our work. He had received intelligence of it in a way that left no mistake as to the character of its bearing, and he asked, in view of the facts they had before them, that something might transpire there that would relieve the case of its disastrous effect. If the Conference would permit him, he would make a statement which he hoped would result in some relief to that quarter. He received a telegraphic dispatch on Sunday in relation to this matter, which he did not answer; he received another telegraphic dispatch yesterday (Monday) which he did answer, and last night he received a long and strong memorial, or protest, signed by some of the best men in this country, and some of the best members of the M. E. Church in the city of Baltimore, in regard to the subject. Now, if the Conference would permit him, he would make the statement to which he had referred.

A motion was made that Mr. Collins have leave to make a statement to the Conference; to which an amendment was offered, that all others have the privilege of making statements.

After a rapid and random discussion, the amendment was lost, and without taking the question on the original motion, Mr. Collins was allowed to proceed, by courtesy, no one making objection.

Mr. C. said a discussion occurred in the General Conference, a few days ago, which, unfortunately, took a direction which had awakened a great sensation in the city of Baltimore, and he had no doubt it would wake up a still greater excitement in other sections of the work. This led to the protest or memorial referred to, which is signed by several of our ministry, traveling and local, and laymen of the highest respectability and piety, including such men as brothers R. G. Armstrong and Isaac P. Cook.

It will be recollected that in the discussion to which allusion is had, Br. H. Bangs made some remarks in regard to a certain class of citizens which drew from him (Mr. C.) a reply, in which the ground was taken, that wherever went the M. E. Church, in its doctrines and organization, there went the true gospel and true Methodism, and that of course all who joined the M. E. Church did so under the Discipline, and according to the Discipline. That speech of his seemed to be misunderstood or misconstrued somewhat, and in reply to it, or rather following it, a member of this Conference in a speech had indulged in highly offensive remarks, which had produced great excitement in the city of Baltimore. In the speech of the member it was distinctly stated that not merely in his own opinion, but in the sentiment of New England—of the great West—of the General Conference and the entire church, slaveholders were placed in the same category with horse-thieves and men-stealers; accompanied with the declaration that we had as many slaveholders in the church now as we wanted, and that those who were in were only there by sufferance, and not by right.

James Porter, of the New England Conference, (to whom the remarks of Mr. C. were understood to apply) rose and said that the statement of Mr. C. was not entirely correct. It was said in his remarks the other day, that to New England people, and to the citizens of Boston, and to Boston Methodists, who regard many slaveholders the same as men-stealers and horse-thieves, the remarks of Brother Collins were tantamount to saying that the Methodists are disposed to throw their fraternal arms around all the villains in the country. The speaker said nothing on the merits of slavery, but simply referred to the views entertained of it in certain quarters, to show the necessity of a reply to Mr. Collins. In subsequent statements he gave his own opinion, as for instance that we have slavery enough now in the church and wanted no more, and this was in order. He hoped Brother Collins would be permitted to go on, and that he would be allowed to reply.

Mr. Collins said he supposed, that the brother meant it was the opinion of Harrison and Company, for it certainly was not general; he believed there were but very few who hold it. It was not the sentiment of New England, nor of the West, the General Conference or the Church, and was unjust in its application to that section to which he referred; and what the people there complained of is, that this statement goes out to the Church and the world uncontradicted, that they are no better than horse-thieves and men-stealers, and that they are in the church simply by sufferance and not by right, and claimed to be in the church by [illegible] under the Discipline of the church, and that they were not here merely by sufferance and tolerance. They wished it to be understood that that is their position, and they wanted the General Conference to disavow the opprobrious epithets of horse-thieves and man-stealers; and he endorsed their views fully and completely.

He knew well the community upon which these assertions fell, in and out of the church, and he must say that they were wholly unmerited. The citizens in the section of country referred to are distinguished for their intelligence, integrity and high sense of honor. And the members of our church there, to say the least, will not lose in comparison with their brethren for piety and Christian character. They are as sound and consistent Methodists as can be found in this land or any other. He would also remark, that the course pursued in certain quarters, upon the delicate subject alluded to, had only been productive of mischief and evil. In the Convention which formed the new Constitution of Maryland—

Mr. Collins was interrupted by Mr. L. B. Bangs, who objected to his proceeding.

B. S. Hill, of the Erie Conference, said that Bro. Collins made remarks the other day that were offensive in some sections.

Brother Porter had made remarks offensive to Mr. Collins' section. He was prepared to hear Mr. Collins, provided other brethren could have the privilege of making speeches.

A motion was here offered to allow Mr. Collins to proceed, and Mr. James Porter said if Bro. Collins deemed it necessary for the peace of the Southern portion of the church, he did not object to his proceeding, and he hoped no brother would object. He knew what he said, and all he wanted was, that he might have an opportunity to reply, if it was necessary, to place the matter in its true light.

J. L. Smith moved that Mr. Collins have leave to speak ten minutes, and Mr. Porter ten minutes in reply, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. Goode then moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

B. S. Hill said, the other day, Mr. Finley submitted certain propositions, which were laid upon the table. [The proposition referred to proposed so to amend the Discipline as to prohibit slaveholders from membership to the church, and to establish a test to secure the liberation of such slaves as are present held by members of the Church.] The Erie Conference looked upon these propositions as perfectly safe, and [illegible] they would, if examined, meet the approbation of the General Conference [illegible] ren, however, had claimed that [illegible] had committed some great offence in that paper before them. He [illegible] ing an opportunity to explain, [illegible] hours, but had not [illegible]

The previous question was [illegible] sustained, and the [illegible] pone the whole [illegible]

Whoever sincerely [illegible] vors good he can, will probably [illegible] than he imagines, or will ever know [illegible] day of judgment, when the secrets of hearts will be made manifest.

Profanity [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, June 19.

Baltimore in Trouble.

It will be seen, in the proceedings of Gen[eral] Conference, North, published on the first page of our paper, that Baltimore has been disturbed by the action of the Conference on the Pew Question, and especially by the speech of Mr. James Porter, which we gave entire in the last Advocate, in which he said that "Boston Methodists" regarded "*these* [illegible] *the same as men-stealers and horse-*[illegible]. Mr. J. A. Collins called up the matter; but little was made out of the N. England brethren. The discussion took a turn that showed plainly—"least said soonest mended."

When we consider that the slaveholding members of the Church North were hopelessly in the power of their brethren, the abolitionists of New England, New York, Ohio and Indiana, we can not but think that they came off very well to have only been called "man-stealers and horse thieves." Nothing but pure mercy prevented the majority of the Conference from so amending the Discipline as to prohibit slaveholders from admission into the Church.

Baltimore is really to be pitied. In 1844 [illegible] old Mistress of Methodism sat, in her [illegible] bonnet, as a queen, and dispensed her [illegible] justice to her Southern friends. Ha, [illegible] would rectify the Church; the South was wrong; the North was wrong. "You're all wrong," said she. "Please ma'am, yes ma'am," said the Yankees. "Here," said [illegible], take this resolution and make the most of it." *Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference, etc.* The old lady was [illegible] at the result: the New England [illegible] had out-calculated her; but she has a pretty confident countenance ever [illegible] and still felt in herself the motions of [illegible] importance. However the Scriptures [illegible] "Pride goeth before destruction, and a [illegible] spirit before a fall." And so the old lady is low enough now.

On the 28th of May—the day after the [illegible] 27th—she might have been seen in deep [illegible] mourning for the loss of the section of [illegible] Discipline against pews, which was very [illegible] to her; and now at the close of the Con[illegible] her knees, asking every body, [illegible] not to talk so:" say that her "dear slaveholders were hot horse-thieves." Nobody [illegible]. At last John A. Collins gathered [illegible] lady up and conducted her off, soothingly: "Come along, mammy: don't mind [illegible]; they're a desperate, ungrateful, uncer[illegible] set." At the door the old queen rallied, [illegible] her bonnet to the top of her head, "John!" cried she, "I won't stand it, *I'll set for myself.*"

The Baltimore Conference doubtless ex[illegible] to have supplied one of the Bishops [illegible] of the Book Agents. She had men well fitted for each of these posts. Of all her wishes, but one was complied with. Even the putting in Doctor Bond to the editorship was an unexpected alternative. Her people could not have been made to endure the Rev. A. Stevens; but even greater trouble than that has come upon her. The fact is, the position occupied by the M. E. Church, North, in the city of Baltimore, is an anomalous one. The field belongs legitimately to the South. There would be infinitely more propriety in the Church South forming a Baltimore Conference than there was in the formation of a new Arkansas or a new Kentucky Conference by the General Conference of the Church, North.

Editor at Home.

To our inexpressible pleasure, who should make his appearance in the office on yesterday but the editor himself, Bro. McTyeire; looking hearty, good-natured, and all ready to do his own work: "Rejoice with (me) for I) have found the (man) which was lost."

MISTAKES.—We have sent out a few accounts to our agents, in which we have doubtless made mistakes in not crediting persons who had paid; and probably in not putting down names of those who still owe. A brother writes that he finds the names of two itinerant preachers, who are good agents, down and charged with the year's subscription: certainly a great oversight on our part; for all itinerant Methodist preachers, who act as agents of the Advocate, are *entitled* to the paper free. They are laboring hard, as well as we, to furnish the people with religious news—they by obtaining subscribers, means to carry it on, and we by trying to furnish a sheet useful and creditable to our mutual [illegible].

TRACTS OF NAPOLEON ROUSSEL.—We have inserted on our first page No. 2 of "The Religion of Money," from the pen of this able, Protestant French Divine. We are not aware that his tracts have ever before been published in this country, excepting his "Why does your Priest forbid you to read the Bible." His style of controversial writing is a model; he has points without sharpness; by his reasoning he convicts the Romanist of error but he impresses much more by the fairness of his mind and the sweetness of his temper. We shall continue to publish from him. The articles are long, but not heavy.

GERMAN CHURCH LOT.—The Trustees of the 1st German Mission in this city have purchased a very [illegible] site in the First District [illegible].

Lagrange College.

We are in receipt of a handsome catalogue of the officers and students of this excellent institution. The faculty is an able one, and consists of Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; James W. Hardy, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Oscar F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; Thomas G. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics; Robert S. Hodges, A. B., Rector of the Preparatory School.

The number of students in the regular and preparatory departments is 131.

The faculty, in an address to their friends, say in few words all that we could desire to:

"We congratulate the friends of the College on its improving condition. The general department and conduct of the students, and their habits of study, are as good as we have ever known in any college. The current expenses of the institution are met, and the endowments are receiving proper attention. We desire the aid of all the friends of education; by increased labor in the cause of sound learning, and by strict attention to the duties of instruction, it is our wish and purpose to merit their favor and co-operation."

CHOCTAW CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our correspondent below is a native Choctaw. Many of our readers will recognize in him an old acquaintance. We will heartily undertake to forward to Bro. Lewis whatever friends may wish to contribute to "Choctaw Testament."]

DEAR BROTHER: I am now on Doaksville Circuit, Choctaw Nation, Indian Mission Conference. It has sixteen appointments, which we fill in four weeks. Thirteen of these appointments have meeting houses. We have had an addition, more or less, to the most of the appointments. At present our members are (in general) in warm and healthy condition. Bodily, our numbers are sickly; and we have lost five adult members tho present year, and several children of our members. We have but eight Sunday Schools organized, and in happy operation. What we most need in our Sunday School is Choctaw New Testament. Choctaw Testaments can be got in our nation; but the means of getting them we have not. Fifty cents buys a copy of Choctaw Testament. Many of N. O. C. Advocate readers may think that if fifty cents is all for Choctaw Testament, we might afford to buy us a one. Well, I can say this much—that Choctaw Testament does sell in our Nation, more or less every week." But it is comparatively recent since the publication of Choctaw Testament, and thousands of our people have never seen it yet; and, we are poor. It is true that New Orleans have seen Indians in the city with pocket full of money to lay in supplies of goods, but what are half a dozen Indian merchants out of the population of near 27,000? Masses of the people, sirs, are truly poor, in every sense of the word—bodily, spiritually and mentally. And the present year is very hard, necessitous year. We have no money, no meat, no bread and no navigation. Little River, two miles from me, a branch of Red River, I see is rising to-day. Very little corn for sale in the Nation. Hundreds are daily experiencing the affliction of hunger in our Nation. Mr. St. Bertheletty, a merchant, and a Catholic gentleman at Doaksville, has been measuring out corn on credit. Many of those he credits he does not know; but he knows that they are suffering, and he says they must have some.

Many hundred bushels of corn have been measured out in Doaksville for the last few weeks. Major J. G. Heald, a merchant at Choctaw Agency, I am told, had several hundred bushels of corn sent from Missouri, and was measuring them out on credit. What benevolent hearted merchants we have in the Nation. Will you please whisper to your friends that our merchants are so kind to us as to provide food for our body, but we want Choctaw Testament. Tell your friends to give us 50 cent pieces, with an assurance that it will buy a poor Choctaw man or woman a New Testament in his or her own language. And if your friends give us any thing, do you tell them that you will take charge of such contribution, and report to us of the same.

Mobile Sabbath School Missionary Society has done great deal of good in distributing Choctaw Testament in the Nation. The Society provided me with money, and therewith I bought Testaments for distribution among the poorest class on my works. But the present year I use the money of the Society in educating Mitchell McCurtain, a very promising boy, and a late pupil of mine. He is studious and apt scholar; I know his studious habit and capacity for learning; he commenced with me in alphabet in 1849; but he was in the highest class at our last examination last July; and the highest class was composed of two girls, or young ladies, and two boys who were my pupils in the year 1841, which was the first attempt at school teaching I made. After that you will recollect I was sent off by the Mobile Juvenile Missionary Society to Georgia, and did not labor amongst my people until 1846. We have an unfinished chapel—our Choctaw brethren and friends have given nearly $300. We want about $100 to finish it. Who will give us help? If any feel willing to give us any help, tell them the chapel is at Choctaw Academy: only Methodist Institution in the whole Red River Valley of the Choctaw Nation. It is in a thickly inhabited country. Take charge of the contribution, if any contribute any thing; and I know they will give money; I know who lives in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Ah! Alabama! the name Alabama makes me feel at home.

Yours, truly, D. W. LEWIS.

Doaksville, C. Nation, May 26.

YOUR POST OFFICES.—A short letter, directed to us, having on the top of the page the name of the Conference and the Circuit where you labor, and underneath the names of the several post offices in its bounds. How easily could you write it. Do please try.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING.—The New York Commercial advertiser of the 10th inst. says: Ten thousand six hundred foreign immigrants arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and the additional number of 3,605 arrived at quarantine before 10 o'clock this morning, making 6,205 in less than twenty-four hours.

Dr. Nast—Missions to Germany.

At the Anniversary Missionary meeting of the M. E. Church, North, on the 10th ult. at Boston, Rev. Dr. McClintock, in an admirable speech, paid a deservedly high compliment to Rev. Dr. Nast:

"In 1821, two young men entered the University of Tubingen, in Germany, from the Gymnasium, to complete their education. They were both well trained according to the German plan; both of promise and talent, both were to be theologians. They formed a friendship at the University, and for six years lived, studied and formed their plans of life together; and they supposed their lines of life would run parallel, that they would both be theologians, ministers probably, with the usual ambition of an enterprising and talented German student, both professors and lecturers. In 1827 they both finished their studies at the University. It will be enough to show how widely different are the plans of the Almighty Providence that rules over us, from our purposes and arrangements, to say that the name of one of these young men was a name that has filled all the literary world—a name at which theologians in Europe and America have been accustomed for years to turn pale, and of which they have not yet lost their dread, and it will be many years before they shall lose their terror—no less a name than that of David Frederick Strauss, the author of the 'Life of Jesus;' and the other the name of William Nast, who has just spoken. In eight years from the time he left the University, Strauss had written that famous book, in comparison with which all that infidelity had done before was as nothing; that book of pride and power, of clear, acute, philosophical, and yet worldly and wicked thinking, which has puzzled Christendom and which puzzles it still. And in those eight years William Nast had come to America, with blasted hopes and fainting heart, with no sure Christianity, with no hope in this life, and with no hope and hardly any belief in the life to come; and in eight years he had been led by Providence, through many a lane of sorrow and darkness up to the hour when that memorable awakening occurred, which resulted in his glorious birth unto God. Though that great book of Strauss's has done and is doing an enormous work of evil there, it is not rash to say that what God has done in converting Wm. Nast here, and sending him to be the first German Missionary in this land, will more than counterbalance all that Strauss and his book have ever done. That Providence which always works by compensations, which never allows a poisonous plant to grow without planting in some other spot an antidote, raised up William Nast to counteract that evil work, and to be the instrument of converting thousands upon thousands of his fellow-countrymen here, and then to be a most powerful and potent agency to convert his Fatherland, to *reconvert* his Fatherland, rather, to bring it back to that glorious faith and sure religious experience, from which it has so widely wandered. And all this is a single answer to the question why we should send missions to Germany.

* * * * * * *

"Other objectors, educated and scientific men, ask why we send missionaries to Germany—that land so renowned for its scholarship and theology; that land all studded with cathedrals, filled with gymnasiums and high schools, the land that boasts the universities of the day.

"Dr. McClintock answered this question by relating some incidents which happened to him when in Germany, showing the great need of the people for religious instruction. He had been informed there were more than a thousand villages in Germany where there was never a sermon preached except by some wandering friar. And not only was there this need in the obscure villages, but the university towns and large cities required to be stirred up to new religious life. And that is the reason why missionaries should be sent to Germany. As Bro. Nast said, there is just as much need to send missionaries there to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, as there was for the Lord to raise up John Wesley to preach the gospel in England.

"He said he might be considered extravagant, but he thought this was the greatest work they were called to do; for, when Germany should be reconverted; when those 2000 faithful pastors of theirs should be multiplied to 50,000; when the Spirit of God had breathed a new soul into those ribs of death, throughout that glorious land, filled with those strong-minded, bold and energetic men; when such men as William Nast were multiplied by thousands; he should not be afraid, under God, looking up to him for his blessing, and calling for the Pentecostal fire, and believing in its approach; he should not be afraid to promise, and very soon, the conversion of the world."

Election Returns.

The following are the official returns, so far as heard from, of the election for Representatives to the Convention for forming a new Constitution:

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

	First District.	Second.	Third.	Total.
J. P. Benjamin	1778	1038	542	3358
C. Dufour	1075	1023	543	3241
C. Rosellus	753	1052	556	3361
L. Mathews	1700	1000	509	3209
A. M. Buchanan	1086	711	428	2224
Horatio Davis	1009	674	399	2082
T. J. Durant	997	663	395	2055
Christoval Morel	964	681	407	2052

ALGIERS.

Chas. Bienvenu	155	O. Lacoste	129
Chas. Robinson	88	P. G. Collins	127

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Daniel Upton	392	W. H. Crane	188
A. McIlhenny	391	Perry S. Warfield	210

SECOND DISTRICT.

N. B. Jennings	502	H. W. Palfrey	204
E. A. Bradford	472	Robert Mott	236
Charles J. Leeds	470	P. E. Bonford	231

THIRD DISTRICT.

H. Hunt	844	J. C. Larue	559
J. W. Price	843	M. Canon	547
W. H. Avery	825	J. H. Caldwell	574
H. T. Hayes	856	A. W. Sestes	533
A. Brolher	804	E. H. Durell	530
S. G. Rirk	853	H. W. Adams	508

FOURTH DISTRICT.

M. C. Edwards	412	W. Dunbar	190
J. W. Andrews	419	Newton Richards	252
H. B. Eggleston	370		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. Preaux	372	F. Calonge	272
F. Buisson	345	C Schmidt	253
J. M. Lapeyre	331	P. E. Theard	296

SIXTH DISTRICT.

T. W. Collens	292	D. Augustin	192
H. St. Paul	260	A. Robert	160

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Eugene Staes	177	G. L. Turgeau	151
H. H. Castellanos	174	J. D. Lambert	146

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

George Eustis	137	J. B. Leafe	158
Ed. Meehan	115	Thomas A. Snow	72

NINTH DISTRICT.

P. G. Collins	127	M. Hernandes	100

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

Whigs.	Whole Vote.	Democrats.	Whole Vote.
Gardere	664	*Leroy	730
Dugue	664	*Soulat	714
Dewees	650	*Jourdan	701
Michel	679	*Cotton	753
Scott	638	*Besancon	716

* Elected.

No returns from the Barataria Precinct, but it is presumed that this latter will not change the result.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, May 13, 1852.

So many important and interesting events have taken place since my last letter, that I scarcely know how or where to begin. However, I shall take up religious matters first, leaving political matters for the end, if there be room.

Our religious anniversaries, or May meetings, have just been held in Paris. Of course, we cannot boast, as our brethren on the other side of the channel, of a hundred such anniversaries or more; every thing is still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy here. But we can, this year, speak of the excellence of our few meetings, of the large number of persons come from the country to attend them, of the marked improvements in the reports of the various societies, of the interesting facts they contain, and of the brotherly spirit that has pervaded the speakers and the hearers from beginning to end.

The custom is here to crowd those anniversaries, now twelve in number, in as small a space of time as possible; to begin them by a general prayer meeting of all the churches, and to terminate them by a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and a religious service in which the Lord's supper is distributed by the members of the different churches. This year the prayer meeting, held on the 26th April, was more numerously attended than it ever had been. At the concluding meeting, on the 5th May, about 100 persons took the Sacrament from the hands of Independent, Free Church, National, Lutheran and Wesleyan Ministers.

To begin with the Bible Societies, we have three at work in France.

1. The sole aim of the Protestant Bible Society is to distribute the Protestant copies of the Holy Scriptures, with or without the Apocrypha, to the Protestants of France. This association gives a testament to every youth, at the time of his or her confirmation, and a Bible to every newly married couple; 5000 testaments and 2000 bibles have thus been circulated last year. The receipts and sales amount to rather more than $7000. Expenses, $5600.

2. The French and Foreign Bible Society distributes the Scriptures, whole or in parts, but without the Apocrypha. It has on sale Protestant and Catholic versions. Last year it distributed, chiefly by means of colporteurs, 12,747 bibles, 90,387 testaments, and 3,380 detached portions of Scriptures. Receipts, $20,000, including $12,000 for sales. Expenses, $13,000. During the nineteen years of its existence, this society has distributed in France 1,072,692 copies of the Scriptures, whole or in parts. The report mentioned some very interesting facts, related by its colporteurs. One was that of a poor woman, whose cottage was burned, with all it contained, and who regretted nothing so much as the loss of her bible. She was overjoyed with pleasure when the colporteur offered to give her one. An old man was spoken of, as learning to read, though ninety-two years old, that he may be able to study the Bible. A colporteur in Belgium was said to have distributed 18,000 copies of the Scriptures in ten years, and to have exhorted more than 200,000 persons.

3. Besides these two societies, the British and Foreign Bible Society is very active in this country, where it has employed 62 colporteurs, last year, under the superintendence of an experienced agent, Mr. De Pressense. It appears that for the last ten years, this society has expended on an average $50,000 a year on France, and it has not been without good results, as numerous conversions have abundantly proved. Amongst others, Mr. De Pressense related the following anecdote: Ten years ago a colporteur of the society accosted on the road a man who seemed to be in a very bad humor, because it was found afterwards, he has just lost a lawsuit against one of his relations. He conversed a long time with him, and at length persuaded him to buy a New Testament. Two years ago this same man wrote to the agent of the Society in Paris, declaring that he had been converted by means of this testament, and was so desirous of doing some thing in order to spread the Scriptures, that he was ready, if allowed, to become a colporteur. He now is one of the best agents of the society, and has already presented two more colporteurs from the persons converted by his means.

These three societies have spread 120,000 copies of the Scriptures during the past year.

Our Home Missionary Societies are two in number, viz: The Evangelical Society and the Central Society.

1. The Evangelical Society is in the hands of dissenters. It was founded in 1833, and employed that year 1 minister, 1 evangelist or unordained traveling preacher, 2 schoolmasters, and 3 colporteurs. Now it has in various parts of France, 20 ordained ministers, 11 evangelists, 47 school-masters and mistresses; it also possesses a Normal school, which contains 32 students. This year, it has besides taken up the work of the American Swiss Committee, which was supported by the "American Union," of which Dr. Baird is, I think, president; this adds eleven evangelists to the number of its agents, who thus are nearly 100. According to the report, the labors of these agents are encouraging. The receipts are $30,000, which is a larger amount than in any preceding year, but the expenses are larger still, $35,000, which leaves a deficiency of $5000.

2. The Central Society is in the hands of the National Church. Its purpose is to supply ministers, and help of various kinds to localities where the Protestants are so few, that they are not entitled to have their church expenses paid by the State. The number of agents of this society was not stated. Receipts, nearly $10,000, which is $1600 more than last year. Expenses not quite $7000. There is nevertheless a deficiency of $950, because of a former debt, not yet paid. Pastor Frossard, one of the agents of the society, highly interested the meeting by the account of a visit he had just made to Estissac, a village of 1500 inhabitants near Troyes, where about 500 persons have abandoned the Church of Rome within the last twelve months, and become converts to Protestantism. He noticed the zeal with which the people had begun the building of a temple, without having any funds. Though he arrived in the village in the middle of the day without being expected, he was immediately asked to preach, the peasants were brought together, some from the fields, some from the neighboring market town, and in the short space of two hours, a large congregation was assembled to hear the word of life. The singing was led by the band of the place, consisting of six brass instruments. After the service, the pastor was met by two gensdarmes, sent by the priest, to ask for his passport. One of them begged his pardon for thus accosting him, and added he was obliged to do his duty. "I am pleased to see you perform your duty," answered Mr. Frossard; "I only wish everybody did the same. I have come to this country for the sole purpose of telling the inhabitants to do their duty, and you may be assured that if they were all Protestants you would have much less work to do."

The priests are of course very much enraged at such conversions, and they do all in their power to excite persecution against our converts. I am very sorry to say that in this case they seem to have succeeded, and orders have been given from the authorities to have the school-house shut at Estissac, and to suspend for the present the building of the temple.

The Paris Missionary Society, the only one of the kind in France, is supported by Christians of all denominations. It employs 20 missionaries, 18 of whom occupy 11 stations amongst the Bechuanas and the Bassoutos of South Africa. They have been severely tried during the past year, in consequence of the Caffre war, and if we are to believe the report read at the meeting, the English and their allies are as much to be blamed for this war as the natives themselves. Touching incidents were related, showing the influence of the gospel on these hitherto degraded people. In one case, Moletsane, a Bassouto chief, a friend of the French mission, obliged to repel the attacks of the British allies, put them to flight after killing 300 of their men. But he would not suffer his soldiers to pursue the enemy, and stopped them by saying: "Hasn't enough blood been shed like that?" He only lost fourteen men, who were afterwards found on the field of battle, each with his testament hanging with a string from their necks. The position of the Missionaries was a very trying one, for on the one hand, the unconverted natives believed them to be in the pay of the whites, and therefore looked upon them with suspicion; and on the other hand, they could not have any friendly relations with the whites. However, no station was abandoned, and encouraging results were obtained in some places; 302 passports or certificates of intelligence and good conduct were delivered last year, by the missionaries, to natives going to the Cape, to hire themselves out. In the station of Bethulia, the converts had subscribed $156 to the Society, notwithstanding the failure of their crops. At Carmel 17 neophytes were baptised last New Year's day. The Committee have announced their intention of beginning a mission amongst the Mahommedans of Algeria, and of opening in Paris a missionary institution, in order to form and train missionaries. Six candidates have already offered themselves. Receipts, $18,000; expenses, $20,000. There is, however, no deficiency, as a good deal of money was on hand from the preceding years.

The Society for Promoting Primary Instruction amongst the Protestants of France, has, since it was founded, twenty-three years ago, spent $88,000, in grants for schools, and helped in various ways 1043 school-masters and mistresses. It has a Normal school, with 22 pupils, (the largest number it can accommodate for the present,) under the superintendence of an experienced and most able Swiss minister, Pastor Gauthey. The operations of last year are as follows: 22 schools opened, 99 grants made, personal pecuniary help given to 11 male and 7 female teachers, 46½ bursaries (?) paid for the training of teachers in different Normal schools. Receipts, $8700; expenses, $8400. The Society is presided over by Guizot, the celebrated writer, Professor and ex-Minister of Louis Philippe. He took the chair at the last anniversary, and made the opening speech with his usual eloquence and talent, but I am sorry to say that he showed such tendencies to Popery, as displeased very much the Protestant Christians, and caused the Roman Catholic paper to say that Mr. Guizot was coming over to the Pope. He began by saying how pleased he was to speak about primary instruction in a temple, and thus to unite education and religion, for if it be true that instruction is nothing without education, it is also quite true and necessary to add, that education exists not without religion. Experience shows this both in England and in France, where the Church in the one, and the State in the other, have taken up the cause of primary instruction. England, however, has an advantage over France, according to the learned professor, inasmuch as education is already christian there, whilst in France, it has a tendency to become so. The National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society are at the head of education amongst our neighbors; here it is still the State that takes the lead. Still the Church is doing much in France, and will always do more. The Protestants have their society, which has done something, though little; the Catholics have numerous teachers of schools. Here Mr. Guizot enumerated with a certain complacency the resources of the Romish Church, putting them on a level with Protestant efforts. "She (the Romish Church) has to-day in France 25 male religious associations, and 85 female ones, devoted to this great work; 7590 schools of the *Freres* of the different denominations, and 8300 schools of *Sisters* receive about 980,000 children. Amongst others, the "Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, (*Freres de la doctrine Chretienne,*) number 4950; they have 893 schools and 38 seminaries, where the pupils are boarded. The 'Sisters of St. Joseph' are 4500, and have 700 schools," and so on. "Do not those details prove that within the bosom of the Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, the movement in favor of popular instruction is active, general, and already efficacious."

Well might the Union, the political paper alluded to above, exclaim: "For Mr. Guizot, between Catholics and Protestants, this zeal is all one, and the end is the same. It is Christian education, given by a Christian Church!!"

We do not admit this at all, and cannot but suspect the author of such a declaration to have a decided leaning towards Popery. No, the instruction given by the Romish "Freres" and "Sœurs" is not Christian; it is on the contrary the most stupid, when not the most immoral, of all instruction, and we wonder that any Protestant, and particularly Mr. Guizot, who certainly must know their doings, could have placed their schools on the same moral level as those of Protestant and pious teachers.

But to return to the anniversaries, these, and others, which I shall mention in my next, are held in the afternoon and evening, the mornings being devoted to Pastoral conferences, which are of two kinds: General Conferences, open to all ministers, to whatever denomination they belong; and special conferences, open to ministers of the State Churches only. They were attended by about 70 ministers, the greater part of whom had come from the provinces, in order to be present at the religious anniversaries. The question discussed in the General Conferences was the following: "The Position of Protestantism, in presence of Popery in the actual state of things, the dangers that threaten it, and the means to avert them, in whatever relates to the liberties of the Press, the Pulpit, and the School." In the course of a lengthened discussion which lasted three days, from 9 to 12 o'clock each day, many facts were brought out which showed an attempt at persecution on the part of the Papists, but the general impression seemed to be that the Government had no hand in them, and was not ill-disposed against Protestants. No resolution was come to. The special conferences were occupied with examining the decree of the 26th March, which reorganize the National Reformed Church, as I explained a month ago. Some ministers raised a very strong feeling against this decree and against Pastor Coquerel, an ex-Representative, who was found to have had a hand in framing it. He and his party supported it on the contrary. The discussion was, at times, very hot, indeed, and ended by the following mitigated resolution, which was unanimously adopted, both parties voting in its favor: "The Conference, whilst acknowledging the benevolent intentions which have animated the Government in its decree of the 26th March, is opinion that the Reformed Church, regretting what there has been in that decree sudden and irregular, must make every reserve for the future, for its religious independence, and asks that nothing which concerns it, be regulated henceforth without its co-operation." Thus the members of the Conferences submit to the decree, whilst they protest against its having been made without the co-operation of the Church.

I had intended to have mentioned the *fete* of the "Eagles," which took place last Monday, and was very brilliant, indeed, but space forbids. Paris is filled to overflowing with strangers who have come for the *fetes*, to the number of more than 200,000. The fireworks will be let off to-night, and promise to be the finest ever had in Paris. The crowd will be immense; may there be no accident! As our house is well situated to see them, I expect our balcony to be filled with friends.

J. P. C.

SHREVEPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

On a recent visit to the country I was glad to observe what will afford great pleasure to your merchants, as it assuredly does to the rural community, that the present growing crops augur profit and plenty for the coming year. A luxurious growth of corn covers the hills in every direction, sporting its crested tassels and burnished silks, and waving like a sea of greenness, far as the eye can explore. The cotton plant, owing to the unfriendly influences of cold and wet, has been retarded in its growth, but, under the influences of more favorable weather, it is now fast recovering its wonted healthfulness, and will soon assume a vigorous and growing aspect. It was my good fortune to meet with the circuit preacher at one of his mission appointments, and I was honored in the use of his hymn-book and Bible. The importance and agreeableness of this peculiar work never before impressed me so thoroughly as then. Every thing seemed impressive, beautiful, solemn. The rude desk and ungarnished cabin did not detract from the interest of the occasion. Ethiopia was here stretching out her hands, and the Church, in the person of the Missionary, was meeting the demand—dispensing the bread of life to her sons. There they were gathered in considerable numbers, on Saturday night, after a week of labor, and the interest depicted in every countenance showed that toil had not caused them to forget nor to neglect their stated time of worship. Their favorite part, singing, was done in earnest—if not with the understanding, certainly with the spirit; and in prayer, every petition met a deep and sincere response. As hearers, these poor blacks might be held up as models to the church-going world. The mighty truths of the Gospel seem to break in upon their crude and uncultivated minds with all of their God-derived energies. They seem to stir the inmost depths of the soul, and to call up the dormant sense and powers of the moral being. It is the meridian effulgence beaming upon an atmosphere of intellectual and spiritual darkness; it is the soul arising from torpor, and looking out upon the splendors which cluster around an immortal destiny. Services were concluded in the Methodist way by calling for mourners. A good bench, stout and long, was immediately thronged with a company of agonizing seekers. To me it was an affecting sight to see these poor creatures, thus bowed, humbled, broken, groaning for deliverance, and to be instrumental in loosing them from the shackles of sin, was to my mind a privilege worthy an archangel's ministrations; and more enviable is the position of those to whom this privilege falls, than the situation of those who are doomed to nervous toil, that they may meet the demands of an enlightened and overweening fastidiousness. What a glorious inheritance of labor has fallen to the lot of Southern Methodism, in the demands of slavery upon her evangelical energies? When will she arouse those energies? And when will she bring her munificent resources to bear upon this all important interest?

The claim of the slave upon us for the Gospel is imperative; it is of right the true and providential remuneration for his position and labor, and it is at our peril that his claim is disregarded. The country—the whole country—and especially the Church, needs to be awakened to this subject, and until this duty is fully met, the South may expect the curses of a discriminating Providence upon her political, domestic, and religious institutions. Very truly did Randolph of Roanoke say, that "the heathen are at our door." Thousands of our negro population, who have never heard the Gospel, are now sitting upon the very threshold of Southern Methodism, whilst from the observatory of ecclesiastical ambition, her telescopic philanthropy sweeps the Californias and the Empire of the Celestians. There can be no objection, certainly, to expansive and world-wide views of the Gospel aggression. This is as it should be, and much honor redounds to those noble-hearted men, who are urging the enlargement of our foreign missions; but is it not time to scan the home-field more narrowly, and see that these starving beneficiaries of the Church receive the bread of life? Some thing should be done to press this matter closely and intense home to the consciences of the people: It is not to be done by cramping or contracting our operations abroad, but by a studied, persevering and zealous effort, of the ministry and laity, to open the eyes of the slaveholder and of the home Zion to the fearful responsibilities which press upon them here. Probably were every foreign mission[illegible] ry recalled, and the cost of their support withheld, the colored missionary work would not be a whit bettered thereby, because the evil does not grow out of an over drainage for foreign supply but is rather the result of apathy upon this particular point.

It affords your correspondent great pleasure, as likely enough it does yourself, to contemplate the fraternal issue of the "new birth" controversy. It would cost me no scruple whatever to occupy Dr. Clapp's pulpit now and I except to the brotherhood of this distinguished divine. Our practice and devotion are often truer than our theories or theology, and I am willing to believe, that with all of his errors of doctrine, he has a true heart. But whilst I cannot repel the fellowship of erroneous sincerity, I wish to enter a protest against some of the sentiments of his late communication. Original sin and vicarious atonement, upon the denial of which the main argument of my "vindication" was based, so far from receiving his assent are again virtually rejected, and therefore my conclusions must rest where they are. What else does this language signify, "I do not believe that Jesus died to appease the wrath of his Father?" If not, why did he die at all? This is a view lower than Arianism, and smacks exceedingly of the teachings of Socinus. "I believe that all men, in consequence of their connection with Adam, become sinners as soon as they are capable of sinning." How carefully does this sentence avoid the true issue, that men are *born* in sin! They *become* sinners, and how! (I quote one of the Dr.'s sermons,) "through the influence of education and example." But were the unsatisfactory and equivocal character of this letter, the sentiment that creedsare to be condemned, will, I am sure, meet the hearty disapprobation of all who love the truth. Sincere and good men may oppose them, but in so doing, they are unwittingly giving in the free thinking age, a most potent and baleful element of Infidelity. The attempt of Dr. Clapp to detract from the importance of a definite theology concerning the atonement must be looked upon with much suspicion. This sheet-lightning divinity, which answers Bible! Bible! to every interrogatory, with ever coming to a point upon any subject, is, I fear, the legitimate forerunner of a bold and extravagant skepticism.

June 12, 1852. WOODSMAN.

Address

Of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company to the Citizens of New Orleans.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In view of the election to be held on Monday next, for the purpose of determining on the sale [illegible] or rejection of the ordinance for subscribing to the stock of the Company confided to our administration, we deem it our duty to lay before you the present position of the enterprise, the prospects of success, and the probable returns of the road, with its influence on the progress and prosperity of our city.

It is known to you that this road is not intended merely to connect New Orleans with the town of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, but that it is the only link now required in the great chain of roads already in progress, which will bring us in immediate contact with a population of 15,000,000 of souls, thereby extending to an incalculable amount the social and commercial intercourse between New Orleans and all that portion of the immense valley lying east of the Mississippi river. There is no one generation in this statement. Charters are already granted, subscriptions already made. State aid in Mississippi and Tennessee already accorded, by which the [illegible] our road from Jackson to Florence, and from Florence to Nashville, is secured. This line of road from New Orleans to Nashville intersects the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the Charleston and Memphis road, thus giving us direct railroad communication with the Atlantic seaboard and with the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys; and it will give its connection with the railroads now in actual progress through Virginia, conduct us in almost an air line to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

We have been actively engaged since the organization of the company in preparing the measures necessary to put the entire road between New Orleans and Jackson under contract during the present year. As fast as it can be located by engineers who have been engaged for that purpose, whose arrival is expected within a month, it will be advertised for contract, and we entertain no doubt that by the 1st January, 1854, the entire road from New Orleans to Jackson will be graded in readiness to receive the iron, and that the whole road will be in active operation before the end of that year.

The spirit which has been awakened on the entire line through the State of Mississippi, is based on the condition that you will respond to the action of your Municipal Council, and that you will not falter now that success is within your grasp. In the single county of Madison, in that State, we confidently anticipate aid to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, more than half of which has already been subscribed. In other counties the subscriptions are advancing with almost equal rapidity, and in Tennessee the State itself has agreed to give one thousand dollars per mile for providing the iron. The whole of this vast scheme, so pregnant with [illegible] results on your prosperity, your fortunes and the future growth of your city, depends on your vote on Monday next. If you sustain us in our efforts, an unequalled career of extended commercial enterprise, with all its train of benefits, is before you. If you reject the golden opportunity, the reaction will be as sudden as it will be ruinous; for months will not elapse before the effects will be felt in pervading all branches and affecting all kinds of property. The confidence inspired by the mere hope of obtaining the road, and the effect of which is already evident in the increased activity among our mechanics and merchants, in the increased number of buildings now being constructed, and in the increased value of real estate, will disappear as if by magic, and not a few of you, to your surprising silence, alike careless at the failure of all our efforts to awaken you to a sense of what is due to yourselves and your families, will abandon their home to its fate, and seek elsewhere communities where their enterprise will be met in a different spirit and their energies secure suitable reward.

In two or three years from Monday next, if your vote shall respond favorably to the call made on you by the trains of cars will be hourly entering your city, laden with the produce of fifteen States, and bringing you passengers from the extremes of the Republic in less than three days. New Orleans, from her climate, her unbounded hospitality, social and hospitable character of her citizens, and the attraction of her public amusements, will become the fashionable winter residence of thousands of wealthy planters with their families from the North and West. Hotels and stores and hotels will be crowded with these visitors in the months. Our merchants will become importers as well as exporters; our direct trade with Europe will receive a sudden and rapid extension as soon as the western demand from which we are cut off by the want of sure and speedy communication, shall find permanent stocks of foreign goods in the stores of our dealers, accessible at all seasons, and all stages of water. Our increased population will secure ready employment, and liberal wages to the mechanic, the drayman, the laborer of every kind. Our markets will be abundantly and cheaply supplied at all seasons. Life in New Orleans will become more agreeable and attractive as the comforts of home are augmented and cheapened. And, above all, our citizens will no longer be mere birds of passage, migrating at each [illegible] will become permanently fixed among us, [illegible]

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wealth by their home expenditure, and our influence by the weight always attached to a large stable population.

These are but feeble and inadequately expressed views of a portion of the great benefits you are to derive, and what is the cost? A mere original investment in the stock of this road, for a term of six years, of one half dollar in every hundred dollars that you own in real estate. For that paltry sum you have been burthened with far heavier taxes laid to pay the interest on an old debt entailed on you by mismanaged city affairs. A special tax for that purpose of 1 or even 2 per cent. per annum has been no unusual call on you, and has been promptly met without the least prospect of return. How then can you hesitate in view of the enormous advantages to be derived to submit to so small a burthen as one-half of 1 per cent., to be returned to you in a work which will encourage labor, multiply the resources of industry, increase your population and augment the value of your property, even if you obtained no direct dividends from your stock. But so far from this being the case, you are merely asked to make an investment of this trifling amount in a stock which will yield heavy returns in dividends. We can demonstrate to you that an work on this continent ever offered a surer guarantee of large profits, and we will give you the estimates for your own examination that you may appreciate the reasons which induce this conviction.

Before doing this, however, we will remark that by no other plan than the one which is now prepared for raising the means to build the road can justice and equality be obtained. About one-third of the property of this city, owned by absentees, by companies or by successions of deceased persons. All of this property will be greatly increased in value and its revenues augmented by the proposed improvement, without one dollar of contributions from the owners, unless this tax be voted. The St. Charles and St. Louis hotels, the banks and their property, the fire companies and their property, the succession of John McDonough, Fowler and Paulding, the buildings owned by the wealthy men who live abroad on the route of real estate in this city, will all be exempted from taxation in such works but will reap the benefit of the enterprise, the capital and the labor of those who remain, are identified with the fortunes of the city, unless this tax be supported by your votes. Such a result is repugnant to common justice, and ought not to receive your sanction.

We will now proceed with the statistics of the road, and leave you to judge whether we overstate its probable profits as a mere investment or speculation. In doing, this we will take the whole line to Nashville as one road, although the capital required to be raised from here to Jackson is only three millions of dollars. We do this because propositions are already made to us to convey to the stockholders and subscriptions of all the other links in the chain, and to give us the control of the entire road and its appurtenances.

The distance from New Orleans to Nashville by way of Jackson is assumed to be about 550 miles, and the entire cost of the construction and equipment of a railroad of a single track over this distance is estimated at ten millions of dollars. By its intersections, and connections with other roads, it will furnish the facility of traveling from New Orleans to Memphis in twenty-four hours, to Cairo in twenty-four hours, to Nashville in twenty-four hours, to Louisville in thirty hours, to Cleveland on Lake Erie in forty-eight hours, to Baltimore via the Memphis and Charleston, or the Virginia roads, in forty-eight hours; and at Chattanooga, by diverging on to the Georgia roads, the passengers from New Orleans can be landed at Charleston or Savannah in forty-eight hours. In short, the extension of this road to the Tennessee river will place New Orleans in contact by railroad communication with the Capital of every State in the Union east of the Mississippi river, reducing the average time of travel to the most remote to seventy-two hours, and diminishing the expense in like proportion.

Our city, from which the road is to start, has a population of 130,000, and the cost of the road will not exceed ten millions of dollars.

The system of South Carolina railroads, starts from Charleston with a population of 40,000, and at a cost of near nine millions of dollars. Our road runs through an eminently fertile and productive country for its entire length, after traversing some twenty miles of low ground near the city. Their roads, for great distances, pass through regions entirely insignificant in population and production. Our road is about five hundred and fifty miles in length. Their whole system is only 240 miles in length. Yet the gross receipts of these Carolina roads, in the year 1851, reached one million of dollars, and after defraying expenses, interest on loans, and a reserve fund of more than one per cent., yielded a dividend of seven per cent. to the stockholders. If such be the results of the enterprise of Carolina; if roads in other States have been self-sustaining and dividend-paying roads, at an original outlay always double, and frequently fourfold that of ours, what results may not be anticipated from our improvement, passing through a country of gigantic resources, full of wealth, of profund, of population, and of wants that requires an active intercommunication between city and country—a road that commands by its connections and intersections a greater extent of country than any similar work in America.

In estimating the results of this road, it is not to be forgotten, that if our delay in undertaking works of this kind has been unfortunate in its effects on our progress, there are some counterbalancing advantages which will form a source of profit. We can build roads now with greater efficiency and at half the cost of roads built twenty years ago. Science has advanced, experience has imparted her lessons, materials have diminished in price, labor is cheaper, more effective and more accessible, and the heavy item of iron is at less than half its former price. These are some of the causes that make this investment one of certain heavy returns.

We assume that a great railroad from New Orleans to Nashville, with an adequate equipment for the necessities of its service, will yield returns for the transportation of passengers both ways, for freight or produce brought to New Orleans and supplies carried back, which at rates now current will amount to three millions of dollars. This amount is less than the present annual and rapidly increasing gross revenue of the New York and Erie Railroad, only 460 miles in length, and will be derived from the following sources:

200,000 through and way passengers at an average of $5	$1,500,000
500,000 bales of cotton at $1 50	300,000
Agricultural and mineral productions of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky	500,000
Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, etc	100,000
Merchandize, groceries, and supplies of all kinds from New Orleans to the interior	600,000
	$3,000,000
If 40 per cent. of this amount be deducted for expenses, according to the experience of other Southern roads	1,200,000
There would be left a net receipt of	$1,800,000

This amount being equivalent to an interest of 18 per cent. on the investment.

We do not mean to say that so heavy a dividend would be declared or desirable, but we show, as we think, conclusively, that after allowing for any possible errors or over-calculations, the receipts of the road would suffice to make the stock one paying a dividend of eight or ten per cent., besides leaving an ample surplus for extending and improving the accommodation to the public in accordance with the increasing business of the company, and justifying a constant diminuation in the rates of toll for passengers and merchandise, so as to accomplish the great purpose of the work, the growth and prosperity of our city.

It is the earnest conviction of these facts, fellow-citizens, that has imposed on us the duty of laying this address before you. It is the intense desire we feel to see our city assume the proud rank which nature seems to have designed for it, which makes our duty a pleasant one, and we tell a "labor of love," for which we shall feel amply repaid by the satisfaction of seeing our efforts result in your increased happiness and prosperity.

JAMES ROSS, President.

Address

Of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, to the property holders of the city of New Orleans.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In appealing to you for aid and assistance in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, the Board of Directors have thought it incumbent on them to present you some facts in relation to this grand enterprise, to which they most respectfully call your attention.

This company is permanently organized under a charter to construct a railroad from Algiers to Washington, in the Parish of St. Landry, via Thibodaux, Borwick's Bay, New Iberia, etc., a distance of about 100 miles, by which all this rich section of our State, which is almost entirely cut off from access to this city during several months in the year, will be placed within a few hours proximity, at all times and at all seasons.

There is no portion of Louisiana which affords the same advantages for the development of these resources, in which the inhabitants of this city depend for a supply of the necessary articles of food. By the construction of this road, our supplies of beef, mutton, poultry, the products of the dairy, fruits, vegetables, etc., etc., would be considerably increased, and be sold at greatly reduced rates; the mechanic, the laboring man, in fact every housekeeper in the city would derive an immediate and material benefit from the opening of this road.

In connection with this, it can not be denied that one of the prominent causes which has retarded our growth as a city is the high price or cost of living, and anything tending towards ameliorating this heavy burden and greatly increasing our prosperity, will tend to augment our population, which will add to our resources. What we most require is a permanent population, actively and profitably employed. Situated as we are at present, we have to depend entirely on the precarious navigation of our rivers and bayous; all of our energies are called in requisition during a few months in the year to meet its exigencies, after which we remain comparatively idle till the rivers rise the next season, and so on in succession; trade, in all its branches, is thereby rendered precarious, and the enterprise of our merchants completely paralyzed. The last seasons, navigation opened unusually late, and thousands of thousands of dollars have been sunk by the delay of two months, when nearly all the intercourse with the interior was suspended, during which time obligations were daily maturing, and had to be provided for at almost any sacrifice, to maintain credit, and our citizens deprived of the benefits of our interior trade during the most important part of the season.

Fellow-citizens, these views are comparatively of importance in calculating the benefits to flow to the stockholders, and citizens generally, of New Orleans, from the construction of this road. *The entire trade of Texas is within our reach, if we will extend our arms out to grasp it.* Our charter provides for an extension of this road into Texas, and with this view the road will be located, and constructed in such a manner as to accommodate the enormous freight and travel which this route must necessarily command when extended into Texas, and eventually into Arkansas and Missouri, to St. Louis.

The superior sagacity and enterprise of our sister cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, have already railroads in operation or in the course of construction, extending to the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, by which a large portion of the produce of those rich valleys has been taken from us. *But we are thus far without a road on the west of the Mississippi*, and the trade of a region of country large enough in extent to form an empire, and capable of sustaining a population of several millions, is now open to us, if we will take advantage of it at once. There is no time for delay; a few years more and we may find to our cost that the favorable moment is gone, and that we have lost the trade of the West, as we have already done of a portion of that east of the Mississippi. The enterprising people who are settling Texas, with a rapidity almost unequalled in the annals of emigration, will soon command sufficient influence to undertake similar works themselves, and may be less disposed to join us. Now, we know that, not only are they favorably disposed towards us, but are willing to contribute liberally, in land, or even build the road themselves, if we will meet them at the Sabine. And so likewise will Arkansas and St. Louis, if we will meet them at the line between Louisiana and Arkansas.

This road will also tend to develope the resources of our own State, by inviting immigration and bringing into immediate cultivation millions of acres of as fertile lands as can be found in any State of the Union, thereby increasing our wealth and population, the benefits of which must accrue to the citizens of New Orleans, in the disposal of the rich products of the soil and the profits in the return supplies.

The private subscriptions now amount to nearly $750,000—say $437,000 on the part of the city and Algiers, and about $310,000 from a portion of the parishes through which the road will be located. The books were only open from four to twelve days, and were closed by a preparatory to the organization of the company and election of the Board of Directors, but they have been again opened since last issue, and will so continue during four months, in the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermillion, St. Landry, Orleans right bank, and at the office of the company in this city. Books will also be sent in a short time to the parishes beyond Opelousas, on the line of the road to Texas, and the branch to Arkansas. We confidently rely on large private subscriptions from all the parishes, in addition to those already received, and are assured that if any deficient, a resort to taxation will be had and cheerfully acceded to.

The Board of Directors have been assiduously engaged since its organization in making the necessary arrangements, and can now frankly state that in a short time the location of the road will be commenced, and its construction prosecuted with vigor. The road will be commenced at several points at once—one of these points will be from the Mississippi above the city, where the main line leaves the river for the Lafourche, at or near Thibodaux and the line to Berwick's Bay, and from Washington to San Jacinto on the Teche. By pushing these portions of the road under contract in advance, the planters of Lafourche, Opelousas, Attakapas, Terrebonne and Lafourche Interior, will be placed within a few hours of New Orleans, to connect by steamboat at the temporary terminus at the river. The company will thus be at once deriving more than sufficient revenue to defray current expenses while the other sections are being completed. It is determined to place the whole route under contract, and complete it at the earliest possible moment.

The terminus of the road will be on the other side of the river, opposite the centre of the Third District, but each district of New Orleans will be accommodated with a depot at such places as may be found most advantageous to its wants.

The Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad in recapitulating some few of the great advantages which may derive to the property holders of the city from this undertaking, confidently rely on their good judgment in sustaining this truly *Louisiana Road*, the benefits of which are almost incalculable to all classes of our population. New Orleans is preeminently a *commercial city*—and so long as our commerce thrives so long will the owners of real estate derive an *income* from the capital invested in this species of property, which must increase or decrease with the growth of the city. Population will always follow the laws of trade, and go where it derives the most benefit from its labor; not so with your houses and lots; their site is fixed, and here they must remain, be our prospects good or bad. Look for a moment at the benefits which railroads have conferred in aid to other cities, in the enhanced value of real estate which has been brought about by the greater amount of commerce and traffic, which these roads, in opening new avenues, never fail to produce, and as a necessary consequence, tend to invite population and capital, and which invariably follow in their train.

The value of the real estate of New Orleans is now about seventy-five millions of dollars, on which we ask a contribution in stock subscription of two per cent., say $1,500,000, payable in six years, or at the rate of one-third of one per cent. per annum. For this you will receive certificates for an equal amount in the stock of the road. This can scarcely be called *taxation*, as we design giving you a fair equivalent for each dollar temporary loan, reimbursable at a future period with annual dividends thereon; and to those property holders of limited means whose tax would be under fifty dollars per annum, we confidently assert that more than that amount will be saved yearly, to each family, by the cheapening of their daily marketings, to say nothing of the advantages in common with the large property holders in the enhanced value of their estate.

It is admitted that property is already heavily burthened with taxation, and unless something be done, the evil must continue to exist—we can overcome this by opening new avenues of trade, adding to our resources, increasing our interior trade, attracting population by the cheapness, diversity and value of our products, and the diminished cost of the first necessaries of life, creating at home a permanent population which will require houses and stores, and as a rapid increase in the value of real estate will follow, and *this course alone will produce a diminution in rate of taxation.* Traders and others can afford to pay higher rents when their business is proportionally profitable, and it is not saying too much, when we assert that the prosecution of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad, along the Red River parishes, and its ultimate extension into Texas, Arkansas, and St. Louis, may be compared to the discovery of a *new Mississippi.* The most sanguine could scarcely now calculate the extent and value of the commerce and travel on this road in ten years time, if we act immediately and before any rival scheme shall have supplanted us in the way.

A new era is about to dawn on our State and city if you only aid in developing it. We have succeeded in making New Orleans *one city*, it now remains for us to make it what nature intended it for, *a great one.* The present Constitution of the State, which has so effectually and unfortunately tied us down, will soon be replaced by a new one; no doubt more in accordance with the spirit of the age—all fatal restrictions will be removed, capital will then flow to us for safe and profitable investment, and with the projected railroad improvements, will be placed beyond the reach of contingency, a career of *real prosperity, founded on the solid accumulation of wealth*, will soon touch the most skeptical that we have not miscalculated the benefits of these great works of internal improvement.

Aid us, then, fellow-citizens, in forwarding this undertaking—your prosperity is now at stake, and the decision is in your own hands—second the efforts of these enterprising friends in the city and country who have so liberally contributed by subscription, and who will devote their time to the completion of this noble enterprise—if you refuse the desperate aid, such adverse action must tend to depress still further the true value of your property, by convincing the world that we are not disposed to better our condition, and will sink us still lower in credit and reputation.

Obituary Notices.

WILLIAM T. WALL entered as a student in the preparatory department of Centenary College, February 11, 1850. In October, 1850, he was advanced to the Freshman Class. His perceptive faculties were fine, his memory tenacious, his judgment sound, and his ability to fix his attention and concentrate his whole mind upon his studies, almost wonderful. The consequence was, that he had no superior in his class. He construed the most difficult passages in the Latin and Greek languages with ease and accuracy, and the solution of the most difficult mathematical problems was accomplished with equal facility. He closed the Freshman year with great honor to himself, and was regularly advanced to the Sophomore Class, which he entered in October, 1851, during the whole time he was with us, he never received a demerit mark. He was obedient and faithful, and received the affection of his class-mates, and the approbation of every member of the Faculty. In April, he felt that a few weeks of recreation were absolutely necessary to his health, which had become impaired by long-continued and too close application to his college duties. I gave him permission to spend a few weeks at his home in Harrisonburg, La.

Shortly after his arrival there, he was attacked with local inflammation, which soon became general, and terminated his earthly career, May 20th. While with us he made a profession of religion, joined the Methodist Church on probation, and at the end of six months was admitted into full connection. So far as was known to us, he was a consistent Christian, and he left cheering evidence that he was ready when the messenger came. As a son, a pupil, an associate, a Christian, he was an example. Young, lovely, pious and talented—he is gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." With every prospect of a bright career of usefulness and honor, he has been cut off in the 19th year of his age, leaving many friends to mourn his early death.

R. H. RIVERS.

Centenary College, June, 1852.

BROTHER MCTEIRE: MARY E. NIXON, my daughter, was born August 2d, 1836, and died May 17th, 1852. She was an amiable, well-disposed child, and early became deeply impressed with the importance of becoming religious. She obtained religion at Union Camp Meeting, near this place, a little more than two years ago. The same day she died. I said, "Mary, do you remember how happy you were when you got religion?" She said, "O yes!". "Do you feel the same peace and happiness now?" "Yes, the same." "Are you afraid to die?" "No." "Do you feel fully satisfied, that if you should die now, you will go to heaven?" She replied with great confidence, "Yes." I left her a few minutes, and when I returned, she extended both hands towards me, and with a sweet, innocent smile, said, "O pa, my dear Saviour has come!" And then said, "Who are these that are here—don't you see them?" I replied "No—how do they look?" She said, "They are beautiful!" She then said "I am going up, up." I said, "Up to heaven?" She said "Yes, up—I am in the middle of the river—I shall soon be over." She then commenced breathing like one falling to sleep, and quietly passed over to the other shore, where with "saints in light" she will live forever. "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Affectionately yours, etc.,

THOMAS NIXON.

Cayuga, Hinds co., Miss., June 7, 1852.

The Nashville and Louisville Advocate will please copy.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The U. S. Mail Steamship El Dorado, Capt. Mitchell, U. S. N., commanding, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, (Navy Bay,) via Havana, having sailed from the former port on the 9th and the latter on the 15th instant.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The news from the mines continues to be of the most cheering description. Water is plenty at nearly all points and the miners are doing well. Quartz mining is increasing, and parties continue to make large investments in machinery, etc., to facilitate operations. A company of four San Francisco capitalists are about to commence quartz mining on Hunting Bar, Middle Fork of the Calveras, on the most extensive scale. The entire weight of their machinery is 200,000 pounds. The freight on the boiler alone, from Stockton to the mines, will be $10,0.

Four men, working a claim in Tuolumne county, had averaged a pound of pure gold a day for several weeks.

Mr. Ross, formerly of Louisiana, had recently discovered an exceedingly rich lead of gold in Tuolumne county.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature adjourned on the 5th instant, after a very protracted session of four months.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS.—A number of French immigrants have arrived in San Francisco. The Alta says that they are composed of the better class of citizens, who do not come here merely for the purpose of accumulating a pile to spend elsewhere, but for the purpose of establishing themselves for life.

INDIANS.—The difficulties with the Indians in Southern California continue, and the accounts from San Diego are not as satisfactory as had been anticipated.

There appears to be a disposition in Lower California to perpetuate hostility with the Yumas and other warlike tribes on the southern borders.

A detachment of U. S. Infantry and Dragoons recently returned to San Diego, from a three months' campaign to the Gila and Colorado. This expedition, commanded by Major Heintzleman and Major Fitzgerald, two as gallant and able officers as the service can boast, was one of very considerable hardship and privation, though not attended with any real suffering, but one of terror and devastation to the savages.

The Indians near Bidwell's Bar and at Stringtown met on a fight on the 10th inst. Half a dozen or more of them were killed. The whole number engaged was nearly three hundred.

Two Indians have been hung at Stringtown. In that section most of the chiefs and honest men among the Indians known to be friendly, have procured certificates from miners and merchants well known, that they are good, etc., which they carefully wrap up and carry with them, and seem to take great satisfaction in presenting their credentials to every man they meet with a rifle.

THE CHINESE.—Chinese are daily arriving at San Francisco, and the excitement relative to their settlement in the State is augmenting.

The total Chinese population now resident in California is estimated at 12,000, and its increase will probably be from 50,000 to 100 between this and the 1st January next.

The public feeling awakened in the minds of the subject of Chinese immigration, by the famous Woodby bill, and subsequent discussions of the subject, appears to have subsided to a great degree. The papers state that the number and character of this people were much exaggerated and misrepresented, and in some districts they had been driven from the mines at short notice. In others, however, the miners held meetings, adopted their course of policy, put up the mining claims of the Chinamen at auction, gave the owners the proceeds of the sales, and told them to go away.

A meeting of miners was held at Foster's Bar on the 2d inst., when it was resolved that the Chinamen be requested to leave the precinct, and Atchison's Bar within four days.

At a miner's meeting recently held at Centreville, Eldorado county, the Chinese there were notified to leave, and none others are to be allowed to come thither.

The Marysville Express states that a grand fight occurred between about one hundred and fifty Chinese, and thirty Americans at Atchison's Bar. The informant of the Express says the Celestials were decidedly in the wrong, and that they got most beautifully whipped.

SENTENCE ACCOMPLISHED.—An appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court in the case of a man named Tamper, sentenced to death for grand larceny, the sentence has been affirmed, and will be carried into execution.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Methodists of Marysville have subscribed $5,200 towards school enterprise. The fine brick building for the purpose will be completed forthwith.

It is now thought that the dreadful fatality heretofore attending cholera in Marysville and vicinity, was owing to the use of damaged flour which was sold there in large quantities.

Business in San Francisco is improving.

Nine State prisoners, confined in the jail at San Francisco, made their escape in the night, by means of a false key. None of them have been caught.

LEAD ORE.—A gentleman of Stockton has discovered a vein of lead ore, in Tuolumne county, said to be very rich.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The site for this building has already been "filled in," been put in possession of the government contractor. It is embraced in the square bounded by Washington, Sansome, Jackson and Battery streets. The foundation of the edifice is to be built of Quincy granite, and the remainder of upper stories of brick, manufactured by a new apparatus which Mr. Adams (the contractor) has brought out with him, and which will be put in operation near the city.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—By an arrival at San Francisco, Honolulu papers to the 17th of April have been received. The Polynesian gives a high sounding description of the opening of Parliament on the 15th. The building in which the ceremonies took place is capable of containing between two and three thousand persons, and it was densely filled on the occasion.

After the benediction by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, His Majesty, King Kamehameha, read from the throne a speech in the Hawaiian language. He says:

"My relations with all foreign nations, excepting only France, continue to be of the mostly friendly character.

"The peace of my kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner which being promptly acted on by Capt. Gardner, of the United States ship Vandalia, tranquilized the public mind. I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which Capt. Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable, to enable me to protect efficiently the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so as that the very defenceless state of my kingdom may not invite the evil disposed to invade it."

He expresses himself very liberally towards his subjects, and tells them if they are not satisfied with the Constitution he granted them in 1840, he is ready to grant another "for the good of my people."

When His Majesty had retired, an address was prepared in reply, expressing the most profound loyalty and veneration for the great head of the nation.

BUSINESS OF THE ISLANDS.—From a report of the Minister of the Interior, it appears that licences amounting to over $25,000 have been granted to stores, etc., during the past year.

The total number of foreign letters sent and received from December, 1850, to March, 1852, was 27,787, of which 15,200 were from and sent to the United States.

The exports of coffee have been considerable, and it is estimated that 200,000 pounds now remain in the Islands.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—The New York Commercial states that the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Nelson, has prepared his report in the Methodist Church case, and that it will be submitted to the U. S. Circuit Court as soon as the attorneys for the parties have agreed upon certain stipulations now pending between them, in reference to some of the items in the account of the stock of the Book Concern. It will probably be some days after the report is rendered before the court makes its final order in the premises.

RAPID PASSAGE.—The clipper ship Grey Eagle arrived at Philadelphia on the 10th inst., having made the run from Rio Janeiro in twenty-three and a half days. This is the shortest passage on record.

From Texas.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship Louisiana, Captain Lawless, we have received intelligence papers to the 11th instant.

DEATH ON THE LOUISIANA.—Two of the passengers on the Louisiana, on her recent trip from New Orleans, died of cholera, after she arrived at Galveston.

DROWNED.—While the Louisiana was lying at Indianola, James Smith, a son of Captain Jeremiah Smith, of that city, fell overboard from the guard, and was drowned.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—The Neon Pioneer is the name of a paper just started in Leon county, Texas, by Messrs. Wood, Horner & Co.

THE RIVERS.—The Washington Lone Star says: The Brazos has fallen considerably, within the last few days; but there is still the greatest abundance of water for the largest class river boats to run in perfect safety, between this place and Quintana.

The Colorado has recently been very high, the mail stages being unable to cross at the different ferries between Lagrange and Austin.

CHOLERA.—The Washington Lone Star publishes a letter written by a Methodist minister at Rutersville, in which he says the cholera is making sad havoc in that vicinity. Four wagoners were recently found dead on the road, having died of cholera, with no one near them to witness their sufferings and death.

LOCO INDIANS.—The San Antonio Texan of the 3d inst. says: Quite a number of Lipans visited our city on Saturday last, and have been loafing about ever since, gambling, drinking, and begging. Most of them are the greatest, dirtiest looking "lords of the forest" we have ever seen. They are not necessarily so, for we are informed that these same dirty looking, wretches were furnished by Major Howard, on his late visit to their country, with plenty of good blankets and other apparel, but these they left at home, and came with their rags and tags so as to look as poverty-stricken as possible, for the purpose of exciting the sympathies of our citizens.

Louisiana Interior.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has again made its appearance in the parish of Lafourche Interior. It is confined almost exclusively to the white population. A number of deaths have already occurred, among them the late sheriff of that parish Leon Falgout, jr., and his wife, who died after a brief illness of a few hours only. No new cases, says the Minerva of the 12th inst., have occurred within the last three days, and it is to be hoped that the disease has left us.

The Madison Journal of the 11th says: "The weather continues dry, seasonably warm throughout the day, and decidedly chilly at night. In the early morning fires are quite comfortable. The general health of the parish was never better. The cholera has entirely abated, and in view of the perfectly promising prospect we have solemnly cause of thankfulness to the giver of all good, for the numberless blessings we enjoy.

DE SOTO PARISH.—The Police Jury have elected the following officers: John Liddell, Esq., President; Paul McEnery, Clerk; O. D. Stillman, Treasurer; F. F. Stubbs, Parish Attorney, and C. H. Dabbs, Parish Physician. The Register says that the parish does not owe one dollar and has money in the Treasury.

TERREBONNE.—The last Thibodaux Minerva says: The business season with our steamboats is fast drawing to a close. The Doctor Batey intends suspending her trips on the 1st proximo. The steamer Terrebonne has finished her last trip for the season, having made her last trip in the canal on Tuesday last.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.—The Madison Journal, of June 11, doubts if more promising crops were ever seen in this parish than at present. "Cotton is just commencing to bloom, and corn will prove an abundant harvest with a seasonable shower or two more.

We learn verbally that the crops in DeSoto and in Sabine are doing remarkably well.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the arrival at New York of the ship Thomas W. Sears, later advices from the Cape of Good Hope have been received. It would appear that some portion at least of the large force now in the front has been actively employed, as letters received from Fort Beaufort state that the burghers connected with Gen. Somerset's division have captured about 1000 head of cattle in the neighborhood of Whittlesea. One of these burghers, named Morris, had been killed by the enemy. Some other portions of the troops had also made some captures, but we cannot definitely learn to what extent.

One letter from the above place, Fort Beaufort, says that a few days since two waggons proceeding from thence to the Blinkwater, with ammunition, were attacked by Kaffirs on the road. The oxen were taken by the assailants, and a young Englishman, about seventeen years of age, who has only been in few months from England, was killed.

The new Governor had not yet taken the field, but he was expected to do so soon.

A letter from Major Gen. Somerset's camp states that 1500 head of cattle had been captured, and six Kaffirs killed. It says that Gen. S.'s force is about 2500 strong, but provisions are very scarce, and it is impossible to make more than one or two days march at a time.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival at Philadelphia of the clipper Grey Eagle, dates from Rio Janeiro to the 17th ult. have been received.

The yellow fever continued to prevail to a limited extent among the shipping in the port.

The British steamship Teviot of 2700 tons, cleared on the 14th for Southampton, with 2,000,000 sterlings in specie.

The Brazilian Senate was engaged in discussing a project for a loan for the payment of interest on the public debt. The Chamber of Deputies was considering a project for granting to a company the privilege of constructing a railroad.

Some experiments were making, under the sanction of the Emperor, with a view to erecting the electric telegraph in Brazil.

Freights were scarce and low. The clearances of coffee from May 1 to May 15, were 98,500 bags. For the whole season the clearances exceed 1,700,000 bags. Superiors were quoted at 4,100 to 4,200; Fine, 3,900 to 4; Regulars, 3,650 to 3,750. The flour market was dull.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Dates from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of April, have been received at New York.

The *Progreso* of the 19th has an interesting leader on "the necessity of a general revision of the Custom-house Laws;" with the important though incidental intimation that the Government is actually engaged in devising means to rectify the pressing abuses. The general views advanced by the *Progreso* are all in the genuine free trade strain—the more acceptable in that we are entitled to regard them as the "shadow of coming events."

A painful sensation has been created in town by the news of a defection of several Cacliques, who apparently invoke patient pretexts to give a colouring to marauding incursions. Energetic measures are adopted to crush the evil in the bud.

On the 17th of April, the Diplomatic and Consular bodies paid their respects to H. E. Don Urquiza, as Representative of the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation. The reception took place at the Quinta of San Palermo, when H. E. M.'s Charge presented Don Urquiza with a collection of recently published wars and charts of the Uruguay and Parana.

On the 19th Dr Pena, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, embarked for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro on a special secret diplomatic mission, the object of which had not transpired.

IRON SHIPS IN LIVERPOOL.—A letter from Capt. Gredg, of the iron ship Shandon, of Greenock, is published in the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, detailing a collision with an iceberg during a voyage from Greenock to Montreal on the 1st of April last, and shows the superiority of an iron vessel, when properly conducted, in resisting a shock which probably would have terminated disastrously to an ordinary wooden vessel. The letter says:—"About 2 A. M. I went to take some rest, but had not been long in bed when I was awoke by a sharp cry of 'hard up the helm.' I was on deck in an instant, when a fearful sight was presented; an immense iceberg lay right before us, not more than the ship's length distant. I awaited with awful anxiety the result; the ship was going ten and a half miles an hour, before a heavy sea. The shock was not so great as I expected. There was a noise like thunder, and then a crash; after the blow the vessel recoiled about her own length astern, and came with fearful violence head on again; she then fell with her larboard bow on the ice, and struck several times with great violence. By this time (which only occupied a few minutes) we had got the sails braced aback; and so got her clear of it—her bowsprit and jibboom had been carried away, and I expected that the whole bow was stove in; but on going down to the forecastle, and from that to the coal and sail locker, found all was right; and, on the carpenter sounding the pumps, found the vessel was not making water." She afterwards got into the ice, which she did not get clear of for twelve days, and safely arrived at Quebec on the 22d.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer devotes half a column to a review of the spiritual rapping theory, since it first started in the family of Mr. Fox, in Hydesville, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1848. The Intelligencer does not believe in the spiritual part of the operation, but is confident that it is not all humbug. The editor thinks the rappings will at some future day, be accounted for, philosophically, and that those who now cry humbug and collusion will be convinced that they formed their opinions preamturely."

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CREW.—Letters have been received at Salem, Mass., from the Consulate at Zanzibar, dated March 10, which state that the American schr. Queen of the West, from Dartmouth, Mass., was cut off at Morlaian, Madagascar, by the natives in December last. The captain and crew were murdered, and the vessel burnt. The French authorities had captured 16 persons implicated in the affair, and were awaiting the action of the American government. The particulars of the outrage have been forwarded to Mr. Webster, at Washington.

FROM PONTO RICO.—Advices from Mayagues to May 27 have been received. There is no news of importance. Molasses was very high, and little to be had at any price; none to be shipped on deck at any rates of freight. Sugar came in rather slowly, partly owing to the rain, it having rained every afternoon for some twenty days previous. Fruit of all kinds was very scarce and high.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The situation of the State Church has been matter of anxious discussion among the Priests in Stockholm, and the wish is expressed that a General Council, consisting of Priests and Laity, should be called by the King to take measures to stem the progress of heresy, or that a simple Synod of Priests shall undertake it. Meanwhile the tendency towards religious freedom constantly increases, and a union has been formed to further the cause.

Telegraphic Items.

Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16, 1:50 P. M.

The Convention assembled at noon, and organized temporarily by appointing the Hon. Geo. Evans, of Maine, as Chairman. A committee was appointed to select officers for the Convention, and one to examine the credentials of delegates. The Convention then adjourned to 6 o'clock this evening, when it will assemble to receive the reports of the committees and complete its organization.

The Southern delegations have held a caucus, in which they have adopted a platform on which they place the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the Compromise, as finality. The friends of Mr. Webster accept this platform.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16, 2 P. M.

Three whig caucuses have been in session this morning, and upon comparing notes it is generally conceded that Mr. Fillmore is out of the question. The contest is now considered to be between Mr. Webster and General Scott, and Webster's chances are regarded as the best.

The whig Convention has met, and after appointing committees to report officers for organization, and to examine the credentials of members, adjourned to 6 o'clock this evening.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 16, 3:55 P. M.

The Committee on Organization have selected the Hon. John G. Chapman, of Maryland, as President of the Convention, by a vote of 17 to 15.

A census of the delegates from all the slaveholding States has been held, in which was adopted a series of resolutions to the following purport:

First—Declaring the general forbearance of the government of limited powers, and denying its right to exercise powers not expressly granted in the Constitution.

Second and third—Are in relation to the rights of the States, which are strongly insisted upon.

Fourth—Declaring against the doctrine of intervention in the affairs of other States.

Fifth—Declares in favor of an economical administration of the Government, and of a Tariff for revenue, and such as will give proper encouragement to all branches of industry in every section of the country.

Sixth—Declaring in favor of a system of River and Harbor improvements by the General Government.

Seventh and Eighth—Endorsing the Finality of the Compromise Measures in all their parts.

The friends of Mr. Webster have unanimously acquiesced in these resolutions, and express a determination to sustain them when brought before the Convention.

National Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

The Convention last evening adjourned immediately after completing its organization, until noon to-day, in order to allow the Committee on Contested Seats time to make up their report.

The Compromise Resolution.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

The following is the compromise resolution, forming a portion of the platform adopted by the Southern Delegates in Congress:

Resolved, That the series of measures, commonly known as the "Compromise," including the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, and as a *final settlement* of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace. That so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against it evasion or abuse, and to prevent its present efficiency from being impaired. That we deprecate all further agitation of the Slavery question, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts toward the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever and however the attempts may be made. That we will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the whig party, and to the integrity of the Union."

Among the Vice Presidents of the Convention, are the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, Wm. Whaley, of South Carolina, and J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana.

National Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1 P. M.

The Convention met to-day at noon, and have occupied the session so far in discussing the rules, modes of voting, etc., which are to prevail during its sittings.

General Scott's prospects seem to be brightening.

Further of the Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, will draw his amendment, giving members of the Committee on the Platform power to cast the electoral vote of their respective States, and a substitute, offered by Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, was adopted without debate. Various resolutions were referred to the Committee. Mr. Davis, of Florida, introduced a resolution declaring that the Convention would not support any man for President whose opinion on the Compromise is not known. Mr. Hollis offered a substitute, declaring that the Convention would support any man who might receive the nomination. The substitute was received with great cheering. Mr. Davis withdrew his resolution with the intention to offer it at another time. Leave was given to the Committee to sit during the sessions of the Convention, and several resolutions were sent to them for consideration. Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, moved that the Committee be instructed to support the Southern Platform, but the motion was not acted upon. Mr. Watts, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a majority report in favor of the New York and Virginia delegates.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WHIG NATI

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

COME.... By W. Allingham.

To coax the timid verdure
Across the hills of Spring.
Blue skies and gentle breezes,
And soft clouds wandering;
Birds in a budding spray;
And larks in ether spring;
Pulse, a wider day,
Love joy to everything.

The gay translucent morning
Lies glittering on the sea;
The goundly sprinkles shadows
Athwart the dazzled lea;
The round sun's sinking scarlet rim
To vapor hideth he;
The darkling burrs are cool and dim.
As verdant night should be.

Our earth is not grown aged
With all her countless years;
She wakes, and never wanting—
In glad, and nothing fears.
The glow of air, broad land and wave,
In season reappears!
And shall, when slumber in the grave
These human smiles and tears.

O, rich in songs and colors,
Thou joy-reviving Spring!
Some hopes are child with Winter,
Whose fears thou canst not bring;
Some voices answer not thy call
When sky and woodland ring;
One form come not back at all
With primrose-blossoming.

So Solast-flying swallow,
The upward-yearning seed,
Find Nature's promise faithful,
Attain their humble meed.
Parent! thou hast also form'd
These hearts which throb and bleed;
With Love, Truth, Hope, their life hast warm'd,
And what is best, decreed.

From the Friend of Youth.

THE NEW SCHOLAR.

BY MARY ENTING.

"Girls! girls! Do you know we have got a new scholar?"

It was Laura Barnham, one of the younger boarders in Miss Stone's Seminary, who shouted this to a group of her mates in the yard, just before morning school hours. The girls crowded around her like so many ants around a lump of sugar, each asking a different question at the same moment.

"What is her name?" "How large is she?" "Do tell! where did she drop from?" "When did you see her?" "Is she coming into school to-day?" "Is she *green*, Laura?"—were among the inquiries. The last was the question of Abby Holden, a handsome but pert-looking girl, only a head taller than those of her age around her. A sort of sarcastic smile played over her lips and in her fine black eyes, marking her as one of the *genus* school-girl—species, "a great deal."

"How you crane a body! You make my ears ache!" returned Laura, pressing both hands over them. "I tell you, I only just had one look at her, as I was coming out of the parlor. Pshaw! well, Miss Abby, you may make up your mind about that soon enough, for she is coming into school to-day, I suppose. She is more black than green to my eye—what eyes mine weren't covered with dust."

"What name—what's her name?" repeated a dozen.

"Louise, I heard Miss Stone call her; I don't know the other."

"*Lo-i-sy?*" asked Abby, with a comical look at others laughing. "Lou-*ise!*" she added to herself in a little mincing voice, with the accent on the last syllable.

"I wonder whether she'll sit next me!" said Cornwford, a quiet sort of child, with blue eyes and golden brown hair.

"No—*me!*" exclaimed Laura, "Miss Stone put me up my seat first—it's in turn."

"Well, she'll be your forty-eleventh friend, I suggested Abby, playing with a spear of grass.

"Are you provoking thing!" answered Laura somewhat tartly. "What should I want of more than one as you?"

"Oh, I thought it was about time for you to have a new one again—that's all! It's all of a piece you and I cooked up a crony-ship, I suspect it is getting cold by this time!"

"You never was any body's friend, Abby," said Laura, turning away with a reproachful look and tone.

"Much obliged to you! Do you reckon your somebody, then?"

"I had as lief have a new girl, at any rate," Laura went on, growing quite crimson in the face.

Fortunately, the quarrel that was fast coming on was nipped in the bud by the sharp stroke of the school-bell.

"There! there! nine o'clock!" they cried; and away they ran to their seats.

A low hum of whispering died away on the benches, as Miss Stone came in, leading by the hand a girl about eleven years old. All the scholars held their breath, and strained their eyes to look at her; and some even half rose from their seats to have a better view of the stranger.

She was dressed in black, as Laura had said, with a wide tumbled white frill around her neck; hair dark brown, cut short in her neck, without curling; and a face as frightened and woe-begone in its expression as you could find anywhere. You could not see a particle of color in her cheeks or lips, as she involuntarily hung behind her teacher, shrinking back from the gaze of so many pairs of blue, black, and hazel eyes.

Miss Stone herself did not seem to take much notice of her bashfulness, but, almost pulling her along, pointed to a single desk at the end of the school-room.

"There is your seat," she said. "Your father wished you to sit alone. Bring your books to me, after I have opened the school, and I will set you at work."

The school was "opened" by the reading of a chapter in the New Testament. Each of the girls read a verse. Alice, whose seat was nearest to Louise's, finished hers, and then there was a long pause. Miss Stone looked up impatiently.

"Whose turn? Oh, Louise's. Do you know how to read in the Testament?"

Louise made a gesture for "Yes, ma'am."

"Well, read, then! Stand up child!" Louise stood up as she was bidden, but it seemed that she could not coax her white trembling lips to do as *they* were bidden, for she made one attempt, between a gasp and a sob, and then, bursting into tears, covered her face with her hands, and shrank down into her seat again.

"The next!" said Miss Stone, pressing her fore-finger tightly on the verse. Abby curled her lips, shading it with her hand, and looked down on the new comer with a grimace of contempt, then dropping her hand, read the verse as demurely and correctly as was proper. Louise had not seen her, neither had Miss Stone, but two-thirds of the scholars had; and they, taking the hint from her, began to try to despise bashful stranger in their hearts. A geography class was the first one called up, in which Louise had her part.

"I wonder if she'll find her tongue," whispered Abby to Alice, as they were taking their places in the class. Alice looked straight forward at the black-board; for she knew that to whisper in school hours was contrary to rule.

"Louise Stoddard," observed Miss Stone, heading to put her name on the class list. The girls looked at each other.

"Your places, young ladies. Sit upright."

"Louise, what is the capital of Maine?"

No answer. Louise turned whiter than ever.

"Do you know, Louise? Then speak. You must say *something*. If you do not know, *say so*; if you know, tell me—what is the capital of Maine?" "Massachusetts!" Louise gasped, making an effort that shook her small frame as a leaf on a windy day.

A titter went around the class. The poor child, seeing what a mistake she had made in fear, colored to the roots of her hair, and did not dare to look up again.

It was just so in the arithmetic class, where she set all in a laugh by looking around with a distressed eye when she was asked, "What are four times nine?" and tremulously exclaiming, "Sixty-three."

"The girl is a green-horn and a dunce!" cried Abby, after the recess bell had rung, as soon as she found herself outside of the school-room.

"Take care, Abby!" "Hush! she heard you!" quickly whispered two, near her. Abby looked half around, saw Louise standing near a window, pressing a marble statue, except for the tears that glazed over her dark blue eyes, and the distressful, almost agonized, expression of her face. She did not seem able to move, but stood as though the naked words had turned her really into stone.

"What if she *did* hear me?" exclaimed Abby, a little piqued. "I'll repeat it again for her benefit, if she stands there staring at me much longer."

"Oh, Abby!" said Alice. "Come—come yourself, and comfort the cry-baby.

See! she has gone to her bench to whimper away again. I do hate a ninny!"

Very few of the girls were so hard-hearted as Abby; but they were, without really knowing it, very much ruled by her opinion, because they stood in great fear of her power of raising a laugh against them. So, instead of going to comfort little Louise and make her feel at home, they joined in a laugh at her expense, and went off in a troop, to follow Abby to the "spring." One or two—Alice for one—gazed up timidly at the window, but did not dare to turn and go in, where Louise sat sobbing, with her face leaned on her atlas.

"Oh dear!" she sighed, lifting her red eyes for a moment into the sunshine, which fell in golden showers over her head, as though it longed to cheer her up, and call her out to play. "Oh dear! I wish"——The very act of wishing brought a fresh burst of grief, and she dropped her face again.

"Homesick, eh, little one?" asked one of the larger young ladies, passing by her desk.

Louise started up in confusion, and stared timidly at her, as though she did not know whether she were an enemy or a friend.

"Want to go home, hey?" added the other. "N-no, ma'am!" stammered Louise, turning her head away to hide her tear-sprinkled cheeks.

"Oh, well, I'll let you have your cry out," said the other going away, and taking no further notice of her.

The day passed thus. Louise did not venture to either the dinner or supper tables, but crouched in a corner of the school-room, looking up into the sky, when the others were not with her. The teacher thought that she was sullen, and not disposed to become acquainted in her new home. The scholars had made up their minds that she was a very disagreeable sort of girl, besides being "green," and they didn't care anything about her. So the poor thing went uncared for until bed-time, when a servant was sent to show her to her sleeping-place.

She was taken into a large room, where most of the girls of her age also had their beds set against the wall, all in a row. Hers was exactly between those of Laura and Abby.

The girls clustered into a corner to whisper and giggle, as soon as she came into the room, and expressed as plainly as they could do it without words, that she was very unwelcome, and they did wish she had stayed away. She stole along to her bed, and stood leaning against it, as though uncertain what to do next.

"Well, are you going to stand there all night?" asked Abby, at last, turning suddenly upon her. "Because I can tell you the light will be taken away in five minutes, whether you are dressed or undressed."

Thus warned, Louise commenced hurriedly untying her clothes; but the girl came for the light before she had finished. She was too timid to ask for her trunk, which had not yet been brought up. She stole along to the window, lifted the curtain, and stood unfastening the knots, by the light of the moon.

"I say, girls, did you ever hear that 'the moon was made of green cheese?' or was it 'made green cheese?' which?" said Abby to the others, in a whisper loud enough to reach Louise.

"What's the capital of Maine?" chuckled Laura, in another loud whisper.

"Why, 'sixty-three,' to be sure! Don't you know it?" said Abby, very complacently; and all laughed again.

Louise felt as though her head and heart were bursting. But she did not shed any more tears. She had "had her cry out," and was too weary and hopeless to do any thing but stagger to her bed. As soon as she lay down in it, however, she sprung up as though a bee had stung her.

"Why, what's the matter now?" inquired Abby. The others all kept silent.

"There's something in my bed!" exclaimed the terrified Louise, drawing up her feet.

A few of the girls giggled under their counterpanes.

"Something is there? Well, you had better lie down and take up with 'something,' for I guess you'll get 'something' else if Madame Stone hears you talking out loud here, after hours." and Abby turned over on her pillow.

Louise crawled out of her sheets, and, rolling herself up as well as she could, slept the night away on the outside of her bed. In the morning, she was suddenly awakened from a sweet dream by a sousing dash of cold water. She started up with a little scream; but nobody was near her; yet the girls were all laughing.

"Hope you rested well last night," observed Abby. "Come, girls, let us see what could have got into her bed," said she, giving a wink to the rest.

Turning down the clothes, they found one or two bunches of burdock burrs, stuck just where Louise was to have lain. They tried to conceal their laughter; and Abby, seeing very much astonished, cried out—

"Dear me! who could have done this? How did these coms here? Alice, do you know anything about it?" For she saw that Alice, who was the only one that had not laughed, was just on the point of speaking.

"No, I don't; but, I know somebody that *does*," said Alice, coloring with anger, unlike her usual gentleness.

"Ah, the tell-tals blush betrays the guilty!" said Abby, pointing her fore-finger at her with a meaning look. "It was very wrong of you, Alice! I feel it my duty to report you!"

Alice was quite flustered, and did not reply. The others laughed as though they would kill themselves.

Louise was put into the small classes that day, with little girls a head below herself. Her teacher told her she thought she *could* get *those* lessons, at least. She hardly seemed to study them, however, but sat with her head on her hand, looking vacantly before her.

Two or three weeks passed in this way. Louise became a little less bashful in her classes; but she did not dare to go near the girls in their play-hours; for she was too painfully conscious that they disliked and despised her. Abby had called her a coward, the second day, and she never went near the group at play, without seeing the game stopped, and hearing something muttered about "dunce," "coward," or "sneak."

One day, more unhappy than usual, she had gone down to the spring, all by herself, to get a dipper of water. Finding no one there, she stayed, throwing little pebbles in, and amusing herself in various ways, until she heard the laughter of girls very near her. She sprang to her feet, and met them on the little hill which arched up from the spring, like the side of a bowl. She passed them without speaking. She had walked slowly a few steps, whirling a pole which she had picked up for a cane, when she heard a terrible scream. She turned, instinctively, and ran down the hill. The girls were running in all directions like wild-fire. Abby was the hindmost.

"A snake! oh, a snake!" they screamed.

"Abby trod on a snake!"

Abby screamed louder than before, just here, as she caught a second sight of the snake, coiling through the grass. Louise saw it, too. Being a country-bred girl, and not in the least afraid of snakes, she dashed in after it. It was a large water adder, and was probably more afraid of the girls than they were of it. Louise soon despatched it, by the help of her stick, and, hanging it across the end, held it up, to call back the frightened troop. The girls scarcely dared to approach, even when they saw their enemy killed. But by degrees they came near, touched it with the stick, and breathed more freely. Abby was first among them.

"If this snake hadn't been killed," said she, "we would none of us have ever dared come to the spring again! I declare, Louise," and she turned suddenly toward her, "you are a real heroine, and a right generous girl, and I'll make friends with you!"

She reached out her hand, but Louise drew *hers* behind her back. Ah, Louise! there was a little of the poison of our fallen nature, pride, rising in your heart at that moment! But we can scarcely blame you for doing, on first impulse, what many another, older and wiser than you, would have done.

All would have been lost, and the two would perhaps have been enemies forever, if Alice had not sprung forward as Louise half turned away. "Oh, Louise, stay with us—*do!*" she exclaimed, catching her in both arms. "We haven't liked you, I know; and we have called you names, and laughed at you; but we are sorry, *all* sorry; and won't you forgive us, and be friends, now?"

"*You* never have, Alice," said Louise; as her lip quivered.

"But I have," said Abby, coming again to her side. "Look here, Louise Stoddard, I like you all the better for your 'spunk.' I've called you a coward, over and over again. I won't say I'm sorry, but I'll tell you what I *will* do; I'll leave it to all these girls to say which of us two is the *biggest* coward! There, will that suit you? Shake hands on it, then!"

Louise did not refuse again. She joined the party, and all clustered around her as they proceeded to the school-house. Louise seemed another being, by the time they reached the gate. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were lighted up, and a bright smile made her once pale face beautiful. Alice walked beside her quietly, with Louise's hand in hers, having fallen back into her usual calm, sweet mood. Abby followed; but, though Louise often turned to her, she did not look on her so lovingly and trustfully as on the dear girl at her side.

That night, Alice and Louise had a long confabulation at twilight, under the pear tree in the garden—a place celebrated in the annals of Miss Stone's school.

"Oh, Alice," said Louise, fervently, "why didn't you *tell* me you liked me, that first day, if you really *did* like me?"

"It was wrong not to, I know, Louise," replied Alice, sadly. "But, somehow, Abby Bolden always does make us do just as she wants us to. I did'nt put the burdocks in your bed, though! You can't think I would be so mean as *that?* I did'nt know anything about them, until Abby pulled down the clothes."

"I'll try to forget all that they've done, and all the three weeks past," said Louise, wiping her eyes with her apron. "But, oh, Alice, I never, *never* can forget what happened before that!"

"Did your mamma die?" asked Alice, softly and tenderly; for Louise had covered her eyes, as if to shut out some horrid sight.

"Oh, Alice, I shall almost be glad when she *does* die!" sobbed Louise.

Alice sat, silently wondering.

"My baby sister died—she went to Heaven, they said—half a year ago; and the sorrow, and trouble, and sickness, made my poor mamma cruzy. And they say she never will get well," Louise struggled to say. "They took her—oh, it was two days only before I came her—they tied her hands, and took her off to a great stone house, an insane asylum, to shut her up there; because, they said, she would kill us all if she staid at home. She never, never would have hurt *me*," sobbed the child. "Oh, mamma loved me so much! and I loved her so much, too. Before she was taken bad, we used always to be studying and writing together the whole morning. Mamma would write, or paint, or practice music, and I would be close beside her; studying, or sewing, or taking lessons of her. I never went to school a day, before I came here; and I never played with any girls. Mamma played with me sometimes, and I played with the baby. Oh, I was *so* happy."

She leaned her head on Alice's shoulder, relieved by this outpouring of her sad heart's troubles.

"What did you use to study with your mamma?" said Alice.

"Oh, all the things that you study—arithmetic, and geography, and history, and French, and all sorts of studies."

"Why, then you needn't stay in the little classes, need you?"

"I won't stay there a day longer, said Louise resolutely. "I haven't cared to study before; but now I *do* care. That first day when you were all looking at me and laughing, and I was thinking so about poor mamma, I couldn't say anything nor do anything. I thought I would have to stay here; and be unhappy all my life; because my papa is gone to Europe, and he left me here until his coming back."

"But you will be happy *now*, Louise," said Alice, giving her an affectionate kiss, "I could cry to think how we plagued you, when you were feeling so dreadfully!"

"Never plague another new girl, Alice," said Louise. "I tell you, the very first scholar that comes here after me, I'll make friends with her the first day, if I can. You won't be jealous if I do, will you, Alice?"

"No, indeed; I'll help you all I can."

Louise kept her resolutions. She rose in her classes immediately. She studied with such energy as even to rival Abby in her classes. That tormentor was changed, so far as respected Louise, into an affectionate friend. Louise gained influence over her, after awhile, greater than any other girl had done; because she was the only one who would not be laughed out of what she thought right to do. She, the timid child before, became the courageous, erect, cheerful girl, whom every scholar, young and old, admired and loved. Her teacher, too, loved, praised and rewarded her.

Louise was also as good as her word, in watching over every succeeding "new scholar." If ever she saw Abby Bolden disposed to shoot her arrows of ridicule against one, she would give her a laughing hint, such as—

"Take care, Abby! she may *kill a snake* yet!"

And Abby would reply—

"If she does, Louise, she'll kill *me*, that's sure! *You* half did that, you know. I have'nt been more than half myself since! But you're a jewel of a girl!"

But Louise is no longer a "new scholar;" and we will leave her among her school mates now, hoping that her story may win some young laughing eyes to look more tenderly than they are wont to do on some other bashful *New Scholar.*

A HUMOROUS LETTER—TELLING THE TRUTH.

Way up in the "Northern Country," between NewYork and the Canada Line, there are several gentlemen living upon estates owned by them. A friend of one of the gentlemen wrote to him from NewYork city, making inquiries with a view to "emigration," if the information received was agreeable. The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press publishes the reply, which represents this undiscovered country a second Beulah. The reply is as follows:

April 29, '52.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th is received, and I hastened to give you the information desired for the benefit of your friend, as follows:

The soil, when you get at it, is composed principally of conglomerate, viz: a mixture of muck, moss, decayed fern leaves, paving stones and snow.

The face of the country, when not covered with snow, is covered with a growth of hemlock, tammrec, spruce and cedar timber, except those portions which the enterprise of former years has attempted to clear, these are covered with stumps, rocks, fallen trees, alder brushes and brambles.

The fruits are various, comprising most of the species found in high latitudes, such as chokecherries, moose-berry, whortle-berry and black raspberry, the latter in great abundance and perfection.

Among the game is to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow, crow, and blue-jay, and in the mid-summer, the night-hawk and screech owl.

The animals hunted for their fur are the eat, the chip-munk, the stray dogs. Those chiefly esteemed for their flesh are the musk-rat, skunk and woodchuck.

The fishes embrace a great variety, from the tad-pole to the bull-pout—the sucker is salted down for winter use.

The principal articles of consumption are pork, white beans, apple-sauce, and rye whisky.

The principal articles of import, are dried apples, buffalo coats, tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, molasses, bogus cigars, and spoilt oysters.

The articles of export are few, being only such things as they don't want themselves. The principal are convicts to Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, and emigrants to California.

The chief productions are white headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, peddlers, demons, squires, politicians and rogues.

Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied—the most ostensible, however, is "dickering," at which they are very expert, swapping horses, trading cattle, and getting bo6t.

Their chief amusements, in winter, are keeping up a fire, watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling, and breaking steers—in summer these are varied, by getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare crows, and getting "down sick" eating green apples.

Their principal business is an impertinent interference in other people's affairs, to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obstacles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. The young leave their parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, peddling popcorn, gingerbread and molasses candy.

The climate is a cross between Lapland and Siberia, not quite as cold as one, and a good deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases are lame stomach, delirium tremens, and "folk is sick."

The articles of luxury, most esteemed, are salt codfish, dried pumpkins and woolen gowns

The articles of furniture, are a cook-stove, mop-pail and wash-dish.

Their farming implements, consist of a saw, a log chain, generally hooked, and a jack knife.

Their education is confined to writing their name, guessing off hogs, and making axe-helves.

Their moral and religious ideas are vogue and loose. They generally live to a green old age and die as green as they lived.

Their principal places of resort are the platforms of railroad depots, bar rooms, justices courts, and public and private offices, where they have no businesses.

Their habits are predatory and migratory.

If your friend is a bachelor it may be interesting to him to know, that the females (with a few exceptions) have no front teeth, but their eye teeth are cut early, and are sharp and well developed. If there are any points not touched upon likely to influence him in the choice of a residence, I hope you will have no hesitation in asking further enlightenment. Yours, ever.

Louisiana Interior.

JAIL SET ON FIRE—*Escape of a Prisoner.*—On Monday morning, the 5th inst., as the jailor at Alexandria opened the main door of the jail, a negro prisoner rushed out and attempted to make his escape. He was pursued, fired at, and struck with two balls, which so disabled him that he was retaken. In the meantime the jail was discovered to be on fire, and the negro confessed that he had set it on fire. The flames were, however, soon extinguished. The prisoner being severely wounded, was taken to the jailor's house, where he received every attention that his case demanded. It was not thought that he would again attempt to escape, but during Monday night, he managed to slip his irons and get away, and has not since been heard from.

APPLES.—The Planter's Banner, published at Franklin, says that fine apples are grown near that place, and that with proper care and management they can be raised there in great perfection.

DESPERATE ECONOMICAL.—The Red River Republican says: "The Police Jury was in session this week. They have concluded to post up their proceedings in three conspicuous places in the parish, in manuscript. Instead of having them printed in the papers." This is a species of economy which should immortalize that Police Jury.

SABINE RIVER.—The Red River Republican, in speaking of the Sabine, says: "This stream is now in fine order for navigation, and promises to continue so during the summer. The steamer Gen. Rusk arrived a few days since at Fredonia, from Sabine Pass, with a full freight. She is now loading, and will leave for the mouth of the river in the course of two or three days. Had three or four boats been in the Sabine trade this year, all would have done well, and the cotton crop of this country would have found its way to market almost entirely by this stream."

THE ARMY WORM.—The army worm has made its appearance on the plantation of Mr. McMillon in East Feliciana. Its appearance this year is much earlier than ever known heretofore, and will in consequence of the backwardness of the plant, whose growth has been retarded by late spring, do immense damage. The worst fears are entertained.

FLATBOAT BURNED.—A flatboat belonging to Messrs. Mellatton, Ward & Co., loaded with hoop-poles and lime, was consumed by fire last Tuesday evening, at the landing, Baton Rouge.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Jackson Mirror says: The weather is cold and clear. The crops revived by the recent rains are all doing well. The prospects now are for a plentiful harvest.

RED RIVER.—The Caddo Gazette of the 5th says the river is still rising at that point. There is plenty of water for the largest class of boats.

CHOLERA.—Several cases of cholera have occurred at Shreveport, but they originated on steamboats. Most of them proved fatal.

PANTHER KILLED.—Mr. Pinilin Dupuy killed a panther on the 11th inst. on his plantation in the Parish of Iberville. The animal was two and a half feet in height, and six feet two inches in length.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The steamer Clara arrived at St. Louis from Independence on the 6th inst., bringing down Judge Watts, of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and Mr. Hubble, a merchant of Santa Fe. These gentleman are lately in, but they bring no Mexican news additional to that brought by the mail which reached Independence on the 27th ult. In crossing the Plains, Aubry's train was met, getting along finely.

The Union says: We are glad to state that the rumors of the sickness and mortality among its men are without foundation.

The accounts, however, received from other sources are discouraging in the extreme. The expedition started by Warner & Hughes has been extremely unfortunate. This firm had sent out a freight and also a passenger train.

The cholera had made its appearance among the men of the former train, who were conveying goods to Salt Lake, and one morning ten were attacked with violent symptoms, and, before night six of them died. This so greatly disheartened the balance that the majority of the company abandoned the trip and returned to the settlements. The passenger train was more fortunate. The people who have went with it are bound for California, and were enjoying good health at the latest advices.

It seems that in many instances the cattle, in crossing the plains, have been suddenly attacked with a disease, which in the course of a very few hours has invariably proved fatal. Many of the trains have in this manner suffered severely.

RELIGION IN HAYTI.—The New York Freemen's Journal contains an interesting article on the coronation of the Emperor Soulouque, and the state of religion in the island of Hayti. We make the following extract:

"In the French part of the island there are about fifty parishes; but, with a very few exceptions, the French, or Savoyard or Spanish priests, who attend to them, are a set of wretches, who have been compelled to leave dioceses to which they belonged, after having been suspended from their sacredotal functions. Others are priests in name only, and by virtue of forged certificates, so that it is quite a usual occurrence in Hayti to meet with Trappists such as Leahy, or with Jesuits such as Loud. The priest who crowned Soulouque, and who by his own authority conferred upon himself the unusual title of Archiepiscopal Superior, is well known at Mobile, where he was forced to leave in consequence of his misconduct. But a short time ago he wrote to several priests in this city, requesting them to send him consecrated oil to be used at the anointing of Faustin I. As may be supposed, his communications have been suffered to remain unanswered. All these impostors are on the best terms with the *vaux doux* sorcraft; and the worship of serpents, the sacrificial offerings of coxen, and a certain profanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, are all of a like and constant practice.

FROM CUBA.—The NewYork Sun publishes a column of what (were we certain of its correctness) would be very interesting news from Cuba. We are not inclined to take it all for gospel, although we would not wish to call into consideration the veracity of the Sun's correspondent. He says that Government professes to have discovered a Catalius conspiracy—a conspiracy among the Spanish residents to assassinate every American in the Island as soon as any thing like an invasion occurs. It is said that then Concha discovered and smothered a similar conspiracy at the time of the Lopez expedition. "This is of course, to be taken for what it is worth. The Americans on the Island manifest no fear of the Catalines."

We may here state that it is confidently asserted that there are still a few of the Lopez expedition wandering through the Island. Over five hundred Creoles are yet in prison for their connection with the troubles last year, or because they have since exposed themselves to the suspicion of the Government. Very closely are the Creoles watched by the authorities, that in case of a new expedition they will scarcely venture beyond their own doors without being shot. It may almost be said, literally, that every Cuban lives with the muzzle of a musket leveled at his breast. Before the Cubans can rise to assert their rights, a way must be opened up through these muskets. There is, henceforth, no use in sympathy and aid, without it is powerful enough to give these muskets other employment than keeping the Cubans in their houses.

A non-commissioned officer in the Spanish service in Cuba, states that the actual number of the killed during the Lopez expedition campaign was 2300, besides wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, reports of committees, etc., the Senate took up the bill to provide for the repair and improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river. After debate, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House refused by a decided vote to lay upon the table the bill granting lands to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane; and then the morning hour having expired, the joint resolution (moved some time since by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee) fixing the time for the termination of the session, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Richardson, so as to designate the 16th of August for the day; and as amended, the joint resolution was then agreed to. The bill making appropriations for the construction of military roads in Oregon; the bill authorizing the legislative authorities of the several United States Territories to control the appropriations for meeting the expenses of the several territorial governments, with an amendment excepting Utah from its operations; the bill making appropriations for continuing the construction of public buildings in Minnesota; and the bill regulating the payment of the salaries of the United States territorial officers in case of their protracted absence from their respective posts, were respectively passed. The bill to provide for continuing the construction of roads in Minnesota was next taken up; and pending the question on its passage, the House adjourned.

ST. DOMINGO.—By a recent arrival at New York from St. Domingo, advices have been received that the island is in a very unsettled state, and that hostilities between the Hayliens and Dominicans are threatened. It is stated that the Emperor Soulouque has refused to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and has also refused to exchange prisoners. He has threatened that unless the Haytien flag is hoisted at Port au Platt, he will march against that place in October next. Arrangements are being made by the Dominicans to meet the emergency by placing a force of 6000 men, under the command of Gen. Santa Anna, on the frontiers. The Dominicans were busily engaged in repairing the fortifications on the frontiers, and preparing otherwise to give the Emperor a warm reception, should he put his threat in execution.

The Dominican Government is encouraging settlers by granting fifty acres of land to each emigrant intending to settle in the country. Five hundred German settlers were daily expected to arrive to Cape Isabella.

AN IMPERIAL REVIEW.—Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, was in Vienna when the Emperor Nicholas had arrived, and witnessed his arrival. He was also present at the grand Review already noticed, and describes it as follows:

Monday, May 9.—Well, we have seen one of the great military pageants of the earth. We have looked upon two live Emperors, Nicholas I., of Russia, and Joseph II., of Austria, at the head of an Army with Banners."

It was understood that the Review was fixed for 10 o'clock. Knowing that the Russian Emperor was prompt in his movement, we drove out to the "Glacis Josephstadt" at that hour. The troops were afield and in line," and at ten minutes past ten, the Emperors, with a magnificently dressed Staff of Aids, Arch Dukes, Princes, Marshals, Generals, etc., etc., hoved, with their high-blooded and proud steeds upon the ground. A bright sun gave the fullest effect to all this gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of war. The Emperors were dressed in the uniform of the Polish Lancers—their aids in crimson and gold—the others of the Staff in the uniform of their respective corps.

There were upwards of 20,000 troops in the field, of which 20,000 were Infantry and Rifle, and 10,000 Cavalry and Artillery. Of the mounted men, 3000 were Lancers, and streaming from each lance was a black and yellow flag.

The Emperor of Russia, with one Aid-de-Camp, a few rods in advance of the Emperor of Austria and Staff, rode in front of the line, (or rather of the three lines,) stopping at the head of each battalion and addressing a few words to the officers. This occupied nearly an hour. He then, with his staff, which consisted of more than 300 splendidly mounted officers, took a position in front of the centre of the line, which immediately passed him in review. The different corps, whether by battalion, regiment or brigade, formed in sections, of three files, fifty deep. Giving 150 men to each section or company. There was a marching distance of about six rods between each section. The band of each division, as they reached the Emperor, moved out to the left, and playing until their corps had passed, was succeeded by the next. The line was two hours in passing. After this there was a review of a regiment of Lancers, whose horses were put to the top of their speed. The ride was thrilling. And this closed the day. The Emperors returned to the Palace and the troops to their quarters. There was a large number of Court ladies in Court carriages upon the field. Among these was the mother of the Emperor of Austria, a woman whose influence is supposed to be as potent with the son as it was with her husband, the ex-Emperor, who lives very quietly at Prague.

(The ex-Emperor, by the way, who lives very quietly at Prague, is not the father of the present Emperor, but his uncle.)

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—A letter received at NewYork from Hong Kong, dated March 28, says that there have been there no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic seas, almost all of whom believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives; which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in Behring's Straits and in Hollin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the South of 22 degrees of latitude; so they cannot have doubled either of the Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn,) and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow.

A RECENT CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT NINEVAH.—The London papers by the Asia announce a recent very curious and interesting discovery made at Nineveh; namely, a coffin containing the body of a lady of the Royal house, many of whose garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

MORE TROUBLE IN YALE COLLEGE.—There is more trouble at Yale College, between the Professors and the students, similar to that which occurred a few weeks since, in consequence of the students publishing a newspaper in which the Faculty of the College were ridiculed and satirized. Eight of the students have been dismissed, and there is, as usual on such occasions, great excitement among the students, and the course of the Faculty is condemned as injudicious and unnecessarily severe.

IRON.—It appears to be not generally known to what an immense extent the manufacture of this universal metal is carried on in Pennsylvania. That State now produces as much iron as was manufactured in all Great Britain thirty years ago. Compared to the present manufacture of the article in France, that of Pennsylvania is at least equal—it is more than Russia and Sweden united; and exceeds that of all Germany. Pennsylvania may well be called the Iron State of the Union.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE IN GERMANY.—The condition of the people in many parts of Germany appears to be most afflicting, through the existence of almost absolute famine. In Wurtenburg, Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Nassau, whole villages are being deserted for want of food. In other parts trade is standing still; of 78,000 looms in a single province of Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work; and to consummate the wretchedness and despair, the sheep and cattle are being carried off by a rapidly spreading disease.

THE FIRE IN WETUMPKA.—An extra from the office of the Wetumpka (Ala.) State Guard, of the 12th instant, gives the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in that town on that morning, leaving the main portion of it in ruins. The loss is estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars. Of the amount destroyed, there was supposed to be about $60,000 covered by insurance.

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HUGHES, VALLETTE & Co., Managers La. Dry Dock
J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do
Capt. N. B. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes.
JOSEPH BENSON, Painter, 132 Camp street.
And the UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATES

Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. H. C. Bigert & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which can be seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; R. S. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point; O. H. Ives, late Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. O. McCallum, Ass't Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proving conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

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It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either tin iron, fine wood, canvas or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended, as it is a certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. H. C. BIGERT & CO.

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The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

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Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Chames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Rugs; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DREHAN, W. MURRAH, } For the Alabama Conference.

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From the Louisville Journal.

THE BEREAVED ONE.

He knelt beside the grave of her whose life
Had crowned a very portion of his own;
And as the evening zephyrs kissed his cheek
And fanned his burning brow, he prayed for strength
And resignation to endure this trial
Of faith that he was called to undergo.

Oh! if there is one spot on earth that seems
As though 'twere nearer heaven than all the rest,
One sacred spot, where the heart's offering
Goes up more swiftly to the throne of Him
Who hears and answers prayer, it is beside
The grave of one we dearly loved in life.

The sun had set behind a silver cloud—
The birds had sung their evening hymns of praise,
And now with folded wings slept quietly,
While the bright moonbeams softly stole to earth,
Casting a mellow light on all around,
And the stars, waking from their noonday sleep,
Came out to deck the canopy of heaven.

The form of these the stricken mourner saw;
His thoughts were with the spirit of the dead.
For three short months the dear one had been lent
To cheer him with her looks and words of love;
And then a bright-winged seraph, who was sent
To take her guardian angel's place, while he
Went up to worship, fell in love with her,
Who seemed too pure and good to linger here,
And carried her above.

'Tis ever thus—
The lovely flowers that most we cherish here,
Behind which our fond affections closely twine,
Are snatched away by unseen angels' hands
To be transplanted to the world above. KATE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Early Methodism in South Alabama.

BROTHER McTYEIRE: Looking over your issue of May 29, I find a communication from Thomas Nixon, purporting to be the first introduction of Methodism in Alabama. Being a mistake of a full year, I have concluded to give a brief sketch of the rise of Methodism in this country, and you can do with it as you think proper.

In the fall of 1817, Rev. Thos. L. Douglas, P. E. in the Tennessee Conference, determined to make an effort to plant Methodism in the newly settled country, (S. Alabama,) and for this purpose, as he told me afterwards, retained me in his district, thinking I was the man for that work, although quite young in the ministry; but as I had in the fall of 1813 been through that country as a soldier, and still having a good constitution and fine health, quite able to bear the fatigue of such an enterprise, in March 1818 he made known to me his object, and solicited my co-operation. I readily consented, and after some little made the necessary arrangements, took leave of friends, left the Flint Circuit in the care of Sterling C. Brown, and in April crossed the Tennessee river at Ditton's Landing. I passed through a small part of the Cherokee Nation, to reach the settlements on the Black Warrior and Cahawba rivers, north of the great Alabama river.

The first settlement I found was at what was then called the Bear Meat Cabin, now Mountville. Here I made my first appointment—here I found Methodists, Baptists, and some Stoneites, called Christians. I formed a small society here, the first formed in that part of the newly settled country. From here I proceeded to Jones' Valley—a fine, fertile country, running southwest for some thirty miles between the mountains of the Black Warrior and Cahawba rivers.

In this valley I found a good many Methodists. I formed societies and left appointments. From thence to where Tuscaloosa now is there were many huts, made of posts set in the ground, and boarded up with clapboards. From here I went to the place now called Carthage, then known as McKown's Fort. From there I went to Russel's Settlement, now Greensborough, thence to Rice's Settlement, now Marion, crossing the Cahawba river and going to Pleasant Valley, back of what was then Moor's Bluff, now Selma, on the west bank of the Alabama river. Then I turned north, and passing the settlements on Mulberry Creek, I reached Wilson's Hill, now Mt. Ayalla, at the lower end of Cahawba Valley—a long and fertile valley, lying near the Cahawba river, and bounded west by the Coosey mountains.

Throughout the length of this valley I found materials for forming societies, which I did, and in the fall had a camp meeting in the lower end of it, at which time and place many souls were converted. I was aided by several local preachers—Rev. Jos. Walker, Henry Powell, J. D. Lee, and others.

From this valley I proceeded to the Catawba towns, on Canoe Creek, the place where Wetumpka now stands, thence to Will's Valley, where I preached to whites and Indians promiscuously, then through Bristow's Cove to Bear Meat Cabin, my starting point, having a circuit of near seven hundred miles round. During the time from March until the last of May late in December, I never saw nor heard of a Methodist traveling preacher; sometimes lying out on the mountains, no white man within miles of me, and hearing the panthers howling around me. The country was very newly and thinly settled, that the comforts of life (saying nothing about the luxuries) were scarce; but the people did the best they could, and I was satisfied and happy, preparing the way for others to do good and live comfortably.

In the fall I returned to the Tennessee Conference, held in Nashville, from which place I was sent back to South Alabama, accompanied by Brothers Stringfield and Kestorson; I traveled the work I had formed the year before, making the seven hundred miles and thirty appointments in six weeks. During the latter part of the spring of 1819 I had the pleasure of meeting with Bro. A. Talley, who was sent from the South Carolina Conference, and occupied the territory on the south side of the Alabama river. Sometime in the summer, Bro. Stringfield went to another field of labor, while Kestorson and myself continued during the year. On a considerable portion of the work we had a good state of religion, and in some places quite a revival. We had some three or four camp meetings. At the fall of this year I was sent to the head waters of the Tombigbee, in the region of Cotton Gin Port, and where Columbus now is. Robert, now Bishop Paine, was sent to the field I had formed, and now left. At the close of the year 1820, the Tennessee and South Carolina Conferences gave up South Alabama, and the Mississippi commenced getting recruits from both of them, spread out her wings, and covered the ground from the line between Alabama and the Creek Indians to the Sabine west, and so continued until 1832, when the Alabama Conference was formed.

I am, dear brother, yours in haste,
EBENEZER HEARN.

Camden, Ala., June 10, 1852.

The New Bishops of the M. E. Church, North.

Bishop Scott—Bp. Simpson—Bp. Ames—Bp. Baker.

Many of our readers helped to make the older Bishops, and knew them well. But as the last made are strangers somewhat, we introduce them to their acquaintance by copying the following interesting and discriminating sketches from Zion's Herald. [Ed.

All eyes have been directed for several days to the Episcopal seats, where the recently elected Bishops sit beside their predecessors. They are a strong addition to the Episcopal Board, and we believe that the satisfaction of both the Conference and the Methodist public with their election increases daily. They have all presided in the Conference, and with manifest competency for the duties of the chair.

Dr. Scott is tall and slight in person, and seems not to possess vigorous health. We would not, however, pronounce him an invalid; on the contrary, judging from his appearance, it may be hoped that the extensive travels required by his new office will repair his vigor. We think this the more probable from the fact that he appears to be a man of calm self-control, and therefore, as the mental wear and tear of the office are its chief perils, he will be able to defend himself against them.

Dr. Scott's features are very regular, and indicate much refinement, both moral and intellectual. His hair is sandy, and is becoming slight; his craniological development full and intellectual, the organs of "perception," "comparison" and "caution" being most prominent; his eyes dark blue; his nose large and well formed; his mouth and chin remarkably well defined, expressive of the refined sentiment we have alluded to.

We have old personal recollections of Dr. Scott, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to put upon record (as we have in other cases when able) some brief but authentic dates of his career. He was born October 11, 1802, at Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle co., Delaware, and joined the Church October 16, 1822. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1826, and was sent to Talbott circuit, and in 1827 to Dover circuit. In 1828 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop George, and stationed in St. George's charge, Philadelphia. In 1829 he returned to the same station. In 1830 he was ordained Elder by Bp. Hedding, and sent to West Chester, Penn., whither he returned in 1831. In 1832 his health having failed, he was given the relation of supernumerary. In 1833 he resumed an effective relation, and was sent to Kent county, Md. In 1834 and '35 he traveled Delaware district, on the "Peninsula." In 1836 he was stationed at Franklin St. Ch., Newark, N. J.; in 1837 and '38 at Ebenezer Church, Philadelphia; 1839 St. Paul's Ch., Phila. In 1840 he was appointed Principal of Dickinson Grammar School, Carlisle, Pa. In the same year the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. In 1843 he resigned his position at Carlisle, and was appointed to Union Church, Phila. 1844 resent to the same charge. In 1845-6-7-8 he was presiding elder of the South Philadelphia District. In 1846 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Delaware College, Newark, Del. In 1848 he was elected Assistant Book Agent, N. Y., where he has performed especial service to the Church in the lawsuit case. At the present General Conference he has been elected to the Episcopacy. He has served as a delegate to this body in 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848 and '52.

Dr. Scott is self-educated, but not the less thoroughly educated on that account; his attainments are classical. He is an able preacher, and will, we predict, sustain his new functions with unflagging success. If he fails at all, it can only be by the failure of his health. The marked distinction of his whole character—moral and intellectual—is its perfect *symmetry*.

Dr. Simpson we have already "sketched." We availed ourselves of that opportunity to relieve by a little humor the gravity of these rather monotonous columns. Now that our late brother editor has been translated from our notable brotherhood to an inferior position, and partly by our own rash agency, we can not be expected to contemplate him with the same lively interest. Still we are willing to let our former compliments pass. He has not changed an iota since the change in his circumstances. He is evidently himself, and will always be so, through all external vicissitudes.

Dr. Simpson is reputed one of the strongest men of American Methodism. His face is expressive of calm decision, of persistent energy, and discriminating sagacity. He ought to be a capital business man, a safe manager, and a first rate presiding officer. As a preacher and platform speaker he has won high esteem in Boston during the session. His discourses are perspicuous, well arranged, full of instruction, and are varied by passages of peculiar power and sometimes of touching pathos.

He was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1810. His parents were members of the M. Episcopal Church. Their house was the home and preaching place for the traveling ministers. When about a year old, his father died, and his education devolved upon his mother, who yet lives in the city of Cincinnati, and upon an uncle of very considerable and varied learning, who was for years in public life, either on the judicial bench or in the State Senate of Ohio, and who was also an active member and a devoted friend of the Methodist Church.

His intellectual training was commenced very early, and in addition to the ordinary branches, at eight years of age he began the study of the German language, and read the German Bible through in the following year. When about twelve years old he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, first privately, and then at an academy in his native town. To these languages he added the study of French, and an extensive mathematical course. When between 17 and 18 he became a student in Madison College, then superintended by Drs. Ilsecm, Elliott and Fielding, and received the appointment of Tutor. During his stay in this institution he pursued the study of Hebrew, which he had previously commenced.

In 1829 he united with the M. E. Church, and immediately engaged in active religious duties as a Sabbath School teacher, and shortly afterwards as a class leader. His health suffering severely, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and having completed the usual course was licensed as a physician in 1833. But feeling it to be his duty to preach, he was licensed as a local preacher, and recommended to the Annual Conference about the same period. His first circuit was West Wheeling. The second year he was stationed in the city of Pittsburgh under the charge of Rev. T. M. Hudson. The third year, the station being divided, he was placed in charge of Liberty Street Church in that city. The fourth year he was appointed to Monongahela city. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Roberts in Pittsburgh, in 1835, and Elder in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1837, by the same Bishop.

At the close of the fourth year he accepted the professorship of Natural Science and the Vice Presidency in Allegheny College, where he remained ten years, and in 1839 was elected President of the Indiana Asbury University. Here he remained until elected editor of the W. C. Advocate, in 1848. Shortly after his election, he was tendered, by the faculty of Dickinson College, the Presidency of that institution, but would not accept it—since the commencement of the present session, the Presidency of the Wesleyan University has been offered him. Dr. Simpson received the title of A. M. from Dr. Ruter, at Allegheny College, in 1835, and that of D. D. from the Wesleyan University, in 1843. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1844 and 1848. In the latter we had occasion to notice his devotion to, and mastery in the business of the Church. In conjunction with Rev. J. A. Collins, he projected our California Conference—a measure then much questioned, but now found to be full of wisdom.

Bishop Ames is a stout, robust looking man, as perfect a specimen of health as can be found in the assembly. His hair is deeply black, his head fully developed with a special prominence of the "perceptive organs," his cheeks full and florid, his eyes small and of light blue color, his chin double. There is a very marked characteristic expression about his whole countenance; it indicates calm, frank earnestness. The indication reveals itself also in his voice; which, without being oratund as usual with robust men, has noticeably this significance.

We are disposed to claim Dr. Ames as a Western New Englander. He came of a good old Puritan stock. His grandfather, Rev. Sylvanus Ames, was a Massachusetts man a graduate of old Harvard, a settled pastor at Taunton, a stout hearted Puritan patriot, and died in the camp of Washington at Valley Forge, where he was a chaplain in the hard winter of 1777-8; so at least a printed genealogical table of the Ameses, which we have seen, records. Bp. Ames' father settled early at Athens, Ohio, where the Bishop himself was born, May 20, 1806.

He was converted during a remarkable revival of religion which took place among the students of the Ohio University in August, 1827. It was a productive revival. Among the converts, who are now ministers, and who were associated as fellow students in the University, were Rev. H. J. Clark, J. M. Trimble, F. H. Pilcher, W. Herr, H. E. Pilcher and F. W. Schon.

In 1828 and 1829, Dr. Ames taught in the McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill. In August, 1830, he was licensed to preach by Rev. Peter Cartwright. He was received on trial, in the Illinois Conference, the same year. On the division of the Illinois Conference in 1832, he was assigned to the Indiana Conference, and was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Soule in 1832. In 1834 he was ordained Elder by Bp. Roberts. He was employed in various fields of labor till 1840, when he was elected a delegate to the General Conference held that year at Baltimore, and there chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. In this office he had the supervision of our German and Indian missions. He traveled more than 25,000 miles during the four years of his secretaryship, passing over the entire Indian Territory from Texas to Lake Superior; traversing wildernesses and camping out for weeks together. He had the honor to be the first chaplain ever elected by an Indian Council, having served the Choctaw General Council in that capacity in 1842, and he drew up, at the request of the Committee on Education, the school law now in force in that nation; a noble bill, by the provisions of which a larger sum is appropriated for education, per person, than in Massachusetts itself.

Bishop Ames served as a delegate to the General Conference of 1844, and from 1844 to 1852 has traveled as P. Elder on the New Albany, Indianapolis and Jeffersonville districts, Indiana Conference. In 1844 the State University of Indiana conferred on him the degree of A. M.

We have never heard Bishop Ames preach, nor speak any where else than on the Conference floor. He is said to be an excellent practical preacher. His remarks in the Conference have always been distinguished for their good sense and direct pertinency. He is not the man to fall into precipitate or novel opinions, or to commit himself impetuously on dubious questions. Good sense, good temper, practical sagacity and a rare power of projecting and executing large schemes, are said to be his chief characteristics. Western men who know him well predict that he will leave a deep mark on our Episcopal history. He is especially able in financial plans—a talent much needed by the great enterprises of the church.

Bishop Baker is the junior superintendent, in years at least. Like Dr. Ames he is round and blooming with health. His features present a very interesting expression. There is a manifest air of modesty about them; you would take him to be incapable of any discourtesy, however slight or sudden, or of any egotism or obtrusion. His head is large and intellectual; his eyes of hazel color, and protected by spectacles; his nose is prominent and his mouth large and expressive of generosity. Bishop Baker was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812. At the request of some of the Methodist preachers who began about 1827 to visit at his father's, (Dr. Isaac Baker) he was sent to Wilbraham Academy, where he was under the care of the sainted Fisk. Here, in March 12, 1828, he was converted in a very extensive revival which prevailed there. Rev. David Patten, of the Providence Conference, Rev. Stephen Cushing, of the New England Conference, Rev. Morris Hill, of the New York East Conference, and other brethren of our ministry, made a profession of religion at the same time. Dr. Fisk baptized him, and received him into the M. E. Church. His first license as an exhorter was given in 1829 by Rev. David Kilburn, of the N. E. Conference, and his first license to preach was given in 1830, by Rev. Laban Clark, of the New York East Conference.

In 1830 he entered the Freshman Class taught by Prof. Larrabee, of Indiana, under the direction of the Trustees of the Wesleyan University, and at the opening of the University he entered Freshman. On the account of ill health, he spent only three years in college; but continued his studies privately, and took the second degree with his class.

In 1834 he was elected Teacher in the Conference Seminary at Newbury, Vt., where he remained five years in connection with Rev. Charles Adams, who was Principal. When Mr. Adams retired from that Institution in 1839, he was elected Principal, which office he held five years. At this time he united with the N. H. and Vt. Conference on trial. About the year 1840 he formed the first Theological class in Newbury Seminary, which became the nucleus of the Biblical School, and when the institute proper was organized he was elected Professor.

In 1844 he retired from the Newbury Seminary and Institute, and was stationed at Rochester, N. H.—a delightful country appointment, embracing some ten miles square, and known in the early days of Methodism as Norway Plains. From Rochester he was sent to the city of Manchester, N. H. At the expiration of one year he was appointed Presiding Elder on Dover district.

Having been elected Professor in the Methodist General Biblical Institute, he entered upon the duties of the Professorship at the close of the Conference year in 1847, where he has remained during the past five years with distinguished success. When elected to this office, he resolved to be governed by the judgment of his brethren, and did not finally decide to engage again in the work of teaching until the N. H. Conference, by a specific vote, requested his appointment to that institution.

His brethren have shown their confidence in him by giving him two elections as a delegate to the General Conference, and by electing him Conference Secretary for quite a number of years. An occasional sermon, and a Sabbath School Gift Book—"The Last Witness"—are all the works he has published. He has a volume in MSS. which we have occasionally alluded to. It is entitled "The Methodist Preacher's Hand Book." It is by no means a mere collection of Episcopal decisions as some have supposed, but a practical commentary on the duties of a Methodist preacher, embracing Episcopal decisions and such civil judicial decisions as relate to ecclesiastical matters. We hope it may be published before long.

Bishop Baker is a thorough Greek scholar, a rare instructor, and noted among us for his familiar acquaintance with the Methodist economy. His place in our Biblical school can not readily be filled. As a preacher he is sound, systematic and instructive. There is no impetuosity about his discourses or his counsels, but good sense, calm moral power, and almost infallible safety. New England feels not only satisfied, but honored in his election. He is a man who will not only secure the profound respect of the Church, but its universal love.

Such are a few *notitia* of our new superintendents. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and thank the Great Head of the Church, that such men have been raised to the responsible office. They will be a powerful addition of moral and intellectual force to it, and the next four years will show by the progress of our cause the additional potency which their election has put into the administration of its mighty system.

SUBMISSION TO CIRCUMSTANCES.—Dr. Johnson used to say, that a habit of looking on the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "For every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was once on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man." It has been beautifully said, that the wild bird yet untamed and unaccustomed to confinement, beats itself almost to death against the wires of its cage, while the tame prisoner quietly acquiesces, and relieves its solitude by a song. And apt illustration of the soothing influence of submission.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE STARS IN THE STREAM.

Between the steep and sunny hills
That all the dreamy vale enclose,
With many a bright and graceful curve,
A clear and placid streamlet flows;
There soft green banks slope gently down,
And groups of fragrant trees bend o'er
Fresh blossoms nestle in the grass,
And sibling pebbles gem the shore.

Here, in the spiritual night,
When all the glorious earth was still,
As if the hand of God was spread
Above the deep woods of the hill,
A fair-faced boy, with deep blue eyes,
And hair like sunlight's wavy beam,
Would come and sit for hours, and gaze
Upon the thick stars in the stream.

He wondered why the golden stars,
That hung so far amid the sky,
Should also in the wave below
In such a trance of beauty lie.
And there for many a balmy night,
He lingered by the silvery shore—
So innocent with dear desire,
That questioned all things, more and more.

A lovely, thoughtful boy was he,
In love with all things good and fair,
Great hopes and wishes filled his heart
Before he hardly knew them there;
But still that heart grew bold and strong,
That love more broad and earnest grew—
He saw the inner sense of things,
And Nature's mystic meanings knew.

Long years had passed since he reposed
Upon the bank of that fair stream;
Long years of thought and holy toil
Had taught him life was not a dream.
The same stars in the placid wave
Were still the same soft crowns of light,
And all along the banks flowed down
To his great heart the same delight.

He wondered not now they were there,
So sweetly, tremulously bright,
Nor why star looked again to star
From waters to the fields of light;
For he had learned that love's own law
Is to restore what it receives,
That each kind look and tender word
Its image in the bosom leaves.

He wondered not that at his feet
The space-born orbs so brightly shone,
He knew the heart when turned to Heaven
May make its starry joys its own;
And that the more serenely pure
That heart shall keep through day and night,
The more divine shall glow within
The love-stars of celestial light.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Chauncey Richardson, A. M.

THIRD PAPER.

In this number I proposed giving some of Brother Richardson's characteristics as a preacher. I may fail to give to strangers a distinct impression of the MAN, but I will endeavor to draw such a picture as will be recognized by those who have listened to his pulpit instructions. Earth does not afford a finer field for the employment of great talents, and for the exhibition of the nobler feelings of the human heart, than the Gospel ministry. At life's dawn, his office calls him to consecrate the infant in the hallowed rite of baptism; as the man approaches the meridian, he is summoned to the hymeneal altar, and as it descends to the darkness of the grave, he must be there to administer to the departing spirit the consolations of religion. Thus the minister has to deal with men in all the various walks of life, in every stage of life's progress, and in every eventful hour of its history. Though he may be at all times and in all places engaged in his work, there is one place for which he must reserve all his strength, towards which all his studies and efforts must converge, to which he must consecrate all the redeemed powers of his mind and heart—that is, THE PULPIT. Here, the time, the place, the auditory, the themes, involving in their boundless range all the higher interests of man's deathless nature, conspire to waken up his energies, and call his talents into requisition.

Each class of Gospel ministers are marked by some peculiarities. What are the characteristics of Methodist preaching? Formerly their practicalness, their system of doctrines, and their direct appeals to the heart, distinguished them from others. But ministers of other communions now preach in the same style. What is now the distinguishing feature of Methodist preaching? I should say *its extemporaneousness*. Not that jejune extemporaneousness which exhibits neither originality or thought, genius or eloquence. In listening to the better class of our preachers, those who give character and tone to our ministry, we constantly detect evidences that they are composing their sermons as they deliver them. In the introduction and the didactic portions of their sermons, they sometimes appear languid. Observations are made which have but an indirect reference to the subject; sentiments are repeated, sentences are sometimes involved in obscurity; but in the midst of this mental effort to grapple with the difficulties of a subject, the speaker strikes a rich vein of thought: instantly his whole manner is changed. His eye flushes, his countenance becomes ignited, the tones of his voice become more moving and persuasive—his every look and gesture indicates that his soul has become electrified, and he pours forth a torrent of eloquence that reaches, subdues and captivates the hearts of his hearers. Now it is evident that had the speaker carefully written out his sermon and read it, or delivered it *memoriter*, it would have possessed neither the same defects or excellencies.

I have often, often heard the remark made by persons, after hearing Bro. Richardson, that he did not preach like a Methodist—he was more like an Episcopalian, or Presbyterian. I can not but think there was some ground for that opinion, which will be esteemed an encomium, or otherwise, according to the different tastes of individuals. He preached Methodist doctrines, his sermons were practical, he appealed directly to the heart. It was in his style of delivery that he differed from the mass of his brethren. He sometimes, though rarely, read his sermons; he generally preached *memoriter*; and he sometimes extemporized; but when he did, he arranged his thoughts so carefully—his periods were so well rounded—his sentences formed so nicely, that the hearer felt that the speaker was not giving himself up to the full impulse of feeling excited by the subject. Others may differ with me, but it is my deliberate opinion that Bro. R.'s pulpit labors would have been more effective and useful had he adopted a more extemporaneous style of preaching.

His manners in the pulpit were grave and dignified, at the widest remove from everything trifling, every thing theatrical. He was about the ordinary height, spare made, his figure erect. His high forehead, displaying well developed intellectual faculties, his penetrating eye, his countenance beaming with intelligence, was such as to command universal respect; and if he appeared for the first time before an audience, his whole appearance was a guarantee that they would be both instructed and edified. [Bro Richardson's friends were heartily ashamed of a wood cut likeness, published in one of our periodicals some two years since. It was deemed a caricature.]

His voice, though distinct, would not generally be considered musical. He commenced the services in tones sufficiently loud to be heard by the entire assembly. He read the lessons and hymns in a distinct and impressive manner; and from the commencement to the close of the services he kept the congregation interested. I never on any occasion saw an audience become listless while he conducted public worship.

Those who heard him frequently observed a sameness in his prayers. A favorite expression with him in prayer was, "Command the blessing, even life, for ever more, to rest upon each one of us." In reference to the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, he prayed that the time might soon be ushered in when from the rising to the setting sun man should offer incense and a pure offering; and he frequently concluded with the collect, "Defend us, oh Lord, with thy most gracious favor, further us with thy continual help," etc.

Let not the reader suppose that Bro. R.'s prayers lacked fervor or appropriateness. There were times when he was specially powerful in prayer. I recollect on one occasion, several years since, at a camp meeting, he offered a prayer which I have seldom heard excelled. There had been a good deal of excitement and several conversions. Brethren of warm temperament and stentorian lungs had been praying, and the feelings all had been wrought up to a high degree of interest. In this state of things it was with a slight feeling of regret and fear lest the interest might abate, that I heard Bro. R. begin to lead in the devotions. But my feelings soon changed. He began by representing the state of the mourners as condemned and guilty criminals. He then alluded to the mercy of God as the ground of human confidence, plead redemption's price in the great atonement; and when he came to speak of our High Priest, touched with the feeling of our infirmities, who ever liveth to make intercessions for us, he seemed to grasp the promise and bear us aloft on the wings of his faith; and while he thus wrestled for an effusion of the Holy Ghost, verily it fell upon us and sent his thrilling influences through the congregation, and one universal shout of praise spontaneously broke forth from every believing heart.

In his prayers at the sick bed side, and in the house of bereavement, he was peculiarly at home. It seemed as though his voice was unusually pathetic, and every tender expression and appropriate promise was at his command. Whatever opinion those may have formed of our dear brother who had but a superficial acquaintance with him, I know that he possessed a warm, a sympathetic heart. He entered my humble dwelling when to me it had an unwonted silence, an indescribable gloom. Death had been there, and had done his worst. He had smitten the partner of my bosom, the companion of my itinerant toils. I had laid the mortal remains of the mother beside those of our beloved child, and returned in solitude to weep. I did not despair. I was not destitute of the consolations of religion. I fully believed that the spirits of the departed were mingling their songs before the Throne. But this did not bestow cheerfulness to my dwelling, did not give me back the society and presence of her who had been my guardian angel, who so richly merited all the affections of my heart. How opportunely was the visit of such a friend. His delicate allusions to the deceased, his kind manner, his fervent prayers and sympathizing tears did all that mortal could do to soothe an anguished spirit.

And, now, oh my God! another domestic altar has been invaded, and a family group dearer to our brother than life itself, is now clad in mourning! I would fain make a tender of the usual expressions of condolence, but oh! how vain and unsatisfactory are these formalities. May He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, the husband of the widow, the father of the fatherless, mercifully shield, sustain and bless them. Amen.

H. S. T.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Bible on Slavery.

We have been gratified in perusing a Report on Slavery, drawn up by Dr. Thornwell, Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, to draft a circular on the subject, presenting its religious and ecclesiastical aspects. It outweighs volumes of the sentimental appeals and refined theories of philanthropic wranglers. We clip into it here and there. As to the power of the Church to legislate on slavery:

"The Church is a very peculiar society—voluntary in the sense that all its members become so, not by constraint, but willingly; but not in the sense that its doctrines, discipline and order are the creatures of human will, deriving their authority and obligation from the consent of its members. On the contrary, it has a fixed and unalterable constitution, and that constitution is the Word of God. It is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is enthroned in it as a sovereign. It can hear no voice but his; obey no command but His; pursue no ends but His. Its officers are his officers, bound to execute only his will. His teachings, which [illegible] given from God; its discipline is [illegible] he as [illegible] has ordained. The power [illegible] Church [illegible] simply is only minister [illegible] declare it. The Bible, and the Bible [illegible] is her rule [illegible] with and practice. [illegible] announce [illegible] doctrines, enjoin [illegible] commands, prohibit [illegible] what it condemns, enforce her testimonies by spiritual sanctions. Beyond the Bible she can never go. [illegible] from the Bible she can never speak. To [illegible] law and to the testimony, and to [illegible] she must always appeal; and where [illegible] silent, it [illegible] to put [illegible] her lips.

"These principles, thus absurd they are not likely to provoke opposition, which flows from them, the sake of which we have here stated has unfortunately been too much indulged, and that is, that the Church liberty to *speculate*. She has no *opinions*. When she speaks, it must be in the name of the Lord, and her only ment is, *thus it is written*.

"In conformity with this principle, [illegible] Church any authority to declare [illegible] be sinful? Or in other words, has the [illegible] any where, either directly or indirectly, [illegible] demned the relation of master and servant incompatible with the will of God?

"We think there can be little doubt that the Church had been content to [illegible] naked testimony of God, we [illegible] been spared many of the most effective [illegible] certations against slavery. [illegible] sition to it which has arisen [illegible] with imaginary sufferings, from its nature and misapplication of [illegible] ets of philosophers—deduct [illegible] which is due to sentiment, [illegible] ulation, and how much will be found originated from the humble [illegible] of the Scriptures? Will any [illegible] he who applies to them with an unprejudiced mind, and discusses [illegible] ings upon the subject, simply [illegible] language and interpretation, will [illegible] the pages with the sentiments of [illegible] modern abolitionist? Certain is it [illegible] direct condemnation of it can any [illegible] found in the sacred volume. A [illegible] ment in all States, from the dawn [illegible] until the present period, if it be [illegible] and damning sin which its enemies [illegible] it to be, it is truly amazing that [illegible] which professes to be a lamp to [illegible] n light to our path, to make the [illegible] an perfect, thoroughly furnished [illegible] work, no where gives the slightest [illegible] against this tremendous evil. The [illegible] no where rebuked as a monster of [illegible] and tyranny—the slave no where exhorted as the object of peculiar compassion [illegible] pathy. The manner in which [illegible] itself is spoken of, and its duties [illegible] the whole tone and air of the sacred [illegible] convey the impression that they [illegible] had not the least suspicion that [illegible] were dealing with a subject full of [illegible] and outrages. We read their language cool, dispassioned, didactic. We find [illegible] exhorted in the same connection with [illegible] bands, parents, magistrates; exhorted [illegible] same connection with wives, children [illegible] subjects. The prophet or apostle gives [illegible] note or [illegible] on signal of danger [illegible] when he comes to the slave and his duties, [illegible] and the unwary reader is in serious danger [illegible] of concluding that according to the Bible [illegible] is not much more harm to be a master [illegible] a father—a slave than a child. But this is not all. The Scriptures not only fail to condemn—they as distinctly sanction slavery as [illegible] any other social condition of man. [illegible] Church was organized in the family of [illegible] slaveholder; it was divinely regulated [illegible] the chosen people of God; and the [illegible] duties of the parties are inculcated under [illegible] Christian economy. These are facts [illegible] can not be denied. Our argument [illegible] this: If the Church is bound to [illegible] the authority of the Bible, and that [illegible] she discharges her whole office in regard [illegible] slavery, when she declares what the Bible teaches, and enforces its laws by her peculiar sanctions. Where the Scriptures are silent she must be silent too. What the Scriptures have not made essential to a Christian profession, she does not undertake to make so. What the Scriptures have sanctioned she does not condemn. To this sound she is shut up by the nature of her constitution. If she had universally complied with the provisions of her charter, the angry discussions which have disgraced [illegible] and produced bitterness and alienation [illegible] own children, in different countries [illegible] different sections of the same land [illegible] have been prevented."

The following views have [illegible] knowledge, been better [illegible] irrelevant, absurd [illegible] the Church do the [illegible] them for their qui[illegible] science of [illegible] tators:

"According to the rule of faith [illegible] gives to the Church its being, [illegible] master and slave stands on the [illegible] with the other relations of life. In [illegible] considered, it is not inconsistent with the law of God—it is not sinful. The [illegible] doctrine of Christianity as a [illegible] obedience to law. The Church [illegible] can not undertake to dissolve [illegible] The Bible further teaches [illegible] is growing out of [illegible] the master and [illegible] Church must [illegible] own members. [illegible] As a Church [illegible] Kingdom of Christ [illegible] Lord, [illegible] she must [illegible] yet [illegible] no further, unless it be [illegible] to [illegible] who assume [illegible] God pure [illegible] Thus who corrupt [illegible] fame [illegible] to [illegible] are [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, June 26.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[A Delayed Letter.]

My Dear K.: The mail boat, after a short and half sea-sickening voyage from Wilmington, N. C., landed me, with a good company of South-going passengers, at the Charleston wharf, about 4 o'clock one morning. I have read of London at midnight; Charleston at daybreak does not furnish so profound a chapter. It was light enough for me to stroll about; so I left the boat as soon as it was moored.

The Charlestonians are the pink of chivalry, but they are not a fast people: they do not rise before day. I saw nobody stirring—but the buzzards. Now, you may be surprized to learn that these birds are almost somebody in Charleston. They are clean and diligent scavengers, and take that job. They are protected by law, and I am told that to strike, cripple, or any wise maim one, lays the offender liable to prosecution and penalty just as certainly as if he were to commit assault and battery upon an alderman. From the value and abundance of hogs in that State, I have heard them spoken of as "citizens of Ohio:" Upon the same principle these bipeds may be called citizens of Charleston. Well, I have known worse citizens. The filth that breeds sickness is cleared out by them, and they do this business *con amore*. I admire the economy and judgment of the Charlestonians more than their taste in thus constituting their Board of Health.

As I was saying—these citizens and I, at that early hour, had the whole town to ourselves. They hopped about in the most gleeful jollification. Fully appreciating corporation privileges, they were in no hurry to get out of the way. I was shocked at this tameness. One fellow was picking the marrow out of a bone; I raised my cane for a fling, whereupon he turned his head quizzically and looked at me out of one eye, as much as to say, "Hit me if you dare." But I durst not, for the law was on his side.

The market stalls, after awhile, began to be filled up by the arrival of vegetable carts from the farms near, but the sun was well up before there was any thing like a stir among the population, white or black. If Mr. Wesley, on his visit here a hundred years ago, got out a congregation to his 5-o'clock-in-the-morning preaching, he did then what he could not do now. This early rising for health's sake, has its limits. Unquestionably in some climates it is better to let the sun dissipate unhealthy vapors before going out to inhale them. They say (how should I know any thing about it?) that no sleep is so sweet as that taken when the first rays are peeping in, and rising day chides the sluggard. This is on the principle that "stolen waters are sweet." Depraved natures crave unlawful pleasures.

The houses of Charleston are objects of common remark. They seldom front the street, breathing an open hospitality on every passer by, but set cadwise. A door opening into a long and cool piazza admits the visitor to halls and hospitalities within, free, full and generous. A day spent in this unique and interesting city, can hardly leave other than a pleasant impression. It boasts a population of elegant refinement.

The Railroad leading through South Carolina, from Charleston to Augusta, while it has helped the commerce has hurt the character of the good old State. The scene of tame sterility that lies along it, on both sides for the first half of the way, has gotten it the character of—a good State to emigrate from. Ridges of black-jack oaks and cypress swamps, producing fine snakes and indifferent terrapins, make up the alternating variety. The engineers who laid off the route must have had a grudge against the State, in exhibiting so poor a section of it. Were they not Yankees? I felt the truth of what Sallust has written of Germany—that no one could love it, *nisi sit sua patria*. But it is my native country, and therefore I love South Carolina. I like it none the less because it is spirited in its politics. In 1832-3, among the smallest of chaps, I wore a cap with a button on it, and rejoiced in the name of "nullifier." I did n't do much damage, only at militia musters and barbecue occasions, when valorous onslaughts were made upon States' right beef and water-melons. Those may shrug their shoulders who please, and lament the fiery and decisive tone of the Palmetto State. It may yet transpire that the South will have to fall back upon the extreme platform of this single State. It is well for the Southern portion of the Confederacy to show their teeth and bristles at some point. A combative element is necessary to every sound constitution. In every family a quick, sensitive, chivalrous member fills a useful place. His impetuosity may have to be soothed and apologized for by the more peaceable members of the family, but he enables them to make advantageous compromises.

In Barnwell District I tarried a few days among scenes pleasing and mournful—the scenes of a happy childhood. It is not surprising that a good deal of poetry has been attempted on these revisiting occasions. A feeling is inspired not deficient in poetic character, and painfully lacking expression in poor prose. A kind stranger lived in the house where *this* pilgrimage began. I made a pretense for "calling in," and manifested an acquaintance with every locality, every tree and weed-grown path about the premises that quite puzzled my host. Fifteen years before my father had emigrated Westward, with a large family of small children. It had been my *first* home, and I felt, on leaving it, that I never should find a sweeter home. The play-grounds were there, and not far distant the grave-yard, with its clumps of trees, where the forefathers slept. I made respects to a certain mulberry, which was wonderfully prolific in former times of twigs, and had furnished the parental hand, for my especial benefit, with many of those "rods" Solomon extols so highly. I felt no spite against the tree for all that, and congratulated the young ones of the present "lord of the manor" that time had lifted its nether branches too high for any more such uses.

But the pleasantest part of all was to worship on the Sabbath at the Church; not a village church, but a country church hid away in the woods. A dozen roads and paths led to it from all directions, and the circuit rider regularly found it, bringing glad tidings. Now it was week-day, and now Sunday preaching, but always some sort of meeting on Sunday. The class-meeting, that excellent spiritual economy of Methodism, was a standing means of grace, and the impression is with me yet of some of the recitals of experience then and there given. Salem has enlarged her borders. The young have been converted and taken places as leaders and stewards. Of course I was but too happy in accepting an appointment to preach. In the congregation the preacher, among others, anxiously looked for two persons—they were humble, pious negroes. They belonged on different plantations, and perhaps had no great encouragement to piety at home, but when I was last there they were there. They were church-goers, and had been as far back as my memory ran. Rain or shine, big or little preacher, class or quarterly meeting, they were there. The man, Isaac, if meeting happened in a week-day worked hard, gained time, and went to church. If it was a class-meeting, the leader getting through with his white members, walked back to their seats and gave them a talk. Though the love of many might wax cold, and their practice negligent—those were at the Church. I looked for them; they were there. Services over I hastened to grasp their hard, and honest hands, and repeated a passage of Scripture that came to mind, and with a better understanding of it than ever before—"Those that be planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God."

I write this *en route* for New Orleans, and you shall not hear from me again till you see me.

H. N. M.

East Alabama—Montgomery.

We had the pleasure of spending a few days lately within the bounds of the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference. The presiding Elder, Rev. G. Garrett, moves round in a diocese that a Bishop might be proud of, and gives the Church to understand what is expected of them—still to bear aloft the missionary banner. If they do not, it will not be his fault. On the 12th and 13th inst., the Quarterly Meeting for Cowikee Circuit was held at Glenn Chapel. The preacher in charge, Rev. W. B. Neal announced his summer campaign meetings with the hearty emphasis of one who expects success. The junior preacher, Rev. D. McCoy, has failed in health, and to the regret of all desists from the circuit work.

Several brethren of the local ministry came up to this feast and contributed to it. In the Sabbath morning love feast we were happy to find some of their consciences troubled about entering *more fully* into the work. Oh! that the Church's liberality would remove all impediments, and command them away from their nets to be "fishers of men." Or can't they have the venturing faith of Peter to step out upon the water?

Our stay in Montgomery was long enough for a call on the pastor, Rev. C. D. Oliver, and a survey, under his direction, of the new Bible-house and Methodist Church, now building. This latter house bids fair to be the Metropolitan Church of Alabama. The length of the main building is 100 feet; of the audience room, 82 feet; width, 65 feet; ceiling, 30 feet high. The basement divisions signify that the Montgomery people consider class-meetings a fixed fact. Four light and airy rooms are set apart to them. The lecture room has a ceiling 10 feet high, and is 62 by 54 feet. The present contractor is to be paid $15,000; after his contract is fulfilled, about $2000 will be required to finish the house. Provision for the pastor's study is made in a neat office in the rear of the pulpit, and communicating with it by a door. The style of architecture is Doric. A tower goes up 112 feet. The money is raised by subscription; one member, Rev. F. F., giving $2000, and several giving $500. The location is that of the old building, and the most eligible in the city. The model adopted, as far as developed, comports well with taste and comfort. We recommend those about to build to examine this before adopting any. The building will be far enough advanced for use by October.

Much credit is due to the Methodists of Montgomery for this substantial and elegant offering to a free worship of God. May they be blessed in their deed. These imposing and solid fixtures of religion have a good meaning as well as a good use. "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof."

These temples of His grace,
How beautiful they stand:
The towers of our native place,
And bulwarks of our land.

NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Lynn, Mass., June 11, 1852.

Mr. Editor: The almost explosion in the General Conference, of which I spoke in my last, did not pass entirely without effect. The speech of Mr. Porter, in which he alleged that slaveholders were in the Church rather by *sufferance* than *right*, soon reached Baltimore, where it produced no little sensation. Telegraphic dispatches were soon received by members of the Baltimore delegation, insisting that members of the Church in that Conference were in the Church by right and according to the Discipline, as much as the members in New England, and demanding that the offensive language of Mr. P. be disavowed by the General Conference. Mr. Collins presented and enforced that demand; but the Conference merely indefinitely postponed the matter. Thus the way was left open for further deception to be practiced upon the already misled members upon the borders. So it will go until the abolition sentiment of the North and East finds itself sufficiently strong to carry out its views, when Baltimore Methodism, the parent of the New England Church, will be quietly told upon what terms it can remain in the Church!

The sentiments of the Church in New England, on the slavery question, have been not a little effected by the influence of the Garrison clique, fanatical and infidel as it is. This set have a fine opportunity to appeal to and play upon the prejudices and sympathies of the populace; and by denouncing the churches as "pro-slavery," and endeavoring to array popular prejudice against them: they make many of them—and among the rest the Methodists—exceedingly sensitive. And in order to repel the allegation, they feel obliged to make a strong showing of abolitionism, and thus are naturally led to advance step by step, almost imperceptibly. Having leisure on my hands a few days since, I dropped into one of the meetings of the N. England Anti-Slavery Convention, then in session. I found the audience, which was continually fluctuating by persons coming and going, composed mostly of a very ordinary class of persons, with a very small sprinkling of negroes. Two or three fourth or fifth rate ministers, of different churches, made speeches defining their positions—defending Christianity against the charge of being pro-slavery, and thundering anathemas against slaveholders, etc. I received the impression distinctly, that so far as that body was concerned, neither the church nor the country had much to fear. It did not seem to command much sympathy or respect from the public. The recent nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the Democratic National Convention, and the adoption of a platform so distinctly Southern, have given this clique and their sympathizers great distress, and a State Convention has been called to take measures to "rescue liberty" from a threatened doom!

A work of fiction, recently issued, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is having a great run. The work is sought up and read with remarkable avidity and gusto by the public; and many a benevolent heart is made to forget the wants of a next door neighbor, while it sighs over the sorrows and woes of poor "Uncle Tom." The work is by Mrs. Stowe, and is characterized by the dogmatism and impudence peculiar to some members of that family. Rumor says that some one in the South intends an answer. I hope this is not so. It would dignify it too much; besides, the parties who might be benefitted by such a work will never see it.

Rev. A. Stevens, the newly appointed editor of the "National Magazine," provided for by the late General Conference, has entered upon his duties "*con spirito*," and is determined to do his best to make the Magazine worthy of patronage, and give it a wide circulation. He assures me that no sectional questions—no matter offensive to readers in any part of the country, will be introduced to its pages. If this purpose is adhered to—and I think it will and must be—the work, I trust, will find patrons in the South. It is to be *religious*, but not *sectarian*—and thus by its freedom from all that is pernicious, and its literary character, adapted to all classes of readers.

I learn from private sources that the Church suit will not be appealed, unless something favorable to the North should occur in connection with the Cincinnati suit. It is not *principle*, and a desire to deal justly with their brethren, that is to govern this matter, but expediency, and a prospect of success! There is a noble article on the subject in the Daily Zion's Herald, of May 3, which I hope you will republish. O, for the voice and influence of an Olin in the councils of this Church at the present time.

I have been sorry to learn that the spirit of speculation has taken possession of many ministers in this region, at that some of them are even found operating in stocks! This is a bad symptom.

Yours, etc., J. H.

Sunday Schools.—"The Sunday School system is the only system that can be made immediately available for the education of the youth of Texas. By such schools the way is prepared for common schools."

The above is from the correspondence of an intelligent traveler, who has recently made the tour of Texas, and is furnishing the result of his observations for one of the papers of the North. There is much truth in the sentence quoted, in its application to other States, as well as Texas.

Correspondents—Several communications on hand and will be attended to. An interesting letter from Rev. D. B. Leyne will appear next week.

Peaches—Abundance of Them: Gen. Huston has our thanks for a basket-full of peaches, received from his fruit depot at Scott & Robinson's, on Canal street. He is really a benefactor of the whole city, in furnishing so large and cheap a supply of this healthful and delicious fruit.

A Prima Donna Settled Down.—Mlle Rosa Jacques, the prima donna, is about to settle in Chicago, her services having been secured by one of the churches in that city.

Complimentary.—The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, of Sweden, has just struck a medal in honor of Emanuel Swedenborg.

North Carolina Twins.—Two colored children, connected by the vertebræ, and said to be quite a match for the Siamese Twins, are about to be exhibited in the Northern cities, commencing at Petersburg, Va.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

California Mission: Miss. Conf.

Bro. McTyeire: It is due to the Mississippi Conference, as well as myself, that I should make known my whereabouts, and give some account of myself in reference to the California Mission.

At our late session I responded to the call of Bishop Paine, with others, and offered myself for that distant field. Humble and unworthy as I feel myself to be, then comparatively a stranger in this Conference, I was, nevertheless, recommended to the Bishop, and received the appointment. The preliminaries, (all except "the material aid,") were fully arranged for my departure, at any rate, by the 10th February last. The sum of one thousand dollars was to have been furnished by the Conference as an outfit, which amount was to be raised (if possible) by the time above specified.

In order to facilitate this matter the Conference, by resolution, instructed me to repair immediately to the most important points within our bounds, and solicit contributions. The preachers likewise were instructed to co-operate with me, and collections were to be taken generally, the amounts forwarded to you and acknowledged in the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

It cannot but be apparent to any thinking Brother, that the interim between the date of the Conference action and the time fixed for my departure, was too short to afford the preachers an opportunity to make collections generally. (Nay, they had barely reached their field of labor ere the time expired.)

This was anticipated by the Conference, and it was resolved, "That in case the whole amount of one thousand dollars was not obtained in time for the missionary, with others, sent to California, the amount raised on Saturday night for the California mission shall be appropriated to make up deficiency."

In obedience to the order of the Conference I went to as many places as practicable, (reaching most, in advance of the preacher appointed by the Conference,) and took collections. Some brethren also, in other places, obeyed the resolution. With all possible speed I made ready, not without much pecuniary sacrifice, as also of all those tender feelings that bind families and friends together, and through the mercy of God, I reached New Orleans in time to have left as requested by the Bishop. On my arrival I called at the Advocate office, where I expected to find the amount raised at the Conference Missionary Anniversary, with an additional sum sent in by other brethren, that would enable me to proceed on to San Francisco in time to be at the organization of the first Conference of the Church South on the Pacific. But to my utter astonishment I found only thirty dollars!! Here I waited about three weeks, at the expiration of which I received two hundred and fifty dollars from Dr. Drake (Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society) of the amount raised at the anniversary "for the California Mission." This remittance came through Bro. W. H. Watkins, and was accompanied by a communication, (which I have not now before me,) but I think he said, "after a very liberal construction of the Conference resolution, Bro. Drake has concluded to send you two hundred and fifty dollars." At this I confess I was no little surprised, as the Doctor had been apprised of the deficiency that had occurred in the $1000 pledged by the Conference for the outfit, and requested to send the anniversary collection in time for me to take the steamer of the 10th February. Now I know there is a difference of opinion upon the resolution, upon which the "liberal construction" had been placed; yet it seems to be far more generally construed as appropriating the entire "amount raised on Saturday night for the California mission to make up deficiency" that might, and probably would be, right upon the heels of our last year's collections. The phraseology of the resolution to my own mind justifies the construction, and is what I believe to be the original meaning and intention of the resolution. If not, it seems to me that it had neither meaning nor intention in it, and could be only calculated to disappoint the one appointed to this foreign mission. How much was paid for this special, or any other mission at the anniversary meeting, is not my good fortune to know, and therefore I will not presume to guess. One thing will be recollected by all present, that Bishop Paine, in his missionary address, made this the great point, "the California Mission." He told the congregation that a man must, and would be sent from our Conference, if possible, and called on the people then and there to raise the whole amount, $1000. But if they did not raise all, he proposed *variously* the sums four, five or six hundred dollars; and perhaps another speaker did the same, I will not say positively. If the whole amount of that collection had fallen in my hands, I would have gone to California. Why it did not, is not my duty to explain. The Treasurer, however, did not feel authorized to send me more than $250, believing this fully as much as was given for the California mission. So much for the first part of the narrative.

After waiting, as above stated, three weeks, and finding I had in hand for this mission, less than half the amount necessary to get me to it, I left New Orleans finally, and went to Aberdeen to see Bishop Paine, to counsel with him and determine my future course. Here my wife was taken sick, and for three or four weeks I had but little hope of her recovery. I spent sleepless nights watching by her side, meanwhile sharing the kindness and hospitality of our beloved Bishop and his family, together with another sweet family, whose attention and solicitude and sympathy I never can forget. May God bless the dear friends of Aberdeen in this world a hundred fold, and in that which is to come with life everlasting. Through mercy my wife was spared, but ere this time it was ascertained that the way to California was so completely blocked up, that to get off before fall would be impracticable. The Bishop still insisted upon having a man from our Conference, if one could be had that would go, but as I had complied with my obligations, and to the utmost instructions, he held me no longer in duty bound to go. I saw that the same reasons that first prompted me to go, still existed, and notwithstanding the thus far signal defeat and mortifying disappointment we had had to endure, I told him that "none of these things moved us." We felt that we belonged to God, and that wherever he appointed we would go, with his assistance, and serve according to the best of our ability. As I was without any other appointment, and as there was no other to offer me then, he concluded, that I might act as a special agent for the California mission until fall, at least, and raise if possible an amount to send a man from our Conference. As soon as the health of my family would justify it, I set out; have made a tour through part of the Conference but owing to a want of previous notice the congregations were small, and not prepared to give. They did, however, subscribe, and will hand it over to the preachers in charge, who will remit to me before the 1st of October next. Will the brethren of the Conference aid in this matter? They have pledged themselves to this.

I ask not contributions in reference to sending me to California. Let the Lord send by whom he will, he shall have my money, my influence, my prayers. Some one ought to go. The Conference ought to be represented in California. We have undertaken to aid in this glorious enterprize. We responded loudly in words and resolutions. Let us correspond in concert of action in the whole matter. "The harvest truly is great, but laborers are few." Shall we not heed the cry of our Western Macedonia? I confess, after sacrificing so much to this end, I did wish to be at the first Conference there, and to be one of the number. I am still willing to go, if desired by my brethren; unless Providentially hindered. I will, if "material aid" is furnished by the Conference in time. I am unwilling, however, to take a dollar from the general fund that might tend to embarrass the treasury or cripple an already existing mission. The whole matter is now before the Church, and it is understood that I am perfectly passive in the hands of brethren, and ready to do such work as may be assigned me by the appointing power. May God guide us in the consideration of this very important matter, and send forth the light and truth of his Gospel, and by the agency of the Holy Ghost, and instrumentality of His word save us all through Jesus Christ, is my prayer.

J. M. Jones.

Columbus, Miss., June 18, 1852.

P. S. Since writing the above it occurs to me that it might not be improper to state a few facts that go to relieve at least some portions of the Conference from the charge of indifference upon the subject of this mission. About the time we commenced soliciting contributions to send our missionary to California, Dr. Schon (the worthy Secretary of the parent society) visited several of our "most important points," making collections for the mission cause, and in his addresses he introduced and dwelt at length upon the California mission so much that many gave in in reference to this very object. To such an extent was this done, that where he had preceded me I made no collection. At Natchez he took (I think the preacher in charge told me) $200, at Yazoo City $104.

J. M. J.

Bread vs. Preaching.

A Presiding Elder of one of the Louisiana Districts writes us as below. The state of things on his district is, we fear, too general. There is a radical defect in the present working of our economy, as to the support of the ministry. The evil seems to be growing. Already it is a question with us—How rich a man must be before he can afford to become an itinerant preacher? To use the language of Wesley, in a matter of far less importance, "When rich men become necessary to us, [in the ministry] then farewell to Methodism." But our correspondent speaks in this wise:

"I will say of the district that things move on smoothly—have had no jarring as yet. Our itinerancy, though, is much crippled in this region; most of the preachers are farming, while one at least merchandises, to make something upon which to subsist. As a matter of course their time and attention is much divided, say fully half is given to one and half to the other. I have but small hope that any considerable success will attend Methodism in this country, until our preachers can go fully into the work—their *one* work—of preaching and saving souls. God send that such a time may speedily arrive. Amen."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Baton Rouge District—La. Conf.

Bro. McTyeire: I am now closing my second round; I long to travel once more in Methodist preacher-like style; I am tired of steamboats. My district is near three hundred and fifty miles by water. Sometimes I keep watch-night on some old wharf boat at other times, I hail, but in vain. Fine place this to cultivate patience; but to be put out in the dead hour of the night, away from any house, and not able to see very sure, was most perplexing, but it happened but once. A good chance this to try the extent and volume of my voice. I will not complain; goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.

This whole coast country should be a missionary field, the black population is very dense; much could be done if we had the men. I do think that our Conference, that the Church South, should make more vigorous efforts for the moral elevation of this people. A number of persons have died within the bounds of the district with cholera. How necessary that we be at all times ready! We have had some good meetings—some necessions—but lament that we are not more prosperous. May the Lord revive his work.

W. E. Doty.

June 15, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Texas Items.

One of the Texas newspapers states that a church in that State, composed of eight communicants, pays its pastor a salary of eight hundred dollars? Where can another instance of equal liberality be found?

A gentleman in Texas has agreed to give one hundred dollars towards supplying every family in that State, for one year, with the American Messenger.

Texas, with a population of about three hundred thousand souls, has forty-three newspapers, nearly all of which are ably conducted. Two are devoted to the cause of religion.

The culture of the *sugar cane* is being quite successfully prosecuted in Texas. Maj. James P. Caldwell, of Brazoria county, realized as much money from the proceeds of one crop as would purchase the hands engaged in its culture. Major C. never permits any work to be done on his plantation on the Sabbath.

The Maine liquor law has many warm advocates in the Star State who will persevere in agitating public sentiment on this subject.

All the evangelical denominations are flourishing in Texas. An excellent [illegible] spirit exists among the various denominations.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Synod for Texas convened at Victoria May 20. Nine ministers were present.

A fine evangelical tone of spirit prevailed in their proceedings. It was determined to observe the missionary concert prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of every month, and to take up regular collections in behalf of the missionary cause. The Agent of the American Sunday School Union presented to the Synod specimens of the publications, in German, of that Society, which were approved of, and it was resolved to organize Sunday Schools wherever practicable, and supply them with the publications of the A. S. S. Union.

A Presbyterial School has been determined upon by the Presbytery of Eastern Texas to be located in the vicinity of Fredonia, Rusk county.

The Western Texas Presbytery has fixed upon Goliad for their institution of learning.

The Episcopalians of Texas have located an institution of learning at Anderson, Grimes county, to be called St. Paul's College.

The emigration to Texas, during the past season, is estimated at about one hundred and fifty thousand. A much larger emigration is expected next season. The editor of one of the Texas papers says that he is constantly receiving letters from intending emigrants, and that among the most prominent of their inquiries is for lands in the vicinity of churches, schools, and good society. Will landholders notice this fact, and govern themselves accordingly?

Every person intending to emigrate to Texas, or any other new country, should pay for the newspapers of their choice at least one year in advance, and have it directed to their new abode. One gentleman, on arriving in Texas, remarked to a friend that he had paid for his family newspaper for *seven years in advance*—a good example to other emigrants! Reader, if you have never taken a religious newspaper, and intend emigrating to Texas, make choice of a good one, and pay for it in advance. You may find yourself where you can not hear the Gospel every Sabbath, and in that case your newspaper and Bible will greatly aid you in passing the Sabbath pleasantly and profitably. At all events try it—my word for it you will not repent it. If a parent, subscribe also for Youth's Penny Gazette, Sunday School Visitor, or some other juvenile periodical for your children. Bring also a good supply of religious books.

Cities.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Camden Circuit, Alabama Conf.

Bro. McTyeire: The Lord has been with us in Camden, even in Camden, in convicting and converting power. There have been 9 conversions and 24 accessions to our church of late. Most of the converts were adults. The work was a gracious one. To God be all the glory.

Camden is a flourishing place. There are three schools here, of high character—two female and one male; the whole number of students in these schools is about 400. We hope and believe that what the Lord has done for us here is only an omen of what he intends doing. Pray for us, brethren; pray for the Church in Camden.

R. M. Saunders.

June 17, 1852.

Paris Circuit, E. Texas Conf.

Dear Bro. McTyeire: I have some cheering news to communicate to you. The Great Head of the Church is still reviving and carrying on his work of converting and sanctifying sinners, in the bounds of Paris Circuit, as well as elsewhere. We had a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord at our second Quarterly Meeting, which was held at Paradise, twelve miles south, on the 17th and 18th of April. There were 11 accessions to the church, and a goodly number professed conversion and were happy in the Saviour's love. We closed a two days meeting at Wesleyan Chapel, on the 25th April; ten joined the Church; several conversions. At Allen Chapel, May 16, were 3 conversions and 8 accessions. A protracted meeting at Fair Prospect closed May 25, 11 joined the Church, conversions. God be praised for the good this part of his vineyard. "The Lord is good—his mercy endureth for ever."

June 2, 1852. D. M. Stuart.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The Examination and Commencement exercises of the Macon (Miss.) Female Collegiate Institute of the Alabama Conference will commence on Friday, the 23d of July next.

Commencement sermon on Sunday, by Rev. P. P. Neely.

Commencement address Tuesday, by Rev. W. H. Milburn.

The annual meeting of the Trustees on Friday, 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Conference Visiting Committee—Rev. W. Dorman, V. L. Hopkins and J. Z. Nowell.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. W. Foote, Sec. B. Trustees.

Centenary College of La.—Examination.

The Examination of the students of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 19th of July, and continue till [illegible] the week.

On Sunday, the 25th, the Commencement sermon will be delivered by the Rev. [illegible] Light.

The anniversaries of the Societies will take place on Tuesday, 27th, when they will be addressed by the Hon. H. S. Foote, [illegible] of Miss. At three o'clock the Alumni will be addressed by Robert Bowman, Esq.

Wednesday will be Commencement day. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

R. F.

Jackson, La., June 10, 1852.

Material Aid.—The New York Times says that [illegible] has realized about $150,000 for this country.

Censorship in Spain.—A royal decree has been published in Madrid, dated April 22, by which [illegible] novels and writings relating to affairs [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NOTICES.

East Texas Conference—Minutes.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—

Dear Bro: Please inform all parties concerned that the general minutes for 1851 and 1852 cannot be published until the minutes of the East Texas Conference is received—that the agent has used every effort to get them, and that without success. Jno. Early.

Richmond, June 15, 1852.

Meeting of the Board.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire: The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of Centennty College, will hold its next annunl meeting in Jackson, La., on the 26th of July. A punctual attendance of all the members of the board is very earnestly desired.

Yours, sincerely,

W. H. Watkins, Sec'y.

Hymeneal.

Married—On the 27th of May, by the Rev. Charles J. Hnlberg, Seth L. Taylor, of Iberville Parish, La., to Miss Mary Ely, of Port Ewy, New York.

Obituary Notices.

Died—On the 18th inst., in this city, Thomas Virginius, infant son of John Parham, Junr.

Died—On the 5th inst., near Raymond, Hinds county, Miss., Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, wife of John L. W. Bullock, and daughter of William H. Catchings, of Simpson county.

Sister B. was born on the 6th of March, 1803; joined the Methodist Church in 1843; married on the 2d October, 1845. She has left a deeply bereaved husband and three small children to mourn her loss. As a wife, she was kind and confiding; as a mother, fond and affectionate; as a friend, amiable and obliging; as a christian, her walk and conversation was unexceptionable; but it was only in her last moments, that the fullness of the love of God was displayed to her soul. Her affliction was severe and long, and she bore it with patient resignation; not a murmur escaped her lips. Her last moments were spent in prayer for her husband, her children, her brothers and sister, and her servants. All who surrounded the couch of the dying received a parting exhortation. Her body we laid in the grave—her soul has gone to the Paradise of God.

J. T. Kennon.

Raymond, June 17th, 1852.

Died—12th May, Rosalie, in the 7th year of her age, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth A. Hopkins, of this city. From her infancy she was a child of suffering, and her life has been a most striking illustration of parental solicitude and endurance. Night after night her mother kept watch beside her till the last pale star had set; and still she was there to greet her child's first waking, and quiet her cries of pain. These have been her mother's tasks. She now exclaims, *"O, my Rose!* my Rose! Has vain affection borne with *all* for this? Why were you given me?" Ah! yes; truly, 'God gives us love; things to love he lends.' "

"Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life hath fled,
There in Heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no parting tear is shed."

W. H. A.

Died—In Macon county, Ala., May 5, infant son of S. H. D. and Elizabeth Bell, nged two weeks and two days.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower;
Frail, smiling solace of an hour—
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

Charleston C. Advocate please copy.

Advocate Office, June 19.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

By Rev Samuel Hawes: n c, Dr S P Ivy, Livonia, Pointe Coupee parish, La. Less $2 50.
By Rev J M Jones: n s, Benj F Cox, York, Noxubee county, Miss. Less $2 50.
By Rev B H Rivers: Mr Steckett, Woodville, Miss. Less $2 50.
By Rev D Kinnear: n s, Mrs America Stevens, Mrs Mary L Hartman, Pattersonville, St. Mary's parish, La. $5 00
By Rev H H Reed: n s, Geo W Smith, Franklin, St Mary's parish, La. ; F D Richardson, Iberville, St Mary's parish, La. 5 00
By Rev J G Ferguson: n s, Rev J E Ferguson, Anderson, Texas. Less $2 50.
By Rev W Choice: n s, Wm O Dickenson, n s, John S Dickenson, Bainbridge, Ga. 5 00
By Rev T W Castle: n s, Mrs R A Barkley, n s, Mrs Wilkins Woolfolk, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Miss. 5 00
By B H Harris, Tuscaloosa, Ala., (for second volume,) 5 00
By Rev W P Miller: n s, Hurrill Burrow, Tuskeegee, Macon county, Ala.; n s, Noah Segrest, Upbanbee, Macon county, Ala. Less $5. 5 00
By B M Moss, Rees & Foster, New Orleans. 5 00
By C Shropshire, A J Wright, Joseph Sutton, New Orleans. 7 50
By Mrs Mary Barden, Cambridge City, Indiana; Mrs Martha Irwin, Cincinnati, Ohio. 5 00
By Rev T Burpo: n s, Hall Grandgout, n s, Andrew Jackson, Rehoboth, Wilcox county, Ala; n s, J Dess, Pine Hill P O, Ala; n s, S W Porter, Lower Peach Tree, Ala. 10 00
By J A Mrs S W Irwin 2 50
By Rev Edward P Thwing: n s, John G Freeman, Hickapoo, Anderson county, Texas. Less $2 50.
By Rev D Kinnear: Rev Thomas A Smith, Henry Knight, Mrs Elizabeth Cockran, V H Rauthrope, By Rev E Parker: E Harrington, Dr J T Alexander, Wm Ivy, R A Cutliff, Mrs Martha M Wiggins, A W Mages, Shreveport, La. 15 00

June 26.

By Rev D M Stovall: n s, C S Wortham, n s, George McGimson, Paris, Texas. Less $5.
By Rev J M Jones: n s, Silm J L Parham, Choctaw. Less $2 50.
By Rev H Saunders: R L Hawkins, Camden, Ala. $5 00
By Rev Wm N Pasty: Thomas Stearns; Al Grinnell, Warrington Navy Yard, Fla. 5 00
By Rev W Finn: n s, J McAnulty, Tullyvills, Ark. Less 50 cents. 2 00
By Rev G S Hurt: W G Hurt: Mrs Boykin, Lamington, Ala. 5 00
By Rev M Bruner, Columbus, Ga. 2 50
By Rev W C Lewis: T H Carson, Centerville, Texas. 2 50
By Rev T J Armstrong: n s, J W Shackleford, Sageville, Miss; n s, G W Henderson, n c, A White, Marion, Miss. Less $7 50. [All right now—change made.]
By Rev B Kinnear: n s, Mrs M Rigge, Franklin, La.
By Rev J M White, Pattersville, La. Less $5. [Will attend to it.]
By Rev R Reade: n s, W Stephenson, Quey, La.; V Grandgenet, Iberia, La.; Rev G White, Vicuna, La. Less $7 50. (Thank you. The minutes are out. Where shall they be sent to you?)
By Rev P M Goodwyn: n s, M McLeroy, n s, M W Ashley, Vernon La. 5 00
By Rev J T Kennon: T J Hutchins, Cayuga, Miss; Wm Porter, Jackson, Miss; Sira Wm Mount, Hazlehurst, Miss; Mrs A Vaughn, Spring Ridge, Miss. 10 00
By Rev J S P Freeman: n s, S H D Bells, Tuskegee, Ala. 2 50

One of those devotees to mammon once received a lesson from an humble follower, who did not seem to pay him the possessor of the purse, sufficient homage, and said: "Do you know, sir, that I am worth a hundred thousand pounds?" "Yes," said the irritated, but not broken-spirited respondent, "I do; and I know that it is all you are worth."

It may be a fanciful notion, but I think the ordinary salutations of a people indicate, in a measure, their philosophy of living. The French greeting is literally—How do you carry yourself?"—a query suggestive of egotism; that of the Italians—"How do you stand?"—a high breathes of an existence in the immediate—so characteristic of the South; while our favorite phrase is—"How do you get along?"—at once calling up an external and distant goal—success.

A good story is related of Ex-Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, that many years ago, when approaching with a young man about drinking and urging him to abandon the practice, the young man agreed to leave off if the Governor would leave off wearing a shirt collar. The latter agreed to the novel requisition, and, in consequence of the bargain, has never worn a collar since.

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—*Report for the Week* ending June 26.—Admitted, 368; Discharged, 271; Died, 56—of which 22 were of Cholera; Remaining, 782.

Vote on the Railroad Tax.—Annexed we give the returns of the vote yesterday for and against the real estate tax for railroad purposes, as follows:

Wards.	Jackson Railroad. For.	Against.	Opelousas Railroad. For.	Against.
I.	309	8	299	6
II.	390	10	381	10
III.	1057	10	1029	11
IV.	911	28	305	28
V.	175	51	166	50
VI.	121	40	122	43
VII.	35	102	35	102
VIII.	40	77	68	70
IX.	40	107	68	100
X.	245	1	245	1
XI.	225	3	224	3
	2954	503	2932	490

RECAPITULATION.

In favor of the Jackson Railroad	2,954
Against	503
Majority in favor of the Jackson Railroad	2,451
In favor of the Opelousas Railroad	2,932
Against	490
Majority in favor of the Opelousas Railroad	2,442.

The Industrial Fair.—The Permanent Executive Committee of the great Industrial Fair, to be held here in February, 1854, has elected its officers as follows: C. Rosatlus, President; G. Allan, Vice-President; M. M. Cohen, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Walton, Recording Secretary; and Samuel Jamison, Secretary.

Oration by Senator Soule.—Hon. Pierre Soule, our distinguished Senator, is to deliver a Fourth of July oration in Philadelphia, in compliance with the request of a clergyman of that city. The proceeds are to be applied to a charitable institution.

John Randolph's Body Servant.—The Troy (Ohio) Times states that John, the faithful body servent of the late John Randolph, of Virginia, died near that place recently, and was buried on the grounds of the Randolph Colony, on Stillwater, in Miami county.

Japan.—The area of the Japanese Empire is said to be 260,000 square miles, which makes it larger than France and England put together. The population is reckoned by the American writers, and probably without exaggeration, at thirty millions; less civilized, no doubt, than the Chinese, but a good deal more hardy and warlike.

Bridge Across the Savannah.—An advertisement in the Augusta Constitutionalist invites proposals until the 10th of July next, for building five stone piers and two abutments for a bridge across Savannah river or near the city of Augusta, the contractor furnishing all the materials and of the best quality.

Persians in California.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his letter of the 6th of May, says: "At present there are a few Persians in our city. They attracted considerable attention on the Plaza last week, while engaged in worshipping the Sun."

Mormonism in the Sandwich Islands.—Elder Wm. J. Perkins writes from Lahina, Sandwich Islands, January 19, 1852, that the work was progressing with rapidity; natives and whites inquiring; that Brother Geo. C. Cannon had baptized twenty-one the day previous, and that there was a general call from all quarters for Brother Cannon to come and preach to them, as he understands the language. The natives are surprised that the Mormons have baptized so many whites in so short a time, as the Missionaries had only added one to their congregation since they commenced, which is many years. They tell the Missionaries that they "have not told them the truth." The Missionaries pronounce heavy curses on the heads of the elders.

Ether vs. Lions.—Dr. Charles T. Jackson administered a pound and a half of ether to a lion at Boston, and removed his claws during the twenty minutes that the animal was insensible.

British Ignorance of America.—Mr. Walter, a member of Parliament, and principal proprietor of the London Times, stated recently in the House of Commons, that the United States Senators were elected for life. The Times endorsed the error. The strangest fact of all (says Mr. Walsh) is that no member of the House corrected it.

Dry Weather.—The Woodville (Miss.) Republican says that the continued drouth has nearly ruined the corn crop in that vicinity, and is seriously damaging the cotton. The heat is oppressive.

Illness of a Rothschild.—Letters of the 24th ult. from Frankfort-on-the-Main, report that M. Anselmo del Rothschild, the eldest of the brothers, the famous bankers, is lying extremely ill.

Desirable Vegetables.—New potatoes, onions, tomatoes, etc., from Bermuda, are selling in the Boston markets. The man of the Post expresses his intention of having a cucumber imported expressly for his own consumption.

Reaping Machines.—The Prairie Farmer thinks that not less than 3500 new reaping machines will be put in use in the northwest this present season—equal to the labor of 17,500 men.

An Acquisition.—The school fund of St. Louis, the Times says, recently received an acquisition of five cents, the amount of fine imposed on a member of the bar, by a judge, for contempt.

Liberal.—The military companies of St. Louis have contributed $1000 to the relief of L. Speigel, who lost his arms by the premature discharge of a cannon in that city a few days since.

A Pretty Present.—Count Demidoff has arrived in Rome, from Florence, to present the Pope with a cross in malachite, value 30,000 francs, about $6000, extracted from his Siberian mines.

A Monster Petition.—A petition was presented in the New Hampshire Legislature, on the 9th inst., in favor of the Maine Law, signed by 24,598 voters, and 47,776 females and minors.

Large Reward.—The City Council of Charleston has authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $1000 to any person who may give information leading to conviction of any person engaged in an incendiary attempt.

A Strike.—The foundry-men of Louisville have struck for the ten hour system. It appears that one firm, before the strike, unhesitatingly acceded to the wishes of their employees. The firm is Messrs. Lawson & Frank.

Religious Freedom.—It is stated that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

Snow Storm in June.—The Pittsburgh Gazette says that a very severe storm was experienced on Seven Mile Island, in the Ohio, below that city, on Wednesday night, the 9th inst. Snow fell quite heavily for some time.

Railroad Subscription.—The people of Wheeling, Va., have voted in favor of the city's subscribing for $250,000 to the capital stock of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Too Many Horses.—Horses are said to have become so numerous in Brazil as to be a serious trouble. The Emperor has therefore issued a decree authorizing citizens to shoot brood mares wherever found.

Rainwater vs. Cholera.—It has been fully ascertained, says the report of a French medical commission, both at Paris and elsewhere, that rainwater is a prophylactic of cholera, and that this disease has never proved an epidemic in any city where rain water is exclusively used.

A Test Case.—The Steamer Atlantic will be fined $500 at St Louis for taking to that port a greater number of passengers than their laws allow, and the case is to be appealed for the purpose of testing the legality of the city ordinances on the subject.

Determined to Fight it out.—The Directors of the Art Union of New York have determined to appeal from the decision made against the Institution by the Superior Court. They are blest with full pockets, and can stand litigation.

Life of Bolivar.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says, the public have ground to expect in the course of the season the first part of the Life of Bolivar, by Gen. Mosquera, which will probably appear in English and Spanish, several chapters being nearly ready for the press.

Partly Thickly Settled.—There are three hundred and twenty-eight persons to the square mile in Essex county, Massachusetts—a denser population than can be found on any tract of land of the same size in the United States.

For Australia.—At the time the Baltic sailed there were thirty-one vessels up at London for Australia, and seven at Liverpool. The Commissioners of Emigration intend to send off eight ships per month for the next six months.

Death on Cockroaches.—We find in an exchange a very simple and said to be a very efficacious recipe for getting rid of cockroaches. It says that if cucumber peel be placed upon the floors of rooms which they frequent during the night, they will greedily suck the poison from it, and die soon after retreating to their holes.

A Long Plank.—A vessel arrived lately at Portsmouth, England, on board of which was a plank which is stated to exceed in size any piece of wood yet cut. It was intended for the World's Fair, but it was too late for the purpose, no vessel being within reach which could accommodate it. This plank is 248 feet long, 22 inches broad, and 6 inches in thickness.

Foreign News by the Europa.

England.—A reduction of 1s. 4d. per cwt. in the import duties on foreign refined sugar will come into operation on the 5th July, reducing the duty to 10s. 4d.

Ships ran Australia.—There are now forty-four vessels advertised in the Post-office Packet List to take out private ship letter bags to Australia, and all of which are to sail by the middle of July next. Thirteen of these vessels are for Sydney, and twenty-two for Melbourne and Port Phillip.

Steam to Australia.—On Tuesday the Australian steamship, belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, left the Thames on her maiden voyage for Australia. She is 1400 tons burthen, worked by the screw, and carries out upwards of £200,000 in specie, besides 180 passengers, of whom 48 are first-class passengers.

The Lobos Islands.—At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, the subject of the Lobos Islands was brought forward for discussion, and it was resolved that a deputation from the society wait upon the Earl of Derby, to represent to him the importance of taking every possible means to effect a reduction in the price of guano. It seems to be the opinion of jurists, that the claim of Peru to the Lobos Islands is not based upon any just title, since those islands furnish neither shelter nor sustenance for a single human being.

Completion of the Submarine Telegraph to Ireland. A submarine telegraph between the coasts of England and Ireland is now in accomplished fact, and an event pregnant with interest as regards the future welfare of this country. On Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, the Britannia steamer started from Holyhead with the telegraph cable on board, preceded by her Majesty's steamer Prospero, a vessel furnished by the Admiralty, as a pilot to the expedition. The steamers proceeded at a low rate of speed, varying from four to six miles an hour, laying out the wire with the greatest care and precision as they receded from the English coast; and at length, after a passage of a little more than 16 hours, and without the occurrence of any *contretemps*, arrived at Howth Harbor, amid the cheers of those who had assembled to witness their approach. The moment the Britannia had arrived at her destination, and communicated the fact to Holyhead that the Irish shore was reached, the final grand test was applied to the telegraphic cable by connecting the wire with one of the ship's folded guns, and passing the word "fire!" to Holyhead. The answer was the immediate discharge of the gun on board the Britannia. The hour was then just half-past eight o'clock.

The work had been performed in little more than 18 hours! Messages were now rapidly interchanged, and a salute of the Britannia's guns fired from Holyhead. A letter arrived in Dublin, directed to a gentleman who had left for Holyhead by the mail-day steamer, and whose presence was immediately required in London. A message was sent to seek him out. Within half an hour he was discovered, and he responded, "I am here." "You are wanted in London." "I shall start by the next train." Another hour and the cable was ashore, and the connection completed with the land wires, and indicators at the Dublin terminus of the Dundalk Railway, in Amiens street, were conveying with these at the terminus of the Chester and Holyhead Railway in Holyhead.

A perfect system of electric telegraph communication is now in use between the various offices within the Bank of England.

Ireland.

The net profits of the Bank of Ireland, for the year 1851, amount to £221,284.

Private Cullen has received £700 from Charleston S. C., for the Catholic University.

A lady belonging to a nunnery in Limerick has given £1,000 to the formation of a similar institution in Roscommon.

The foundation stone of the new Wesleyan chapel to accommodate 500 persons, and to cost £700, has been laid out in Belfast.

In the Encumbered Estates Court the competition for land continues to increase, and several lots have been sold at 10 years purchase.

Captain Tyndall, one of the government commissioners appointed by the Earl of Derby, has arrived in Galway, to make observations on the capabilities of that port as a packet station.

France.

The Orleans Property.—The advocates of the Council of State, M. P. Fabre and M. Matthieu Bodet, charged to defend the appeal of the Princes of the Orleans family against the decrees relative to their property, have published a memoir, from which it appears that they intend to rely on four points, viz: 1. That the princes possess the property in virtue of the deed of the 7th of August, 1830, and that that property could not return to the State before the death of August; 2. That they are heirs of the King, their father for that part of Neuilly which was purchased subsequent to 1830, and of Madame Adelaide for part of the domain of Monceaux; 3. That they have captained. The tubes made at this establishment are of copper or brass, and of a very beautiful description, differing from those here to here made in this country, not only in the complete formation of the tube, but in the external and internal finish of the article. This metal, instead of having its parts soldered or brazed together, presents a uniform and regular surface, and the tubes are in all respects equal to any ever imported.

Austria.

The Vienna *Presse*, of the 27th May, contains a long and sarcastic article on the people of the United States generally, and Mr. Webster in particular. It says that in consequence of Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet, Mrs. Hulsemann was directed to break off diplomatic relations with our Government. The *Presse*, in the infinitude of its wisdom, says that the present President, *Mr. Polk*, disapproved of Mr. Webster's conduct, and would have had him retract if he could. It considers that Austria has acted in a very dignified manner and preserved her honor. Mr. Hulsemann was expected in Vienna on the 28th ult.

Miscellaneous.

Fergus O'Connor, the crazy M. P., has been playing all sorts of pranks in London since his return from the United States. He one day visited all the lawcourts in Westminster Hall, and interrupted the business of each for a time by his strange conduct. At the mere mention of an officer he would at once leave.

An accountant named Goodson was killed at Manchester on Wednesday, by falling from his balloon.

The notorious Madame Lafarge, who has been for some years confined in a *maison de santé* at Remy, has just received a free pardon.

Seyd Pascha, hereditary Prince of Egypt, and eldest surviving son of Mehemit Ali, had arrived at Marseilles on board a French ship of war. The ostensible cause of his visit is to recruit his health at the mineral springs at Mont d'Or.

Cartigny, the well-known comic actor, is dead.

The President will take up his residence at St. Cloud immediately, and will come into Paris to attend Cabinet Councils and Receptions, which will be held at the Tuileries.

Hurrah for Yankee Enterprise!—The following are two statements which must be grateful to every American proud of his country. The following is part of a letter from Australia to a merchant in Liverpool, dated January 27:

"The Yankees will soon get masters of this market if we do not get a better line of ships or steam communication between here and England. The first clipper ship from the United States arrived here last week. She left Boston five days after the news of our discovery was known; and made the passage here in ninety-five days, bringing news from England up to the 4th of October, while by the direct way we have no later dates than the 18th of September. A portion of her cargo consisted of wooden buckets for the miners. I think we shall soon be sufficiently supplied with this article direct from America. Please, therefore, not to send us any buckets of this description."

That surpasses Dexter's celebrated venture of frying-pans for the West Indies.

But we take another statement from the Boston Journal:

"A large establishment for the manufacture of linen fabrics from imported flax is now erecting at Fall River, Mass., under the direction of N. B. Borden, Esq. This is the only factory of the kind in the United States. Another carpet factory is to be put up forthwith at Lawrence, and at Hadley Falls an extensive cotton mill will soon be commenced. Besides these, we have some enterprises nearer home which are worthy of notice, as illustrative of Yankee perseverance and energy in the introduction of industrial works. At Somerville, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, a factory has been started for the manufacture of locomotive boiler tubes. This is called the American Tube Company, and the property is owned by four or five capitalists. The tubes made at this establishment are of copper or brass, and of a very beautiful description, differing from those here to here made in this country, not only in the complete formation of the tube, but in the external and internal finish of the article. This metal, instead of having its parts soldered or brazed together, presents a uniform and regular surface, and the tubes are in all respects equal to any ever imported.

St. Tammany.—St. Tammany is, we believe, our only American saint. He was the chief of an Indian tribe which inhabited Pennsylvania while that State was still a colony, and excited so much respect by his virtues and his exploits, both in saving the white and Indian, that after his death he was canonized, and the day of his birth, the first of May, regarded as a holiday. "All Christian countries," says the Savannah Republican, "have their particular saint. England has her St. George; Scotland her St. Andrew; Ireland her St. Patrick; France her St. Crispan, and Spain her Santa Jago. In this country, we have St. Tammany. Throughout the Revolutionary war, the natal day of this saint was observed with great respect by the army, as well as by the people. It was not till Mr. Jefferson's administration, when General Dearborn was Secretary of War, that the observance of it by the army was dispensed with, and the change was made then only with the view of carrying out the system of retrenchment which the President sought to introduce in the administration of the Government. The first fort built at St. Mary's, Camden county, and perhaps the first in the State, was called Fort St. Tammany. A gentleman now residing in this city was present while a boy at a celebration by the officers and soldiers stationed at the fort, of St. Tammany's Day. The May-pole, used on the occasion, was a tree, with its branches and bark removed; and around that the soldiers danced and celebrated the day."

The Upas Tree of the Isthmus.—The Panama Herald gives the following description of the Isthmus Upas tree: "Some time since we saw some comments in the United States papers upon a so-called Upas tree in Panama, which we do not recollect) stating that a man named James Linn had been found dead under a tree on the Chorgona road, and that upon examining the tree the native pronounced it highly poisonous, producing death to any one who should sleep under it.

Riding out upon the Plains, a few miles from the city, the other day, with a friend, we had the fortune to have several of these trees pointed out to us. As far around each as its branches extended the grass was dead—the ground almost bare, while all beyond it was fresh and green. Each tree seemed to form a circle around it by the appearance presented by the dead and live grass. They were all alike in this respect, and the trees all of the same appearance and character.

Occasionally the skull of a dead mule or other animal were to be found lying either directly under the trees or near by, indicating the effects of its deadly poison. Anxious as we felt to procure a branch and bring it to this city, that its fluids might be subjected to a chemical analysis, we were deferred by the threatening appearance they presented.

We have no doubt at all that Linn came to his death in the manner described. Nor do we entertain a doubt as to the nature of the tree being as poisonous as the deadly Upas of the Nile.

It is wholesome and bracing, for the mind to have its faculties kept on the stretch. It is like the effect of a walk in Switzerland, upon the body. Reading an essay of Bacon's, for instance, or a chapter of Aristotle, or of Butler, if it be well and thoughtfully read, is much like climbing up a hill, and may do one the same sort of good. But the tortoise to run against the hare; and, even if he does not overtake it, he will do more than he ever did previously—more than he would ever have thought himself capable of doing. Set the hare to run with the tortoise, he falls asleep. [Gazette at Truth.

Telegraphic Items.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara—Cotton Firmer.

New York, Wednesday, June 23.

The Canard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant, four days later than the intelligence brought by the Franklin. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 12

The demand in the Cotton market has continued good during the week, and the sales since the departure of the Europa embrace 60,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 12,000, and speculators 22,000 bales.

Prices have been full for all qualities, and for some descriptions an advance of ⅛d. has been realized. The authorized quotations now are: For Fair Orleans 6⅛; Middling Orleans 5⅜; Fair Uplands 5⅞; and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ℔ lb.

[The quotations by the Europa were: For Fair Orleans 6⅛, Middling Orleans 5⅜, Fair Uplands 5⅞, and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ℔ lb. Eds.]

The sales of yesterday and to-day reach 22,000 bales.

Flour has been rather heavy, and the closing rates are, for Western Canal 20s. and for Ohio 20s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Corn has declined, and is now quoted at 30s 6d. for Yellow, and 29s. 6d. ℔ quarter for White. Lard has advanced to 52s. ℔ cwt.

Money continues abundant, and the closing rate for Consols is 101¼.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, June 23.

The House yesterday engaged itself in debating the bill granting lands to various States for Railroad and Educational purposes; after which it took up the California Mint bill, which, after being amended, was passed.

Washington, June 24.

The House to-day has been engaged in the contested election case of Mr. Fuller, a member from Pennsylvania, whose seat is claimed by Mr. Wright. After which it took up and discussed the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill. The bill granting land to eleven States for Railroad and Educational purposes was previously engrossed.

In the Senate, the joint resolution accepting the portrait of Henry Clay was passed, and also a bill prohibiting Clerks of the United States Courts from practising as Attorneys at Law.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, June 23.—In the House to-day a message was received from the President relative to an indemnity to Spanish subjects, for injuries suffered in their property by the riots in New Orleans and Key West, in 1851.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, of the California Mint bill.

A Death.—Charles C. Berry, formerly of New Orleans, and late commander of the steamship United States, died yesterday. [Eve. Pic.

Whig Convention.—*Baltimore*, June 22.—The whig Convention, previous to adjournment, fixed upon Louisville, Ky., as the place for holding the next National Convention of the whig party. [Pic Delta.

An Anaconda Loose.—A letter writer in Paris, writing to a New York paper, tells the following tough one:

"The Hippodrome is preparing a spectacle entitled the 'Christian Martyr.' The wild beasts that are to figure in the performance have just arrived from Africa, and number, some twenty in all. They came by railroad from Havre, and in the same train was a box containing an enormous boa constrictor. By some unexplained mystery, the box managed to get out on the way up, and sliding from one car to another twined himself two or three times round the locomotive. The engineer had the presence of mind to shut off the steam, and then he and the stoker, more dead than alive, clambered back on to the train. In due time they came to a stop, and M. Fleert, the keeper of the animals, sallied forth with two Moors, his assistants, to recapture the horrible reptile. It seems the animal was tolerably tamed, and knew his master. So, after a two hour's chase, he allowed himself to be caught and caged. Why could not this boa have had a special train? The biggest of all boas—Monsequent —, had a private conveyance last month, when he went to Sologne. The constrictor has not been treated with the respect due to his rank."

Sale of a Steamship.—The steamship Reindeer was sold at auction in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., and was bid in by the builder at her full at $40,000. Previous to the sale, notice was given that the purchaser would be held liable for the passage money on tickets sold in New York, and damages.

A Gay Pair.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel announces the marriage of Mr. Peter Gibson, aged 104 years, with Miss Smith Suitz, aged 34 years.

The following sublime couplet by the distinguished poet, Peter Pindar, Esq., applies most beautifully to this case:

"Just like the fragrant pea, with blossoms thick,
That winds its tendrils round a rotton stick."

Death from the Bite of a Snake.—The St. Louis Times of the 18th says: "We learn that while a man and his little son were walking in the graveyard on Franklin Avenue, day before yesterday in the forenoon, a rattlesnake got on the arm of the little boy. The man, in attempting to brush it off, was bitten and died yesterday afternoon.

Low Rivers.—The Mobile Advertiser of Tuesday says: The Azile, Captain McCartney, arrived yesterday from Demopolis. She reports the river as having fallen very rapidly since her last trip. The Azile left last Tuesday (the 15th) for Gainesville, but only succeeded in reaching Demopolis, and was even then much delayed by the great scarcity of water upon the bars.

The Mormons.—The New York Herald publishes a long communication signed "Iowa," relative to the Mormons of Deseret, and also publishes the remonstrance of William Smith, (brother to Joe Smith) and others, against the admission of Deseret into the Union. The latter document is exceedingly bitter, and seeks into tioverour Brigham Young hugely.

Literary.—The Countess D'Orsay, who lived unhappily with her dandy husband, has published a novel in French entitled *L'Ombre du Bonheur*, The Shadow of Happiness. She, worse fated than Peter Schlemihl, who lost only his own shadow, has now lost even that of happiness. The work appears to be genuinely French in conception and treatment, and of no remarkable brilliancy or power.

The New-York Crystal Palace.—It is now said that only $184,200 has been subscribed toward the fund of $200,000 required for the erecting of the Crystal Palace. The directors calculate on "140 per cent. as the profits of the concern, and the building on hand, at the close of the first season, with power to keep open the exhibition during the continuance of the lease." These are somewhat sanguine expectations.

A Predicament.—Some days since, a white man sold two free negroes in St. Louis, divided the money with the negroes, and then they all decamped. One of the negroes was arrested soon after, with his share of the proceeds in his possession. He was brought before the Recorder, when his purchaser appeared and claimed him as lawful property, bought and paid for. On the other hand, if the negro established his freedom, an action would lie against him for obtaining money under false pretences, his *pseudo* owner becoming prosecutor. He did not make the attempt, and the Recorder having nothing to do with the question of ownership, he was taken possession of by the gentleman who had fairly purchased him.

Horace Walpole says: "In my youth I thought of writing a satire on mankind, but in my age I think I should write an apology for them."

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are showing you the grounds of it.

The Stride of Pestilence.

We publish below an account of the raging and ravaging pestilence or plague, which visited all Europe and Asia, six centuries ago, and which spread death and desolation in its train. It is a tearful record, but will be read with singular interest by all.

In contemplating the subject, we are reminded of the theory of Dr. James Abernethy, of Glasgow, who, two hundred years ago, wrote an ingenious and most valuable work, the object of which was to prove, that in every case, where the prevalence of the plague has been known, it could be distinctly traced to fear, and a corresponding panic. Although Dr. Abernethy was ridiculed, laughed at and sneered at for his pains, we long ago adopted his theory; and subsequent experience has taught us that it is to be implicitly relied on.

In this country in the year 1832, we were thrown into a state of unexampled panic, by its appearance on our shores. The utmost excitement not once prevailed; and, it was pretended that the march of the fell monster disease, could be as regularly and distinctly marked, from its outbreak at Montreal, as that of an invading army. It was said that it appeared in New York, at the precise moment prognosticated by the learned doctors. The consequence was, that that good city was thrown into a state of fearful and fitful excitement—thousands fled in a single day—physicians abandoned their patients, and clergymen precipitately quit their flocks to escape to the mountains as places of refuge. Whilst this state of alarm existed, the common thoroughfares of the city were barricaded and blocked up—hospitals were established in almost every ward of the city, into which hundreds and thousands, the victims of fear and panic, were thrust to die. Had they retained their equanimity and placidity of temperament, they had been left strangers to disease.

In the year 1846, somebody predicted, inasmuch as the season opened with unusual heat, that the Asiatic cholera would visit us again. Some other somebody endorsed the prediction. People sickened in the obscure and loathsome sections of the city; and, some wiseacre gave it as his opinion that they died of Asiatic cholera. Seth Greer was called on to report on the subject. He said that the defunct did not die of cholera, but something very like it. "Very like a whale!" After a few days he decided that the "Asiatic cholera asphixoid" was among us. At the instant, although there has not an intelligent man in the city, who could place the least confidence in Seth Greer's opinions, a terrific panic ensued; in less than a month's time, the weekly bills of mortality were swelled to fifteen hundred deaths. In the course of three months, upwards of ten thousand people were hurried to their graves, through Seth Greer's report, and the operations of the gallipots. It is to be hoped that the people of New York will never again be driven into a similar state of folly and infatuation. But, we proceed to our extract:

The Black Death.—This pestilence, which received from the Northern nations of Europe the significant appellation of the *Black Death*, and which was termed by the Italians the *Great Mortality*, (La Mortalega Grand,) had, at the period of its invasion of England, devastated the whole of Asia, the greater part of Africa, and South and Central Europe; and subsequently its influence extended over the North of Europe, and probably also Greenland—for it is to the ravages of this plague that the complete destruction of the first Norwegian Colonies in Greenland is to be ascribed. During the prevalence of the plague in Europe, the communications with these colonies became entirely interrupted, and after its subsidence, when the shores of Greenland were again visited, not a trace of the colonists could be found—these spared by the pestilence having doubtless been extirpated by the natives.

The mortality was frightful. In Cairo it is estimated that from 10 to 15,000 died daily, when the plague was raging with its greatest violence. In China more than 13,000,000 are said to have died. The Tartar kingdoms were nearly depopulated. "In Aleppo 500 died daily; 22,000 people and most of the animals were carried off in Gaza within six weeks. Cyprus lost almost all its inhabitants; and ships without crews were seen in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the North Sea, driving about and spreading the plague wherever they went on shore. It was reported to Pope Clement at Avignon that throughout the East, probably with the exception of China, 23,840,000 people had fallen victims to the plague."

Of all the estimates of the number of lives lost in Europe, the most probable is that altogether one-fourth of the inhabitants were carried off. Now, if Europe at present contains 210,000,000 inhabitants, the population, not to take a higher estimate, which might be easily justified, amounted to at least 150,000,000 in the sixteenth century. It may, therefore, be assumed, without exaggeration, that Europe lost during the Black Death 35,000,000 of inhabitants.

We possess tolerable exact accounts of the effects of this plague in England.

In the most serious cases the invasion of this disease was indicated by spitting of blood, and death in some cases occurred almost immediately, in others in twelve hours, and within two days at the latest. It was evidently contagious. "Every spot which the sick had touched, their breath, their clothes, spread the contagion; and, as in all other places, the attendants and friends who were either blind to their danger, or heroically despised it, fell a sacrifice to their sympathy. Even the eyes of the patient were considered as sources of contagion, which had the power of action at a distance, whether on account of their unwonted lustre, or the distortion which they always suffer in plague, or whether, in conformity with the ancient notion, according to which the sight was considered the bearer of a demonical enchantment."

It first broke out in the county of Dorset in August, whence it advanced through Devon, Somersetshire and Bristol, and from thence to Gloucester, Oxford and London, reaching the latter place in three months from its appearance, and probably few if any places escaped.

Most of the great cities suffered incredible losses; above all, Yarmouth, in which 7052 died; Bristol, Oxford, Norwich, Leicester, York and London, buried upwards of 50,000 corpses, arranged in layers in large pits. It is said that in the whole country scarce a tenth part remained alive; but this estimate is evidently too high. Smaller losses were sufficient to cause these convulsions, whose consequences were felt for some centuries, in a false impulse given to civil life, and whose indirect influence, unknown to the English, has perhaps extended to modern times.

Morals were deteriorated everywhere, and the service of God was, in a great measure, laid aside; for, in many places, the churches were deserted, being bereft of their priests. The instruction of the people was impeded; covetousness became general; and when tranquility was restored, the great increase of lawyers was astonishing, to whom the endless disputes regarding inheritance offered a rich harvest. The want of priests, too, throughout the country, operated very detrimentally upon the people, (the lower class being most exposed to the ravages of the plague, whilst the houses of the nobility were, in proportion, more spared,) and it was no compensation that whole bands of ignorant laymen crowded into the monastic orders, that they might participate in the respectability of the priesthood, and in the rich heritages which fell to the church from all quarters. The sittings of parliament, of the King's Bench, and of most of the other courts, were suspended as long as the malady raged.

Ireland was much less heavily visited than England. The disease seems to have scarcely reached the mountainous districts of that kingdom; and Scotland too would, perhaps, have remained free, had not the Scots availed themselves of the discomfiture

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...as work. The brig has been told of our strength, and will probably come out and give us a chance to take her in open fight. It is too late to cut her out now, and to engage under the guns of the battery might be called rash by our rulers. After the men have had breakfast, I will take her if she comes outside. Quartermaster, keep the prize on our lee quarter, and shorten sail if you find that we are getting away from her." And so saying he threw off his hat and lay down in a hammock hung for him between two of the quarter-deck guns.

"Quartermaster Hunter," said a quartergunner, "what do you make of the old man? He's gone to sleep, like a trooper's horse, all standing, and means to wake up and fight that heavy craft the sailors of the last prize sold us of. Aint he mad?"

"No, na," said the big-whiskered Scot, who, from being the most athletic and faithful fellow on board, was the Captain's fancy man; "Na, na, if we ha to fight a wee bit it will na hurt us, we ha been playin' and scrimmagin long enaw."

"Scrimmage, is it," said Brown, the first speaker; "do you call it scrimmage to take those two big letter O marks—both twice as big as us. Powder and shot! what do you call a fight then?"

"I ca Trafalgar a fight and Ahoukir a fight, when we had our eighty's matched wi' eighty's, each chooein' a bird and peckin at it—an peckin it by the hour."

"Well, but that's no sign," said Brown; "you fought man agin man, and gun agin gun, and now look at that are fellow sheetin' home his topsails, and say if he aint more nor a match for the likes of us?"

They were now joined by several of the petty officers and men, who, mustering upon the forecastle, watched closely the enemy's movements, and gave their opinions as to the probable result of an engagement. All except Hunter were evidently alarmed at the prospect before them, and tried hard to persuade him to join them in carrying a request to the Commander that he would not engage an enemy of such an overwhelming force.

"What for should I gang wi' ye?" said Hunter; I ha' as many lives as the Captain, and I'll warrant we've as many friends in hell as he has."

This profound reasoning did not suit the intellectual minds of the group, and it was determined that a boatswain's mate, captain of the forecastle and a marine, should compose the deputation. It was delayed until after breakfast, in the hope that it might prove unnecessary.

Meanwhile the Captain slept as soundly as if pillowed on down, receiving the reports of the enemy's manœuvres with a simple "Very well," and sleeping again.

Eight bells were reported to be struck, the sentries were relieved, the hammocks had been stowed, the decks made clean and spotless, the sails sheeted home, and every thing done with as much regularity as if no enemy were in sight. The men were hardly seated round their messkids when the Captain stepped from under the sail which had been spread over his hammock as an awning, and, casting a quick glance aloft and along the decks, touched his hat and hade me "good morning," at the same time thanking me for the first refreshing sleep he had had for several nights, and playfully complimenting me on my skill as a sailor.

"But, Doctor," said he, "how is it you have run away from the prize? See where she is, hull down, astern!"

The fact was, we had been so busy with our thoughts of the "morning's danger" and the enemy's movements, that we had forgotten the prize altogether.

It was now, however, apparent that the brig-of-war had given up the idea of overtaking us, which had at first seemed his object, as we sailed too fast for him, and was making for our prize to console himself with it.

When the men had finished their breakfast, the word was passed "all hands make sail; clear away lower topmast and topgallant studding-sails of both sides."

And away we flew down towards the enemy, who by this time was lying to in company with our prize, about ten miles to leeward. The hands were now ordered to clear ship for action. Yards were slung, and the sides stoppered with chain grapnels carried to the yard-arms; shot passed up, and every thing with a rapidity only gained by constant practice.

As my duty had heretofore confined me to the cockpit when we were in action, I felt a great curiosity to see how things went on deck for once, and accordingly asked leave to remain on deck until my services were required below. Our Commodore reluctantly consented, but recommended me to go into the maintop, where I should be out of the reach of splinters.

We were nearing the enemy fast. The deputation to wait on the Captain stood abreast the mainmast, and were hooked by the greater part of the crew, some grumbling threats, some swearing, some wanting grog, others talking of taking the vessel; all loud, boisterous, in short, in open mutiny. The Captain walked stately and composedly into their midst, struck a blow or two with the flat of his cutlass over the heads and ears of the ringleaders, who were stunned, and fell as if dead. He then ordered the men to their stations to shorten sail, and, beckoning to me, said, "Doctor, take these fellows down and bandage their heads quickly, and send them up to me; I shall want their services in about five minutes."

"Do you hear, you sirs? If you are not at your guns in five minutes, you'll hear from me again."

The wounds were dressed and the men at their posts in due time. I heard, as I bound up their wounds, our commander's battle-speech. It came to my ears in superhuman tones, being shouted through a speaking-trumpet made of very thin silver or bell-metal, never used except in actions.

"Lads! I am going to take that brig. Now, mark! if you skulk; if you hang back when I call for boarders; if you let the rascally Brazilian get a foothold on this deck, I put a watch to the magazine. Remember! I never yet told you a falsehood, and, as I hope for God's mercy, I never will.

This was followed by three hearty cheers from the crew, which had hardly ceased before the command was given to take in sail, and never was the order more promptly obeyed. It seemed less than a minute before I reached the deck, when I found all done; the sails, booms and gear all down, the fore-hatch and the gratings laid on.

As I reached the top, the enemy gave a broadside, which would have annihilated our vessel had it been lower; as it was, it came through the topsails, literally tearing them clear from their bolt-ropes. We continued our course again, having yawed to receive the salute, when he wore, and gave us his larboard battery, which, like the former, went over without material damage except to the leg of the captain of the foretop, which it took away. Of course I left my exalted station, and that with right good will, while the wounded man coolly made a bowline of the topgallant halliards, and lowered himself to the deck. I applied the tourniquet on deck, for he would not consent to go below. The enemy was wearing ship to give us the third broadside, when, as he fell off stern to, we opened, raking with grape and canister, and as he came to the wind, he had fore-reached, so that his shot went ahead, and our bow came abreast his mainmast. Our grapnels secured him. The marines on the forecastle soon drove his men from the after division, while ours gave it, well-told, under his quarter. This was but for a moment. He rallied and prepared to board over our bows; we called and repelled boarders; but his numbers were yet too great to admit of our following him. Again he rallied and boarded—got possession of the bowsprit-rigging and forecastle. Our commander—in a white hat, to distinguish him—was left alone to keep back the enemy, for the men had fled aft. At sight of this, he ran aft, took a gun-match as he passed along, and shouted, "Go forward, for your lives, or this goes to the magazine."

The men cheered, and, with a rush, drove the enemy from the decks—some back to their vessel, some into the sea. Ours followed the former and a brisk rattling of small arms and clashing of cutlasses ensued. The cannon were left unmanned, excepting that of Quartermaster Hunter, which every now and then would heave in a coolly directed shot, which was sure to tell. He sent two shot into her rudder, one striking between the rudder and stern-post, rendered her helm useless.

An officer of the enemy threw a boarding-pike at our captain, which whizzed close to him, and fixed itself into the bowsprit bitts. It was drawn from thence, and returned with awful interest, taking the officer in the back of the neck, and literally pinning him to the deck.

The battle continued in this way from ten to fifteen minutes, when, after a third unsuccessful attempt to board us, the quarter-deck appeared to be thinned, and our Captain, followed only by the carpenter, climbing over her bulwarks leaped down upon her deck. The former looked like anything but a commander; a grape-shot had traveled across his shoulders, taking skin and flesh, with suspenders, shirt and coat; he had put his hand to the bleeding wound, and afterwards, in loading his pistols, had got them covered with powder; wiping the perspiration from his face at intervals, he had covered himself with blood and powder without knowing it. The small arms had taken off his hat, cut his sabre from the becket which had hung it to his wrist, ripped up and torn his pantaloons. But, all unaccoutered as he was, he found himself in the presence of the full-dressed Captain of the enemy, towards whom he rushed for a death-grapple. But the latter had had enough of fighting. One of Hunter's splinters had knocked away his right hand, his officers were all either dead or wounded, and he could not get his marines to come from under cover of the hen-coop deck, whence they were firing as fast as they could load.

With his left hand the Brazilian Captain presented his cutlass, and said, as he surrendered, "Order your men to cease firing."

"Away, there!" shouted our Captain; "away, there! Boarders, away! Gray-beards and idlers, stock and fluke, board from the brig!"

At this summons some fifteen of our men went over the side in double quick time, despite the rattle of musketry. Again I heard our Captain's trumpet: "Cease firing, below there! Your commander has struck!" The only answer I heard was a volley of musketry. Once more, and for the last time, I heard that trumpet; it pealed so as to make my hair stand on end: "Show no quarter there!"

From that moment not a shot was fired, not a sabre-clash sounded; every man seemed spell-bound; even the wounded, who were lying about the deck in every direction, held their breath for fear of disturbing the stillness and wakening the tiger in our crew, who seemed like that animal, crouching ready for a spring, at the least noise. Our men went steadily round, placed sentries at each scuttle, while some went below to secure the prisoners. Our Captain, now all was safe and the excitement abating, fainted from loss of blood, and, wrapped in the flag of our last prize, he was carried into the cabin.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship James L. Day, Captain Talbot, and also by the Yacht, we have Galveston dates as late as the 15th inst. We make up our usual summary.

CHOLERA.—This disease has not entirely disappeared from some parts of Western Texas. Some of the newly arrived German immigrants have been attacked and died, even after reaching their destination in the upper country, and others have suffered a similar fate at Indianola and other points on the coast. The Indianola bulletin, of the 10th instant, says that at that place the disease has nearly disappeared from the American portion of the citizens, there having been no new case for several days, and no death from it for about twelve days. Among the German population there were still cases, some of which had proved fatal. Mr. Marshall, an American traveler, had also died.

TRADE OF INDIANOLA.—The Bulletin sets down the number of vessels (chiefly schooners and brigs) engaged in the trade between Indianola and New York at fifteen. This is further evidence of the great increase of trade between the State and the Northern ports.

THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Galveston Journal, writing from San Antonio, learns from Lieut. G. H. Tyler, of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, that on the 1st inst. Lieut. Hawes, of the 2d Dragoons, with a party of fifteen men had a skirmish with a marauding band of Camanches, who had been perpetrating outrages on the road between Fort Inge and Fort Duncan. The Indians were discovered at a distance of about a mile or more, and the pursuit, which lasted an hour, was necessarily conducted at great disadvantages. Lieut. Hawes succeeded, however, in shooting two and recovering thirty-eight animals and four captive children. The children stated that their father and elder brother and sister were murdered by them three days before. Lieut. Denman reports that he crossed several trails between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

A DISCOVERY.—The same correspondent, writing from the same place, states that while some laborers were digging a ditch for a fence in the Alamo, in San Antonio recently, they came suddenly on several pieces of ordnance, since which time thirteen cannons have already been recovered from their hiding place, four of which are copper pieces and nine iron pieces, from one to twenty-four pounders, all spiked, and the trunnions and knobs of the cascables broken off. An old Mexican woman says they were buried there by the brave men under the command of the noble Travis, Dowle, and Crockett, at the seige of the Alamo, in 1836.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Nueces Valley speaks of the brisk business appearance of Corpus Christi since the Fair. It says new buildings, of a neat and substantial character, are being erected, and the town is rapidly increasing in population. The same paper states that the Corpus Christi Navigation Company has been fully organized, and Capt. F. Britton elected President. So soon as the survey of the route has been made, books will be opened for subscription to the Corpus Christi stock.

IMMIGRATION.—The Galveston News has the following:

Large as was the influx of new settlers last fall and winter, the indications are that it will be much greater this year. The abundant crops this season will be one great inducement. We know several farmers who have planted corn altogether this year, by instructions from their friends in the older States who intend coming to Texas this fall, with their negroes and families.

Our State has been visited by many intelligent and enterprising planters, last winter and spring, who have become fully satisfied that their labor and capital will yield them much better returns in Texas than where they now reside, and many of these have purchased lands here, which they purpose occupying this year, while numerous others are only waiting for opportunities to dispose of their present possessions, in order to be able to move to Texas.

Later from the Rio Grande.

More Mexican Outrages — Murders and Robberies.

By the arrival of the steamship Yacht, we have received Brownsville (Texas) papers to the 12th inst. From these we learn that the Mexican and Indian outrages on the Rio Grande continue, and that the most intense excitement existed in Brownsville. The Rio Bravo of the 9th inst. says:

"On Saturday last, our fellow-townsman, Dr. Sutherland, was on a journey to Edinburgh, learned that the Mexicans and Indians had been over again and killed a Mr. Remmington, a settler on the river. Proceeding on to the house of Dr. Rhodes, about fifty miles from Brownsville, he learned that the party, consisting of about seventeen Indians and Mexicans, had passed but a short time before, one of them having on the clothes of Mr. Remmington, and was riding his horse, which Dr. R. recognised by the equipments. The party had stopped and threatened that if they should find out that he had any thing to do with the *gringos*, they would serve him in the same way. Dr. Sutherland learned also a little further on, that five more persons had been killed, and their bodies thrown into a lake called Agua Negra. No one could tell who they were, but their bodies had been seen that morning. He then concluded to go on to the lake, which was but a little way ahead, and see if he could recognize the bodies. Proceeding on until he came in sight of the lake, he became convinced by certain movements in the bushes, that he had already gone too far, and instantly returned, at a rapid gait, to the house of Dr. Rhodes, from whence he came to Brownsville.

A meeting of the citizens of the latter place was at once called, and addressed by Dr. Sutherland and Judge Grinsted. A committee was appointed, and a series of resolutions drawn up, complaining of the want of protection on the part of the Government and the United State officers on the frontier, and requesting the Governor of the State to adopt immediate measures to secure their safety. It was also resolved to raise a company of twenty-five men to proceed to Agua Negra to ascertain, if possible, the names of the murdered men, and bury their bodies.

A party, consisting, however, of only ten men, left the following day for Agua Negra, but on arriving at the house of Dr. Rhodes, they were informed that a party of Indians were in the chapparal ahead of them, and two of the Indians were seen, by some of the party from the house, who made chase, but could not overtake them. They evidently intended to lead them into an ambuscade. On their arrival at the house of Dr. Rhodes, he immediately requested them to prevent any of the Mexicans leaving the place, several of whom were found there; but two of them succeeded in making their escape and swam the river. It was then decided to return, and Dr. R., thinking it no longer safe to remain, accompanied them, and is now in town, having been compelled to leave all his effects behind. The party had not proceeded far on their return, when, upon coming to an open place on the river, they were fired upon from the other side, by a large party, supposed to be from 60 to 100 in number, who were in the act of crossing, no doubt with the intention to cut them off. The party being in an exposed position, and having no means to return the fire with effect, as those on the other side were in the bushes, immediately retreated. One of the party, who had been residing in the neighborhood, and had joined them with the view of assisting to recover and bury the dead, was shot through the neck, and fell from his horse dangerously wounded. He is now in town in charge of the physician. Mr. Byrne, a merchant of this place, who was riding a gray horse, became an especial mark for the ruffians, who could be distinctly heard to cry out, "Beat the fellow on the gray horse." At the crack of their rifles the horse fell, but the rider was not injured. He succeeded in making his escape on foot. Information of the movements of the party was evidently sent in advance by spies to those miscreants, who were very nearly successful in cutting them off. Had they succeeded in crossing the river below them, which was evidently their intention, not a soul would have escaped, as, in numbers, they were probably ten to one. A large party in ambuscade was stationed near the lake, and the other party were ready to cross the river whenever the Americans should have passed by a sufficient time not to receive information of the fact, when they supposed it would be an easy matter to kill the whole party. The escape of their spies from the house of Dr. Rhodes, gave them such timely notice, that they well nigh succeeded in their murderous designs; fortunately, however, the Americans almost immediately commenced their return.

The body of Mr. Remington was found floating in the river, and was taken out at Rancho Galveston and buried.

The Rio Bravo scores Lieutenant Col. Nauman most savagely.

EXCITEMENT IN MATAMORAS.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Matamoras, in consequence of the refusal of the present acting Governor, to surrender his office to the new incumbent, who has been chosen by the people. An article published from the *Gente* office, holding up the present Governor, Jesus Cardenas, in no very enviable position, and the result was, the arrest and imprisonment of the editor of that paper. About forty other arrests were made for the same thing, but the Flag says the number of *responsibles* to the article soon lowered up to a hundred, and it was deemed advisable to drop the matter, as the Flag says, "just in time to save the whole of Matamoras from being imprisoned."

STILL LATER.—The American Flag of the 12th, after giving an account of the return of the party from Agua Negra, says:

A letter has been received by Mrs. Neale this morning, from her husband on his farm some short distance above this place, stating that a ramp of some seventy men had set themselves down in front of his farm. Mr. Neale was under the greatest alarm, both for himself and his property. There was only himself and a Mexican servant to defend the farm."

We have seen and conversed with Mr. Rhodes, who returned with Mr P. and party. Mr. Rhodes states that the band of Indians which are committing these depredations, is composed of the remnants of two tribes, the Toroncawas and Canipacuas, with a few Mexicans, that they number, counting those that cross the river, some thirty or forty persons. This Chief, Carlos, Mr. Rhodes states, publicly declares that he has instructions from four Mexican citizens, Villereal, to commit these depredations, one of whom, Pedro Villereal, he calls his *commandante*. Soon after the murder of Mr. Remmington, this band crossed the river at Rosario, they stopped at that place a short time before crossing over, and boasted that they had instructions for it, and would kill every American that traveled the road, as well as every Mexican that was not personally known to them. They also boast that they are prepared to fight any force that may come against them. They have several times driven the cattle of the neighboring ranches into Rosario, and butchered them in presence of Mr. Rhodes, informing him the while that it was thus they lived, on the best the country afforded. They were expecting an addition to their force, and it was doubtless with their combined force that they attacked the party under Mr. Porter.

Execution in Matamoros.

FOUR OF CARVAJAL'S MEN SHOT.

The following account of the execution of four of Carvajal's men in Matamoros, it appears, reached here by the steamer Yacht. We take from Tuesday's Delta the following statement made by Mr. Waddell, U. S. Consul at Matamoros:

MATAMOROS, June 14, 1852.

Finding all attempts to obtain a reprieve for the prisoners unavailing, I accompanied Dr. Prevost to the quarters of Gen. Avalos, about 6 P. M. yesterday evening, to make the following request on the part of the captives: that they should be permitted to dress in their usual clothing, instead of the habits proposed for them—to have their remains carried across the river to Brownsville; and to be accompanied to the place of execution by myself and Dr. Prevost.

The first of these requests was granted; the second was refused—the General answering us that such a request could be obtained only from the President of the Republic. We then asked to be allowed to receive the remains at the place of execution, and bury them decently on *this* side of the river. This was positively promised, on condition, that in the morning we should inform the Fiscal of the spot selected for that purpose. In regard to the third request, I was refused the desired permission, but the General promised to allow Mr. Southwell and Dr. Prevost to remain with them. As I was not satisfied with this verbal answer, I subsequently addressed a note to Gen. Avalos, repeating the request to be allowed to accompany them to the place of execution, the reply to which was not received till this morning, immediately after the execution. After the above named interview with Gen. Avalos, Dr. Prevost returned to the prison with the intention of remaining with the captives, but was refused admittance; but on application to the Fiscal, Mr. Southwell was, however, allowed to enter. He explained to the prisoners the reason why I and Dr. Prevost did not return, and promised them that we would be with them at six o'clock this morning; we being assured that the execution would not take place before seven; so that this would allow us one hour to afford them such consolation as might be in our power.

The General also promised that we should accompany them to the last moment.

Such was the desire of the prisoners, who said that our presence and sympathy would greatly console and fortify them. At about 5 o'clock this morning, while dressing, I heard the report of musketry, to which, however, I paid little attention. A short time afterwards, a wagon drove by in the direction of the cemetery, with an escort of lancers, in which were the mangled remains of the prisoners. Dr. Prevost immediately hurried to overtake the wagon, which he found was being followed by the Rev. Father Dominick, and, before reaching the cemetery, it was overtaken by myself and Mr. Southwell. On reaching the graveyard, we explained to the officer of the escort that we had been promised by General Avalos the right to bury the bodies, and asked to be allowed to enter the cemetery, to ascertain where they were about to be interred. This was refused us. We then went in once to Gen. Avalos' quarters, when we were met by the officer of his body-guard, and by him rudely refused permission to enter, under the pretext that the General was asleep—the truth of which we then suspected, and have since ascertained that our suspicions were not unfounded.

A short time afterwards, an officer was dispatched by the General to say that being acquainted with our visit, and aware of its object, he would leave the bodies at our disposition, granting us until 12 M. to bury them. While performing the last sad duty, the grave was watched over by a body of cavalry, to prevent—it must be presumed—our taking away the bodies. The reverend Father Dominick states to us that he had been allowed to remain with the prisoners all night, and was informed that the hour of seven was fixed for their execution. At a short time after 6 A. M., seeing some preparations among the soldiers, the prisoners suspected an intention to anticipate the hour fixed upon. The reverend Father D. asked the officer of the guard if such was the case, and was positively assured that such was not the case. He then went out with the view of going to the church, but was recalled by a messenger, who told him that the prisoners had been taken out, and before he could reach, the place of execution, all was over. It was about 8 A. M.

Thus were these poor men denied even the slight consolation which they so earnestly desired—that of being accompanied by some of their fellow-countrymen in their last moments, and the horrors of their fate needlessly augmented. Will not this be regarded as a refinement of cruelty, even by those who might be disposed to defend the justice of their execution?

[Signed.] J. F. WADDELL, U. S. Consul.

Two of the prisoners were Mexicans, and the other two Americans, the names of the latter being Robt. McDonald and George Williams. They were taken in the attack on Matamoras several months since, and have been constantly in prison. The ladies of Matamoras some time ago, to their credit be it said, made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to obtain their pardon. The American Flag says:

These executions have created a deep feeling among all classes in Brownsville, who took upon their summary death as wholly unnecessary; the more so as the disturbances in which they were engaged have been entirely suppressed, and no necessity could have existed for such an example. A deep feeling of revenge now reigns, where a course of mercy would have planted those of gratitude.

"Gen. Avalos was shot and burnt in effigy on the American bank of the river, in full view of the garita of Matamoros.

From Utah.

The New York Tribune has received the Deseret News to May 1. The new Tabernacle, which was commenced in November last, and completed in March, was formally dedicated on the 6th of April, at which time a General Conference of the Saints commenced. Brigham Young was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as President, Prophet, Seer, etc., of the church. A resolution was adopted to go out and meet the Mormons, now crossing the Plains, and assist them on their way. Several of the brethren were deputed to go on missions to different parts of Europe. The News is rapturous in its description of the Conference, the good feeling that prevailed, etc. It says that a large number of revelations were poured out during the meeting.

The Seventh General Epistle of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from Great Salt Lake Valley, to the saints scattered throughout the Earth, was issued April 18. It gives a general view of the condition of the Church since last September.

The News says they will be ready to commence next Spring. It gives a highly favorable account of the manufactures of the country, and enumerates the different establishments in which are produced almost every article they require.

The Great Salt Lake City mail, of April 1, for California, returned April 10. Mr. Cady, the carrier, reported that the snow was too deep to proceed. He found the remains of Captain A. Woodard, about thirty miles beyond Bear River; his pocket book, watch, and three letters were found in his clothes. No signs of the mail, saddle or pistols, etc., were discovered. It is supposed that Mr. Woodard was wounded at Goose Creek, where, the Snake Indians say, that four white men were killed by the Root Diggers, and had got as far as Deep Creek, and tied his horse to a tree, and there died. Part of the lariat was still on the tree, the wolves having gnawed it off, as is believed, let the horse loose.

No mail was received from the States between the one which left Independence on the 1st December, and the 3d of April.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.—We find in the Charleston Courier the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by the steamer Europa:

The British Parliament, which had taken a recess during the Whitsun holydays, had re-assembled, but their proceedings presented no features of especial interest. Nothing further has been heard relative to the fate of Mr. Murray, the Englishman under sentence of death in the fortress of Spoleto. It is generally believed that Queen Victoria will visit the South of Ireland this Summer. The Australian emigration furor continues unabated. Ten pounds reward have been offered for the apprehension of Meagher. Advices received in London state that the Emperor of Russia had left Berlin for Warsaw on the 27th ult., with the Empress, who had been recommended by her physicians to proceed to Schlangenbad and enter on a course of bathing with the least delay. France was quiet, and nothing important had transpired since the departure of the Baltic on the 8th inst. Louis Napoleon was still at St. Cloud. The Frenshefloet, at last accounts, was at Palermo. The alarming rumors that prevailed in Belgium, and the fears which were entertained in December and January, of forcible annexation to France, have been revived. Excitement still prevailed in Fribourg, in Switzerland. The insurrection in Turkey, in the pachalik of Bagdad, had not been suppressed, and the Arabs were still masters of the country from Mosul to the Persian Gulf.

ANTI-SLAVERY MANIFESTO.—The New York Tribune publishes an "address to the anti-slavery Christians of the United States." It is signed by Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, and other leaders in the anti-slavery movements at the North. The object seems to be to form a coalition with one of the two great parties, in the approaching Presidential contest.

COTTON BOLL.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 19th inst. says: "We have been shown a cotton boll from the plantation of Mr. W. H. Russell, in the Yazoo valley, the size of a large musket ball. It was plucked on the 15th inst. The cotton crop is generally backward."

Foreign Details by the Baltic.

The mails from Liverpool to the 24 inst. by the Collins steamer Baltic, which reached New York on the 13th inst., have come to hand.

It is observed and commented on in England, that the New York papers, per Europa, contain advices from Sydney, New South Wales, four weeks later than any received in England.

Emanuel & Son, of Hamburg, have failed for £120,000, in consequence of heavy losses in shares.

On Monday the Scotch banks invested £500,000 in English funds, and large orders remain unfulfilled for want of stocks.

ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the British North American Bank, in London, a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, the present Governor of Newfoundland, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir John Harvey as Governor of Nova Scotia.

There are 31 vessels in the port of London up for Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners propose to charter 8 vessels per month, the next six months, for the same destination. 7 vessels are loading at Liverpool for Australia, and 7 for San Francisco.

The British Government having addressed inquiries to the authorities of Newfoundland respecting the report of two ships having been seen on an iceberg, the Government has replied thus:

"I have caused inquiries to be made through the Commercial Society of St. John's, but can obtain no information whatever relative to the above described vessels."

FRANCE.

The *Public*, organ of the ultra Elysean party, contains a remarkable article, insisting that the only answer to fusion is the Empire, and that the President would be a poltroon if he witnessed the conspiracy of the two Bourbon branches against him without seizing the occasion at once to assume the Imperial crown.

The Committee of the Budget has adopted an amendment suppressing the salaries of the Inspectors-General of the Ministry of Police, and has expressed the wish that the entire department should be suppressed. The committee has also adopted an amendment proposed by M. de Montalembert, to the effect that no credit should be allowed for the sale of the Orleans estate.

More refusals to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution are announced. The refusals come generally from members of the Council General, no fewer than twenty-two more of whom have resigned their offices rather than swear allegiance to Louis Napoleon. Some of these gentlemen were formerly Representatives, and bear names well known during the existence of the Republic.

The *Moniteur* declares that the warlike rumors are unfounded, and that the right of the French nation to fix form of government has never been unsecured or contested by the other powers.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Vaud Gazette* states that the protocols respecting Switzerland were signed in London by the representatives of the five great powers, and that a collective note will be addressed to the Federal Government, calling upon it to re-establish the former constitution of Neufchatel France, it is added, will undertake to enforce compliance, if the Federal Government should not at once execute the decision come to by the five powers.

INDIA—BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The arrival of the mail from India brings full details of the war in Birmah, and the capture of Rangoon, a brief announcement of which has been given.

The assault was a bloody one, and the Birmese suffered severely. A shell was thrown into their powder magazine, producing a fearful explosion. About one hundred guns were captured. The Bombay Times says: "The place is most offensive from the number of dead bodies of men and dogs, and from the stench of the decayed fish which the Birmese are fond of, and which, as we are sorry to say, commenced to a very great extent. Cholera is raging fearfully; one officer, Capt. Hill, paymaster of her Majesty's 80th Foot, has already fallen a victim, and another is scarcely expected to recover. The soldiers of the different regiments are dying in numbers. The heat since the troops landed has been fearful. Two officers, Brevet Major Oakes, of the Madras artillery, and Brigade Major Griffiths, of the Madras brigade, died from a coup de soliel on the 12th, and Brigadier Warren and many others, with numerous soldiers, have suffered severely from the same cause."

FROM THE CAPE COLONY.

The Kaffir war is reported as having been nearly brought to a close by Sir Harry Smith prior to his leaving; the result of the operations detailed by the last mail having had the effect to induce the chiefs to sue for peace. In consequence, Sir Harry had entered into negotiations with them, and these were being continued by his successor, Major-Gen. Cathcart. There had been no collision between the British and Kaffirs since those already reported, although there have been some desultory skirmishings; we have not, however, heard of any loss of life on the part of the British. It was strongly hoped that the negotiations for peace now going forward might be successful, but some fears were entertained as to whether or not, this would be the case.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM THE CONVENTION.—*Baltimore*, June 20—Noon.—A dispatch was last evening forwarded to Mr Webster, by his friends, asking what should he done. His answer was, "I have nothing to say."

A similar dispatch was sent to Mr. Fillmore, who answered, "Go for Webster, by all means, and save the whig party."

Nothing is yet decided upon.

Baltimore, June 20.—The vote on the forty-sixth ballot last evening, stood as follows: Webster, 31; Fillmore, 127; Scott, 134. Those between the 31st and the above varying but very little.

The Convention adjourned at 10 minutes before 8 until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

Baltimore, June 20, P. M.—The friends of Mr. Fillmore are very sanguine in the anticipation of the accession of the Webster force. All the leading members of the delegation have gone to Washington, where they are to consultation with the candidates.

The friends of Scott are working hard to prevent the coalition of those of Fillmore and Webster. They profess to be sanguine of success, but it is evident they are not sincere. [Eve. Delta.

LATEST FROM THE CONVENTION.—*Full Details of the Nomination.—Baltimore*, Monday, June 21.—The Convention met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded with the balloting. From the 47th to the 52d ballots the changes were not important. The 53d ballot stood as follows: Maine, 8 for Scott; New Hampshire, 5 for Scott; Vermont, 5 for Scott; Massachusetts, 11 for Webster, and 6 for Scott; Rhode Island, 1 for Webster, and 3 for Scott; Connecticut, 1 for Webster, 3 for Fillmore, and 2 for Scott; New York, 1 for Webster, 7 for Fillmore, 25 for Scott; New Jersey, 7 for Scott; Pennsylvania, 27 for Scott; Delaware, 3 for Scott; Maryland, 8 for Fillmore; Virginia, 6 for Fillmore, and 8 for Scott; North Carolina, 10 for Fillmore; Alabama, 9 for Fillmore; Mississippi, 7 for Fillmore; Louisiana, 6 for Fillmore; Ohio, 23 for Scott; Kentucky, 11 for Fillmore and 1 for Crittenden; Tennessee, 3 for Scott and 9 for Fillmore; Indiana, 13 for Scott; Illinois, 11 for Scott; Missouri, 9 for Fillmore and 3 for Scott; Arkansas, 4 for Fillmore; Michigan, 6 for Scott; Florida, 3 for Fillmore; Texas, 4 for Fillmore; Iowa, 3 for Fillmore and 1 for Scott; Wisconsin, 1 for Scott and 4 for Webster; California, 3 for Scott and 1 for Webster. Total vote of the fifty-third ballot:

Webster	21
Fillmore	112
Scott	159

The greatest excitement prevailed at the announcement of this vote, with cheering for Fillmore.

A delegate from Alabama then moved to declare the nomination unanimous.

Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, made an eloquent speech on the character and services of Gen. Scott, the nominee, and in it twenty-five minutes passed one, still speaking. His address comprises a special entreaty on the nominee, and an appeal to the South in his behalf, urging that he is entitled to the earnest support of all, as proved by the course of Alabama and Ohio.

Several delegations from the Southern States stated that the unanimous adoption by Gen. Scott of the platform proposed by them, would remove all objection on their part with regard to his nomination.

Baltimore, June 22.—The Convention re-assembled yesterday morning. Fillmore and Webster communcued losing on the forty-eighth ballot, that being the second ballot taken after assemblag. Scott continued gaining until the fifty-third ballot, which resulted as follows:

Scott 159; Fillmore 112; Webster 21.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Sanctuary.

Thus saith the Lord,—"Where is the house that ye build unto me? and where is the place of my rest?—for all those things hath my hands made—"

How blest this hallowed temple of our God!
The deep, dark grove, which now my sight surrounds!
Heaven's sanctuary seldom ever trod,
The redolent with life—and sweetest sounds.
The whole creation seems one breath of praise;
Woods, vocal with inspiring notes of spring—
No can resist responsive strains to raise,
Then nature thus, its yearly tribute brings,
Honor of our Maker's power divine,
Who fills the world with His unbounded love,
And bids creation what beauty shine,
To draw our grateful Him above

Is there aught on earth
As Jesus' sacred
How mercy sin
To kindle
matters
Tis all the
can go beneath
Lord Jesus

who will
be this
ing, transitory things,
from yonder dazzling throne,
and heavenly in the bosom springs?

Is a world within, of vast designs—
No single itself contains unbounded thought—
Folded in grasp—it ever finds
New scenes of wonder, most divinely wrought.
Worlds are fixed, no fetters can retain
Its rapid flight, on viewless wings to soar,
Soars like the eagle o'er the ocean's main,
Careless of tempest, or the surge's roar.

The universe itself is much too small,
For this winged spirit in its course to rove—
Its light it flies around this earthly ball;
Then soars aloft, to reach the stars above.

Mind intelligence! what gifted powers
Are thus imparted by the Holy One—
Who on the soul His Heavenly Spirit showers,
Directly from his high, Empyreal throne.

The mental eye is opened to behold
The fruits of Paradise, which ne'er decay;
That city, too, whose streets are paved with gold,
Reflecting light, from one eternal day.

Heaven responds when we are worshipping,
And hails the incense of the breath of prayer—
Angels bear off the odor on the wing,
Scattering its fragrance on the balmy air.

Port Feliciana, La. S. B. THOMAS.

Letter from Bishop Soule.

The itinerant superintendency is still alive. The venerable superintendent is instinct with the spirit to the last. A noble example to the Church. The Bishop's announcement of his intention to visit the Pacific Conference, we give in his own words in a letter to the Missionary Board, published in the S. C. Advocate. May he comfort our brethren there in his coming and go and come again in peace.—Ed.

HILL GROVE, May 31, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN: I recieved, two months ago, the resolutions of the Board, requesting me to visit our missionary work in California; and I assure you that this request was not only cordial to the feelings of my heart, but also in accordance with the convictions of my mind.

The most suitable time for such a visit, under all the circumstances, was the only point which involved difficulty. I am aware that the long delay of an answer to the action of the board is liable to be regarded as an evidence of indifference on my part, both to the kindness and confidence expressed in that action and to the important matter it involves. But I assure you, and all concerned, that the delay has been occasioned by very different, perhaps I might say opposite considerations. It was impracticable for me to make preparation and leave an Atlantic port in time to meet the Conference at San Francisco, by the middle of April, the time appointed for its meeting. And could I have accomplished that, the critical condition of my family at that time would not have justified my absence. Nor has there been any period since, when I should have felt at liberty to be absent only for a few days. Under these circumstances, unable to give any definite idea with regard to the time when I might be able to comply with the request of the board, and considering an indefinite answer very undesirable, I have delayed a reponse till the present date. I now feel at liberty to express my views fully on this interesting subject. I regard California as one of the most important fields of our missionary work; second to none except it be the slave population of these States, which, in the providence of God, to a great extent, and in an extraordinary manner, seems to be committed to our charge. The most extensive calculations of the human mind cannot compass the results of the faithful occupancy of these vast and important fields of missionary enterprize. The greatest interest of millions for time and eternity, are, directly or indirectly, involved in this work. It is not the population of the United States only which is embraced in these departments of our ministerial labor. In one direction, aided by the movements of the colonization enterprize, we look to the civilization, and Christian regeneration of benighted Africa; and in another view we contemplate the influence which is to be extended to the coast of the Pacific, in the empire of China, and the islands of the sea. In both the "signs of the times" are repleto with the most important indications. In such a state of things it is the binding duty of the Church of Christ—of all believers in the truth of the Gospel Revelation, to contribute according to their ability, to the success of an enterprise which has for its ultimate object the conversion of the world. Blessed are those churches, and those ministers, and individual believers in Christ, who in this great matter "know their calling of God."

Encompassed as I now am, with the infirmities of age, I am aware that my effective labors are accomplished, and what I now do is with much weakness. But still I have an ardent desire that what remains of my life and strength may not be entirely useless to the church, and to the world. My colleagues, by the good providence of God, will be able to supply the work at home till the session of our General Conference. But even should they fail to meet all the Conferences, I could afford them but very little aid. In view of all the circumstances it is my deliberate judgment that I can render a more valuable service to the church by a visit to California than in any other work I am able to perform. I greatly desire to see the brethren, and "know their state" in that far off land.—There are several weighty considerations which influence me in this matter. I trust such a visit would be cordial to the feelings, and encouraging to the labors, of our missionaries, separated as they are from their brethren with whom they once associated, met in Conference, and "took sweet counsel together" but that our *grand itinerant system* may be perpetuated, and the *strong tendency* to locality in our ministry counteracted, is of far greater importance. And if the last act of my life and labors shall exert an influence in the accomplishment of this design, I shall consider them well closed. That we have as a church, especially in the ministry, lost to a very considerable extent, the spirituality, zeal and power of Wesley and his coadjutors, and of the early Methodist preachers and societies in these States, is a melancholy truth, too obvious to be denied.

That the prevailing tendency to locality in the ministry has been, to a great extent, productive of this unhappy decline, I have no doubt. To remedy this evil will require no ordinary effort. But remedied it must be, or the time is not far distant when "*Ichabod*" may be written on our churches, and "*Tekel*" engraved on our altars and pulpits. I thank God for any appearance of a healthy reaction. The increase of interest in the missionary enterprise—the disposition of many of our preachers, and the desire of many of our influential members, especially in the town and city charges, to revive the primitive Wesleyan plan of an itinerant ministry, so as to develve the pastoral charge and administration of discipline on ministers of mature age and experience; employing the younger preachers, especially those *on trial*, as "*helpers*" where they may have the advantage of the counsel and example of their elder brethren, and encouraging "*signs of the times*."—Till this is effected, to a far greater extent than it now is, I despair seeing Methodism and the church organized on its principles in a healthy and prosperous condition. But in these remarks I shall be regarded by many as wandering from the principal object of this communication, my visit to visit California. Be it so, others will form a different opinion. But with *direct* reference to the proposed visit, if it please God to preserve my life, and no uncontrollable event shall intervene, I have settled in my purpose to visit California the ensuing autumn; probably leave in November. This will afford me time, as I may be able to visit at least the most important appointments in the Conference, previous to the next session. And as a number of the Conferences at home will have held their sessions by that time, I hope to have a number of missionaries to accompany me to encourage the hearts of the faithful laborers already in that distant land, and to aid them in a work which will require a large measure of the zeal of Apostles to accomplish. Although I have not obtained the opinion of my colleagues, the Bishops, with regard to this matter, I entertain no doubt of their cordial approval, without which I should not feel at liberty to prosecute any important measures.

Some of my friends have raised objections to my proposed visit in consideration of my advanced age, the great distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, the casualties and dangers frequently attending a long sea voyage, and the liability to death and burial at sea, far from home and friends. I have weighed these objections. They are light in the balance. I have been in perils both on the sea and on the land, but God has been my shield, and effected deliverance under circumstances which seemed to be beyond the efforts of human agency. That great and good man of God, Dr. Coke, sleeps as safely in the bosom of the deep, as his venerable colleague Asbury, in a sepulchre of earth; and both rest in sure and certain hope of an equally glorious resurrection when the "earth and the sea shall give up the dead that are in them." And whether I shall sleep in the elementary habilments of the one, or the other, is a circumstance of no importance. If I may but "*sleep in Christ*," no matter *when*, no matter *where*.

With Christian respect and affection,

JOSHUA SOULE.

To the Board of Managers of the Miss. Soc. of the M. E. Church South, Louisville Ky.

JOY OF A MISSIONARY IN HIS WORK.—It was in no common transport that Paul wrote the third chapter of Ephesians. But those who are engaged in the same work to which he devoted himself are permitted at times to enter into his feelings of rapture. Said Mr. Schneider, in recounting the scenes that were passing at Aintab, "The ministry of the word in such circumstances is most delightful work. It is worth all the sacrifices the missionary is called to make. There is no pleasure comparable to it.—There is a satisfaction, a refreshment to the soul, a heartfelt gratification and happiness in it, to be found in no other service. Though toils, and wearisomeness, and trials fall to the lot of the missionary, yet seasons of such spiritual refreshment, such feats to the soul, far more than counterbalance them; and the meanings of the declaration is fully realized—"Unto me is this GRACE given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."—Journal of Missions.

EFFECTS OF FANATICISM.—During the nine years that the New Hampshire Insane Asylum has been in operation, twenty-two patients have been received, whose insanity was produced by the Millerite delusion.

PICTURES OF MEMORY.... By ALICE CARY.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all:
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistelo:
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the dale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lead from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge:
Not for the vines on the old upland
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that dim old forest
He lieth in peace asleep:
Light as the shapes of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The autumers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed 'neath the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face:
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Right of Complaint.

MR. EDITOR: The right of petition is no doubt a great natural right; but, I reckon that of all our rights, the right of complaint is the most natural, the most inalienable, the most valuable, and the most equalizing. I, for one, inherited this right from my forefathers in a direct line, through my dear aunt, who did a mother's part by me. She, indeed, exercised more complaint than any one I ever knew. It was impossible to present any thing to her, which had not two sides, and both wrong. She kept a universal, sharp eye on everybody and every thing, "niggers," neighbors, and church-members. Her own servants, in particular, rather cultivated it; there was always something wrong, which they tried to lay on aunt; but she always would come out right. Washing, ironing, sweeping, the butter, bread, coffee, the roast, or the stew, one or the other was most sure to be wrong. A hundred times, I reckon, I've heard her on this wise: "You, Bess, you're a mighty lazy nigger: here, the week's most gone—what about that *wash*!" "Why, Mistress, the wash is done, done long ago, done, ironed and all, done yesterday: things hanging up stairs airin'." "I'll be bound for *you*: now, I suppose *you'll* be airin', and in idleness all the rest of the week—there's a heap in you, girl, yet, that'll have to be got out." No one could head the old lady. She might spare one part, but she was sure to put it on thick on some other. Her look was a complaint: it had settled in her face.

You always knew where to find her. She always was one thing. Aunt lived to be old. I have noticed that it is a great deal better for body and soul than most suppose. These people that are always complaining live a long time; they hardly ever leave us.

We never lacked company. Whenever anybody fell out with somebody, which was all the time, the person who felt hurt was sure to visit aunt to get the old lady to do justice to their feelings. O, yes, complaint draws company as an old sore draws flies.

And, what would become of society without it; why, bad enough, it could have neither motion or life, interest or improvement, like a ship way-out in the middle of the ocean, in a calm, equally distant from every where, with no chance of change. Why, there would be no conversation; our language would cease; there might be left a few namby, pamby, spiritless sounds, but human reason, in the main, would go back to the dead ages if it didn't die outright; there would soon be no alphabet; no more *nasals*, no *dentals*, no *linguals*, no harsh gutterals—only a few *soft* ones, no nothing, but just *labials* affording, in place of speech diving, only the sounds of a papaw loblolly lullaby fit for nobody and of no use. Right dangerous is it to tamper so with the feelings of natural complaint.

The Scriptures say, "He that speaketh flattery to his friends, even the eyes of his children shall fail." Then, in their day mine shall be remarkable for strong eyes.

Sermons, I have noticed, that find fault with professors, and rasp things in general, are much the best listened to. It is a powerful field: some men are very gifted at it. Solomon says, "The words of the wise are as *goads*," and I believe it. I would sooner see old Parson Crooker just look over his *specs* once into the corner down amongst the Church-members, than to hear many a whole sermon. He is the same as an owl among mice. That is what I call preaching the word.

For my part I can always find something wrong, and always mend, too. I have been at it now, man and boy, these sixty-five years. The Government—why its the real freedom of it to find fault: President, Vice President, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, the Senate, the House, one and all—for its mighty seldom they're *all* right—I have my notion of the whole of them. What! Stop complaint! Why, we had better have no Government. I should be a poor creature indeed, and miserable enough if I could not grumble and growl, day in and day out, one week after another the rest of my days; I really believe it would turn into regular consumption of the bowels. No; when things get so, I want to do as the Puritans did—leave for a free country.

I never heard any sermon that I just liked exactly. It was, either long overmuch, or rather short, or dry, or loud, or too drowsy, or the doctrine was not to my mind, or something; which, in general, I tell the Parson, for my own satisfaction; not to do him any good, because there's very few willing to learn any thing now-a-days.

There is nothing more refreshing, I may say, than a general growl. Nature craves it, and needs it, and it is doing yourself a natural injustice not to give it. It may be called growling, when there's too much to specify. Things often seem to lay so, both plenty and handy; high and low; friends and foes; religion and politics, homebred and foreign; they seem to get topsy-turvy on purpose to give us a chance. Early in the morning, how satisfying-like, before a body wakes to stumble to the rocking-chair and yawn and growl; the helter-skelter look of the room, children's cloaths every way, negro girl half asleep—better she were asleep; confused notion of a large note due this day; stocking just on, wrong side out—won't change it; and two mosquitoes not willing to leave without one more bite; really, from the very set of things, there's a particular fitness in what I call growling. If there is any slavery it is a state of universal acquiescence. I believe its the very death of religion. Complaint is the beginning of opposition; and "opposition is the life of trade." Chain me, put me in the lock-up, but leave my mouth open.

Your paper "I don't say it to flatter you"—but I have not seen a number yet but had one-third more bad points in it than good ones. Your selections are in general in horrid taste. Do tell me who is it that picks out your poetry! The last number had in it "Yankee Doodle"—mighty old subject, tolerable rhyme, but a religious paper has no call for it—though you have religion enough in the sheet in all conscience—some mighty dry articles. I really would try and get some that would be creditable to yourself as editor, and interesting to the public. Please go away no more. The sheet was at zero before you left; but really, afterward, came near out-doing *me*. Well, you are back—but please don't publish any more of your own letters. Try the paper awhile without any editorial. I should really like to see a sheet with a few bad points as possible. It would be novel. I get to read your paper on Sunday: its a great relief to me. I always have more of an edge, on that day than during the week: its my raising—Sunday was always a great day with my aunt. I don't know a sheet any where that suits my purpose better than yours. There can be no better paper for me: only if Mr. Abby's plan could be carried out, then I should have a dozen papers in one; but, I never expect such a chance as that.

I mouth nobody, I am no honey, or sugar; with me, you are what you are; I never get any compliments, and I never give any; so you will please *discontinue* my paper at the end of the volume.

I am always, as ever,

L. GAIDE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Chauncey Richardson, A. M.

FOURTH PAPER.

Brother Richardson possessed in a very eminent degree the ability of making a complete, yet brief and lucid analysis of his subject. When he read his text and announced his propositions, they were so natural and feasible, and withal so difficult to forget, that should a preacher, who heard him, ever wish to preach from the same text, he would be very apt to use Brother R.'s analysis. He had given this subject a great deal of attention. I have often, after meditating for days or weeks upon a text, without forming a skeleton, asked him how he would divide it. With merely a moment's reflection he would give such a decision as appeared to me incapable of improvement. This happy faculty of explication, combined with his impressive delivery, fixed his sermons indelibly in the minds of his hearers.

His sermons, like all the productions of his pen, indicated clear thought and severe criticism. His great force was argumentation. Perhaps a more ornamental style, interspersed more freely with rhetorical figures, would have been more pleasing. He used a few choice, appropriate illustrations, generally selected from the inexhaustible fund furnished in the Sacred Scriptures.

He sometimes repeated his sermons. I have heard him preach the same one at several successive meetings in his district. He did it because he deemed them appropriate and important. He was not a circuit preacher in the sense of preaching a circuit of sermons, and going through the same routine in every field of labor. There are some such preachers, who may well be compared to certain musical instruments arranged to play a set number of pieces, and when these are performed the only alteration is to wind up and repeat the same strains.

Dr. Olin, in some of his lectures, observes that "the greatest blessing which could befall many preachers, would be a conflagration of their old sermons and manuscripts." This would have been no blessing to Brother R. His active and improving mind did not allow him to preach a sermon threadbare. If he delivered an old sermon, he thoroughly rearranged, revised and re-wrote it. Whenever he appeared in the pulpit he brought forth things new as well as old. His sermons bore the fresh impress of close, prayerful and refreshing thought. They were deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel, and the attentive hearer never left his seat in the sanctuary without having clearer views, and a more heartfelt realization of some of the great truths of our holy religion than when he entered it.

I think Brother R. was ambitious to excel as a minister. Further, I believe he was desirous of having such a position assigned him in the Church as would find ample scope for the exercise and development of his talents and a promising field for the employment of his time. Accursed be that unhallowed ambition which its self-gratification for its own sake! But is it wrong for a man whose eyes God has opened, when he looks out upon this wide world of sin and sees its moral desolations, its inhabitants immersed in wickedness, intoxicated with pleasure, enslaved to ruin, thronging the downward road to hell, is it wrong for such a man, whose heart God has touched, who comprehends the adequacy of the Divinely appointed remedy, and realizes the possibility of the salvation of all this throng; is it wrong for such an one to desire even superhuman powers, that he may stem the tide, turn the current, and pluck thousands as brands from the everlasting burnings? No! The minister of Christ, may, *must* covet earnestly the best gifts. Away with that voluntary humility which is content with mediocre attainments, satisfied with having made a few feeble, unsuccessful efforts for ministerial excellence, and which now seeks retirement in some retreat to await in inglorious ease the issue of the great moral contest. Let such an one hear the voice of God inquiring, "What doest thou here, Elijah!" Arise, press towards thy mark for the prize of thy high calling. Let him go out and shake himself, and in conscious strength let him fix the stern resolve, rouse up the indomitable energies of his will; let him persevere amid difficulties and triumph over obstacles. Thus by the blessing of God he may expect to become an able minister of the Gospel, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed rightly dividing the words of truth. The subject of these sketches was not endowed with extraordinary talents—was not favored with extraordinary advantages. He gained his influence, and acquired the commanding position he occupied, when death arrested his further progress, by his indexible determination to use the fixed habits of industry which characterized his whole life.

Brother Richardson for many years sustained in our Conference the important office of Presiding Elder. In this, as in all his other appointments, he exhibited his usual energy. Nothing but severe indisposition ever prevented him from attending a meeting, and he was always ready to work. He would, at a moment's warning, preach to any kind of a congregation, large or small, black or white.

The office of Presiding Elder is an ecclesiastical anomaly. No other church organization has anything like it; but in our system it is an essential feature. He is a pastor, an administrator of discipline, and a general superintendent of all the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church. Custom has assigned him a responsible position as the confidential adviser of the Bishop in arranging the work and fixing the appointments. In this capacity he is the friend and representative of both preachers and people. In these he ought to be entirely impartial, ought to possess a clear insight into human nature, and be able to form a correct judgment of the adaptation of particular men for different fields of labor. But a Presiding Elder must be more than human if he has not some local preferences for favorite charges, some likes and dislikes among the preachers. It is easy to see that it might so happen that the favored places of a leading Presiding Elder would be always filled by the best talents of the Conference and certain pets among the preachers, passed successively from one good appointment to another. In the last interview I had with Brother R. he remarked to me, that in counselling with the Bishop he had never allowed his personal preferences or prejudices, either for places or preachers to influence him in the slightest degree. The only inducements for recommending particular appointments were the wants of the people, and the qualifications of the man for the post.

I am sorry I am unable to give the circumstances of Brother R.'s conversion. He was so opposed to tedious narratives in the class-room or love-feast that he seldom detailed his early religious experience. I often heard him speak of the present state of his mind, present communion with the Father and His Son Jesus Christ. In spiritual enjoyments he was remarkably uniform, seldom elated, never depressed. He was not ordinarily a feeling love-feast speaker. There were times, however, when he was peculiarly so. I recollect an instance at one of our frontier camp-meetings held in troublous times. A short time before this the Indians had stolen his horse. Several persons along his route had been killed. At this meeting in the preacher's tent, Bibles and pistols lay side by side upon the table; umbrellas and guns were standing together. A regular nightly patrol was kept up to guard the encampment and the horses; but with all this prevention some were stolen, and I think the day the meeting broke up one person was killed near the ground. At this meeting, while talking of his toils and perils, said he enjoyed the love and *peace* of God; said he thought it likely he might fall a martyr to his work; but, said he, (his utterance becoming choked, his eyes suffused with tears, with his voice thrillingly pathetic,) "none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto me; so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus."

H. N. M.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Newspaper Plan.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE—

DEAR BROTHER:—I regret that your paper of the 24th April did not admit of further extracts from my letter to Dr. Parsons, in the Nashville paper, on the subject of the Methodist Press, than you found room for. Those you have given do not give the reader much of an idea of the outline of the Plan, which is, at best, but very briefly and roughly sketched in that letter. Will you be so good as to allow me to say, as briefly as I can, a few words in addition to what you have already given your readers.

It is, in the first place, assumed that about three fourths of the members of the M. E. Church, South, are without a religious paper of any kind; and that in these places a Methodist paper is much more needed than where it does circulate, for these persons are mostly poor and uninformed. Secondly, our papers are almost all very much embarrassed for want of funds, and are becoming more and more so. Thirdly, the geographical and antagonist character of our entire press is such, that it has engendered, as it must necessarily have done, among our preachers and others, a very considerable amount of strife and sectional feeling, which is any thing but favorable to substantial piety amongst us.

Now, it is believed that all these evils may be entirely remedied by a change in our plan, and that moreover other lasting benefits to the Church will grow out of it, which the brief space of this letter will not allow me to set forth. It is believed that the newspaper circulation of the Church is, under the present system, pushed about to its utmost tension; that for any one paper to extend its list much will be by producing depression and embarrassment among some one or more of its neighbors. Our papers, as they are now situated, are naturally the competitors of, and are antagonistic to each other.

It is proposed to concentrate the printing, and extend the editorial benefits, so as greatly to cheapen the one and enlarge the other. And this, it is believed, will enable the Church to extend the circulation of a larger, and therefore a better paper, than we now have, to the utmost limits of the church—put a paper, weekly, into the hands of every Methodist; and then, to extend it as much farther as circumstances will allow. This, it is supposed, will place our Church upon a vantage-ground which it never yet possessed, and give it immense means of usefulness.

It is presumed that no one will for a moment question that the patronage of the half even, or three fourths of our Church, will put an establishment, publishing a weekly sheet, a size larger than any of our papers, at a dollar a year, upon a perfectly sound and independent pecuniary basis, beyond contingencies. We can secure this patronage easily, for we have the capacity for beyond that which any other church or private company has or can have, namely, our present ubiquitous organization.

It is proposed to have a corresponding editor in each Conference; each Conference having a special department in the paper. This duty will be so small, it will not interfere with his regular work, and will therefore, require no alteration in his salary. The home editor will of course be under pay. This will place all the several Conferences upon equal ground, and will beget and foster a common feeling and common interest in a general enterprize, looking to the good of the whole church. This alone, it is believed will be an advantage to our zeal of no small magnitude.

But if you will look at three-hundred thousand persons, members of our church, who now receive no religious newspaper, and who are almost as destitute of religious reading of all kinds, and imagine them from this time onwards, as their families are growing up, in the receipt and perusal of a good religious periodical, setting forth the doctrines of the bible, with the solid peculiarities of methodism, and notice them from year to year, as their circumstances change, and as they mingle in a thousand ways and directions with the world—in ten—in twenty years, you will see effects, solid, lasting, broadcast effects, which nothing but the bible, the press and the genius of enterprize can produce. You will see Catholicism, and a score of lesser heresies put down, and vital Godliness springing up in their stead, such as I believe can be experienced in no other way: I would like to write more in explanation of the plan, but I must be brief, and only hint at the arguments.

Allow me however to say one or two words in answer to your remarks in opposition to scheme. "You cannot, I suppose, be serious in saying: "The State Rights people, eclesically and politically, will be jealous of such powerful consolidation," &c. Why, my dear brother the plan proposes to diffuse and enlarge the circle of editorial advantages, powers and responsibilities, not to consolidate or to centralise them.

And again, in the caption of your article, you have given a feature to my letter which I never put upon it. You will recollect I said nothing about "Amalgamating all the church papers." Nor does any or all my remarks render such an influence necessary. I spoke of establishing a paper by the General Conference. And surely, if there are no other objections in the way than those you have named, it will be speedily in operation.

Secondly, I hardly can believe that the plan is perfectly and palpably ridiculous. In fact, the day has passed by, when ridicule is considered, in any case, a good answer to the projects of enterprize. I well remember, perhaps you may not, when the project of extending our newspaper circulation beyond our one paper, at New York, with its subscribers, was just as ridiculous in the eyes of many, as the present plan to extend it universally in the church appears to be in your estimation. In truth, I am reminded by everything around me, that ridicule has uniformly spent all its force in opposition to every enterprize, in and out of the church, which is now speeding on the world in temporal and spiritual advantage. I doubt if the church will be satisfied with your view, that the plan is so entirely visionary as to forbid its being in anywise, soberly considered. I assure you there are some men in the church, I, of course, would not be allowed to vouch for their sanity, but there are those who believe this plan capable of being arranged in its details, so as, if adopted, to become one of the most valuable enterprizes in the current annals of our Zion.

Very sincerely, your Brother
in the Ministry of Jesus,
R. ABBEY.

YAZOO, May 3, 1852.

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy, and temperance the best medicine.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Debate—Jackson, Miss.—Rev. J. L. Waller and Rev. Dr. Newton.

This debate came off on the 2d-10th inst. Expectation was high. The friends of each seemed anxious for the conflict. No debate of the kind had ever been in this part of the State. Mr. Waller's fame as a debatant had preceded him. He was known as a valiant Knight of the Dippers—as one that would stand against all the "Pedoes." Dr. Newton had been regarded by the Pedo-Baptists as an able defender of the "faith once delivered to the Saints"—of the great Abrahamic covenant in all its gracious provisions. Occasionally, when respectfully petitioned to lecture on this subject, he would so defend the faith, and present the views of the Pedo-Baptist, that ruin and dismay was the consequence to the *proselyters*. None being found in the State of Mississippi that could meet Dr. N.'s clear, full, and Scriptural views on the mode and subject of Christian Baptism; our Baptist brethren in this part of the State, concluded to import their famous Knight for the special service of giving Dr. N. a *wallowing*.

The appointed 2d of June came, and the hosts of the dippers and anti-dippers were on the ground. In due time the field was entered by the debatants; and the moderators, Gov. Foote and Judge Fisher, announced the first proposition:

"That a version of the English Scriptures, in which the word *baptize*, and its cognates, should be translated by *immerse*, and its cognates, would, to that extent, be faithful to the original." Mr. Waller affirmed—Dr. Newton denied.

Mr. Waller opened, and spent his hour after hour in telling his auditory that all the old versions, all the lexicons, the *usus loquendi* of the Greek classics, that a host of Baptists asserted that immerse-meant baptism; *ergo*, hence it means in the New Testament always to dip, and that it would be faithful to the original, to so render it in the Holy Scriptures in all instances where it occurs. He read from Stewart, from Wesley, Neander, etc., to prove that immerse means to baptise; therefore, it means nothing else. On this point, and in this way, Mr. W. labored from Tuesday, the 2d, until Tuesday, the 8th, (Sabbath excepted,) laboring two hours each day. On that day he spent one hour in trying to prove that John "Baptized" all Judea, all Jerusalem, and the region round about Jordan, by immersing them. That notwithstanding John baptised in the wilderness, in the place *beyond* Jordan, where Jesus abode, yet the word baptise had force enough in it, even there to get them under the water, water or no water. To prove that John immersed *with* water: Our friend from Kentucky, as usual, got his steam so high as to make *baptizo* put the 3000 under water on the day of Pentecost. To make St. Paul go under the water, *in a house*. The same of Cornelius, and the Jailor. He was very rampant, and could see nothing so high, no distance, no sort of impossibility in the whole Israelitish host being all immersed "in the cloud and in the sea." Immersion was the idea, the thing, the fact with him, nothing else but immersion.

I need not say that he failed—that Dr. Newton threw difficulties in his way, aye, impossibilities in his way at every step: He made various efforts to bring Mr. W. out on questions of criticisms; but in no case could the hero of many philological battles be got out an inch from the moorings of his authorities. On no account would he venture a rigid criticism of the original. On the 8th day Dr. N. gave Mr. W. a chapter on authorities, lexicons, classics, *usus loquendi*: every thing that Mr. W. had been building up for some six days, was swept away at once, by the resistless torrent of evidence, and at the close of Dr. N.'s hour, Mr. W. proposed to bring the discussion on the first question to a close that evening, alledging that he would have to go over all his classic ground again if the debate continued, but being the affirmant he had the right to close the debate, and did close it that night.

It is sufficiently clear how Mr. W. considered his success in making good his affirmations, from the fact that in his closing speech he read a challenge to discuss with Dr. N., or any Pedo-Baptist sufficiently endorsed for, the very question then under discussion, with several others, some three months hence. In the judgement of all that I heard converse on the subject, this was a clear and unequivocal giving it up for the time being, and an expression of a wish to have another trial with the Doctor on that question.

The second question:

"The movement of the American Bible Union is gotten up with a desire and determination to substitute immerse, and its cognates, for baptise, and its cognates," was affirmed by Dr. N., and denied by Mr. Waller.

If the opinions of the President and Secretary of the American Bible Union—if the principal agent of that Society—if the opinion of Dr. Dowling, Dr. Ide, Dr. Williams, and a host of other distinguished Baptist ministers, as, also some seven-tenth of the Baptist periodicals could prove the affirmative of the second question, then it was proved beyond all doubt. Mr. W. sometimes argued on one side of the question, and then he would be furious on the other. He argued any where and everywhere; said anything and everything. Would now abuse his brethren that differed from him, and charge that their opposition was founded on Abolitionism—in Boston, ex. New York, etc., etc.; and then would run tilt against infant sprinkling, child kidnapping, and ordinarily would wind up with a chapter on the persecutions of the poor Baptists by Pedo-Baptists.

Thus the matter was gotten up—thus it was carried on—thus the debate ended. Our brethren claim a great victory. The Pedo-Baptists are perfectly satisfied that Dr. N. has sustained himself as a christian, a gentleman, and one that is master of the great question.

of this controversy. Dr. N. stated in reference to [illegible] thus boldly given by Mr. W[illegible], that he was the servant of the Church, &c. whenever his Pedo-Baptist brethren [illegible] that the cause of truth, and the interests of religion, demanded his services, that he would be ready at a moments warning to serve his brethren in this regard, with Mr. W. or any other person. The agony is now over, and we do not find it necessary to look after the dead and wounded, as it was only a matter and question of a *dip* in the water, vs. a baptising *with* water by another mode. MELANCTHON.

Clinton, Miss., June, 1852.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 3.

THE CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN.

The Presidential campaign has fairly begun. The candidates are before the country by the nomination of Conventions representing its two great parties. The good and the bad that can be said of them is being brought out. The hosts of freemen are marshalling themselves on each side. Already, the contest warms. And what now? Just at this time we beg leave to address a few words of friendly warning to you, Christian men, members of the Church of both parties. How widely soever you differ on certain political issues, you are agreed in this—You love God, the truth and your country. Standing upon the threshold of an election involving great principles and enlisting strong feelings, and before you go farther—Pray remember!

YOU ARE CHRISTIANS.—We have no sympathy with those (if there be such) who can not reconcile the duties and occupation of the Christian with the active citizen. What law of the Bible, or what dictate of common sense is it a good, a holy man, a church member, may an official church member from holding and expressing political opinions? Christianity is favorable to liberty, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. A spirit of carelessness and listlessness to civil rights is not its offspring. Pure religion undefiled does not disfranchise a man by giving him a conscience of duty, and laying him under the fear of God; it fits him for that heavy responsibility of government that falls to every freeman. When religious men stand aloof from politics, for conscience sake, who guides the ship? Is there any thing in *irreligion* to make sound legislators, honest executives, good judges? No! Then conscience dictates such a course.

It is no small charge against some Christian men that they are too indifferent to politics. From indolence or distaste, or some other cause, they are not willing to pay the penalty of their republican sovereignty. They pray, as in duty bound, that we may lead "quiet and peaceable lives," and for the other benefits of good government, and fail in the use of their influence and votes for this end. Those important primary meetings, where matters of gravest ultimate import take their shape and tendency, are held without them. Pot-house politicians and active demagogues are permitted to manage this business, and have it all their own way. And when finally the pure-hearted and the conscientious come to exercise their rights at the ballot box, they are too late. The ball has been set in motion and taken its direction before their hands have touched it. Their counsels are behind hand. Perhaps alternate evils have been arranged for them while they slept, and now all that remains for them is to choose the less. Vote they may: but in voting they only play as puppets into the hands of intriguing wire-pullers.

Who are better fitted to consider the best interest of the State than Christian men? Have they not as much to gain or loose, as any? Is there not need of truth, honesty, forbearance, unselfishness, humane and generous enlargement in politics; and whence is this infusion of principle to come if Christian men abjure politics? They bear the expenses of government: if there be oppression they feel it: if there is war they fight and die as freely as any for the country. Their hands have built up these institutions, under the blessing of God, and they are not to be left to the sole custody of the reckless and profane, the self-seeking and time-serving. Let them watch narrowly all that transpires, scrutinize officials, judge offenders, check the froward, put up the good, put down the bad, reward the deserving, oppose unsound or corrupt administrations, promote wise ones, and by all lawful means conserve the peace, safety and prosperity of the body politic. And this we maintain to be no less the privilege than the duty of every Christian freeman.

But in doing this, pray remember that you are Christians. When millions of men are astir there is like to be friction. Make a vow that you will take your religion into this campaign, and come out with it, by the help of God, unsullied. Remember that you are a Christian, and do nothing, say nothing, out of that character.

It is a common remark that our great public elections are attended with grievous backslidings in the hearts of many. They set out, half-way resolved to be moderate, to guard their words and keep their temper. The loud and perhaps angry voices are ringing around them, and they begin to speak loudly, angrily. An unkind temper grows up. The man of wonted meekness indulges in bitterness of spirit; becomes a brawler; keeps late hours; and though he may not get drunk, disputes. A few months of election have sadly changed his character. He has laid the foundation for much repentance. The Spirit is grieved. The Church is shamed by his conduct. And of what benefit has this acerbity, this intemperate zeal, been to his cause? Has it convinced any body? A calm, firm, dignified course would have been as effectual for good, and left no cause for bitter upbraidings in the hour of reflection.

The war of opinion may be manly and friendly. Every christian should feel bound, as far as in him lies, to keep it from degenerating into wrangling and scurrilous personalities. Vulgar abuse and detraction are sins at any time. Christians need not be told that their Divine Master holds them to truth, purity and justice always, and that even Presidential elections give no dispensation to their consciences. It was said artlessly by an English traveler in the United States, when Jackson and Adams were candidates for the Presidency, that "The Americans had selected for the highest office in their country *the two worst men in it*." To one who heard all that was said, and read all that was written, it doubtless seemed so. And so it seems at every election. But what part have Christians in creating this impression? They should rebuke it. The passions of men stand in the way of their judgments. It is the difficulty of popular Governments to appeal to the judgement of the masses and get their decision, without arousing their passions. This chafing and inflaming the public mind with false statements and exaggerations is needless and hurtful, and no good man can lend himself to it. It is this that dishonors and endangers our institutions, and makes their perpetuity a continually recurring problem. There are enough of the evil and designing whose work it is to lash the waves into tempest and tumult. Christian men may not forget themselves and be carried away. It is theirs, in opposition to each, to act as conservative elements; to check excesses, and by an example of moderation to abate and relieve the inevitable friction of popular Government. This is a service truly patriotic—acceptable to God and man.

Be sober. Let your moderation be known to all men. Avoid all bitterness and wrath, and especially the things that gender coldness and mistrust, and alienation, between brethren. Frequent the Sanctuary. Read the Bible, and pray as at other times, and even more. The fashion of this world passeth away. Very soon the platforme and the processions of this busy day will have gone by, and President and people will have gone on to the Judgement. There is an election pending of vastly more importance than the Presidency of these United States. It is *your* election, reader. Strive to make *it* sure.

The College Commencements.

Do not our readers feel an interest in the education which the M. E. Church South is dispensing to the young men and women of the land? Let them show it by attendance upon the Anniversary Exercises published in this week's paper. They will consult, in doing this, not only their duty to education, but secure to themselves a refined and elevated satisfaction. Cheer on the cause by your presence—greet it with your smile. Look at the "bill of fare" presented. Can anything be more inviting?

To the young men and ladies, who are to be "the observed of all observers" on these brilliant occasions, and on whom many hearts hope, we present congratulations for the progress made, and the bright prospects opening before them. Let them not think too much on pleasure—usefulness is the most and the best that we can get out of life. When the flutter of Commencement is over, we commend to their serious attention the thoughts below. They were delivered not long since by Rev. H. W. Beecher, before a graduating class. Let those who would take POSITION hear from one who stands high, how it is to be done:

"True men are not properly valued, and fictitious men are over-estimated, by a loose habit of judgment. Real integrity is almost indestructible. If it goes down, it is only to rise again like a good ship, sinking in the trough of the sea, but rising again with the billows; while a bad man, when he falls, is like a stone cast into the water, which has not the least elasticity to rise again. A good man cast down is not destroyed; but a thoroughly bad man is drowned forever. In the case of an immoral man with great genius, he may fall and rise again, and fluctuate, but eventually he is bound to sink. * Be strong, strong by outward actions as well as inward worth. Cloude that swing through the summer sky with dumb thunderbolts, parsimonious of rain, are seen and forgotten in the same hour—but those that with a mighty besom sweep out the stagnant vault and visit every roof and every leaf with the treasures of rain, ask no praising. Their work is their praise—fountains are their credentials—rills run to carry their praises—troops of flowers thank them, and all the forests clap their hands and wave their leafy scarfs to their honor. Some men there be, that are but mighty wind-clouds. They appear. The heavens are grand with portents. All men stand in awe—their praises are before hand—the farmer waits—the traveler hides—birds hush—the very woods are still, and insects forbear. When all is past, and not a drop has fallen, men laugh and send it on its thankless errand with malisons, for a pompous cheat. The effects which are left, tell what men are—rank follows power, and measures the stride of the footstep. The force which men exert, not that which they could exert, if they pleased, must determine their position. The archer, whose arrow stands within a hair's breadth of the centre, must bear the palm over the archer that could hit the very eye, but whose modesty, or indolence, or selfish indulgence, held his arrow in the quiver. Genius unexerted, is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change, who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties permit you to rise in the scale of society, why do you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him or be silent! If you have the capacity for a higher station, take it, what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep and wake up Rothchilds or Astors! How many men would fain go to bed dunces to wake up Solomons! You reap what you have sown. They that sow dunce-seed, vice-seed, laziness-seed, usually get a crop. They that sow the wind reap the whirlwind. A man of mere capacity, never developed, is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and a genius that won't strike fire, are no better than wet junk wood. We have Scripture for it, that a 'living dog is better than a dead lion.' If you would go up, go; if you would be seen, shine. If there is one youth here throbbing with a sacred ambition, let him come out of the garrulous rout that vex the hill of difficulties but never ascend it; who blow soap-bubbles, and because they are round, and they can see their own faces in them, swear they are living globes of immortality, and ask God to give them an orbit among the immortal stars. Let our praises follow you. Accept, never solicit them."

Death of Henry Clay.

By Telegraph, the news has been received of the death of Henry Clay. He died in Washington City, Tuesday, June 29, at half past 11 o'clock A. M.

This melancholy announcement cast a solemn gloom over our entire community. Whig and democrat recognized a great national misfortune; and whig and democrat spoke sorrowfully of the sad but not unexpected event.

Our city authorities designated yesterday as a day of mourning and solemn commemoration of this national bereavement. Business was suspended, and the principal streets and dwellings were draped in mourning.

LITERARY HONORS.—At the Commencement of Lagrange College, Ala., June 9, the degree of A. B. was conferred on J. Baker, B. B. Smith, T. R. Smith, J. A. Madding, Robt. King, J. S. Mayes and J. R. Mullens, of Alabama; W. W. Troup and Rev. J. A. Peebles, of Mississippi, and E. M. Davis, of N. C.

That of A. M. on Professor T. G. Rice, P. P. Keyes, Esq., Rev. L. B. McDonald, (Alabama Conference,) and Rev. J. S. McAlister, (Arkansas Conference,) Alumni of the College.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Dr. T. S. Malone, of Athens; and that of D. D. on Rev. B. H. Hubbard, A. M., President of the Tennessee Conference Female Institute.

At the Commencement of Emery and Henry College, Va., on June 9, the degree of A. B. was conferred on sixteen graduates.

Also, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Wm. R. Poindexter, President of the Female Collegiate Institute at Macon, Miss.

OUR INDIAN SCHOOLS.—Dr. Sehon writes, in the N. and L. Christian Advocate, 17th ult., that he has just returned from waiting on the Indian authorities at Washington, and reports this gratifying result:

"We have most satisfactorily arranged all matters with the government in regard to our different Indian schools, and take great pleasure in reporting the high estimate in which our principal and most important schools—the Fort Leavenworth, Creek and Chickasaw Manual Labor schools—are now held at Washington. Each is blessed with an able and energetic superintendent, and each now doing well. The Creek school is again in full and successful operation, notwithstanding all the attempts made to prostrate it. The Chickasaw Academy has now 120 scholars, and is doing well."

HO, FOR THE REGULAR WORK.—Dr. Pook, in his valedictory of 3d ult., informs his readers that "he declined to stand as a candidate." He desires to return to the regular work of the ministry, and has for years entertained the purpose.

We suspect this account of the matter is somewhat like the Irishman's, who said he had been *forced to volunteer*.

DR. N. BANGS.—At the late session of the New York East Conference, Dr. Bangs was superannuated at his own request. Strong resolutions in favor of temperance were passed.

REV. J. E. COBB has been elected ass't editor of the Memphis Christian Advocate. Mr. C. is one of the best writers in the church.

MARIANA, FLA.—The Florida Whig, of June 26, contains the following pleasing intelligence. Rev. G. W. Price is pastor of the Church:

"A revival has been going on in the Methodist Church of this place, for the past three weeks. The meetings are still kept up with no abatement of interest. A large number, between thirty and forty, we believe, have been added to the church."

DEATH OF BISHOP GADSDEN.—The Right Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, D. D. of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, died in Charleston on Thursday last. He was sixty-eight years of age. He was a native of Charleston, and a classmate in Yale College of John C. Calhoun. The funeral, which was attended by a large concourse of citizens, took place on Friday afternoon.

When our country becomes as densely populated as Holland, it will contain 837,433,019 inhabitants—nearly the present number of the human race.

METHODIST PRESS.

BRUSH COLLEGE, vs. BIBLICAL INSTITUTE: Dr. Parsons, in Notes of Travel, writes, passing through Concord, N. H.:

"As we pass out of this pleasant place, we see just on our left the Methodist Biblical Institute, where Dr. Dempster makes preachers upon the Presbyterian plan—*Secundum artem*. As father Taylor said, in a recent sermon, when speaking of the angels, that he would not 'tip his beaver to them' by way of confessing their superiority over him, so say we in regard to these theological seminaries, which, in the general way, do as much to put out the fire of native zeal in the heart, as they do to light up the flame of useful knowledge in the mind. The most useful and distinguished preachers in this country have come from Dr. Cartwright's 'Brush College,' as he calls it, the active itinerant field."

AS IT USED TO BE: Dr. Elliot, on his reappearance at the helm of the W. C. Advocate, thus alludes to the state of things thirty-four years ago, when he entered the itinerancy:

"At that period, aside from the Episcopacy, there were no other grades in office, save presiding elders and circuit preachers. One or two book agents, it is true, were selected, but even the office of book agent was scarcely then an integral part of our economy; it was just introduced, and the incumbents were still very closely allied to the itinerancy. An editor was then unknown as such; for his duties were considered of so little importance, that his office was merged in that of book agent. When the Methodist Magazine was first issued, in 1818, it was edited by Rev. Joshua Soule, since Bishop Soule. After being employed all day in packing books, the Magazine was the work of the night. In reference to this circumstance, the Bishop, in a vein of grave pleasantry, used to call it the 'work of darkness.' Then there were no professors for colleges or seminaries, for we had no such appendages in the Church. No agents for benevolent institutions were selected, as no agencies were then necessary to accomplish the intention of the Church, other than what was done by the ministers or private individuals. The circuit and the station were then identical, or so nearly one, that the difference between them was very small indeed."

IMPROVEMENT.—Our good neighbor, the T. W. Banner, (4th vol.,) comes this week with a new head, and four additional columns of matter. Success to Bro. Rettenstein and his patrons!

EX-BISHOP HAMLINE'S CASE.—The editor of the New York Advocate says:

"The acceptance of Bishop Hamline's resignation, and the debates on the subject, have been variously commented upon in the papers of the Church South. In the Southern there is a very strong smack of Methodist Puseyism—not of the real thing—not of the indelible imprint of episcopal ordination, but Presbyterial ordination."

THE CHICAGO (ILL.) PAPER: The Conference, North, having made provision for establishing a Church organ at that point, the last number of the Michigan Christian Advocate informs its readers:

"The Michigan Christian Advocate will cease to be published at Adrain, at the close of the current volume; it will, in fact, die with the last number of the present volume, 'die shoutiug' on the Thursday of the last week of the current year, to receive a resurrection at Chicago, improved at least five fold, on some day of the first week of the new year, 1853, under the name of the North Western Christian Advocate."

S. M. PULPIT—LAY DELEGATION.—The editor of the Memphie Ch. Advocate thus remarks upon Prof. Deems' position:

"Rigidly conservative as we hold ourselves to be, on all points contained in the essential doctrines and polity of Methodism, yet we have nothing to say against such a delegation, for we believe it will, if properly arranged, introduce to the system a new element of power, without injuriously affecting any of the old."

SPANISH DEPARTMENT.—The last two numbers of the Ch. Observer (Cal.) have presented a column or more (1st page) in the Spanish language. The editor speaks of the arrangement as permanent:

"Having secured the constant services of the Rev. J. S. Malone for this purpose, it is our intention to devote some two or three columns to the paper of this department, and we feel no hesitation in pledging for the undertaking the most valuable results."

NEW EDITOR.—Rev. Daniel Wise has been elected editor of Zion's Herald. Mr. Stevens turns himself over to his General Conference Appointments. We regret he should leave off his weekly visits to our office, to be succeeded by *any one*. He made the Herald one of the leading wooklies of the Church, and will doubtless give the National Magazine a place in the highest literature of our country.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

Resolutions—O. B. F. College.

DEAR SIR: You will please give the two following resolutions a place in your columns.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, of the Oak Bowery Female Collage, still entertain undiminished confidence in the ability and faithfulness of the Faculty of said Institution, and take great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the examination and commencement exercises just closed.

Resolved, further, By the Board, that Miss M. J. Toomer, of the musical department, has rendered uniform and unbounded satisfaction, and that in our opinion the Oak Bowery Female College now offers unsurpassed inducements in that department.

J. F. DOWNELL, Sec. of the Board.

Lafayette, Chambers Co., June 9th.

Rev. Dr. Collins, President of Emory and Henry College, was last week re-elected for the next five years. This will satisfy the numerous friends of the college as to the Dr.'s whereabouts. [Hol. Ch. Adv.

COTTON GIN, MISS.—Rev. T. W. Manning, Athens Circuit, writes of an interesting meeting, 13th and 14th ult. Seven accessions to the Church.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE FRIEND OF MOSES, or a Defence of the Pentateuch, as an authentic and inspired document, against the objections of modern skepticism. By W. T. Hamilton, D. D. New York: 1852. M. W. Dodd: 8vo. pp. 552.

'Tis a sad fact that Moses needs a friend—in certain circles. Some of the *literati* of the last half century have come to speaking lightly, and even contemptuously, of his claims as a historian. Several of the growing and conceited family of the *Ologies* have set themselves against him—among the boldest of which are geology, physiology, ethnology and archæology. Dr. Hamilton vindicates the testimony of Moses, with the zeal of a Christian and ability of a profound scholar and man of science. His book has large scope, is eloquent and practical. It will heal the *diseased faith* of many. Just now his arguments for the unity of the human race, a point evidently assumed by Moses and all the sacred writers, possess much interest and utility. The Doctor has some very ingenious and original theories on this subject. Archæological revealments, so much vaunted by modern infidels, are sifted with satisfactory thoroughness, and geology is reconciled to Genesis. The work is an honor to the author, and will be serviceable to the truth.

The publisher, Dodd, has done a good part by the book—as is his wont. For sale by J. Ball.

WHAT NOW? For Young Ladies leaving School. By C. F. Deems, A. M. New York: 1852. M. W. Dodd: 16mo. pp. 130.

A question, with a very appropriate contribution to an answer. The author, as President of a Female College, is well prepared to advise young ladies with kindness and wisdom. This little *souvenir*, dedicated to a graduating class, might well be wrapped in every young lady's diploma and conveyed with it to her. Much remains to be learned and done after that happy event, and it tells what and how.

For sale by J. Ball.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for July.

Dr. Tefft, in taking leave, gives this history of progress: At the end of Bp. Hamline's term the Repository had 3000 subscribers; at the end of Dr. Thomsen's term, 5000; at the end of his 17,000.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June.

This old, unpretending, musty-looking monthly, keeps up its contrast between outside and in. Of the table of contents, we have been most interested by FIVE YEARS IN THE WEST INDIES. The author and the reviewer are Englishmen. They shew up the evil British negrophilists have done in wholesale emancipation. The stagnation of trade and commerce, the ridiculous pride, laziness and insolence of the blacks, the degradation of society, and the depreciation of what was once the most valuable property in the world, make a relishing picture for an Abolitionist!

LIFE OF J. W. CHILDS. By Rev. J. E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference. Richmond, Va., Jno. Early: 1852. 12mo. pp. 294.

The publisher has sent us, by mail, a copy, and we are glad to be informed by his letter that several copies are on their way to "Ball." Mr. Edwards has made happy and skillful use of he materials in hand for quickening the Church and ministry. Mr. Childs was for twenty-three years a Methodist preacher. He was an extraordinary man. The reader will see this by one extract in which his biographer gives his uniform private habits—p. 18. "He rose at 4 in the morning, partially made his toilet: then took his Bible and knelt at a chair near a table on which his light was placed, and there continued in earnest, secret prayer, for a length of time, becoming occasionally much engaged and excited. Then he would open his Bible and read, taking it in regular order, every few moments audibly asking God for light upon the Word. Sometimes he would consult Wesley's Notes, a copy of which he always had at hand. Then again he would engage in prayer, spending altogether from one to two hours in that exercise. He would then finish his toilet, after which he usually made the entry upon his diary. Then return to his devotions for a short time; then pursued his regular course of study till called to family prayers. After breakfast he immediately retired to his room, where, after prayer, he pursued his books, or writing, with occasional intermissions for prayer till time to go to his appointment; not, however, without first praying with the family where he was staying. On his way, if time allowed, he would stop at houses on the road, speak to the family on religion, and propose a word of prayer."

There is a sample of the man. Does not the reader wish to know more of him?

TEMPERANCE.—At the late session of the New York Conference, Dr. Peck moved the adoption of the following resolutions, and there were adopted unanimously, by a rising vote:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, heartily and efficiently to co-operate in the great Temperance Reformation.

"*Resolved*, That while we appreciate the power of those moral agencies that have been employed, and rejoice that so much has been accomplished by them, we are fully convinced that the legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is indispensably necessary to the success and final triumph of the Temperance cause.

"*Resolved*, That as the Maine Liquor Law, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, presents the most feasible and the most efficient mode of action upon the subject, we earnestly and affectionately exhort all our people to co-operate with the efforts being made to secure to this State the blessings of such a law."

In this Conference there has been, during the year, a decrease of 161 members, and increase of 686 probationers.

The Vain Boast of Romanism.

The "game of brag" is a favorite one with the Papal party. They are growing, outgrowing and overgrowing every thing—taking the country, and all that. This is to palsy the Protestant opposition with fear, and to gain over the fluctuating and time-serving by the show of the strong side. The following figures and statements made by a Roman priest in this country, writing back to his brothers and exhorting them to duty, speak honestly and forcibly:

"Under the heading, 'A Word in Season to the Priests of Ireland,' the Rev. R. Mullen, Missionary to the United States, on behalf of the Catholic University, endorses, unintentionally a statement, 'that of the number of Irish Catholics emigrating to the United States, one third, at least, were lost to the Roman Catholic Church.' The Rev. gentleman recommends most earnestly that 'millions be saved from spiritual destruction.'

"The present population of the United States is about 25,000,000, and of these the Catholic church claims only 1,980,000. From the year 1825 to 1844, 1,256,000 left Ireland one million of whom came to America; the proportion of Catholics amongst them may be fairly estimated at 800,000. Since that period to the present the numbers who emigrated thither from Ireland, at the lowest calculation, were 1,500,000; and taking the Catholics as above, they will have in nine years, 1,200,000. A large number (say a half a million) came from Germany, some from Italy, France, Belgium and other countries, during the last ten years, half of whom were Catholics, say 250,000. Twelve years ago America had a Catholic population (according to Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston,) 1,200,000. Calculating the increase of this number by births, at the very small number of 500,000 and adding for converts in the larger cities and towns 20,000, will show the total:

Catholic emigrants from the year 1835 to 1844	800,000
Catholic emigrants from 1844 to 1852	1,200,000
Catholic emigrants from other countries	250,000
American Catholic population 12 years ago	1,200,000
Increase by births since	500,000
Number of Converts	20,000
Number who ought to be Catholics	3,970,000
Number who are Catholics	1,980,000
Number lost to the Catholic Church	1,990,000
Say, in round numbers	2,000,000

Mr. Mullen is not of opinion that the evil which he deplores is to be set down to the account of the Bishops and Priests of the United States. There is not, writes this enthusiastic and zealous servant of the Church, "a more apostolic, prudent, zealous, self-sacrificing body than the American Bishops. It is not their fault that the faith dies out in so many millions."

These statistics confirm the opinion we have often expressed, that the Roman Catholics who come to this country are in vast numbers, led to break away from the trammels of that corrupt and destroying Church.

A GOOD ONE.—Sometime since the Methodist Episcopal Ministers, of New York, met in convention, and denounced the fugitive slave law as being opposed to the Scriptures. This aroused a member of one of the churches, who answered this ministerial document with pungency, and closed his communication with an extract from one of the church expositions for the use of Sabbath Schools, as follows:

Who was Philemon?

He was a minister, a fellow-laborer with St. Paul.

Who was Onesimus?

A slave of Philemon, who having robbed his master, run away from him.

What became of Onesimus?

St. Paul found him, and after being instrumental in his conversation, sent him back to his master, not feeling it lawful to detain him.

The writer challenged these ministers to draw any other than the following conclusions from this passage of a book which they thught Sabbath schools:

1. That Philemon was a minister.
2. That he was a slaveholder.
3. That his slave run away from him.
4. That St. Paul, another minister, found him and returned him to his master.

The effect produced by this communication was electric. People began to examine for themselves, and the reaction commenced, the ablest theologians in the city taking the lead; and the result is that now the fugitive slave law is as quietly executed in that city as any other on the statute book.

BISHOP HEADING'S LEGACIES.—We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the Treasurer of the American Bible Society has received five hundred dollars from the executors of the late Bishop Hedding, being a legacy left by that venerable man for the spread of the Scriptures. At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, the Rev. Mr. Vincent, one of the executors of the Bishop, announced that he had left $1000 to that Society, and had made the Society residuary legatee; this will add from $7000 to $8000 to the bequest.

NAUVOO.—A correspondent of the Madison (Ind.) Courier has been making a pilgrimage to the ruins of what was the stronghold of the "Latter-Day Saints," in the time when Joe Smith was the Prophet. We extract the following from his interesting letter:

The city of the Mormons once had 20,000 inhabitants; they are now but 2000. One-half of the houses the Mormons left have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenantless. Each lot contains an acre. In walking through its deserted streets I started several quails, in the midst of the once populous city. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife, once his widow, but now again a wife—of another and a live man—as a tavern. Between this mansion and the river are the remains of a famous hotel, which was abandoned after its walls had reached the second story. The walls are of fine pressed brick, with marble doorsills and caps. Joe's store is also standing. The Masonic Hall is a fine brick building, three stories high. I am told that all the Mormons were masons. Their lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Smith, I am told, initiated some of the "mothers in church;" when the charter was taken from them, and the lodge closed. A company of French Socialists have purchased a portion of the property—the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about 400.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The National Intelligencer has the following: "The Washington National Monument is now languishing for the want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers beg leave to suggest to the clergymen throughout the United States that, as the anniversary of our independence will fall on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic object."

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JOSE, April 26, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN.—McTYEIRE: Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to hear from the land of gold, and the Pacific Conference. As far as we have seen the hills and vales of this unequalled country, they are unlike any of the kind in other countries. I am sure I cannot describe them, so as to give any tolerable notion of them. Vast plains greet the eye, covered over with the most nutritious kind of clover or wild oats, and sometimes both together, and variegated with tens of thousands of most beautiful flowers, of divers species and sundry colors, varnished over with the most beautiful gloss, peculiar to the climate. Skirting these plains are the table lands, swelling up to considerable height, presenting in their undulations a most beautiful aspect; here the eye rests upon a number of knowls in conical shape, there a series of parallel ridges, resemblings hay ricks; and elsewhere in the same view, all is cut out in form of segments of circles. Then looming up unto Heaven the snow veiled faces of mountains of Alpine altitude, claiming the respect due to higher standing. The whole country seems to be a succession of mountains in valleys, and valleys on the mountains. Sometimes in traveling up one of these valleys as the mountains seem to meet, the traveller is induced to think the road will soon run up hill and then take a cloud, but to the great satisfaction of the wanderer, he slides round into another vale of beauty and loveliness.

Under the maturing touches of the king of harvest the face of nature looks like hills of ripe oats, or fields of green wheat, or more properly like mountains of gold in oceans of silver. Respecting the mineral resources, the country is they have discovered another rich lead (vein of) mine or another discovery of quartz, some of which are exceedingly rich; one lump weighing twenty pounds has been lately found. Sister Campbell, in whose house I write informs me, that her son-in-law states, there has been a lead discovered, which is so rich as to induce some miners to offer one thousand dollars for the privilege of working it one hour. All accounts from the mines, represent the miners as prosperous and happy. The agricultural resources are inexhaustable. Dr. Bascomb says that the largest possible imigration to continue during the next twenty years, would not fill up these valleys, allowing each voter 160 acres for his claim. Land for cultivation is worth $80 per acre in this neighborhood, and at Vera Cruz it is worth $100 per acre. This may seem extravagant to you, but when you learn, that the produce of two and a half acres has been computed at $7,509, five thousand of which has been realized in actual cash by Dr. Bascomb, you will not be surprised at the present rates. So these are only some of the great things which have been realized.

Here things go rushingly, with life and energy. The Pacific Conference has been organised, session closed, a new year is before us, and the best of all is "God is with us."—Yes, thank God, the Pacific Conference is established on permanent basis, on these shores. I trust this infant daughter will live long, to honor the hoary heads of her many mothers of the Southern family of Conferences. We are respectfully informed that we owe Dr. Somers the thanks we now render him, for having named this child in prospect. Thanks also, to Dr. Wightman for having publicly baptized her, with ink and paper. We hope they will extend a fostering care over her, by way of advocating her claims &c.

Our session, like the name, was truly pacific, in every sense; love and harmony prevailed in our deliberations; and each esteemed other before himself. Never have I seen preachers more happy or willing to go into any part of the vineyard. The common principle seemed to be, We are come to work and labor, we will anywhere, God being our helper. Our paper, the Christian Observer, will inform you of the number of laborers, and their appointments, which will relieve me from the task, but please permit me to inform you, that three of these preachers have sprung from Northern seed, through the golden soil of California. So you see we have some home manufacture here.

Brother Wm. H. Long has been a worthy minister of the Congregational Church, Brother Munnier, travelled eight years in a Northern Conference, and has a fine report from Dr. Morrow, who was a member of this Conference, as also from others. The third is an influential Dr. Moore, who has changed his notions concerning the division, from reading Judge Nelson's decision on the Church suit.

So you see how the Lord is prospering his cause, our righteous cause in these ends of the earth. We have nothing so fear, but much to hope for God is giving us favor with the people, who recieve us kindly. In this might of the God of Isreal we will go onward to conquest and victory.

Before us lies a vast field, white unto the harvest, Cries are ringing in our ears, "Come over and help us." It is supposed that thirty men more are necessary to supply the present demand for laborers. Lord of the harvest deign to call and send them, to this field than which, a more interesting, the world can not present. Here we actually go into all the world and preach to the different nations, kindreds, tongues and people, in the same hour, for as the day of Pentecost, they meet us here and although we have not the gift of tongues, we can preach to them all in our own, which they understand (at least some among them.) Will the Church pray that they hear effectually, and then as they return to their own country, to proclaim that *Jesus is the Christ*. Glorious indeed then will our prospect of spreading, scriptual Holiness all over the earth, from north to south, from east to west. The thought is inexhaustible. To see our beloved Christianity, perching on the Isthmus, and in the Cherubic form, spreading wings over the continents of the earth, and the isles of the sea, dispelling the gloom of superstition and idolatry, and irradiating the hearts with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ.

DENIS B. LEVE.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The National Agricultural Convention assembled at Washington on the 1st ult. Marshall Wilder, of Massachusetts, was chosen President, and among the Secretaries we find the name of De Bow, of Louisiana. The annual subscription to the Society was fixed at $2. Annual meetings are to be held in Washington on the first Monday in February. A report was made in favor of the establishment, by government, of an Agricultural Bureau. Judge Douglas gave notice of a minority report, recommending the establishment of an agricultural department in the Smithsonian Institute.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary Notices.

Died—In Perry County, Alabama, June 4th, Mrs. Mary Tabitha Wells, wife of Rev. J. M. Wells, of the Alabama Conference, after an illness of fifteen days. She was hopefully converted and joined the M. E. Church, in Mt. Zion, Brush Creek Circuit, Alabama Conference, under the ministry of the Rev. Wm. B. Neal. She had been married about two years.

Consistently and uniformly pious, consecrated to the service of God, she never murmured at the privations of life—but engaged in the peculiar labors of the itinerancy with that resignation and high sense of duty that becomes those set apart for so blessed a calling. On her, her husband leaned for comfort and encouragement. Wherever she traveled, she impressed with her meekness, and with her devotion to the great business to which she had given her all. To her, death was not clothed with terrors. She died not only peacefully, but triumphantly, like a Christian—exhorting her husband—oneouraging her friends.

While her numerous friends deploro her loss, let them rejoice in the assurance of her now unfading inheritance. Let her afflicted companion, her mourning relations, her bereaved friends, look to the time when the revelation of eternity's scenes shall present her, radient with celestial light and beauty. May God bless and preserve the infant daughter she has left without a mother.

Jas. K. Armstrong.

Died—In Somerville, Tenn., on the 23d of May, 1852, Mrs. Lucy A. Trotter, wife of George W. Trotter, Esq., and daughter of the late Turner Abernathy, of Va.

The subject of this notice was born, in Lunenburg, Va., on the 25th of October, 1831, and professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, in Nottoway, Va., August, 1847. She was married to Mr. Trotter, a morohant in Somerville, 22d July, 1851.

She died suddenly, yet in the falth of the Gspel of our Lord Jesus Christ. P.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

College Commencements.

The Examination and Commencement Exercises of the Macon (Miss.) Female College Institute of the Alabama Conference will commence on Friday, the 23d day of July next.

Commencement sermon on Sunday, 25th, by Rev. P. P. Neely.

Commencement address Tuesday, 27th, by Rev. W. H. Milburn.

The annual meeting of the Trustees on Friday, 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Conference Visiting Committee—Revs. T. N. Dorman, V. L. Hopkins and J. E. Newman.

By order of the Executito Committee,

H. W. Foote, Sec. B. Trustees.

Centenary College of La.—Examination.

The Examination of the students of this institution will commence on Monday, the 19th of July, and continue till the close of the week.

On Sunday, the 25th, the Commencement sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Light.

The anniversaries of the Societies will take place on Tuesday, 27th, when they will be addressed by the Hon. H. S. Foote, Governor of Miss. At three o'clock the Alumni will be addressed by Robert Bowman, Esq. Wednesday will be Commencement day. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

R. H. Rivers.

Jackson, La., June 10, 1852.

NOTICES.

East Texas Conference—Minutes.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—

Dear Bro: Please inform all parties concerned that the general minutes for 1851 and '52 cannot be published until the minutes of the East Texas Conference is received—that the agent has used every effort to get them, and that without success. Jno. Early.

Richmond, June 15, 1852.

Meeting of the Board.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire: The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of Centenary College, will hold its next annual meeting in Jackson, La., on the 26th of July. A punctual attendance of all the members of the Board is very earnestly desired.

Yours, sincerely,

W. H. Watkins, Sec'y.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings

on the Summerfield District, Alabama Conference.

Prairieville station,	Sat. & Sun.,	17, 18	July.
Hayneville ct.,	" "	24, 25	"
Summerfield ct.,	" "	31, 1	Aug., Pea Ridge.
Centerville,	" "	7, 8	" Kingston.
Marion,	" "	14, 15	" Ashury.
Camden station,	" "	21, 22	" Camden.
Bear Creek ct.,	" "	28, 29	" Mouterey
Pleasant Hill "	" "	4, 5	Sept. Buford's Chap.
Greenville "	" "	11, 12	" South Butler.
Butler "	" "	18, 19	

A full attendance of all official members is hereby solicited.

F. G. Ferguson, P. E.

Advocate Office, July 3.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev H Peters, N O		$2 50
Rev Henry E Coulter, Canton Miss.	Less 50 cents	2 00
Rev H A Morse	On account	2 50
Rev D S Watkins	On account	2 50
Rev T W H Cates Shreveport, La.		5 00
Rev S B Lynch	n s. Rev B B Dye, Ft Monterey	
Rev	n s, Mrs Sarah Burham, Jefferson, Texas. Less $2 50	2 50
Rev R L Ohlders	W D Fullilove, Keachi, La	5 00
" J Scott.	Less $2 50. [It was not intoution- al and is corrected.]	
Rev A M Box	n s, John Burleson, Bastrop, Texas. Less $2 50.	
Rev B J Orave	Robt Hammett, Campto, La.,	
Thos Brown, E J Watts, Danl Brown, u s, J D & D Brown, Coushatilo	n s, 8 R Waldrop, Shiloan, La. Less $2 50.	12 50
Rev W E M Linfield	On account	2 50
Rev R M Culley, Tompkinsville, Ala		2 50
Rev T W Mangum		5 00
Rev A S Dickenson	John Wise, Quincy, Mi	5 00
" Seth S Parker, Jackson, Ala.,	n s, Miles Ezell, Sugarville, Ala. Less $5 00.	10 00
Rev A Casile	n s, B J Woodward, Starksville, Ms., n s, A R Cushman, Starkville, Mt	5 00
Rev P H Diefenswirth	n s, G Dark, Cotile, La,	
" G W Laney, Alexandria,	R C Hynson, Alexandria, James Hines, Hinestea, La	10 00

Wreck.—The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger of the 4th inst. has the following:

"Jackson Lawrence deliberately shot his brother, Llorrow Lawrence, on the 13th inst., near the mouth of Red River, in Clarke county. He died almost instantly, some fifteen shots having entered his head and body. Lawrence made his escape, and is still at large. We learn that they had a falling out some time ago about a small matter, and had feelings have existed among some of the difficulty which was the cause of the shooting was a disagreement about a line; their farms joined, and since the first difficulty Lawrence refused to let his brother Morris join fences with him, which he put up. Last Sunday, Morris went out and put up his fence again; and found his brother Jackson there. Some alteration took place, and Jackson remarked that he would go to the house and get his gun and shoot him. He started off, and two men who were with Morris warned to him that he had better got out of the way, for perhaps Jackson would shoot. He replied no, he would not. In a short time Jackson returned with his gun, levelled it at Morris and shot him dead. The gun was loaded with slugs and shot. Some sixteen slugs of shot took effect in his head and body."

General Intelligence.

Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, held in the Supreme Court Room on Thursday, July 1, to render homage to the memory of Henry Clay, on motion of M. M. Cohen, Esq., the Hon. George Eustis, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, was called to the Chair, and A. K. Josephs appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by an address from the President, on motion of R. N. Ogden, Esq., seconded by the Hon. I. E. Morse, and after appropriate and eloquent remarks from both gentlemen, it was resolved that a Committee of Eight be appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion, to be, when adopted, offered to the Supreme Court, with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of that Court, in accordance therewith. Messrs. R. N. Ogden, M. M. Cohen, Charles Maurian, I. E. Morse, E. A. Bradford, Edw. Rawle, J. R. Price and Henry St. Paul were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, July 2, to receive the report of said committee, when, having met pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. R. N. Ogden, chairman of the same, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted;

It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of the lives of men to call Henry Clay to rest from his great labors. His fame as a statesman belongs to the whole people of this great Union. The members of this Bar take a peculiar pride in his high standing as one of their profession and as their immediate associate.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we bow with resignence and submission to this afflicting dispensation of an all wise Providence which has given fullness to the fame and perfection to the character of our illustrious brother.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of Henry Clay with sacred regard, as one who, in his learning—his eloquence—his integrity and his noble bearing, has raised the profession which he adorned up to the high standard of his world-wide fame.

Resolved, That the name and the deeds of Henry Clay have been transferred by death into the sacred keeping of history, and will ever stand

"Great in the mouths of wisest censure,"

as a noble exemplification of all that elevates the American character—in his unyielding integrity—his holy patriotism—his deep wisdom—his matchless eloquence—his sublime and unselfish devotion to the glory of his own land, and his ardent encouragement of the hopes of liberty throughout the world. In his life, without fear, and without reproach, he kept the brightness of his fame, which, as he went down to the shades of death,

"Like the Sun, seemed largest at its setting."

Resolved, That we condole with the immediate family of the illustrious dead, and with the whole American people in this great national bereavement.

On motion of Alfred Hennen, Esq., it was resolved that a Committee of Three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Hennen, Barnett, Duncan and Strawbridge were appointed on said committee, and, on motion of Mr. Strawbridge, the Hon. Chief Justice Eustis was added.

On motion of H. H. Strawbridge, Esq., it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions of the Bar of New Orleans, just adopted, be presented by the Attorney General to the Supreme Court, with the request of the Bar that they may be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

On motion of Hon. E. Rawle, the meeting adjourned.

[Signed] GEORGE EUSTIS, Chairman.

A. K. Josephs, Secretary.

Charity Hospital Report.—The following is the weekly report of the Charity Hospital from Friday morning, June 25, to Friday morning, 2d inst.: Admitted, 322; discharged, 304; died, 33, 8 of which were from cholera. Number remaining, 747.

Monthly Report for June, 1852.—Admitted, 1410; discharged, 1140; died, 213, 102 of which were from cholera. From foreign countries, 1269; United States, 127; unknown, 14. Total, 1410.

Henry VanOerlinden, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Wednesday Evening, June 30, 1852.—This board met last evening, seven members present, Mr. Calhoun presiding.

A message from the Mayor was read, announcing the death of Henry Clay, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions, reported by a joint committee consisting of Messrs. Stockton, Burke, Labatut and Clarke from the Upper Board, and Messrs. Eustis, Heermann, Lauzis and Watkins, from the Board of Assistants, were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it was announced to this Council last evening, that death had taken away from from America her beloved statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, there was an immediate adjournment moved, that some proper expression of feeling might be given; and whereas, we now meet to record upon our archives that which is already written upon the hearts of all, that Henry Clay was a great men, great because he was good, and a statesman respected not of party partialities, but because he narrowed not his mind to any thing less broad than his country, and his whole country; so it is that we mourn his loss as a loss to the American people, and while the Union lasts the name of Henry Clay shall be hallowed, and may this be for all time; and whereas, it is usual on occasions similar, not only to express our feelings of regret at the death of a great man, but to show some demonstration of respect for the memory,

Be it therefore resolved by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That they have heard with deep sorrow the death of that sage patriot, Henry Clay; that as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, that Friday, the 2nd day of July, be observed as a day of mourning, and the Mayor is hereby requested to order minute guns to be fired on said day from sun-rise to sunset.

Resolved further, That the masters of all vessels in port be requested to hoist their flags at half-mast, and the Mayor is also requested to have the flags of all the public buildings hung at half-mast on the day of mourning.

Resolved further, That the Secretaries of both Boards of Aldermen be and they are hereby directed to have the respective Council Chambers hung in mourning for six months; that the members of the Common Council wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for six months.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his Proclamation recommending to the citizens generally, to suspend all business on the day of mourning.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Statistics.—The following police statistics for the month of June are made up from the report of the Chief of Police, John Youcnnes. The report shows that 1714 free persons, of whom 236 are females, were arrested in this city during the month. There were 429 males and 110 females arrested in the First District; 555 males and 118 females in the Second District; 305 males and 60 females in the Third District, and 129 males and 9 females arrested in the Fourth District. There was 1 arrest for arson, committed in the Third District, 8 for attempt to rescue; 22 for assault with intent to murder, of which 12 were in the First District, 7 in the Second District and 3 in the Third District; 62 for assaulting police officers, among whom were a sprinkling of females; 129 for assault and battery, 3 for attempt at burglary, 4 for attempt at rape, 108 for breaches of the peace, 7 for breach of trust, 5 for burglary, 4 for carrying concealed weapons, 141 for disturbing the peace, 17 for entering with intent to steal, 104 for fighting and disturbing the peace, 8 as fugitives from justice, all of whom were arrested in the First District; 8 for gambling, 2 highway robbery, 1 horse stealing, 7 insanity, 410 intoxication, of which 50 males and 14 females were in the First District, 162 males and 17 females in the Second District, 109 males and 12 females in the Third District, and 39 males and 5 females in the Fourth District; 102 disturbing the peace and drunkenness, 17 keeping disorderly houses, 71 larceny, of whom there were 20 males and 7 females in the First District, 21 males and 2 females in the Second District, 17 males and 1 female in the Third District, and 3 males in the Fourth District; 3 for selling lottery tickets, 3 for mayhem, 8 for murder, 1 false pretences, 3 passing counterfeits, 2 pickpockets, 1 rape, 1 receiving stolen goods, 7 selling liquor to slaves, 3 slavo stealing, 8 swindling; 318 males and 105 females for vagrancy, and 27 for violations of ordinances. The number of slaves arrested during the month is 384.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher.—On Monday night this gallant and whole-souled Amorican received an impromptu serenade from a party composed of several hundred of our citizens. Had his presence in our midst been known, thousands would have thronged to the St. Louis.

After several handsomely executed airs from Mesmor's band, Mr. Thrasher was forced to appear. He acknowledged the compliment in a few, manly, sensible and graceful remarks. He said that immediately on landing in this country, he felt restless till he had told the chivalrous people of Louisiana how deeply gateful he was to them for their kindness. Col. Wheat addressed him in a very handsome and spirited style. No man could be more heartily welcomo to our midst than is Mr. Thrasher.

Commissioners Gone.—We learn that Messrs. W. P. Converse and L. H. Place, commissioners of the consolidated debt of the city, left last evening on the steamer Boulder *en route* for New York, to superintend the sale of New Orleans bonds, to take place on the 10th inst.

Convicted.—The jury in the case of Nathan H. Crist, charged with the murder of Theodore Nye, in Mobile, rendered a verdict of guilty, with the death penalty, on Tuesday evening last.

Fire at Shreveport.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Caddo No. 2, which arrived yesterday from Shreveport, that on Friday night last (25th ult.) a fire broke out in Shreveport, by which the Saddlery establishment of Mr. Thompson, and the store of Mr. Jordan were entirely consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at not less than $30,000, of which amount Mr. Jordan's loss is put down at $27,000, $10,000 of which was covered by insurance.

Red River falling from Shreveport down, a heavy rise reported at Fulton, above the raft.

Alabama Crops.—A merchant, of Mobile, writing from Perry county, Ala., says: "The cotton crops, so far as I have seen them, are very backward, but the stands good. Some plantations are seriously injured by the worm. The wheat and oat crops are good. Corn is suffering very much for want of rain. In the black lands, however, there are pretty good prospects for both corn and cotton."

On the 4th inst. the annual Eton College speeches were delivered in the presence of Prince Albert, and a number of the nobility and foreign ministers. One of the lads, named Evered, boldly recited Burke's celebrated speech against taxing the American colonies. The reporter of the London Times says that "this, in the presence of Abbott Lawrence, had a marked effect and was loudly applauded."

Arrival of the Wm. Penn.

Terrible Mortality on board the Steamship Philadelphia.

The steamship Wm. Penn, Capt. Marks, arrived last evening from New York, having made the passage in eight days. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. M. A. Lathais, Messrs. H. J. Bass, S. A. Chamberlain, J. G. Fairbanks, Jas. H. Shaw, Armand Peyeault, Leonard Robelot, Alfonse Robelot, Master F. P. Zacharie, Mr H. Wells, F. F. Clerie, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis.

We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Chamberlain, Harnden's Express Messenger, and to Capt. Marks, for the following information relative to the ravages of cholera on board the steamship Philadelphia. On the 20th ult., off Key West, the Wm. Penn spoke the pilot-boat Euphemia, who reported that the Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, bound to New Orleans, had put into Key West short of coal, and that the cholera was raging with fearful mortality among her passengers. *Forty-eight* had died in two days. The Philadelphia was lying near the Dry Rocks, ten miles from Key West, and was unable to obtain coal, as no one would go on board of her. Casks of water were taken to windward of her and allowed to float down to the ship. Most of the deaths occurred in a few hours after the first symptoms of the disease. The pilot-boat, which had been near her, reported that her decks were literally covered with the sick.

The steamship Isabel was at Key West, and a number of the Philadelphia's passengers attempted to get a passage to Havana, but the captain refused them, being fearful of carrying the disease into that city, and subjecting his vessel to a long quarantine.

The Philadelphia, we presume, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, to make the connection at the latter place with the last steamer of the line, which sailed from this city for New York. She was probably ordered to quarantine and then left for Key West. She was daily expected here, and has been advertised to leave for Aspinwall on the 7th inst.

The Steamer G. W. Kendall.—*Arrest of the Captain—Flight of the Mate.*—The Louisville Journal of Monday, the 21st, says that the steamer G. W. Kendall arrived at Portland on the Saturday night previous, and was worked through the Canal on Sunday morning; but by some accident, the boat and one of the barges she had in tow, got on the rocks at the head of the Canal and remained there all day, with very little prospect of pulling them off. Some excitement in regard to the boat prevailed on shore, and it was rumored that five or six of the crew were confined in the hold, with the hatches fastened down. It appeared that the boat had been rather short handed, and had been 25 days out from New Orleans. A portion of the crew wanted to quit at Portland, but they were set upon, terribly beaten, dragged on board, and imprisoned in the hold. One of the crew, a Hermen, named Geo. Gardner, stated that he had been beaten and compelled to work at the fires all night, instead of the usual four hours. Three of the crew died during the trip and were buried below Memphis. The Captain was arrested, but the mate and his assistant made their escape. The Journal says there are other matters connected with the affair, which it will not now make public, as a legal investigation will be had. The Captain has the reputation of being a kind and humane man, and the Journal is of the opinion that he will be able to make a satisfactory explanation.

Louisiana Interior.

Another Tragedy.—The Alexandria Democrat states that Mr. Samuel Blenn and Moses Wiggins, citizens of Catahoula Parish, were killed near Trinity on the 21st ult., as they were proceeding to that place in a buggy. Thirteen shots were fired at them by men secreted in the high weeds. Glenn received three balls through the head, and fell out of the buggy dead. Wiggins received a shot which ranged along the breast, when he jumped out and attempted to make his escape by running, but he was pursued and killed. The Democrat says:

According to the account given, the correctness of which, in the main, there is no reason to doubt, an inquest was being held upon the dead bodies at Trinity on Monday, and great excitement prevailed.

This unfortunate and most aggravating loss of life is attributable to the Jones and Liddell hostility, a full account of which, in its inception and progress, we will give anon. Now that blood has been shed, we shall not be surprised to hear that numbers have fallen victims to a participation in this sanguinary quarrel. In a day or two we will have full particulars.

Cotton Worm.—The genuine cotton worm has made its appearence in great numbers on a plantation in East Feliciana.

The Corn Crop.—The Claiborne Advocate says the corn crop in that parish is suffering much for the want of rain.

Seventeen Year Locust.—As was predicted last year, the seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in Connecticut. In 1818 and in 1835 their presence on a lot of land about fifty rods square, some three miles from the North Glastenbury Post-office, is chronicled. The woods on that spot are now alive, with their music.

Adjournment.—The National Agricultural Convention adjourned on the 25th ult., having adopted resolutions asking Congress to take steps towards aiding the Agricultural interest.

Exploring Expedition.—It is stated that the Government has determined to send out a party to make certain explorations in Africa. It is to be under the command of Lieut. Lynch, who gave us so interesting an account of his exploration of the Dead Sea.

A Youthful Impostor.—A girl thirteen years of age was recently arrested in Philadelphia while begging, with an infant in her arms. She had stolen the child from a family in which she was employed.

Disastrous Mortality.—Nine out of forty of the hands engaged at the lower tunnel of the Covington and Lexington (Ky.) Railroad, died of cholera on the 17th ult. There were also six deaths at the upper tunnel. The bands on the road have since been disbanded.

A Steady Customer.—A fellow named William Downs was released from the Baltimore Penitentiary on the 18th ult., to which establishment he has been sentenced seven different times, and in which he has spent nearly twenty-five out of the last twenty-nine years.

Friars of Lightning.—A violent thunder storm passed over the eastern part of Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston, on the 22d ult., and fourteen different buildings were struck by lightning. Several of them were consumed.

The Crops.—The Monroe (Ouachita) Register of the 22d ult., says: The cotton and corn in this Parish still continue to look well, but rain is very much needed, particularly in the table lands.

Sport.—The Monroe (Ouchita) Register says that fine sport in the way of fishing and hunting, is now to be had in that vicinity. The woods abound with deer and bear, and the river and bayous with the finest variety of fish.

Ice in Lake Superior.—A schooner returned to Sault Ste. Marie, on the 15th ult., from a cruise to the head of Lake Superior. She was unable to get within twenty miles of the mouth of St. Louis River, her destination, in consequence of ice. The ice appeared to extend along the whole western shore of the Lake, from fifteen to twenty miles in width, and very solid. No similar circumstance at this season is recollected by the oldest Indian in that country.

The Sioux Treaties.—The U. S. Senate has followed its action on the treaty with the upper band of Sioux by ratifying that entered into with the Med-ay-waksn-tonas and Way-pay Kootay bands for the acquisition of the lands now held by them in Iowa and Minnesota. The ratification of these treaties opens for settlement a vast region in the Northwest, and one which is regarded by competent judges as unsurpassed in the great desiderata of fertility and salubrity. It embraces large tracts of valuable timber, and an almost unlimited amount of water-power.

By the Atlantic.—*England.*—Advices received in London from Australia state that fresh discoveries of gold in that country are being made, and that consequently the supply of the precious metal is increasing. It is also said that large numbers of Californians and Chinese have arrived at Sydney, for the purpose of going to the mines. The overland mail has brought intelligence to London that Hariboldt had arrived at Hong Kong, in command of a Peruvian ship.

New Steamship Route.—The steamship Albatross, recently running between Philadelphia and Charleston, has been purchased by a company of Eastern gentlemen, who intend putting her on the route between New York and Quebec, touching at Pictou and Halifax, and connecting with the Canard steamers. A contract has been obtained, from the English Government for carrying the mails from Halifax to Quebec, at a compensation of $15,000 per annum.

Romantic.—An Irish girl named Sarah Garvin, eighteen years of age, was recently arrested in New York for being found in men's apparel, and was compelled to pass a night in a station-house. When brought before the Justice in the morning, she stated, that being friendless and without money, and having a strong desire to return to her native land, she had sold her scanty wardrobe and procured a sailor's dress, with a view of shipping on board of some vessel, and working her passage home. The keeper of the station-house, Mr. Edwards, having by enquiry ascertained that her story was true, kindly took upon himself the charge of procuring her apparel suited to her sex, and defraying her expenses to Ireland.

A Tob over Niagara Falls.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that a gentleman named Shaw, residing in the village of Niagara, recently tied the legs of a troublesome dog, owned by him, and threw him into the river above the falls. On the return of the gentleman to his house, about two hours afterwards, he was surprised to find his dog alive, although very much exhausted, awaiting his arrival. The animal had made the fearful journey in safety, and the ropes breaking had been enabled to return home.

A Board of Health has been organized in Cincinnati, and a health officer has been appointed, whose duty it will be to visit every boat arriving from below, and report her condition to the board; and if any said boats shall have passed the quarantine station without reporting to the physician in charge, he is directed to prosecute the owners or officers thereof in accordance with the requirements of an existing ordinance.

Novel Advertising.—During a recent hot day in New York, a hatter had men stationed at different points in Broadway, giving away palm-leaf fans, on both sides of which were posted the name of the hatter and the location of his store. It is stated that he distributed 20,000 fans in one day.

Home to Work.—The toundrymen of Louisville who struck for the ten hour system, have gone to work, a satisfactory arrangement having been made between them and their employers.

A Fine Bridge.—The railroad bridge over the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, Ohio, which is to be constructed of iron, is to be 538½ feet, in length, having four spans of 124½ feet each.

Gen. Changarnier.—The London Times is requested by Hon. Changarnier formally to contradict the statement that in 1848 he made a proposal to the Provisional Government to invade England.

When is it to be Finished.—The corner stone of a monument to Washington was laid in Philadelphia thirty years ago. The Sun thinks this solitary stone must be tired of waiting.

From Santa Fe.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Independence on the 21st ult., furnishes some later items from Santa Fe, by the mail which had just arrived.

Gov. Calhoun and party were passed at Middle Cimarone Spring. The Governor was traveling slowly, in consequence of feeble health, and, at one time, had been compelled to halt.

After the departure of the Governor and Secretary, Col. Sumner removed his headquarters to Santa Fe, so that the civil government is now under the control of the military.

Two of the thieves who robbed the Commissary Department at Fort Union, had been captured by a party of soldiers, who followed them into the mountains. They were taken in irons to Santa Fe.

Philip Garcie, who killed a fellow prisoner to whom he was chained, was executed on the 29th of May. Garcie cut off his companion's leg before he was dead, and was in the act of making his escape when he was captured.

The mail from San Antonio reached Santa Fe on the 27th of May.

Messrs. Bent, Chouteau and a pleasure party of ladies and gentlemen were at Council Grove.

Lieut. Parke had died on the Plains of cholera.

A large number of trains were on the road.

Several tribes of Indians were encamped on the Arkansas, waiting the arrival of Major Fitzpatrick, to hold a "talk" with them.

Madame Goldschmidt.—A letter by the Niagara states that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt arrived out in good health and spirits. She was waited on by numerous friends, who warmly welcomed her. The letter further states that she had already received several propositions to sing in opera or concerts, but had given no definite reply.

Another Death by Chloroform.—On the 20th ult. Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, the wife of a wealthy merchant in New York, died at Hartford, Connecticut, from the effects of chloroform. It was administered at her own request, preparatory to having a tooth extracted.

New College and Seminary.—The German Reformed Church of North Carolina has determined to establish a college and seminary at Newton in that State. A fund of $10,000 has been secured, and the citizens of the town have deeded ten acres of land.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—The Mobile papers publish an advertisement inviting contracts for the gradation, masonry and bridging of 179 miles more of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—extending to the south line of Pontotoc county.

Reform.—The New York Tribune advocates the abolishment of all Presidential Conventions, proposing to submit the question directly to the preferences of the people.

A Model Subscriber.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following from a Georgia Subscriber:

La Grange, Georgia, June 15.

Messrs. G. & S.—The account of an old balance standing on your books against me is received.

Amount of the account	$12 00
Interest 24 years 5½ months, at 8 per cent	23 00
Discount on the enclosed note, at 1½ per cent	45
Amount enclosed	$35 50. $35 45

Wheat Crop of Alabama.—The Huntsville Advocate of the 16th inst. says: "The wheat crop has been harvested in the northern part of the State, and is an abundant one—larger than has been raised for years in this section."

The Pickensville Republican says the wheat crop in that vicinity is unusually large.

Sacrilegious.—Some thief or thieves the other day removed the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church, recently laid at Nashville, and stole the articles which had been there deposited, consisting of a bible, a prayer book, $130 in coins, and various other articles.

Curious.—The New York Tribune has been shown a portion of a maple tree 210 years old, (by the rings,) in the wood of which a large wolf trap is thoroughly imbedded, to the depth of five or six inches, having at least 100 years' growth over a part of it, while a part of it is entirely exposed. The tree was alive and standing, and the trap about twenty-five feet from the ground. There is no room for doubt that the wood has actually grown over and imbedded the trap, which evidently had a panther's foot in it when it was lodged there. The most remarkable feature of the business is the perfect preservation of the trap, which is but slightly oxidized. It was found by a timber-cutter in Woodhouse, Talbot District, Canada West.

Remedy for Cholera.—Sea captains who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary cholic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription: Common salt, one table-spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in a half-pint of hot water.

Death of an Author.—William M. Gould, author of "Zephyra from Italy and Sicily," a work just issued from the press of Appleton & Co., died on the 16th inst., in New York.

United States Steam Marine.—A report from Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the steam tonnage of the United States is 416,220, or more than double that of Great Britain, employing as officers and crew 29,057 men. The report shows that, of the steamers of the interior, on the lakes and rivers, there were lost in the single year 1851, *one hundred and eighteen steamers* and *six hundred and ninety-five lives!* Of all the steamers in the United States, one-tenth part are annually destroyed by fatal accidents.

Singular Accident.—The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard of the 23d ult. relates the following:

"One of those singular accidents, produced by a combination of circumstances, which probably never occurred before, and probably may never occur again, happened on the Portage Railroad, on Tuesday of last week. A man, whose name we could not learn, started on a truck from the foot of Plane No. 1, to go to Johnstown, followed closely by a section boat. He seated himself on a keg of powder, and let his truck run at a pretty good gait. A mile or two below the Plane, a wagon, loaded with wood, in hastening across the track, dropped a cord wood piece, which threw the truck off, and the man and powder on the track side—the powder keg bursting upon by the fall. The section boat passed over him, literally crushing him to death; at the same time, in striking, the truck by some means or other ignited the powder, and the man was completely *blown up!* When taken up, he was mangled, blackened, and his clothes were on fire, presenting one of the most horrid spectacles that over the eye of man gazed upon."

Honorable Testimonial.—The Collector of the port of New York has received from the State Department at Washington, the following articles presented by the British Government for distribution among the persons to whom they are awarded as testimonials of humane services rendered to British seamen in distress, viz: A box containing a gold medal and a sextant, bestowed upon Alexander Baxter, of the ship Cleone, of New York, for rescuing in December last, the master and crew of the British brig Elizabeth; and three gold medals, one to Capt. W. H. Howard, of the United States packet ship Daniel Webster, one to Captain Levi Marston, of the United States brig Harriet, and one to Capt. Browne, of the United States ship Star of the West, for saving, in November last, the passengers and crew of the British emigrant ship Unicorn.

Loss of Life in Prussia.—The districts of Mulhausen and Hellgenstaut, have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water-spout caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sands, to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a quarter of an hour, the Unstrut rose eighteen feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known; but it is feared it is considerable. In Dingelstet, eleven bodies have been found, and nineteen persons are missing. In the district of Mulhausen, about twenty persons are reported as having been drowned, and between twenty and thirty more are suspected to have shared the same fate. The roads are everywhere destroted; whole herds of cattle and sheep have been lost, and buildings have been so completely swept away, that scarcely a stone of them remains. The full extent of the loss of life and damage to property has not yet been ascertained.

The London Weekly Dispatch states that upwards of £30,000 ($149,340) were lost per week, for fifteen weeks, making no less than $2,242,500, by the recent strike of the English engineers.

Telegraphic Items.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, June 28.

In the House to-day, Mr. Pybin, of Alabama, on behalf of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands for the use of the Charleston and Selma, and the Tennessee Railroads. The House then took up and passed the Senate bill relative to the awards under the treaty between the United States and Brazil, the bill being designed to settle the disputes growing out of the provisions of that treaty. The Pennsylvania contested election case was then taken up, and debated until adjournment, without result.

Respect for Mr. Clay.

Washington, June 29.

The death of Mr. Clay causes the deepest sensation in all quarters, as reported by telegraph from different points. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in this city, the flags on all the shipping and public offices have been placed at half-mast. Many edifices have been draped in black, and the bells have tolled all day.

Both houses of Congress met this morning, when Mr. Clay's death was announced, and they adjourned without reading the journal.

Honors to Mr. Clay's Remains.

Washington, June 29.

Nearly all the stores of this city are closed, and the principal streets are draped in mourning. All the public offices are closed.

A Cabinet meeting was called by President Fillmore this afternoon, wherein was resolved that all public business should be suspended until after the funeral obsequies. These will probably be celebrated on Friday, in the Capitol, and upon their conclusion the honored remains will be conveyed to the cars for removal to Kentucky.

Minute guns have been fired during the day by Captain Buckingham's Artillery, and also at the Navy Yard and Arsenal. The firing, and tolling of the bells continue at sundown.

The Mayor of the city has summoned the Council to assemble in their Chamber to-morrow morning, to make arrangements for participation in the funeral ceremonies.

Arrival of the Africa—Three Days Later from Europe—Cotton Quiet—Provisions Advancing.

New York, Thursday, July 1.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived here this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th ult., three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 10.

The week opened with a good demand in the Cotton market, but subsequently the inquiry fell off, and the market assumed a quiet appearance. The sales of the week embrace 51,000 bales, of which 7000 have been taken by exporters, and 10,000 for speculation. The advance reported per Niagara has been lost, and the official quotations now are: For Fair Orleans 5¼, Middling Orleans 5¼, Fair Uplands 5¼, and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ₱ lb. [The quotations by the Niagara were for Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 5¼, Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ₱ lb. Eds.]

Flour has been in fair request at unchenged prices. The quotations are for Western Canal 29s., and for Ohio 29s. 6d. ₱ barrel.

Corn has further declined, and is now quoted at 29s. 6d. for Yellow, and 29s. ₱ quarter for White. Provisions have been in request, and with an advancing tendency. Beef has advanced, and is quoted at a range of 105@130s. Pork has also advanced, and the quotation is 85s. ₱ barrel.

The Money market continues easy, and Consols are quoted at par.

Mr. Clay's Remains.

Washington, July 1.

The Committee of the Senate met to-day, and made arrangements for Mr. Clay's funeral. His remains are to be taken from here to Louisville, and thence to Ashland.

Mourning.

Louisville, July 1.

To-day is observed by all classes in this city as a day of mourning for the loss of Mr. Clay.

Ohio River.

Louisville, July 1.

The river here is yet falling, with barely six feet water in the canal. Weather hot.

Pittsburgh, July 1.

The river is still falling, and there are now only four feet ten inches water in the channel.

Great Fraud on Government.—*Washington*, June 28. Very extensive frauds on the U. S. Government, in the forging of land warrants, have been discovered in this city and the names of the guilty parties ascertained. A number of persons have been arrested here, among them Dawson and Horace Pike, land brokers, and Wm. Orlswold, a lawyer.

The frauds have been going on for several years. It is estimated that the Government has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. One fraud alone covered eighteen thousand dollars.

Public Printing.—An effort will soon be made in Congress to take the public printing from the present contractors, and give it to the Union newspaper at the highest rates.

Bakat Fire.—*Albany*, June 28.—The Iron Works at Troy in this State, together with the buildings adjacent have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Foreign News by the Niagara.

We take from the Baltimore Sun, the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by steamer Niagara, which arrived at Halifax on the 23d ult:

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. On Wednesday much interruption was caused by the absurd conduct of Feargus O'Connor, who was committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and ordered to remain in confinement till the end of the session. He has since been pronounced insane, and will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

On Thursday petitions were presented from Jamaica and other West India islands, complaining of their distressed condition, which they attribute to the sugar act of 1846.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the extra grant of £200,000 for the expenses of the Kaffir war will not be needed.

The threat of the French Ministry of Police to expel all the correspondents of London papers from Paris, form the subject of the leading articles of the London press.

The English Ambassador had applied to the French Government on the subject of a line of steamers from Liverpool to Austria, to commence on the 1st of August.

Clowes' great printing establishment in London,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WOOD THOUGHTS.... By Henry Spicer.

Dreaming in the Nassau forests
A voice crept by—
All that moved—the brown wood-lizards,
Gnats, and bats—and I—
All that spake, such sudden murmurs
As, from sylvan ground
Wake—and whisper—and then perish—
Utter thought, than sound—

Came a sense of soft inviting,
Such as lift the eyes
Of the world's forgotten children
In a glad surprise.
Listen—dwellers in dank hedges—
Listen—city's poor—
Listen—toil-soil, man mechanic—
Pauper—serf—and boor!

Weary-hatted—out at elbows—
All that cannot win
Access to a prince's pictures,
Here are mine. Come in.
Nature guards the portal—never
Shut to fairy shoon—
Show your heart—'tis written, "Pencefal"—
Pass, where'er you choose.

Take the moss-throne she provides you—
Lift her lowest sceptre—
Dint left sacred carpets—richer,
Softer than a queen's.
You, who lords have too much honored
With a saucy nod—
Stand—in His august creations—
Face to face with God.

Leaving then, take this memorial
Of one happy day—
He that rules from giant forest
Down to tiny May—
Breathes a welcome full as gracious,
Through these tongueless things,
To your homely, rude assemblage,
As to troops of kings;

Sees, perhaps, in those poor faces,
Bright with serious joy,
Something of man's first expression—
Love without alloy.
Something too of that high future
That still tow'rd us rolls—
Bringing woods whose trees are temples,
And whose flowers—white souls.

From Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

On the eastern frontiers of France there surge up, from luxuriant meadows and vine-clad fields and hill sides, the majestic ranges of the Alps, piercing the clouds and soaring with glittering pinnacles, into the region of perpetual ice and snow. Vast spurs of the mountain extend on each side, opening gloomy gorges and frightful defiles, through which foaming torrents rush impetuously, walled in by almost precipitous cliffs, whose summits, crowned with melancholy firs, are inaccessible to the foot of man. The principal pass over this enormous ridge was that of the great St. Bernard. The traveller, accompanied by a guide, and mounted on a mule, slowly and painfully ascended a steep and rugged path, now crossing a narrow bridge, spanning a fathomless abyss, again creeping along the edge of a precipice, where the eagle soared and screamed over the fir tops in the abyss below, and where a perpendicular wall rose to giddy heights in the clouds above. The path at times was so narrow, that it seemed that the mountain goat could with difficulty find a foothold for its slender hoof. A false steep, or a slip upon the icy rocks, would precipitate the traveler, a mangled corpse, a thousand feet upon the fragments of granite in the gulf beneath. As higher and higher he climbed these wild and rugged and cloud-enveloped paths, borne by the unerring instinct of the faithful mule, his steps were often arrested by the roar of the avalanche and he was appalled upon its resistless rush, as rocks, snow, trees, and earth, and ice, swept by upon with awful and resistless desolation, far down into the dimly discerned torrents which rushed beneath his feet. At God's bidding the avalanche fell. No precaution could save the traveler who was in his path. He was instantly borne to destruction, and buried where no voice but the archangel's trump could ever reach his ear. Terrific storms of wind and snow often swept through these bleak altitudes, blinding and smothering the traveler. Hundreds of bodies, like pillars of ice, embalmed in snow, are now sepulchered in those drifts, there to sleep till the fires of the last conflagration shall have consumed their winding sheet. Having toiled two days through such scenes of desolation and peril, the adventurous traveler stands upon the summit of the pass, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, two thousand feet higher than the crest of Mount Washington, our own mountain monarch. This summit, over which the path winds, consists of a small level plain, surrounded by mountains of snow of still higher elevation.

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The appointed hour at last arrived. On the 7th of May, 1800, Napoleon entered his carriage at the Tuileries, saying, "Good-by, my dear Josephine! I must go to Italy. I shall not forget you, and I will not be absent long." At a word, the whole majestic array was in motion, Like a meteor he swept over France. He arrived at the foot of the mountains. The troops and all the paraphernalia of war were on the spot at the designated hour. Napoleon immediately appointed a very careful inspection. Every foot soldier and every horseman passed before his scrutinizing eye. If a shoe was ragged, or a jacket torn, or a musket injured, the defect was immediately repaired. His glowing words inspired the troops with the ardor which was burning in his own bosom. The genius of the First Consul was infused into the mighty host. Each man exerted himself to the utmost. The eye of their chief was everywhere, and his cheering voice around the army to almost superhuman exertions. Two skillful engineers had been sent to explore the path, and to do what could be done in the removal of the obstructions. They returned with an appalling recital of the apparently insurmountable difficulties of the way. "Is it *possible*," inquired Napoleon "to cross the pass?" "Perhaps," was the hesitating reply, "it is within the limits of *possibility*." "Forward, then," was the energetic response. Each man was required to carry besides his arms, food for several days, and a large quantity of cartridges. As the dimensions of the precipitous path could only be trod in single file, the heavy wheels were taken from the carriages, and each slung upon a pole, was borne by two men. The task for the foot soldiers was far less than for the horsemen. The latter clambered upon foot, dragging their horses after them. The descent was very dangerous. The dragoon, in the steep and narrow path, was compelled to walk before his horse. At the least stumble he was exposed to being plunged headlong into the abyss yawning before him. In this way many horses and several riders perished. To support the heavy cannon and howitzers, pine logs were split in the centre, the parts hollowed out, and the guns sunk into the grooves. A long string of mules, in single file, were attached to the ponderous machines of war, to drag them up the slippery ascent. The mules soon began to fail, and then the men, with hearty good will, brought their own shoulders into the harness—a hundred men to a single gun. Napoleon offered the peasants two hundred dollars for the transportation of a twelve pounder over the pass. The love of gain was not strong enough to lure them to such tremendous exertions. But Napoleon's fascination over the hearts of his soldiers was a more powerful impulse. With shouts of encouragement they toiled at the cables, successive bands of a hundred men relieving each other every half hour. High on those craggy steeps gleaming through the mist, the glittering bands of armed men, like phantoms appeared. The eagle wheeled and screamed beneath their feet. The mountain goat, affrighted by the unwonted spectacle, bounded away and paused in bold relief upon the cliff to gaze upon the martial array which had so suddenly peopled the solitude.

When they approached any spot of any very especial difficulty, the trumpets sounded the charge, which re-echoed with sublime reverberations, from pinnacle to pinnacle of rock and ice. Animated by these bugle notes, the soldiers strained every nerve as if rushing upon the foe. Napoleon offered to these bands the same reward which he had promised to the peasants. But to a man, they refused the gold. They had imbibed the spirit of their chief, his enthusiasm, and his proud superiority to all mercenary motives. "We are not toiling for money," said they, "but for your approval and to share your glory."

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[illegible] was the last man to cross the mountain. Seated upon a mule with a young peasant for his guide, slowly, and thoughtfully he [illegible] those silent solitudes. He was dressed in the gray great coat which he always wore. Art has pictured him as bounding up the cliff, proudly mounted on a prancing charger. Even the young peasant who acted as his guide was entirely unconscious of the distinguished rank of the plain traveler whose steps he was conducting. Much of the way Napoleon was silent, [illegible] And yet he found time [illegible]y. He drew from his young [illegible] the secrets of his heart. The young peasant was sincere and virtuous. He loved a fair maid among the mountains. She loved him. It was his heart's great desire to have her for his own. He was poor and had neither house or lands to support a family. Napoleon struggling with all his energies against combined England and Austria, and with all the cares of an army, on the march to meet one hundred and twenty thousand foes, crowding his mind, with pensive sympathy won the confidence of his companion, and elicited this artless recital of love and desire. As Napoleon dismissed his guide, with an ample reward, he drew from his pocket a pencil, and upon a loose piece of paper wrote a few lines, which he requested the young man to give, on his return, to the Administrator of the Army upon the other side. When the guide returned and presented the note, he found to his unbounded surprise and delight, that he had conducted Napoleon over the mountains, and that Napoleon had given him a field and a house. He was thus enabled to be married, and to realize all the dreams of his modest ambition. Generous impulses must have been instinctive in a heart, which, in an hour so fraught with mighty events, could turn from the toils of empire and of war, to find refreshment in sympathyzing with a peasant's love. This young man but recently died, having passed his quiet life in the enjoyment of the field and the cottage which had been given to him by the ruler of the world.

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Napoleon ascended a mountain ridge, and upon its summit, quite exhausted with days and nights of sleeplessness and toil, laid himself down in the shadow of the rock, and fell asleep. The long line filed carefully and silently by, each soldier hushing his comrade, that the repose of their beloved chieftain might not be disturbed. It was an interesting spectacle, to witness the tender affection beaming from the countenances of these bronzed and war-worn veterans, as every foot trod softly, and each eye, in passing, was riveted upon the slender form and upon the pale and wasted cheek of the sleeping Napoleon.

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The very day Napoleon left Paris, Desaix arrived in France from Egypt. Frank, sincere, upright and punctiliously honorable, he was one of the few whom Napoleon truly loved. Desaix regarded Napoleon as infinitely his superior, and looked up to him with a species of adoration; he loved him with a fervor of feeling which amounted almost to a passion. Napoleon, touched by the affection of a heart so noble, requited him with the most confiding friendship. Desaix, upon his arrival in Paris, found letters for him there from the First Consul. As he read the confidential lines, he was struck with the melancholy air with which they were pervaded, "Alas!" said he, "Napoleon has gained everything, and yet he is unhappy. I must hasten to meet him." Without delay he crossed the Alps, and arrived at the headquarters of Napoleon but a few days before the battle of Marengo. They passed the whole night together talking over the events of Egypt and the prospects of France. Napoleon felt greatly strengthened by the arrival of his noble friend, and immediately assigned to him the command of a division of the army. "Desaix," said he, "is my sheet anchor."

Napoleon was fully aware that a decisive battle would soon take place. Melas was rapidly from all parts, concentrating his army. The following laconic and characteristic order was issued by the First Consul to Lannes and Murat: "Gather your forces at the river Stradella. On the 8th or 9th at the latest, you will have on your hands fifteen or eighteen thousand Austrians. Meet them and cut them to pieces. It will be so many enemies less upon your hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the army of Melas." The prediction was true. An Austrian force advanced eighteen thousand strong. Lannes met them upon the field of Montabello. They were strongly posted, with batteries ranged upon the hill sides which swept the whole plain. It was of the utmost moment that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians. Lannes had but eight thousand men. Could he sustain the unequal conflict for a few hours, Victor, who was some miles in the rear, could come up with a reserve of four thousand men. The French soldiers, fully conscious of the odds against which they were to contend, and of the carnage into the midst of which they were plunging, with shouts of enthusiasm, rushed upon their foes. Instantaneously a swarm of grape-shot from all the batteries, swept through his ranks. Said Lannes, "I could hear the bones crash in my division like glass in a hail storm!" For nine long hours, from eleven in the morning until eight at night, the horrid carnage continued. Again and again the mangled, bleeding, wasted columns were rallied to the charge.

At last, when three thousand Frenchmen were strewn dead upon the ground, the Austrians broke and fled, leaving also three thousand mutilated corpses and six thousand prisoners behind them. Napoleon, hastening to the aid of his lieutenant, arrived upon the field just in time to see the battle won. He rode up to Lannes. The intrepid soldier stood in the midst of mounds of the dead—his sword dripping with blood in his exhausted hand—his face blackened with powder and smoke—and his uniform soiled and tattered by the long and terrific strife. Napoleon silently, but proudly, smiled upon the heroic General, and forgot not his reward. From this battle Lannes received the title of Duke of Montebello, a title by which his family is distinguished to the present day.

This was the opening of the campaign. It inspired the French with enthusiasm; it nerved the Austrians to despair. Melas now determined to make a desperate effort to break through the toils. Napoleon, with intense solicitude, was watching every movement of his foe, knowing not upon what point the onset would fall. Before daybreak, on the morning of the 14th of June, Melas, having accumulated about forty thousand men, including seven thousand cavalry and two hundred pieces of cannon, made an impetuous assault upon the French, but twenty thousand in number, drawn up upon the plain of Marengo behind Desaix, with a reserve of six thousand men, was at such a distance—nearly thirty miles from Marengo—that he could not possibly be recalled before the close of the day. The danger was frightful that the French would be entirely cut to pieces before any succor could arrive. But the quick ear of Desaix caught the sound of the heavy cannonade, as it came booming over the plain like distant thunder. He sprung from his couch and listened. The heavy and uninterrupted roar proclaimed a pitched battle, and he was alarmed for his beloved chief. Immediately he roused his troops, and they started upon the rush to succor their comrades. Napoleon dispatched courier after courier to hurry the division along, while his troops stood firm through terrific hours, as their ranks were plowed by the murderous discharges of their foes. At last the destruction was too awful for mortal man to endure. Many divisions of the army broke and fled, crying, "*All is lost! save himself who can!*" A scene of frightful disorder ensued. The whole plain was covered with fugitives, swept like an inundation before the multitudinous Austrians. Napoleon still held a few squares together, who slowly and sullenly retreated, while two hundred pieces of artillery, closely pressing them, poured incessant death into their ranks. Every foot of ground was left encumbered with the dead. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon, and Melas, exhausted with toil and assured that he had gained a complete victory, left Gen. Zach to finish the work. He retired to his headquarters, and immediately dispatched couriers all over Europe to announce the great victory of Marengo. Said an Austrian veteran, who had before encountered Napoleon at Arcola and Rivoli, "Melas is too sanguine. Depend upon it, our day's work is not yet done. Napoleon will yet be upon us with his reserve."

Just then the anxious eye of the First Consul espied the solid columns of Desaix entering the plain. Desaix plunging his spurs into his horse, outstripped all the rest, and galloped into the presence of Napoleon. As he cast a glance over the wild confusion and devastation of the field, he exclaimed hurriedly, "I see that the battle is lost. I suppose I can do no more for you than to cover your retreat." "By no means," Napoleon replied, with apparently as much composure as if he had been sitting by his own fireside, "the battle, I trust, is gained. Charge with your column. The disordered troops will rally in your rear." Like a rock, Desaix, with his solid phalanx of ten thousand men, met the on rolling billow of Austrian victory. At the same time Napoleon dispatched an order to Kellerman, with his cavalry, to charge the triumphant column of the Austrians in flank. It was the work of a moment, and the whole aspect of the field was changed. Napoleon rode along the lines of those on the retreat, exclaiming, "My friends, we have retreated far enough. It is now our turn to advance. Recollect that I am in the habit of sleeping on the field of battle." The fugitives, reanimated by the arrival of the reserve, immediately rallied in their rear. The double charge in front and flank was instantly made. The Austrians were checked and staggered. A perfect tornado of bullets from Desaix's division swept their ranks. They poured an answering volley into the bosoms of the French. A bullet pierced the breast of Desaix, and he fell and almost instantly expired. His last words were, "Tell the First Consul that my only regret in dying is, to have perished before having done enough to live in the recollection of posterity." The soldiers, who devotedly loved him, saw his fall, and rushed more madly on to avenge his death. The swollen tide of uproar, confusion and dismay now turned, and rolled in surging billows in the opposite direction. Hardly one moment elapsed, before the Austrians, flushed with victory, were overwhelmed by defeat. In the midst of this terrific scene, an aid rode up to Napoleon and said, "Desaix is dead." But a moment before they were conversing side by side. Napoleon pressed his forehead convulsively with his hand, and exclaimed mournfully, "Why is it not permitted me to weep! Victory at such a price is dear."

* * * * * * *

If war has its chivalry and its pageantry, it has also revolting hideousness and demoniac woe. The young, the noble, the sanguine were writhing there in agony. Bullets respect not beauty. They tear out the eye, and shatter the jaw, and rend the cheek, and transform the human face divine into an aspect upon which one cannot but gaze with horror. From the field of Marengo many a young man returned to his home so mutilated as no longer to be recognized by friends, and passed a weary life in repulsive deformity. Mercy abandons the field of battle. The frantic war-horse with iron hoof tramples upon the mangled face, the throbbing and inflamed wounds, the splintered bones, and heeds not the shriek of torture. Crushed into the bloody mire by the ponderous wheels of heavy artillery, the victim of barbaric war thinks of mother, and father, and sister, and home, and shrieks and moans, and dies; his body is stripped by the vagabonds who follow the camp; his naked, mangled corpse is covered by a few shovels' full of earth, and left for food for vultures and for dogs, and he is forgotten for ever—and it is called *glory!* He who loves war for its excitements, and its pageantry, and its fancied glory, is the most eminent of all the dupes of folly and sin. He who loathes war, with an inexpressible loathing, who will do everything in his power to avert the dire and horrible calamity, but who will, nevertheless, in the last extremity, with a determined spirit, encounter all its perils, from love of country and of home, who is willing to sacrifice himself and all that is dear to him in life, to promote the well-being of his fellow-man, will ever receive the homage of the world, and who also fully believe that he will receive the approval of God. Washington abhorred war in all its forms, yet he braved all its perils.

Later from Texas.

Arrival Tuesday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 24th, and our exchanges from the interior.

Passengers Arrived.—The Russian brig St. Peters, from Bremen, arrived at Galveston on the 23d, with one hundred immigrants. Most of them left the next day for Houston. The Hamburg bark Miles arrived on the 21st with sixty-six passengers for Galveston, and thirty-seven for Indianola.

Military Depot.—The Galveston Journal says: "We have learned from several sources, and now find the information confirmed by the Nueces Valley, that Corpus Christi has been selected by the Government for the military depot of all the country west of the San Antonio river. This will undoubtedly tend greatly to the advantage of that beautiful place, and make it still more desirable as a place of residence or of business."

Cholera.—It is said that the cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent at Indianola. It is, however, principally confined to unacclimated Germans, of whom there is a large number in the place. We understand that Lavaca, Victoria and other towns are generally healthy.

A letter dated Wharton, June 10, says: "The cholera has broke out a mile and a half from Wharton, on Colonel Boalton's plantation. Five grown negroes have died—two of whom in three hours from the time they were taken. Eight new cases reported this morning on the same place."

Two children of Capt. W. Ward died of cholera, at Pelasclous, on Matagorda Bay, a few days since.

Outrages.—At Galveston on the evening of Saturday, the 19th inst., a party of drunken sailors assaulted the family of a German emigrant, and for attempting to defend them, he was so badly beaten with a billet of wood that he died the following Monday in the Hospital. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested.

Da. Naphegyi.—The Colorado Reveille is exceedingly bitter in its remarks in reference to this enterprising individual, to whom it accords the *alias* of Sounenberg, the Jew peddler. The worthy Doctor it appears got into the Reveille about $60, which he found it convenient to forget when he eloped. The Reveille says he is one of the most consummate scoundrels that ever imposed on a community, and it trusts that the press will pass him round for the benefit of the public at large.

Sentenced.—Thomas Downey, convicted at San Antonio of rape, has been sent to the Penitentiary for 21 years.

Steamers and Rivers.—The Galveston News of the 22d says: We learn that the Jack Hays is lying at Green's Bluff, three miles above Liberty, on her way up the river, and can get neither up or down.

The Magnolia is fast about six miles below Swartwout on her way up.

The Trinity river is reported to be dead low.

The Crops.—Highly favorable accounts of the crops in all parts of the State, continue to come in. There will be more corn than has ever before been raised in a season, and it is estimated that the price will not be more than twenty-five cents per bushel.

Jail to Let.—On the 19th inst. the jail at San Antonio was vacant.

Convict Escaped.—A Mexican convict escaped from the Penitentiary on the 18th inst.

Agricultural Society.—The citizens of Kaufman county met on the 29th of May for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society.

The Pecan Crop.—This crop is said to be very abundant this season. The Victoria Advocate says that from the Guadaloupe valley there will probably be many thousand bushels shipped. It is noticed that the pecan trees do not yield abundantly oftener than once in four years. The last large crop was in 1848.

Light-house.—The materials for the new light-house at Matagorda Pass have arrived at that Point. The building is to be of cast iron, resting on a foundation of brick and granite forty feet square. The light—a revolving one—will be at an elevation of about seventy-five feet, and will be visible at a distance of eighteen miles.

Fell Overboard.—On the last trip of the Mexico from Indianola to Galveston, a little girl, about seven years of age, only child of Daniel DuFree, of Mississippi, fell overboard and was drowned.

Murders.—The Leon Pioneer gives an account of two murders recently committed in that section. A man named Cook, and another named Harrison, both residing in Navarro county, were paying their addresses to the same young lady, and being unable to settle the matter amicably, made an appeal to shot guns, which resulted in the instant death of Harrison. Cook was still at large.

On the 1st inst. a man named Bernier killed another named Day, near Springfield, in Limestone county. The cause was a dispute about their labor. Much excitement was created in Springfield, and it was thought an appeal for justice would be made to Judge Lynch.

Fresh Water.—A water tank is about being completed within half a mile of Indianola, by which that place will be supplied with good water.

Louisiana Interior.

The Weather and the Crops.—The Caddo Gazette of the 19th inst. says: The weather for the last few days has been excessively hot and oppressive—so much so that we fear the crops of our upland planters will suffer from drouth.

The sugar, corn and cotton crops on the Mississippi and Red rivers were never in a more flourishing condition than at this time. We observed that some few planters had permitted the grass to get the upper hand of them, but as a general thing the crops have been carefully attended, and they will repay the laborers for the culture they have received.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 26th says: For the past week the weather has been very warm and dry—we need rain very much, both for comfort and the good of the crops. The mercury in the thermometer had stood at 90 in the shade for some days previous to the above mentioned date.

Red River.—At Shreveport, on the 19th inst., the river was falling rapidly, but there was yet sufficient water for the largest class of boats.

Kossuth's Card—*Good News for Certain Hotel Keepers.*

Kossuth has published the following card, which will be exceedingly agreeable to the proprietors of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, as the economical Council of that city, after inviting the Magyar to visit them, refused to pay his bill at the hotel:

"At the approach of my departure, I request all those who might perhaps have whatever claims to settle with me, to apply in the course of this week to Mr. Paul Hajnik, No. 42 East Sixteenth street. At the same time, I request all those to whom perhaps any thing may have been intrusted, concerning myself or my country, to direct to the same gentleman.

L. Kossuth.

New York, June 21, 1852.

Large Plates of Glass.—The large glass now so common in the show windows of stores constitute one of the most costly as well as beautiful of ornaments. These immense panes are made in France, and the process of their manufacture is thus described by the New York Mirror:

The large plates are cast. They come from the mould rough, and they must be polished. What a work! It seems an impossible one. But no—fasten down the plate upon a firm table, and go to work just as the marble men do with their slabs; draw the heavy polisher backward and forward hour after hour, with inexhaustible patience, and the sharp friction after a while prevails. As the work advances, finer and finer polishing powders are used, until at length you find the workmen engaged with soft rolls of cotton fabric, wet with some nice polished mixture which gives the highest perfection of surface.

It is not strange that these plates should cost something. Perhaps few are aware how fast the price rises with increase of size. Those large plates which are occasionally seen in shop windows, as in Stewart's great marble store, are thought a little noticeable indeed, but how few know what one of them costs. We do not know how much Mr. Stewart paid for his, but we know that such plates range at frightful prices—three, four and five hundred dollars! We think that one importer in this city has plates for sale which are as high as eight hundred dollars!

Now these are great prices for a single pane of glass. The glass is thick. Indeed, but after all, it is fragile. What a chance for damage on a large scale! How much mischief a careless boy may do in a moment. We saw a costly pane yesterday which had been cracked by the warping of the window frame.

Mirrors have attained a monstrous size. Ten feet is now no extra length; twelve is often attained. When the plates reach these great lengths, a little increase in width adds astonishingly to the price. A large mirror is so beautiful a thing, that we can hardly have the heart to reproach a man for buying it, who has the means. It is durable, and always useful. It fulfils that oft-quoted desire of Burns—"to see ourself as others see."

The Last of the Jacobites.—Janet Munro, or M'Kenzie, departed this life at Ainess, in Rossshire, on the 16th April. Janet, at the period of her decease, was the oldest woman in Scotland. It not in Great Britain, for she was at least 110 years of age, nod there is reason to believe that she was even more. She had a child's recollection of the great national event of the battle of Culloden, and from many of her nearest relations, the Monroes and M'Kenzies, having been "out" in that romantic and daring enterprise, she could detail a whole catalogue of curious incidents connected with these eventful times, which, from her retired mode of life and comparatively remote residence, never found their way into print. In Janet Munro there has passed away the last inhabitant of Scotland who was alive when Charles Edward held state in Holyrood, or skulked as a hunted deer amongst the Western Isles. She was a staunch Jacobite till her dying day, and was, we have no doubt, the last individual in the British dominions who conscientiously believed that her Majesty held the crown by an unlawful tenure. It is strange to think of what has passed during the five score years and ten which have elapsed since this venerable crone was christened. She was in the prime of life when the United States of America were English colonies; she was become elderly before Napoleon gained his first battle, and she had lapsed into old age before steamers or locomotives on railways were heard of. Janet belonged to the respectable class of small farmers; she was a woman of unblemished character, and was a widow for the period of 43 years. She retained till her last moments the exercise of her mental faculties, and previous to her last illness could read the smallest print with the naked eye. [Glasgow Herald.

From Buenos Ayres.—The Boston Advertiser has received a copy of the Buenos Ayres Herald of April 13. It is the second number of a semi-monthly journal, published in English, and devoted to "Temperance, Morality and General Intelligence." Although not of so late a date as our latest advices from that place, it contains some items of intelligence which had not before reached us. It contains a list of the Representatives of the Province—seventy in number—who were chosen on the preceding Sunday. The election is spoken of as the exercise of a privilege which but a small minority of the citizens ever before enjoyed. There were two tickets, one on white paper, considered semi-official, and the other on yellow, called the people's ticket. The latter succeeded, containing, however, ten of the candidates of the other. The candidates on both tickets, among whom were a Bishop and two Colonels, each received upwards of 7,300 votes,—these on the people's ticket only 3,809 to 3,962. Complaint is made, that in some of the parishes there was an interference of the military, but that this was in opposition to the policy of the Liberator, and from the disaffection it excited, it produced a contrary effect from what was intended.

On the 12th Gen. Urquiza was sworn into office under the appointment which he had received, as before announced, from the joint act of the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios and Corientes, and of the Plenipotentiary of Santa Fe, as Director of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic until the assembling of the National Congress. He had appointed Dr. Luis J. de la Pena to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Safety Ships.—A correspondent of the Scientific American makes the following suggestion: "Safety ships have been constructed in England divided into water tight compartments. A variety of other plans have been suggested at different times, some of which are very good. Would it not be sufficient to place under the decks and between the beams, tubes or compartments of India rubber or gutta percha, connected with numerous pumps on deck, which might be inflated at a moment of danger so as to support the ship with ease? These tubes or compartments can be made to lie close against the ceilings, and kept there by pieces of wood, pressed by a spring, which would give by pressure from within. The whole contrivance is simple, in no way inconvenient, might be ornamental, and of but little expense. How much more consoling to run to the pumps to inflate these tubes (one half of which ought to be made sufficient to support the whole vessel) than to set to work in anxiety and doubt, amounting to despair to keep the water out of a leaking sinking ship.

*Rare Honesty.—General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of Paris, has published the following general order, dated the 12th: "On Sunday, the 9th instant, a soldier of the 1st infantry regiment, in crossing the Place de la Concorde, picked up four bank notes which a gentleman let fall, ran after the owner with them, and gave them to him. Not only would he not accept any recompense, but he obstinately refused to tell his name, saying that he did not wish to be known. The General-in-Chief has nothing to add to the recital of this action, in which probity and disinterestedness are allied to the rarest delicacy and modesty. He employs an order, as the only means at his disposal, of causing to reach the soldier the testimony of his liveliest satisfaction, for conduct which honors the whole army in the person of one of its children."

Presence of Mind.—The herdsman of a farm in North Uist had occasion one day, lately, to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question, the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dykes, hogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done—for, to run home, a distance of three quarters of a mile, was out of the question. The girl with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull, a good natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and kindly tapping him on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and fuming all the way, but when he came too close, her protector turned round and kept her assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home. [Inverness (Scotland) Courier.

An Honest Lawyer.—A very old member of a Tennessee paper contains a quaint advertisement, signed "William Tatham," in which we find (among many more) the following rules of practice:

"I will turn a deaf ear to no man because his purse is empty." Good, but rather impracticable. "I will advise no man beyond my comprehension of his cause." Excellent and favorable to brevity of advice. "I will bring none into law who my conscience tells me should keep out of it." Unexceptionable. "I will advise the turbulent with candor, and if they will go to law against my advice they must pardon me for volunteering against them." Fair and open, certainly. "Serves right. I will never acknowledge the omnipotence of the Legislature, or consider their acts to be law beyond the spirit of the constitution." Capital! Mr. Tatham was doubtless a bold fellow, of rare honesty for a lawyer, who, if he kept his own rules, was a peace-maker, and a most useful citizen; a man greatly beloved by the poor, admired by the good, respected by all, and—died insolvent. [Boston Post.

The Foreign Press in New York.—The New York Herald furnishes the following table, showing the position of the foreign press in that city:

	Years established.	Daily Circ.	Weekly Circ.
Le Courrier des Etats Unis (dem.)	26	8,000	2,500
Staats Zeitung (dem.)	20	5,500	6,000
Democrat (dem.)	6	5,000	2,000
Abend Zeitung (dem.)	2	3,000	3,000
Algemeine Zeitung (whig)	1	3,000	5,000
La Cronica (neutral)	4	—	4,000
Eco D'Italia (neutral)	3	—	500
Total daily and weekly circulation.		24,500	23,000

The New York Art Union.—A new basis for the Art Union is proposed in case the decision of the court against its legality should be sustained. It is proposed to strike out from the constitution of the association all that conflicts with the law of the State, to abolish the distribution by lot, and to retain the fund with such increase as may be added by new subscribers, and to devote it to the encouragement of art by the purchase of pictures, to be the property of the individual shareholders whenever their stock in the concern, with the accumulated interest, shall reach the value of a picture.

A Delegate from the Sandwich Islands.—While the Secretaries to the Committee of Reception of the Whig National Convention were engaged in recording the names of delegates, they were somewhat startled by the appearance of a stout gentleman about forty-five years of age, with an open countenance, from which beamed as much benevolence as ever did from that of the immortal Mr. Pickwick, who calmly approached, and leaning over the railing, requested to have his name registered as a delegate from the Sandwich Islands. When informed that these Islands did not yet belong to the United States, he manifested considerable surprise and stoutly denied the fact. Finding all expostulation useless, he withdrew, apparently in great astonishment that a subject of King Kamehameha could not be admitted into an American Convention.

Commerce of the La Plata.—The merchants of Philadelphia have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the commerce of the Rio de la Plata. They set forth that the French and English Governments are endeavoring to secure to themselves commercial advantages arising from the recent political changes in the countries bordering upon the La Plata and its tributaries. The memorialists, without undertaking to direct the nature of the agency to be employed, earnestly advise that it may be concurrent with an exploration as far as practicable, of the navigable tributaries of the La Plata, for the purpose of acquiring further information as to the commercial products of their shores and the physical wants of their consumption.

"Have you ground all the tools right, as I told you this morning when I want away?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad whom he had taken for an apprentice. "All but the hand-saw, sir!" replied the lad promptly; "I couldn't get quite all the gape out of that."

Gas lights were first introduced into London in 1807.

There are nine hundred children in a single work-house in Limerick.

Admiral Motard, who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, has recently died.

Some forty or fifty thousand dozens of eggs have been shipped at Milwaukee for New York this season.

Ex-Senator Breese has been elected Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

The editor of the Lebanon (Ohio) Star recently saw a stalk of rye measuring 8 feet 10 inches in length.

A girl sixteen years of age, living at St. Malo, is said to have been asleep six weeks, and without having had any nourishment.

The cultivation of madder is being pursued extensively and profitably in various portions of the Northern States.

Visitors are flocking to Newport in unwonted numbers. The Boston Post says they take their "medicine chests" with them.

The Buffalo Commercial says that the travel through that city is immense, beyond all precedent. The steamers and cars arrive and depart crowded.

We notice the death of Lady Johnson, in England, the only daughter of Lord William Campbell, who was once Provincial Governor of South Carolina.

Fifteen cases of sun-stroke occurred in New York and vicinity on the 16th inst. Two in the city and two in Brooklyn terminated fatally.

One hundred and eighteen thousand pounds of butter were recently taken into the city of New York in one day by the Erie Railroad.

At the May *fete* in Paris Louie Napoleon rode a dark bay horse which cost him in England $1050—and said to be cheap at that.

The name "Artesian" applied to bored wells is derived from the province of Artois, in France, where, it is said, they were first excavated.

A street peddler in Cincinnati sold a lady a nice silk dress which he had stolen a few hours before at her husband's store. The merchant valued it at $35, and the lady purchased it for $14.

Mr. Duncomb, in behalf of the corporation of Trinity Church, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 15th instant, laid one thousand dollars on the plate at the offertory for the poor.

A Cincinnati paper describes a race which recently took place in that city, between two hearses both containing corpses. The drivers whipped, shouted and swore, and half a dozen times narrowly escaped upsetting.

The locomotive Sandusky on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, came into Cleveland (Ohio) on the 11th instant, with sixty-two heavily loaded four wheeled cars. The precise weight of the train we did not learn, but it must have been enormous.

A remarkable phenomenon took place at Cairo, Egypt, on the 1st ult., a regular contest between the Khamasin, or wind of the desert, and the north wind. The latter was at length the victor, after a hurricane of unheard-of violence. Trees were torn up by the roots, and the magnificent gardens of Choubra, and others in the environs of the city, were seriously injured. Never in the memory of man was thunder heard or hail seen at this season in Egypt. The hurricane was succeeded by a heavy rain, which lasted all the night of the 1st, and on the following day the Khamasin was more suffocating than ever.

In Madame De Stael's *Considerations of the French Revolution*, she relates that the eldest Napoleon, when First Consul, turned abruptly to Hindy in the circle, saying: "Madame, I do not like women to talk politics." "You are right, citizen Consul," was the retort; "but in a country where women's heads are taken off, it is natural for them to ask why."

The State of Maine takes precedence of every other State in the Union with regard to the number of vessels built, and the amount of tonnage owned, according to a statement in a late Treasury report. The total number of vessels built in that State, for the year ending the 30th of June last, was 234, the amount of tonnage 77,393. The State of New York the next in rank, numbered 220 vessels and 76,805 tons.

It is stated that the largest church on this continent is the French Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Montreal, Canada. It will comfortably seat ten thousand persons, and on the occasion of any great religious ceremony will hold fifteen thousand. It has been completed within the last few years. The bell, lately hung in one of the towers of this cathedral, is also the largest bell upon the continent of America; and, with some few exceptions, such as the great bell at Moscow, and the Great Tom at Lincoln, England, is the largest bell now hanging in the world.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 23. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 75.

God is Light.

Eternal Light! Eternal Light!
How pure the soul must be,
When placed within thy searching sight,
It shrinks not, but with calm delight,
Can live and look on Thee!

The spirits that surround thy throne
May bear the burning bliss;
But that is surely theirs alone,
For they have never, never known,
A fallen world like this!

O! how shall I whose native sphere
Is dark, whose mind is dim,
Before the ineffable appear,
And on my naked spirit bear,
That uncreated beam!

There is a way for man to rise,
To that sublime abode;
An offering and a sacrifice,
A Holy Spirit's energies,
An advocate with God.

These—these prepare us for the sight
Of Majesty above;
The sons of ignorance and night,
Can stand in the "Eternal Light,"
Thro' the "Eternal Love!"

The Disciple—Useful in Sickness.

Some of those situations in life which appear, at first sight, least favorable to extensive usefulness, may be so improved by a holy disciple as to become a fountain of many streams. In the memoir of James B. Taylor, there is frequent mention made of a Miss W——. The name of that lady was Pamela Wigton. While spending the winter of 1839 in the city of New York, the Rev. Mr. Janes (now Bishop Janes) invited the writer of this sketch to take an appointment to preach every third Thursday night, in a private house, in conjunction with himself and Dr. Bangs. The invitation was accepted. I found the place in the third story of a house in a small house is a small street in the lower end of the city. A long, dark, narrow passage, where two persons could scarcely walk abreast, led to a winding flight of stairs. At the head of this I found a room of moderate dimensions, very plainly, but very comfortably, and even neatly furnished. Propped with cushions in a rocking-chair, sat a lady of about fifty-five years of age, very interesting in her whole appearance, but very emaciated, and almost unable to assist herself in any respect. The oftener I visited her, the more *and more lovely* did she appear. For more than twenty years, I think she told me, she had been confined to her room, and a large portion of the time to her bed. Once she had been able to be carried carefully to a steamboat, and to go a short distance up the Hudson river. She suffered frequent and acute, and sometimes protracted pain. I have sat for hours at her feet, listening to her conversation, which was rich in memorials of many prominent persons and events, but still richer in a varied and profound Christian experience. Sometimes, for whole minutes, paroxysms of pain would seize her, and I could tell when they were coming by the increasing pressure of her hand; and then she would be silent for a short time, and the twitching of her features betrayed the agony which the firm and devoted expression of her eye showed she was endeavoring to endure in the strength which God supplies. Then her hand would relax, and her features fall into their usual play, and, with an ejaculation of thanksgiving, a tear or two, expressed by pain, standing in her mild eyes, while mine were moist with sympathy, she would ask to be reminded of the subject of our conversation, and resume her remarks with a cheerfulness which I could scarcely comprehend. Every attention, no matter how small, she would receive with, if nothing more, an appreciating look, which made it a pleasure to smooth her pillow, or adjust her cushion, or hold a cup of water to her lips. So beautiful was grace in her, that it soon became a delight to be in her presence. Many a time have I walked whole blocks in a dark and rainy night, and often when in pain myself, to be soothed and strengthened by an example which preached endurance with a wonderful power, and a voice made musical by love. Though dim of vision, she seemed instinctively to know the state of my feelings from the tones of my voice; and when, sick and jaded, I came to her from some public service, or from my desk, she would part my hair with her trembling hands, and kiss my forehead with a motherly affection that made me feel like a child, and then talk to me of Christian heroism, and of the noble souls who have toiled in pain for the fadeless crown, till I felt the spirit of a man revived in me. No one knows how many an hour I have spent in that obscure place, nor the blessed influence which that holy invalid exerted over my youthful ministry.

It was a preaching place, as I have said. Those who have heard Bishop Janes often, know the peculiar character of his preaching; how full it is of Christ and of Christian consolation. Perhaps some of the very finest of those thoughts and expressions which have won the almost loving attention of the thousands who have waited in crowds upon his ministry, were uttered in that little room, to half a dozen persons, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians: for all classes and all denominations, who knew Miss Wigton, delighted in visiting her. By much the best sermon I ever heard delivered, was preached at Miss W.'s, from 1 Peter ii, 7,—"To you, therefore, which believe, he is precious." The light that played on the invalid's face, was a beautiful and forceful commentary upon the text, and a striking corroboration of the sermon. In the long period of her illness, she had enjoyed the services of many of the Lord's servants, and her recollection of their discourses and conversations furnished her with abundant materials for the entertainment and edification of her visitors.

Who would not say, at first sight, that her scope and verge of labor and usefulness was very limited? She was sick, weak, in pain, confined to her room, subsisting upon the benefactions of others; withal, she had no superior intellectual gifts, and had had very little advantage of education. And yet, her influence was felt in the far west of America, and in Europe. By the assistance of her friends, she maintained a correspondence with Christians at great distances, who had been profited by her example and conversation. I acted as her amanuensis in writing to a clergyman in the West who had entered the ministry as a man would enter upon the practice of the law. After a few years of almost utter hopelessness, he became acquainted with Miss W. She soon found that he "had not the root of the matter in him," that he was destitute of a proper knowledge of the plan of salvation, and had no interest in the atonement. She commenced to make his deficiencies manifest to himself. He became convinced that he was a sinner. His agony for some time was very great; but with a holy wisdom she led the stricken sinner to the lamb of God, and there at her feet he was converted, and returned to his people a new man in Christ Jesus, ready to do a great work. When John Summerfield commenced his ministry in America, he received much spiritual nursing from this mother in Israel. She loved him dearly. It was delightful to hear her talk of that young disciple. When James Brainard Taylor first went to New York, as a subordinate clerk, I think, in some establishment, he was very thoughtless and wayward. His brother took him to see Miss W. She became interested in him at once, and succeeded in winning him to her. There was nothing querulous, peevish, disagreeable, or repulsive in Miss W. The young could love her. She soon gained a mastery over the mind of young Taylor. By degrees, she interested him in religious subjects, and then in the subject of his personal salvation, until "the day dawned and the shadows fled away," and he was a free man in Christ Jesus. The Lord led him to the work of the ministry, and during his preparatory studies, he was instrumental in turning many from darkness to light. The Lord took him from the evil to come, but not before he had opened springs which shall flow down through the history of the church. The letters which he wrote to Miss W., she preserved as a sacred memorial of his excellence and holiness. Some of them appear in his memoirs, and I have had the pleasure of having for a short time in my possession the little green bag in which they were so carefully deposited.

She has followed Taylor to the rest of the saints. Her sufferings have ended, and the purified gold has gone up to adorn the temple on high; but with what warmth does the memory of her virtues lie on the hearts of many who have enjoyed her society on earth. What an example of endurance, in these latter times! No mission to China, or to the islands of the sea, could be sublimer than here. She was a living witness to the triumphs of faith over poverty, suffering, and confinement. She was poor, but made many rich; she was unknown, and yet well known; she had nothing, and yet possessed all things; she was dying, yet behold she lived. How many young ladies in our church would look upon the imprisonment for twenty years in a chamber of sickness as being a prolonged death! O! ye daughters of Ease, learn to look upon your lives in the blaze of fortune and fashion as despicable, when compared with hers. Ye that are sick and poor, and wish to do something for your Lord, "learn" not only "how sublime," but how Christian and how useful "a thing it is to suffer and be strong." A holy life—*that* is usefulness. Holiness of heart, in His members, is the lever with which His people must lift the world to lay it at the feet of Christ. If all the young were like Taylor, and all the aged and suffering like his Miss W., how lovely would Christianity become in the eyes of the world, and how powerfully would sinners be attracted to the Cross. I have written this sketch in the hope that the example to which it points may not be lost upon young women who by-and-by may be afflicted and in old age. There is no power in earth or hell to stay the irresistible influence of any human being whose soul is sanctified by the Spirit, and whose life is devoted to the work of Christ. [What Now? by Deems.

Preparation for Death.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to awake till the heavens be no more. And when you awake in the morning, consider that new day as your last, and live accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you will never see the morning, or that morning of which you will never see the night, but which of your mornings or nights will be such you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hang loose about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the corn is forsaking the ground, it is ready for the sickle: when the fruit is ripe, it falls off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly weaned from the world, he is prepared for death, and it will be the more easy for him. A heart disengaged from the world is a heavenly one, and then we are ready for heaven, when our heart is there before us. [Burton.

ABOUT TO MOVE.—A Christian does not turn his back upon the fine things of this world because he has no natural capacity to enjoy them, no taste for them; but because the Holy Spirit has shown him greater and better things. If he wants flowers that will never fade, he wants something that a man can take with him to another world. He is like a man who has had notice to quit his house, and having secured a new one he is no more anxious to repair, much less embellish and beautify the old one, as his thoughts are upon *the removal*. If you hear him converse, it is upon the house to which he is going. Thither he sends his goods, and thus he declares plainly what he is seeking.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Succession of Christ's Ministry.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: I noticed in one of your previous numbers an allusion to a new paper about to commence at Vicksburg, in Miss., and from which you made a few extracts. Since reading that article, several copies of this paper, called the Church Herald, have fallen under my observation.

I judge the main object of this paper is to prove that the Protestant Episcopal Church is the only true church, by virtue of an unbroken hereditary succession from the Apostles. They place the proof of their claim to be considered as the true church upon the precise ground that there has been no break in the ordination since ordination began by imposition of Apostolic hands; that the Apostles ordained one set of bishops, these bishops ordained another set of bishops, and so on down, in unbroken order of successions, to the present bishops of the Episcopal Church. Their claim to be the true church, is *in virtue* of the unbroken chain of canonical ordination; that they would not be the true church without this unbroken chain; that if any person wished to know which was the true church, he would have to inquire solely into this isolated and independent question; that in order to find out the true church of Christ, it is not necessary to see whether the directions of Christ are obeyed, whether the members and the ministry have the proofs of Christianity in renovated natures and the fruits of the spirit, but only to learn from secular authority whether the *chain* of regular ordination has been observed or not—whether it be unbroken or not. They are ready to admit that Christ has no true church upon earth if this chain has been broken; that if this chain be indeed broken, the entire Christian system has failed and has now no existence in the world. They are ready to admit that though we may have the word of God, and though there may be disciples of Jesus Christ, yet there never could have been a church of God upon earth unless this regular order in the ordination of bishops had been preserved.

Now, it strikes me, that if this be so, we are beyond all kind of doubt more dependent upon the testimony of uninspired men in order to ascertain where the church of Christ may be found, or what amounts to the same thing, where Christ's true disciples may be found, or who are his true disciples, than upon the words of inspired wisdom itself. But this is not all. These doctors, in order to be consistent, will have to affirm that, no matter what may be the directions of inspired wisdom with reference to the question of who are the church of Christ, we are to disregard it and entirely to discredit it unless we are able to trace, by satisfactory testimony, its claim, or the claims of its officers, to the Apostles by an unbroken hereditary chain of regular and canonical ordination from the hands of the Apostles.

Does not the proof of the existence or non existence of the Church of Christ hang upon a narrow thread?

> "The spider's most attenuated thread
> Is cord, in cable to that tender tie."

Unless some credible person had told me so, I should not have thought it possible that any rational mind could believe that the proof of the question as to Christ's true church or disciples depended upon such a strange, obscure, difficult, delusive species of testimony.

But the object of this letter is not to discuss this question, but merely to direct your attention to a few prominent considerations.

There is nothing more distasteful to the natural heart of man than the doctrine of spiritual regeneration, the doctrine of the new birth. The natural heart longs to substitute some other kind of religion for the religion of the new spiritual birth. Here is the source of the heresy of the Apostolic succession. If you make a certain human organization the true church, having Apostolic unction and sanctity, why those persons who enter into the church are Christians by complying with certain forms, and they get thus rid of the doctrine of the new birth. The new birth takes place, then, when the party *joins the true church* and receives true *introduction*, by Apostolic successors of the Apostles, *into Christ's body or church*. Such a doctrine almost puralyzes my inmost nature.

These Apostolic succession doctors are, undoubtedly, honest in their views. They, doubtless, believe that they are preaching "Christ and him crucified," when they preach the "unbroken line." I have no unkind thought toward them. It is with the doctrine that I have to do.

In one of the last issues of the Church Herald, of date June 18th, we find at the close of an article upon Judas Iscariot the following singular theology: "That bad men are to be found in the ministry of Christ's church at the present day we may well expect, when we find one of the very first preachers of the word a devil." No where in the Scripture do we see it hinted that his ministrations were the less valid, his preaching the less successful, his authority the less ample, because he was the wretched and guilt-stained man we find him to have been. God's word preached by unworthy men, public prayers by them, and his sacraments administered by them; may be as efficacious for good as the like services of those who are Apostles in heart as well as in name."

After having overcome your—shall I say, horror?—of this doctrine, permit me now to refer you to another extract from the same paper, of date May 28th, in singular contrast, not to say violent opposition, to the above.

In the latter editorial it is maintained that "Our Lord, possessing all power in Heaven, imparted a portion of it to his ministry. With that ministry he has promised 'always' to be to the end of time; so that, guarded and sustained by him, its permanence is certain. We have seen too that he *blesses and abides with the private communion of his people*, continuing in its doctrine and fellowship. These are great truths." I do not pretend to doubt but that Christ is often with the ministrations of a wicked ministry in a certain sense. When they are preaching the *word of God*, or administering the sacraments, Christ may visit the hearts of people who hear the word, or who partake the sacraments, but that is not being with the ministry; that is being with his true disciples, who in a willing heart receive the truth with weakness. He is not with the wicked ministry in any other or true sense, because no communion can take place between a sinner and the holy God by divine impartations of his righteousness or grace. The sinful minister is the child of the devil, and an intercourse and communion takes place between the father and the child. But Christ *has* promised to be with *his* ministry. Who are *his* ministry? Why, undoubtedly, those *true* disciples or Christians whom he has called to be ministers. With these he has promised to be "always" present, filling their earthen vessels with the gold of righteousness, and making their cup to overrun.

If a minister in the Church of Christ have not Christ with him in ministrations of righteous joy and peace and power, in the Holy Ghost, he may take it for granted he is a thief and a robber, and if he has common honesty he will desert the ministry, or procure Christ to be with him, by complying with the condition of salvation. If every body else in the world thinks a certain man is one of Christ's ministers clothed with power from on high, for the duties of the sacred office, that does not make him a minister if he himself knows that he is a devil and a robber. He knows that he is not cheating God and his own heart, when he knows he is cheating his acquaintances. His ability to cheat his friends or the Church, is not sufficient to make him one of Christ's ministers. Christ he cannot deceive. A devil cannot be a minister of Christ, though he may be a minister in Christ's visible church.

Your friend, JETHRO.

Contentious Preachers.

"Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife."
Phil. i. 15.

"The gospel of peace is a strange text, one would think, to preach division and raise strife from: and the pulpit as strange a mount for to plant the battering pieces of contention on. O how strangely do these men forget their Lord, the Prince of peace, who sent them, and their work, which is not to blow a trumpet of sedition and confusion, or sound an alarm to battle, but rather a joyful retreat from the bloody fight, wherein their lusts had engaged them to fight against God and one another! Indeed there is a war they ought to proclaim, but 'tis only against sin and Satan: and I am sure we are not fit to march out against them, till we can agree among ourselves. Luther prayed—"From a vainglorious Doctor, a contentious Pastor, and nice questions, the Lord deliver his Church!" And we, in these sad times, have reason to say as hearty an *Amen* to it as any since his age. Do we not live in a time when the church is turned into a *Sophister's* school? when such wrangling and jangling hath been that the most precious truths of the gospel are lost already to many, whose eyes are put out with the dust these contentions have raised, and they have at last fairly disputed themselves out of all their sober principles. O woe to such vile men, who have prostituted the gospel to such devilish ends! God may have mercy on the cheated souls to bring them back to the love of the truth; but for the cheaters, we fear, they are gone too far in the error of the wicked, that we can look for their return."

The Hour of Trial.

Every man shows fair in prosperity; but the main trial of the Christian is in suffering; any man may steer in a good gale and clear sea; but the mariner's skill may be seen in a tempest.

Herein the Christian goes beyond the Pagan's, not practice only, but admiration. "We rejoice in tribulation," saith the chosen vessel. Lo! here a point transcending all the affectation of heathenism. Perhaps some resolute spirit, whether out of a natural fortitude, or out of an ambition of fame or earthly glory, may set a face upon a patient enduring of loss or pain; but never any of those heroic Gentiles durst pretend to a joy in suffering. Hither can Christian courage reach: knowing that "tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed."

Is he bereaved of his goods and wordly estate? he comforts himself in the conscience of a better treasure, that can never be lost. Is he afflicted with sickness? his comfort is, that the inward man is so much more renewed daily, as the outward perisheth. Is he slandered and unjustly disgraced? his comfort is, that there is a blessing which will more than make him amends. Is he banished? he knows he is on his way homeward. Is he imprisoned? his spirit cannot be locked in: God and his angels can not be locked out. Is he dying? to him "to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Is he dead? he "rests from his labors," and is crowned with glory. Shortly, he is perfect gold, that comes more pure out of the fire than it went in: neither had he ever been so great a saint in heaven, if he had not passed through the flames of his trial here upon earth. [Bishop Hall.

THE WAY OF SALVATION.—"I have steadily attended to my duties as enjoined by my priest," said a Catholic lady in Boston to a missionary, "but have never felt happy in my mind till I heard you explain God's way of saving sinners, through faith in the merits of Christ, in whom I have hope." "No other name is given under heaven whereby any can be saved."

TRUE GREATNESS.—It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect correctness the independence of solitude.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Rev. Chauncey Richardson, A. M.

FIFTH PAPER.

The world, in general, forms too low an estimate of the qualifications necessary in the Methodist ministry. The first and great requisite, (next to personal holiness) is the gift of popular oratory. To be a good administrator of discipline, he must have the legal attainment necessary for the bar. To transact the business of a Quarterly or Annual Conference, he ought to possess the talents of a legislator. To superintend the financial interests of his circuit, to build churches and parsonages, to establish and furnish Sunday Schools, to sell books, to circulate periodicals, to collect money for the Bible and missionary cause, requires the business capacity of the merchant. Considering the versatility of genius necessary, is it strange that so few men are found who attend to all the points, great and small, in the Methodist Discipline? Bro. Richardson was one of those men. He omitted no duty because he thought it of minor importance. He did not make extraordinary attention to one commute for the neglect of another. He performed each duty at the proper time, and gave it its due proportion of attention.

A good business talent is of vast importance to a Methodist preacher. Brother R. found ample scope for the employment of his varied and practical talents. Rutersville College stands a monument of his industry. To procure the charter, which is the most liberal one our State has ever granted, he attended the sessions of Congress in person, met the committee, prepared a draft, removed difficulties, and by his great personal influence secured its passage. To endow it he obtained large grants of land from the Legislature, and traversed our State throughout its length and breadth, soliciting donations in land and money. He succeeded better than any other man could have done, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

He labored indefatigably in the cause of education, not only in practical teaching but in delivering public addresses, and awaking a general interest on the subject. He was especially attentive to the mental improvement of our ministry. Happy was the lot of that young preacher who received an appointment in his district. He would privately, and in a kind and brotherly manner, point out any defects in the organism of his sermons, in his delivery, manners or gesticulation.

His business capacity and experience was of incalculable advantage to us in transacting the business of our Conference. When those of us, who may be permitted to live, shall meet for our next session, as we look towards the Secretary's table we shall feel sad, and an involuntary sigh will escape from every bosom as we realize that he who has so long and so ably occupied that seat, has been removed forever from our midst.

When we are shocked at receiving the unexpected intelligence of the death of a friend and fellow laborer, we are cheered by this consideration, the death of Christians, and especially of Christian ministers, is not a fortuitous event. The time, place and circumstances, in all their details, are under the direction of Him who numbers the hairs of our heads. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. In the case of our brother, we believe God had been preparing him for his removal hence. For several years his friends have marked a growing spirituality. As the time drew near he was favored with a presentiment of his approaching end, and set his house in order. He died as the Christian soldier would wish to die, with his harness on, at his post on the field of battle, amid shouts of victory.

We who survive feel bereft, feel that our Conference has suffered an irreparable loss. With a degree of despondency the question is frequently asked, Who will take his place? How shall this chasm be filled? When God translated Elijah he had an Elisha prepared to receive his falling mantle. This is not the first time we have had this trial in Texas. When Ruter died, the little band of missionaries who had gathered around him here felt as though they were left in a state of orphanage. When Fowler, Sullivan and others have died, we have felt this loss oh! how keenly. But the Great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls has had his eye upon us. Other instruments have been thrust out into the vineyard and continued prosperity has attended us. We have experienced the truth of the sentiment so beautifully expressed by Charles Wesley, "God buries his workmen, but carries on his work."

Before I close these sketches, I wish to make another suggestion. Our fathers and brethren in the ministry are passing away; who shall preserve their memorial! The Church in Texas stands as a monument of their zeal and fidelity, but would not posterity like to know something of the men who laid the foundation of this great work—who planted the tree of Methodism, whose roots have already struck so deep into the soil, and the shadow of whose branches even now fills the land? The soldier, amidst the roar of artillery and the din and hustle of the battle field, has no opportunity to write a history of the campaign. So it is in Church and State—the actiag, ruling spirits of the age have no time to preserve for posterity an account of the stirring scenes in which they mingle. I believe Bro. Richardson has been twice, by formal vote of our Conference, requested to collect materials, and prepare a history of Methodism in Texas. Whether he had made any progress in the work I know not. One thing I know; it ought to be done. By a history, I do not mean a catalogue of names and places and events, chronologically arranged, but a glowing narrative of these events, and a life-like picture of the MEN who have figured in them. Among the honored dead are those whose names would adorn the page of any history. Some are now in other portions of the vineyard who have once been identified with us, as a Summers, a Clark, a Stevens. On our superannuated list, we have such names as Haynie, Hard, etc. In our effective ranks we have our leaders yet—an Alexander in the West, a Williams in the East, with their colleagues and brethren, who, though they were pioneers in the work, are yet seen in the forefront of the battle, pushing on the victories of Emanuel's cause. Would not a sketch of the life and labors, the toils and triumphs of such men abound with interesting incidents? Then we have in our reserve corps such men as Kinney, McKenzie and the like, who, though not "regulars," have yet rendered invaluable services. The back-ground, if not indeed the fore-ground of the picture, might be ornamented with likenesses of some of our noble hearted laymen. Some of these, when in a distant land, heard the voice of Providence calling them to leave their country and their kindred, and go into a land that they should afterwards receive for an inheritance, and they obeyed, hardly knowing whither they went or what should befal them. As they penetrated the wilds of Texas, at the close of each day's journey, after camping for the night, the vales and groves were rendered vocal with the songs of Zion and the unusual voices of prayer. When they arrived at their destined homes, in spite of the persecuting decrees of the government, the scoffs of infidels, and the derisions of such as had dispensed with their religion on crossing the Sabine, they erected the family altar and offered up the morning and evening sacrifice. When the holy Sabbath arrived, instead of spending it in hunting and diversions, they gathered their neighbors together, to whom they read the Word of God, and frequently a practical sermon. Truly, they were sent like John the Baptist, to prepare the way of the Lord. Many have united with them who, by their prayers and zeal, and with their substance, have helped on the good work. Their reward is on high, but their characters, properly delineated, would illuminate the radiance of earth's historical records. Would that the spirit of some Theophilus Arminius could be stirred to write sketches of the rise and progress of Methodism in Texas.

And now I close these articles—this faint tribute to the memory of our dear departed Richardson. May the reader be as much profited in perusing them as the writer has been in preparing them for the press.

H. S. T.

I Ought to Pray More.

For one, I am convinced that I do not pray enough. I feel this conviction daily. As a half-fed man is conscious that he needs more food, so my half-furnished soul tells me that I need more prayer. I need it to give me strength, to quicken my affections, to vitalize my relations to the church, and spiritualize all my conversation.

I MUST PRAY MORE. I am in a world of sin; unholy influences are pressing me on every side. The spirit of the world assails me at every step; in all the domestic, social, and business relations of life, I meet it, and feel it, and without more prayer I shall yield to it. Alas! I have yielded, and am still yielding, and there is no alternative but *more prayer!* I *must* pray more, or be swept down by the tide. Lord save, or I perish!

I WILL PRAY MORE. A good resolution! May I have grace to keep it. How many such have been broken! Let me, then, first of all, pray for grace to do what I see needs to be done. And let me remember that it is *prayer* that I need; communion with God, intercourse with heaven, fellowship with the Holy Spirit. I need the penitence, humility, self-abasement and self-renunciation, which prayer alone can secure. I need the faith, and hope, and love which prayer alone can awaken.

I will pray more, then, because it is my duty to do so. I am morally and spiritually unfit to engage in God's service as I am. I have reason to fear that my offerings may be an abomination unto the Lord. But my obligation to serve God remains. I ought to do Christian duty, and bring my gifts to the altar. And God is waiting to be gracious! willing to give his Spirit to them that ask him.

Then I ought, and must, and will pray more for others, for my family, friends, the Church, the world, and especially for my pastor! Alas, how have I forgotten him of late! Lord, take not from me thine Holy Spirit! Restore unto me the joys of thy salvation, and uphold me by thy free Spirit. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. O, teach me and help me to pray. My fainting and inconsistent heart turns to thee. O, strengthen me with strength in my soul!

A Rich Poor Man.

One windy afternoon I went with a friend into a country almshouse. There was sitting before a feeble fire a very aged man, who was deaf, and so shaken with the palsy, that one wooden shoe constantly pattered on the brick floor. But deaf, sick and helpless, it turned out that he was happy. "What are you doing, Wisby?" said my friend. "Wait, sir." "And for what?" "For the appearing of my Lord." "And what makes you wish for his appearing?" "Because, sir, I expect great things then. He has promised a crown of righteousness to all that love his appearing!" And to see if it was a right foundation on which he rested that glorious hope, we asked old Wisby what it was. By degrees he got on his spectacles, and opening the great Bible beside him, pointed to the text: "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in the hope of the glory of God." [

Though you possess untold wealth, if you have not old Wisby's faith, you are a poor man; if you have that faith, and are "rich towards God," count it all joy if you are as poor as Lazarus or Wisby in wordly goods. [Heber.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Universalism among Sailors.

We find the bright repositories of science enriched with beautiful gems of minstrelsy; productions of earth's gifted ones, whose peerless minds, penetrating the mystic labyrinths of melody, gather sweet reverberations, and weave the flowing numbers, whose dulcet notes so often soothe the crushed and broken heart, and chase the withering blight from life's adversities: theirs are names which History proudly emblazons on her imperishable registers. But the soul of music dwells not alone in the fairy measures which Genius has twined, imparting life to the dull chords of art. No, there is an instrument of divine origin, the human voice, whose delicate vibrations rival their sweetest strings. Sluggish is the fountain of feeling in that heart that has not paused to catch the joyous laugh of childhood—beautiful relict of pristine innocence! Our *mother's voice!* who can forget her gentle tones? Time may efface the hour of rapture when minstrel fingers woke enchanted sounds, but while memory's taper gilds the shadowy past, the loved tones which blest our earliest recollections will remain enshrined in the heart's secret urn. O, this world of ours is full of melody! Go, wander over nature's broad domain, and listen to her myriad harp strings, all telling of the wisdom, love and power of the great Creator. The trembling leaf, the murmuring rill, the green old forest with carols of birds, and its thousand voices, the dash of far off waterfall in the stilly night, the waves of ocean breaking on the lonely shore, the sighing gale, the howling blast, the deep bellowing of the storm wind, the roll of the thunder, and the terrific roar of the mighty cataract! Would that some golden cloud might linger in its airy flight, and trace on its rainbow canvas their lofty anthem. When Deity, enthroned in glory and majesty, went forth, and from the lap of chaos called our slumbering earth to rejoice in glad existence, to revel with sister planets and rolling spheres through the mazy fields of space, the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. Each flowery vale reverberates with melody and song; they are borne on every zephyr's wing, faint symbols of those strains which float from seraph lyres among the hills of Paradise; and of the swelling chorus which ascends from that unnumbered host of of beatified spirits, who blaze around the Eternal's throne! ROSE RAMBLER.

Mississippi City, 1852.

Universalism among Sailors.

A Universalist was once appointed a chaplain in the navy, and reported for duty on board one of our ships setting for sea. His creed became known to the sailors, and was freely discussed in the mess:

"If we are all so good that we are going to heaven," said an old tar, "what it is the use in overhauling one's sins? It's only to give a man a bloody sight of trouble for nothing."

"If we are all on the right track," said another, "and must bring up at the right port, what is the use preaching and praying about it?"

"If we trust this doctrine, and it don't turn out so be true, there'll be hell to pay," exclaimed a third.

These sentiments were shared in by the whole crew, and soon became known to the new appointed chaplain, who was wise enough to resign his commission. [Rev. W. Colton.

DEATH.—What woes are caused by death in this world! They are seen every where. The earth is "arched with graves!" In almost every dwelling death has been doing his work of misery. The palace can not exclude him; and he comes unbidden into the cottage. He finds his way into the dwelling of ice in which the Greenlander and Esquimaux lives; to the tent of the Bedouin Arab, and the wandering Tartar; to the wigwam of the Indian, and to the harem of the Turk; to the splendid mansion of the rich, as well as to the abode of the poor.

THE THREE CONDITIONS OF BELIEVERS.—They *were* "dead in sins," "Enemies to God," "Children of wrath." They *are* reconciled to God, regenerated, washed, sanctified, obedient children, delight in the Lord, walking in love and in the fellowship of the Spirit. They *will be* saved eternally, crowned with glory and immortality at the appearing of Jesus Christ. Happy believers! mightily delivered, gloriously saved, and waiting for glory's crown. Be faithful, and soon you will wear it.

THE PEACE OF GOD.—This "passeth all understanding." It can not, therefore, be defined; it refuses to be held in the vice of her logic, or to be subjected to the iron pressure of our metaphysical systems. It comes to the soul through the avenue of the sensibility, and not through the intellect or the will. The knowledge of it is derived from the experience of the heart rather than from any process of the understanding. Peace comes from God!

ADHERING TO CHRIST.—A Christian friend visiting a good man under great distress and afflicting dispensations, which he bore with such patient and composed resignation as to make his friend wonder and admire it, inquired how he was enabled so to comfort himself? The good man said, "The distress I am under is indeed severe; but I find it lighteneth the stroke very much to creep near to him who handles the rod," adding, "But where else, save in the religion of Christ, could such a sufferer find such a supplier?"

TEMPERANCE.—With all the knowledge at present before us, of the [illegible] of strong drink, both to body [illegible] it is not surprising that so many are [illegible] who neglect their duties, forsake their [illegible] and abandon all the obligations to God and man, for the love of this one ruinous [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 10.

The Local Church—Its [illegible].

The Church universal, the [illegible] body of Christians—our subject is not that not so large as that; but the Church considered as an assembly of Christians, "a congregation of faithful men, in which the true word of God is preached and sacraments duly administered." It may be called after the name of the village, or the street, or the nearest road or creek where the assembly meet. There stands and long has stood the meeting-house, built of wood, or it may be of brick or mortar. Perhaps a grave-yard is attached, and the grounds have been given and dedicated to holy uses, by some patriarch long gone to his rest. One is reminded by it of "the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. Now, Jacob's well was there." For [illegible] deep and living well, in a land where no [illegible], so is a pure Church, in any community, in this sinful world. The fathers [illegible] their children.

[illegible]—the A. St. or B. St. [illegible] perhaps it is Rehoboth or Bethel, Carmel or Ebenezer, or some [illegible]. *It has a history.* [illegible] are not surpassed by any. They are worth [illegible] and ought to be known, at least, to those who hold membership there. It [illegible] more a higher end than curiosity. Will the steward or class-leader of a local Church take pen in hand and note down these items:

1. The date of its organization and the [illegible] and incidents connected therewith.

2. The pastors—in their order.

3. The visitations of revival grace and their [illegible].

4. [illegible] of souls converted there and added to the Church.

5. The aggregate contributions to supporting the Gospel at home.

6. The sums given to the poor.

7. The money contributed for domestic and foreign missions.

8. The aggregate contributions to other religious and benevolent causes.

9. The number (if any) of preachers that have been raised up in that Church and sent out into the Vineyard.

More items might be added, completing the [illegible] of a Church's moral wealth and worth. It would help the membership to add up those figures and look them full in the face. They would see what they are doing, and whether bearing their proportionate part in the great work of extending Christ's Kingdom in the earth. It is a good sign of the times that Reports of the work are every year assuming speciality. They are descending from the generalities of Conferences to Districts, from Districts to Circuits, and from Circuits to Appointments. The eyes of all are being directed to the *local* Churches, and thus it is seen which are doing their duty, and which not. We hope this tendency will be followed to utmost minuteness.

If a victory is won the whole army gets the glory, notwithstanding some regiments were on the reserve and others faltered. But this is a day with the Church militant, when every one is expected to do his duty, and the eye of our King and Captain is upon every detachment of his host.

It is well to note that the Lord regards his Churches, [illegible]. While viewed in their connectional character, as of the whole family in glory and heaven, their individuality is [illegible] sight of. The addresses to the seven Churches of Asia are marked with startling discrimination. Each begins with—"I know thy works." Laodicea and Sardis are not confounded together. The "charity and service" of the Church in Thyatira are not credited to the Church in Pergamos. They stand forth distinctly, and each is dealt with on its own account.

Not long ago we were told of a certain Church in which there had never been a missionary collection. Of another that, for eleven years consecutively, had fallen short in the support of its pastor. It would do them good to add figures and pray over the sum of them. "Given of all our substance to send the gospel abroad, $0—multiplied by eleven. In debt for the home supply, an average of $200 per year, multiplied by eleven." Query—How many such Churches would it require to convert the world in any given time?

The Lord has "a few things against" them. The heathen and the poor that have no helper, complain because they have not been ministered unto; God has a charge of robbing "in tithes and offerings." There may have been lax discipline, and the unworthy have been kept in communion to the reproach of religion. General amendment must go before a general blessing. The candle-stick is in danger of removal. Such a Church is barren, and not the joyful mother of children.

"That Church, sir," said a citizen once to us, pointing to a plain, but well used convention, "that Church has done a great deal for this place. I reckon a thousand people have been converted there first and last; and if the Sunday offerings since it began were counted up, the sum would be surprising." How amiable! Their good is past finding out.

The standard of a pure morality elevated the entire community, and of life steadily held forth, comforted; the weak fortified in virtue, and multitudes led by holy teachings and examples to heaven. The Sabbath School has been maintained, and its effects are manifest on the generation that has risen up. "This and that man was born in her; and the Highest himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there."

Happy the people who have such a Church among them. Happy the town, the village, the neighborhood, where it is—doing its work, bearing its testimony. Delightful associations cluster about it, for many hearts which can never forget its altars, and in distant lands they long to see God's power and glory so as they have seen them in *that* sanctuary. Where such Churches are multiplied there does the kingdom of God increase with power.

It is to be hoped, Christian brother, that the Church where you belong, has not forfeited its charter. Look you, and cause your brethren to look at its history. What has it done, and what is it doing? Doubtless, you take pleasure in the strength of the Church *at large*; its annual increase—the sums it pours into God's treasury—the weight and character it enjoys in the world. But answer, Does any of the credit belong to your *local* Church? If not, your boasting is not good. Hold off that flattering *connectional* view of things, and take a *congregational* one. The eye of God is on your local Church; he has an account with it and a message for it. Its history is being made up. And may it be to the praise of His glory.

The License Law of Louisiana.

We learn, by our exchanges, that an attempt was made last week in Donaldsonville, La., to give the people there the benefit of the law established by the last Legislature, whereby, if disposed, the community might protect themselves, their children and servants, from the infliction of grog shops and doggeries. The question "license or no license" was quite exciting, and to the coffee-house men threatened to be absorbing. It was doubtful at one time how it would go, but finally it went in favor of liberty—to retail cursing and do mischief. What a triumph! Wonder if the big gun was not set off!

A Temperance lecturer lately lectured in the Ohio Penitentiary, at the close of which, as we understand it, he took the vote of the convicts as to the cause which led them ultimately to prison, when *four-fifths* of the whole number voted—STRONG DRINK! That is about as we would expect to find it in every State prison or county jail.

It might be interesting to look over the criminal records of the parish in which Donaldsonville is situated—to inspect the jail there and see how much dark, bloody, expensive business is chargeable to STRONG DRINK. An inspection of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge might bring out facts equal to those of Ohio. What redeeming trait is there in this low, degrading, impoverishing traffic, that justifies society in maintaining it?

PER CONTRA: In Jackson, La., the question, "license or no license," has been decided more in accordance with reason, humanity, Christianity. The "Mirror" publishes a stringent town ordinance, passed June 7, making it unlawful for any person or persons to vend spirituous liquors in any quantities, under any pretext whatever, within the limits of the corporation, under a penalty of not less than ten, or more than seventy-five dollars.

We have heard of favorable action in other parts of the State. Let the ball roll on.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—The two or three hundred orphans of the Protestant Asylums of New Orleans had a lovely reunion, on Monday evening, at the Boys' Asylum, in Fourth District. The boys, under the care of Mr. Upson, seemed well bestowed and cared for: the girls, too, showed that the Father of the fatherless had provided them good guardians. Mrs. Beardsley and Mrs. Bowers, teachers, are doing a work here for which many shall rise up and call them blessed. Many citizens were present, infected with the general and innocent joy around. The face of Elder Hadden actually beamed as he distributed the good things provided by confectioners Flitt, Nichols and others.

A BLOCK FOR THE MONUMENT.—The appeal of Rev. J. M. Hofer, "German Missions," will not be in vain. He starts out shortly on a tour of collections to which the Conferences have invited him. The Conferences have resolved well, and now will have an opportunity to "perform the doing of it." Heartily do we commend the man and his cause to all.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—Rev. J. D. Parker, pastor, has furnished an account of the eleventh anniversary of the Algiers Sunday School, 6th inst. The Exercises were arranged, (as they should be) not only for interest, but fine moral effect. After carolling of sweet and pious hymns, and sundry dialogues and speeches, the citizens spread out a collation. Thus duty is enlivened with joy, and the children "blest and pious grow."

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.—As there are many families, congregations, and Sunday Schools, that have never seen the Visitor, we are requested to state that back numbers of the present volume, to wit, from January to June, will be sent to any person ordering them for gratuitous distribution, *free of subscription charge*. In ordering them, state the number of copies desired and the post office and State to which they are to be sent. Address, post

METHODIST PRESS.

OBITUARIES.—Just hear our friend Dr. Lee, with the "thermometer at 82 in the shade before nine o'clock." He has almost lost that good humor of his:

"Our inability to give satisfaction to those who fill this department of the Advocate is one of our regular trials. Do what we may we are subject to constant complaints. We can't please when we do our best; and we get along about as well when we don't try at all. Some abuse us personally in their letters. Others get fretted, and say, "Stop my paper"—three very bad words in themselves, and especially distasteful to an editor. We wish sometimes people could quit dying just for a spell; or until we get off the number of obituaries we have on hand; or that some people were as averse to writing long ones as most people are to reading them. Or that somehow or other we could satisfy the wishes of all our readers on the subject; or cease to dissatisfy them, either or both, without disturbing ourself by the process. But as it seems impossible to do this, why we shall have to do as heretofore—*try to please ourself*, which is generally a very difficult matter."

EDITORIAL FREEDOM.—The editor of Zion's Herald gives some sound advice to patrons of a paper in his Farewell. There are who prefer safety in an editor to any other quality: by which they mean, his paper must be "a stagnant pool of admitted opinions." In their estimation a Church paper is set to keep things *in statu quo*. He must keep to the rut, no matter how crooked the road, how deep the sand. Under penalty of "stop my paper," they refuse him any freedom of discussion. What think they of this:

"It is blind folly to insist that an editor must only represent the received sentiments of his readers, the stereotyped ideas of his party or sect. We do not believe that intelligent readers can be satisfied with the uniformity, if not stupidity of such a course. They wish to be prompted by progressive suggestions. The interest of a paper depends largely upon the originality and bravery of its positions, and the editor who bestirs himself amidst the inquiries of the day, who takes positive views of his subjects, and has independence enough to propound new ideas, even if they be against old prejudices—he is the man who will always be most read, even if he should be most rebuked."

SUNDAY INSTEAD OF WEEK DAY PREACHING. This question is receiving thorough discussion, by strong disputants, in the columns of our Charleston contemporary.

THE CALIFORNIA PRESS.—The papers north and south are engaged in a pretty sharp discussion. The charge was made that the M. E. Church North, while abolition in its sentiments, had slaveholders in its ministry in California. The Christian Advocate denies this, saying:

"The brethren alluded to are Revs. Wm. Taylor and A. Bland. They married sisters who inherited slave property. One of the heirs is under age. When they joined the Baltimore Conference they publicly declared that they had not claimed a division of the estate on the ground that it would separate the slave families; that they received nothing whatever from them, and solemnly declared their determination to manumit them all together, when the youngest heir should marry or attain her majority. She is yet unmarried and a minor in law. But arrangements have been completed for the manumission of the whole families together, as soon as these conditions change. In the meantime these brethren receive no avails of this property."

To which the "Observer" replies:

"The editor says, 'these brethren' (Taylor and Bland) 'receive no avails of this (negro) property.' Will the editor tell us who does? Their wives! Ah, indeed! Beautiful subterfuge!"

On one subject the organ of the Church North in California seems to be ahead of the press in the old States. Speaking of the lay movement the C. C. Advocate, of May 20, remarks:

"For ourselves we cannot see what danger there can be in admitting the laity of the church to assist, especially in the business and financial arrangements of it. We believe Ministers are called of God to preach, teach and disseminate truth, and they are not by this call better fitted than their lay brethren to facilitate the *pecuniary* arrangements of the church. If the matter is entertained by the General Conference of course many alterations must be made to make the plan work harmoniously, and able heads are there to make them. We fear because there has been no very strong demonstration upon the subject, it will not receive the attention it deserves, and thereby agitation grow out of it, that will be agitation indeed. We would prefer at this early day, the ministers gracefully yield to their lay brethren the whole of their financial responsibilities, necessarily, as we think, assumed at the beginning."

Randolph Macon College.

From the R. C. Advocate we learn that the late Commencement came off with a crowd of visitors on 9 and 10 June. W. M. Cabell, of Lynchburg, Va., a graduate of 1844, delivered the address before Alumni, which Dr. Smith speaks highly of. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 12 graduates—that of A. M. on Revs. Duncan and Foote, of Va. Conference. The names of the graduates are embraced within the three States, Va., N. C, and S. C.

The following disciplinary arrangements have been made:

"The former method of grading and awarding honors has been dispensed with. The different studies pursued, and conduct, have now particular numerical values assigned to each; and every student who, at the close of his college course, shall have obtained not less than four-fifths of the sum of the values assigned to the studies he has pursued, and to conduct, shall be considered in the first grade of scholarship, and entitled to rank as an *Honor Graduate*. Those who may fall below four-fifths, but who are nevertheless sufficiently high to be approved by the Faculty, shall rank in the second or third grade lediotory is awarded to the one who obtains the highest number, and the Latin speech to the one who obtains the next highest number. Hence there is but *one honor*, and that attainable by all who obtain the above specified average. This we consider a great improvement on the former plan, and is found to give great satisfaction to all concerned.

"*A demerit system* has been established, by which a specified numerical value is given to the offences usually committed in college, and the accumulation of a certain number of *demerits* leads to dismission. This system has been in operation a session, and is found to be highly effectual in promoting good order and attention to study."

How the system takes with those most concerned, may be inferred from an extract from the College Magazine. The article is signed by a student:

"How often now on these fine mornings are we desirous to enjoy the luxury of a blissful nap. There never was a time, according to our view, so well suited to indulge our somniferous propensities. Just about sunrise, oh! what a delightful hour to lie, and doze, and dream, and sleep! *Recitations! Prayers!* What particularly inconvenient things these are to attend at this particular hour. 'I'd rather get six demerits this morning,' says one about half asleep, 'than to get up; I feel so comfortable.' 'But you'd better be getting up from there,' says his kind chum; 'the bell will stop directly, and you know you don't lack but — demerits of obtaining the beautiful, round number of *one hundred and fifty*.' The former, impressed with the imminent danger of his position, leaps up and rushes with unwashed face and dishevelled hair into the Chapel. And thus it is with nearly all of us lazy fellows. We push the thing as far as possible; but when the number of our demerits has arrived at one hundred and forty-five, or six, or seven, or somewhere along there, somebody just ought to see us, to witness what *industrious folks we are*. This grand "Demerit System," makes cowards of us all; at least, it makes us get up very punctually, when, if it did not exist, there would be considerable doubt on this point. To be a little more sober, we are bound to admit that the effect which this system is producing is the very thing for our health and for our intellectual and moral advancement; and, therefore, although it is pretty strict, as we before intimated, we like it; we wish it eminent success. And if we may judge from the good which it has already done, we doubt not that it will be of permanent benefit to every student, and that the interests of the Institution will be greatly enhanced by its rigid enforcement."

LITERARY NOTICES.

END OF PRELACY, including a demonstration of the system of, so called, Evangelical Low-Churchism. By Rev. R. C. Shimeall. New York, C. Scribner: 1852. 8vo pp. 520.

The Author was for seventeen years a presbyter of the P. E. Church, and is now a member of the Presbytery of New York. He is of those who think that the battle of the reformation is again to be fought. The line of argument is, so far as we have been able to examine it, the old one, followed up laboriously and with an ample array of authority. The only thing fresh and new discoverable in this addition to the literature of the Prelatic controversy is the mention and discussion of some late writers on both sides of the question who have not heretofore been gravely booked in octavo form.

Mr. Shimeall exhibits an intimate acquaintance with his subject and treats it thoroughly. His zeal for truth and the pure faith is commendable, and also his exactness as a disputant in citing authorities. The style lacks ease, perspicuity and force, and we vote the volume a decided bore.

For sale by J. Ball.

CATALOGUE OF EMORY COLLEGE, GA.

President of the Board of Trustees, Rev. J. O. Andrew, D. D. *Faculty:* Rev. G. F. Pierce, D. D., President. Rev. A. Means, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Physical Science. G. J. Orr, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics. Rev. W. J. Sasnett, A. M., Prof. of English Literature. L. M. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages. W. H. Potter, A. B., Principal of Preparatory School. There are in attendance 132 Students, including 28 in the Preparatory Department.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July.

We thought we had got an extra early copy on 3d inst., but on taking a seat in the Omnibus, intending to whet our appetite for dinner on the Punch leaves—lo, four out of seven passengers were flourishing *their* July number! This Monthly is a favorite, decidedly. See advertisement of CONTENTS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Union of Church Papers.

Bro. MCTYEIRE:—I have just read another article from our much esteemed brother, R. Ahbey, in which he advocates still the mammoth paper scheme. Now, sir, I believe we may make improvements in our Church papers, but I think it must be done by *increasing* their number, and not by *diminishing* it.

It used to be thought almost impossible to sustain a religious newspaper unless the whole Church came up to the rescue; but now many of our Conferences can do it respectively themselves. And the time will soon come, I doubt not, or at least ought to come, when, wherever a political paper can be supported, a religious one can. Every town of any size or respectability will, in the course of time, have its religious as well as its secular paper.

Why, sir, for us on the sea-shore of Louisiana and Mississippi, we can get ten subscribers for a New Orleans paper, for one from some great central town of the land, at so long a distance from us that it is all stale before we get it; or filled up, as it must in a great degree be, with matters so foreign from us that we shall have no interest in them. The only objection ever used before against multiplying papers is, that it destroys the dividend from theirs. Bro. A.'s plan has none.

E UNO MULTI.

Biloxi, Miss.

MINISTER RECALLED.—By a dispatch to last evening's Picayune, it appears that the French Minister at Washington has been recalled. The Secretary of Legation is to

German Missions.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

DEAR BROTHER:—Again do we wish to inform you of what we are doing in the Crescent City among the Germans.

God has preserved the health and the lives of the missionaries and their families, and no good thing has he withholden from us. We are still upon our posts, which were assigned to us at our last Conference by our beloved Superintendent, Bishop Paine. We are determined to stay on them, no matter what the summer season may bring forth, unless we are called away by the Bishop of our souls.

The work of the Lord among the Germans is still in a prospering state. Our meetings generally are well attended on week-day evenings, as well as on Sundays; our Sunday schools promise well. In the first mission some have joined since last Conference, and can testify that they have found peace with God through Christ. At every Spring season we have to lose some of our members by removals, but we are always enabled to fill up the vacancies; only the growth of the society is in this wise slow. This mission has in the last six months not increased as could be desired, mostly on account of the want of a suitable meeting-house, the present one being out of the German part of the city, and inconvenient in every respect; but blessed be God, that we are now in a way to remedy this evil. We shall soon build a convenient church, such an one as has long been wanting in New Orleans. An eligible lot, 64 by 128 feet, has been purchased. We do not wish to lose any time, but go right forward in gathering up the means. Our plan is to put up a good brick building, forty-five by seventy-five, with a steeple large enough to point out where the house is.

The second mission is growing. A number have joined since Conference, and the most of them are converted to God; among whom are some from the Roman Catholic Church. I shall not wonder at all if, in a year or two, the little Chapel should have to be replaced by a more spacious one. The prophet says: "that the upright shall prosper, and the pious God protects," this has been literally fulfilled in this mission. The devil and his host, though armed with rage, is losing ground, whilst the little army of Christ, with their banner of Peace and Love, is increasing every week!

In Carrollton and Lafayette we have not been so successful as we could wish, yet are not discouraged.

I should like to say to the preachers and members of the Methodist E. Church, South, but more especially to those in the bounds of the Louisiana and Alabama Conferences, that it now becomes necesary for us to make use of your liberal and benevolent resolution, made at the last sessions, to wit: "to aid in the erection of a German missionary church." Dear brethren, God permitting, I shall shortly visit as many of your circuits and stations as I possibly can; hoping that you will reach out to your humble brother a helping hand to assist in this work. We doubt not, but that we shall find cheerful givers wherever we go. We are not particular in our collections, but take the dime from a cheerful giver as gladhearted as the fifty and one hundred dollars. Many little rivulets make a stream, and when these streams flow together, they make a mighty river.

To those who are too distant for us to visit, but who would, notwithstanding, wish to contribute to our German Missionary Church, we would say: Please, dear brethren and sisters, and friends in Christ, send on your donations to the address of Rev. J. C. Keener, or Rev. N. H. McTyeire, or to mine.

We wish to build a commodious house, not overcostly; we shall avoid all unnecessary exponse, but yet it should be such a house that shall stand for years as a monument in New Orleans, to tell to those that come after us, that missionary zeal and missionary love have done the work.

Since I have been reading of the Washington Monument—of its praiseworthy undertaking—of the contributions in gold and silver, as also of stone blocks from the new as well as from the old States, yea, even from Rome, from the Pope himself, it has occurred to my mind again and again: what a praiseworthy undertaking it would be, if the whole M. E. Church South would unite and raise not only $10,000, but $20,000, and build a monumental German Missionary Church in New Orleans, where not only the spectators would gaze and admire the free and full offering of your charity, but where hundreds of my poor forlorn countrymen could be gathered into the fold of Christ.

At our last Conference, held in Thibodaux, while giving account of our missionary labors in this city, I deplored that we had not a proper House of Worship, nor the means to build one, Bishop Paine interrupted me, saying, "You shall have it." I thought then, "O, that these words had an echo in the hearts of the Church South."

Now, do not shake your heads after reading this my poor pleading, and let the matter rest there, but look into your purse, or your treasury, after you lay the paper by, and send us something forthwith. Send us a *block* to our Missionary Monument! You shall not regret it if you do. Hundreds of grateful German voices will unite to bless you. But, perhaps, you will doubt whether the Pope of Rome will send us one? Well, be not hasty in judging. A strenuous Roman Catholic lady, of this city, who but a few months ago told me, in a religious conversation, that it had been far better if Luther and Calvin had never existed, than that they should have caused such a great split in the holy Roman Catholic Church, handed me $22 dollars, all in gold pieces, as a donation to our new Church. There—I consider this a small block from Rome.

To many of those that read this, I may have the pleasure of speaking face to face; I shall then be able to tell you more.

Send your gifts without delay, remembering the words of the Apostle, "A cheerful giver the Lord loves."

JOHN M. HOFER,
German Missionary.

New Orleans, July 5, 1852.

REV. W. E. DOTY.—The uneasiness of his friends lest he may have been on the unfortunate St. James, may be dismissed. Bro. D. left the city, for Biloxi, on Tuesday last.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the Bible House, on Fourth Avenue, New York, was laid on the 24th ult., by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the American Bible Society. A large concourse of people

The Late Judge Preston.

Among those whose loss on the ill-fated St. James we are so suddenly called on to mourn, there was none who filled a larger space in public estimation than Judge Isaac T. Preston. He was among the foremost of our citizens in wisdom, patriotism and public spirit, and united the noble qualities of mind and heart with a striking simplicity of character. For years he has occupied a seat on the supreme bench of the State, and he has been distinguished for the soundness of his judicial opinions and the bold and fearless manner in which he gave expression to them. His life and acts form an important part of the history of the country. The purity of his private life, the warm and generous impulses of his heart, and his known deep sympathy with the people, gave to all his acts and opinions the sanctity of sincerity, while his urbanity, learning and devoted attention to the duties of his official position secured to him the unbounded respect and warmest esteem of the whole community.

Judge Preston was a Virginian by birth, born, we believe, in Abingdon, and a brother of W. C. Preston and John S. Preston, of South Carolina. At the commencement of the last war with Great Britain he entered the army, and soon after its close he removed to New Orleans and commenced the study of the law. He soon embarked in the practice of this profession, and before many years had elapsed, he attained a high eminence. He held several high official stations in the State previous to his being appointed to the Supreme Bench. He was appointed Attorney General two or three times, and was once Judge of the First District Court. But yesterday full of life and vigor, with promise of many years of usefulness; to-day, he has gone to the spirit land, leaving a bereaved and heart-broken family to mourn his untimely end; and his large circle of warm and admiring friends, while they deeply sympathize with that family, will, when the passing events of the day shall be forgotten, cherish his memory as a treasured legacy. Judge P. was 60 years of age.

Circular.

To the Preachers of the Southwestern Conferences.

DEAR BRETHREN: Although our sales, during the past winter and spring, have greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations, we have, however, been able to keep up a full and ample supply of stock, consisting of standard Methodist books and valuable miscellaneous publications, and are now prepared to meet the entire demand of the Church for approved theological literature, in all its various departments, throughout the whole Southwestern range of this great field of evangelical operation. Your patronage is therefore respectfully invited. Should you find it convenient to accompany your orders with the cash, it will be a matter of special accommodation to the concern at this time; but if this should not be practicable, your orders will be promptly filled at four months, or until the approaching sessions of your respective Conferences.

Yours, very truly and affectionately,

E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., June 24.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Ministerial Changes—Texas Conference.

BRO. MCTYEIRE:—Six months since I furnished your readers with brief notes of the proceedings of our Annual Conference, and concluded by giving the appointments of the preachers for 1852. Since that time quite a number of changes have taken place, as follows:

Upon the Galveston District C. Richardson, its excellent P. E., has been removed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Bishop Paine has appointed R. Alexander his successor.

David R. Kellogg was employed upon the Brazonia Circuit, but, after a very short period of labor, a mutual and, to all appearance, a cordial dislike sprung up between him and his charge, and he left it, and soon afterwards united with the Baptist church in Independence.

Edward A. Stocking is laboring as a supply upon the San Jacinto mission.

In the Rutersville District Bro. Kollen, appointed to the Fayetteville Circuit, failed to take his work. The Circuit was attached to Rutersville, and a Bro. Cox employed to assist Bro. Coulson.

J. M. Dierhammer has left his work on the Washington Circuit.

A. M. Box, late of the Alabama Conference, has charge of Austin and Bastrop Circuit.

Bro. J. W. Whipple, the P. E., has visited Brownsville, but, so far as I know, there is not in the whole valley of the Rio Grande a regular Methodist preacher.

M. Yell has declined taking charge of Springfield Circuit, which has been united with Ware, under the charge of P. M. Yell.

A new church has been erected in Victoria, and the congregation so enlarged that it is now made a separate charge under the pastoral care of O. M. Addison, whose place upon the Texanan Circuit is supplied by G. W. Cottingham, late of the Arkansas Conference.

H. S. Thrall takes charge of Port Lavacca and Indianola.

A Bro. Lafferty has been engaged for the Corpus Christi mission.

J. Stuyher was, for a short time, employed upon the Egypt Circuit, but the charge is now unsupplied.

J. W. Phillips, B. F. Peel and J. M. Follansbee are traveling for their health.

Yours truly,

JULIUS.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION—*Baton Rouge, July 5.*—The Convention organized by electing D. F. Kenner, President, and E. A. Layet, Secretary.

The President announced the names of the chairmen of the standing committees, as follows:

Judiciary—Randell Hunt, chairman.
Impeachments and Removals—A. G. Carter.
General Provisions—A. B. Roman.
Amendments—R. B. Todd.
Schedules—J. E. King.
Education—A. G. Thibodeaux.
Elective Franchise—T. W. Collens.
Distribution Powers of Government—S. Herron.
Legislative Department—O. S. Oulon.
Executive Department—Alexander Declotet.

CAPT. ENSIGN.—We hear from all quarters the highest praise awarded to Capt. Ensign, of the steamer California, for his noble exertions in saving the passengers on the ill-fated St. James. His boat was in imminent danger while lying alongside the burning wreck, and some of his passengers repeatedly urged him to look out for their safety. He steadily refused, however, to shove off as long as there was the slightest chance of saving any one.

PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE EXPLOSION.—The Coroner was engaged yesterday and the day before in investigating the causes that led to the explosion of the St. James. The conclusion arrived at, was, that it was purely accidental, and that no one was to blame.

The following is the weekly report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending Friday, July 9: Admitted, 307; discharged, 260; died, 21, five of which were from cholera and two from sun stroke. Number remaining, 773. A single accidental case was admitted during this week, viz: Lasso, a Spaniard, fell from the third story of a house in Dauphin street. He was admitted into the Hospital for a fracture of the ribs, and he is

The Memory of Mr. Clay.

We give below a portion of the eulogies on the life and character of Henry Clay, pronounced in the Senate of the United States on the 30th [illegible]

Prayer by Rev. C. M. Butler.

The journal having been read,

Mr. Underwood rose and said: Mr. President, I rise to announce the death of my colleague, Mr. Clay. He died at his lodgings in the National Hotel of this city, at seventeen minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He expired in perfect composure, and without a groan or struggle.

By his death our country has lost one of its most eminent citizens and statesmen; and I think, its greatest genius. I shall not detain the Senate by narrating the transactions of a long and useful life. His distinguished services as a statesman are inseparably connected with the history of his country. As Representative and Speaker in the other House of Congress, as Senator in this body, as Secretary of State, and as Envoy abroad, he has, in all these positions, exhibited a wisdom and patriotism which have made a deep and lasting impression upon the grateful hearts of his countrymen. His thoughts and his actions have already been published to the world in written biography; in Congressional debates and reports; in the journals of the two Houses, and in the pages of American history. They have been commemorated in monuments erected on the wayside. They have been engraven on medals of gold. Their memory will survive the monuments of marble and the medals of gold; for these are effaced and decay by the friction of ages; but the thoughts and actions of my late colleague have become identified with the immortality of the human mind, and will pass down from generation to generation as a portion of our national inheritance, incapable of annihilation so long as the sympathies has an admirer or liberty a friend.

Mr. President, the character of Henry Clay was formed and developed by the influence of our free institutions. His physical, mental and moral faculties were the gift of God. That they were greatly superior to the faculties allotted to most man cannot be questioned. They were not cultivated, improved, and directed by a liberal or collegiate education. His respectable parents were not wealthy, and had not the means of maintaining their children at college. Moreover, his father died when he was a boy. At an early period, Mr. Clay was thrown upon his own resources, without patrimony. He grew up in a clerk's office in Richmond, Virginia. There he studied law. He emigrated from that State, and settled in Lexington, Kentucky, where he commenced the practice of his profession before he was of full age.

The road to wealth, to honor, and fame was open before him. Under our institutions and laws he might freely employ his great faculties, unobstructed by legal impediments, and unclogged by exclusive privileges. Very soon Mr. Clay made a deep and favorable impression upon the people among whom he began his career. The excellence of his natural faculties was soon displayed. Necessity stimulated him in their cultivation. His assiduity, skill, and fidelity in professional engagements secured public confidence. He was elected member of the Legislature of Kentucky, in which body he served several sessions prior to 1806. In that year he was elevated to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

At the bar and in the General Assembly of Kentucky, Mr. Clay first manifested those high qualities as a public speaker which have secured to him so much popular applause and admiration. His physical and mental organization eminently qualified him to become a great and impressive orator. His person was tall, slender and commanding; his temperament ardent, fearless and full of hope; his countenance clear, expressive and amiable—indicating the emotion which predominated at the moment with exact similitude. His voice, cultivated and modulated in harmony with the sentiment he desired to express, fell on the ear like the melody of enrapturing music; his eye, beaming with intelligence, and flashing with corruscations of genius; his gesture and attitudes graceful and natural—his personal advantages won the prepossession of an audience, even before his intellectual power began to move his hearers; and when his uncommon sense, his profound reasoning, his clear conceptions of his subject in all its bearings, and his striking and beautiful illustrations, were with such personal qualities, were brought to the discussion of any question, his audience was enraptured, convinced, and led by the orator as if enchanted by the lyre of Orpheus.

No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order than those given to Mr. Clay. In the quickness of his perceptions and the rapidity with which his conceptions were formed, he had few equals and no superiors. He was eminently endowed with a nice discriminating taste for order, symmetry and beauty. He detected in a moment everything out of place or deficient in his room, upon his person, or in his own or the dress of others. He was a skilful judge of the form and qualities of the domestic animals, which he delighted to raise or possess. I could give you instances of the quickness and minuteness of his keen faculty of observation which never overlooked anything. A want of neatness and order was offensive to him. He was particular and neat in his handwriting and in his apparel. A slovenly blot, or negligence of any sort, met his condemnation. While he was so organized that he attended to and enjoyed little things to please and gratify his taste and love for neatness, order and beauty, his great intellectual faculties grasped all the subjects of jurieprudence and politics with a power amounting almost to intuition. As a lawyer he stood at the head of his profession. As a statesman, his stand at the head of the party he can which party for nearly half a century, and polishes his title to pre-eminence among his illustrious associates.

Mr. Clay was deeply versed in all the walks of human action. He had read and studied geography and history. Shortly after I left college, I had occasion to call on him in Frankfort, where he was attending court, and well do I remember to have found him with Plutarch's Lives in his hands. No one better than he knew how to avail himself of human motives, or the circumstances which surrounded a case, or could present them with more force and effect to accomplish the object of an argument.

Mr. Clay, throughout his public career, was influenced by the loftiest patriotism. Confident in the truth of his convictions and the purposes of his purposes, he was ardent, sometimes impetuous, in the pursuit of objects which he believed essential to the general welfare. Those who stood in his way were thrown aside without ceremony. He never affected a courtesy of language to men or opinions which he thought subversive to the best interests of his country; hence he may have wounded the vanity of those who thought themselves of consequence. But certain, whatever the cause, that at the close of his life Mr. Clay might have been justified as proof that there is more truth than fable in those profound lines of the poet—

"He who ascends the mountain top shall find
Its loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though far above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits lead."

Calumny and detraction engulfed their waves upon him. But how glorious the change! He outlived malice and envy. He lived long enough to prove to the world that his ambition was not more than a holy aspiration to make his name the greatest, most powerful, and best monument on the earth. If he desired the highest office, it was because the greater power and influence resulting from such elevation would enable him to do more than he otherwise could for the progress and advancement—first of his countrymen, then of his whole race. The sympathies embraced all. The African and the Creole of Spanish America, the children of the ovated classic Greece—all families of men, without respect to color or clime, found in his expanded bosom and comprehensive heart a friend of their elevation and amelioration. His ambition as that is God's implantation in the human heart for raising the down-trodden portions of the earth, and fitting them for the regenerated existence in politics, in morals, and in religion.

Bold and determined as Mr. Clay was in his actions, he was, nevertheless, conservative. He did not obstinately adhere to things because they were tenable. If he could not accomplish all he contented himself with the attempt, and then turned to it. He has been the great conservator of those political agitations and quiescences which, in the belief of thousands at the present times, endangered the perpetuity of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Mr. Clay was no less remarkable for his admirable social qualities than for his intellectual abilities. As a companion, he was the delight of his friends; and no man had ever better or truer. They have loved him from the beginning, and loved him to the last. His hospitable mansion at Ashland was always open to their reception. No guest ever thence departed without feeling happier for his visit. But, alas! that hospitable mansion has already been converted into a house of mourning; already has intelligence of his death passed with electric velocity to that aged and now widowed lady, who for more than fifty years bore to him all the endearing relations of wife, and whose feeble condition prevented her from joining him in this city, and soothing the anguish of life's last scene by those endearing attentions which no one can give so well as a woman and a wife. May God infuse into her heart and mind the Christian spirit of submission under her bereavement! It cannot be long before she may expect a reunion in Heaven. A nation condoles with her and her children on account of their irreparable loss.

Mr. Clay, from the nature of his disease, declined very gradually. He bore his protracted sufferings with great equanimity and patience. On one occasion he said to me that when death was inevitable and must soon come, and when the sufferer was ready to die, he did not see the wisdom of praying to be "delivered from sudden death." He thought under such circumstances the sooner suffering was relieved by death the better. He desired the termination of his own sufferings, while he acknowledged the duty of patiently waiting and abiding the pleasure of God. Mr. Clay frequently spoke to me of his hope of eternal life, founded upon the merits of Jesus Christ as a Saviour; who, as he remarked, came into the world to bring "life and immortality to light." He was a member of the Episcopalian Church. In one of our conversations he told me that, as his hour of dissolution approached, he found that his affections were concentrating more and more upon his domestic circle—his wife and children. In my daily visits he was in the habit of asking me to detail to him the transactions of the Senate that I did, and he manifested much interest in passing occurrences. His inquiries were less frequent as his end approached. For the week preceding his death he seemed to be altogether abstracted from the concerns of the world. Then he became so low that he could not converse without being fatigued, he frequently requested those around him to converse. He would then quietly listen. He retained his mental faculties in great perfection. His memory remained perfect; he frequently mentioned events and conversations of recent occurrence, showing that he had a perfect recollection of what was said and done. He said to me that he was grateful to God for continuing to him the blessing of reason, which enabled him to contemplate and reflect on his situation. He manifested during his confinement the same characteristics which marked his conduct through the vigor of his life. He was exceedingly averse to give his friends "*trouble*," as he called it. Some time before he knew it, we commenced waiting through the night in an adjoining room. He said to me, after passing a painful day, "perhaps some one had better remain all night in the parlor." From this time he knew some friend was constantly at hand ready to attend to him.

Mr. President, the majestic form of Mr. Clay will no more grace these halls. No more shall we hear that voice which has so often thrilled and charmed the assembled representatives of the people. No more shall we see that waving hand and eye of light, as when he was engaged unfolding his policy in regard to the varied interests of our growing and mighty republican empire. His voice is silent on earth for ever. The darkness of death has obscured the lustre of his eye. But the memory of his services—not only to his beloved Kentucky, not only to the United States, but for the cause of human freedom and progress throughout the world—will live through future ages, as a bright example, stimulating and encouraging his own countrymen and the people of all nations in their patriotic devotions to country and humanity.

With Christians there is yet a nobler and a higher thought in regard to Mr. Clay. They think of him in connection with eternity. They will contemplate his immortal spirit occupying its true relative magnitude among the myriad stars of glory in the presence of God. They will think of him as having fulfilled the work allotted to him on earth, having been recreated by divino grace, and having passed through the valley of the shadow of death, and obtained an everlasting and happy home in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

On Sunday morning last I was watching alone by Mr. Clay's bedside. For the last hour he had been unusually quiet, and I thought he was sleeping. In that, however, he told me I was mistaken. Opening his eyes and looking at me, he said, "Mr. Underwood, there may be some question where my remains shall be buried. Some persons may designate Frankfort. I wish to repose at the cemetery in Lexington, where many of my friends and connexions are buried." My reply was, "I will endeavor to have your wishes executed."

I now ask the Senate to have his corpse transported to Lexington, Kentucky, for sepulture. Let him sleep with the dead of that city, in and near which his home has been for more than a century. For the people of Lexington—the living and the dead—he manifested, by the last statement made to me, a pure and holy sympathy, and a desire to cleave unto them as strongly as that which bound Ruth to Naomi. It was his anxious wish to return to them before he died, and to realize what the daughter of Moab so strongly felt and beautifully expressed: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried."

It is fit that the tomb of Henry Clay should be in the city of Lexington. In our Revolution, every first libation blood was poured out in the town of that name in Massachusetts. On it, the pioneers of Kentucky consecrated the name, and applied it to the place where Mr. Clay desired to be buried. The associations connected with the name harmonize with his character; and the monument erected to his memory at the spot selected by him will be visited by the votaries of genius and liberty with a reverence which is inspired at the tomb of Washington. Upon that monument let his epitaph be engraved.

Mr. President, I have availed myself of Dr. Watts's paraphrase of the epitaph on Thomas Parnell, with a few alterations and additions, to express in borrowed verse my admiration for the life and character of Mr. Clay, and with a heart-tribute to the memory of my illustrious colleague, I conclude my remarks:

> Born when Freedom her stripes and stars unfurled,
> When Revolution shook the startled world;
> Heroes and sages taught his brilliant mind
> To know and love the rights of all mankind.
> In life's first bloom his public toils began,
> All ages commenced the senator and man;
> In business dextrous, weighty in debate,
> Near fifty years he labored for the State.
> In every speech persuasive wisdom flowed,
> In every act radiant virtue glowed;
> Suspended factions ceased from rage and strife,
> To hear his eloquence and praise his life.
> Resistless sacred fixed the members' choice,
> Who ballot him Speaker with united voice.
> His talents ripening with advancing years—
> His wisdom growing with his public cares—
> A chosen envoy, war's dark horrors cease,
> And tides of carnage turn to streams of peace.
> Conflicting principles, internal strife,
> Slavery and slavery, disunion vice—
> All are composed by his great hand,
> And beams of joy illuminate the land.
> Patriot, Christian, husband, father, friend,
> Thy work of life achieved a glorious end!

Mr. Underwood closed by offering a series of appropriate resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Cass.

President: Again has an impressive warning come to us that in the midst of life we are in death. The labors of this frail ero suspended, and its conquered passions, as he said of old to the waves of the sea, be still. The lessons of his Providence, seen and felt, become merciful dispensations, for which now pervading sorrow though the land. Such is reminding us that we have higher duties to discharge, graver responsibilities to encounter than those we have known, when we lay our hands upon His holy word and invoke his holy name, promising to be faithful to the Constitution which he gave us in His mercy, and which only to the hour of our blindness and disorder, and of his own wrath.

A great man has fallen in our land, ripe indeed in years and in honors, but never dearer to the American heart than when called from the theatre of his services to that final bar where the lofty and the low-born all meet at last.

I rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in no strain of panegyric. My regard for the memory of the dead, and for the obligations of the living, would rebuke such a course. The severity of truth is at once the proper duty, and our best consolation. Born during the revolutionary struggle, our deceased associate has left few remaining public men who connect the present generation with the actors in the trying scenes of that period, and whose names and deeds will soon be in the

take hold upon her bereaved husband and lead him to the glorious hope of the gospel."

A. H. Powell.

Greensboro', June 29, 1852.

Died—On 8th June, Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. P. H. Senles, and youngest daughter of Alex. and P. Young.

She was born in Claiborne, Ala., August 24, 1823, and unrried September 10, 1845; professed religion soon after, and ever lived a consistent Christian, faithfully performing the various duties of wife, mother, daughter, sister and friend. Her death leaves a husband, three sweet little children, an aged mother and other near relatives, to mourn her loss; but they sorrow not as those having no hope, for our sister gave full evidence of Christ's power to save, even to the uttermost. Often at her bedside during her illness, which was near seven months, I inquired for her spiritual welfare; the response ever was, "I'm resigned to the will of my Father," and often in rapture exclaim, "I am happy." A few moments previous to her death she asked me to sing "Heaven, sweet heaven," after which her spirit rose to realms on high.

G. W. T.

General Intelligence.

Explosion of the St. James!

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE!

We are again called upon to record one of those terrible disasters which so frequently occur in our vicinity, and bring desolation to the homes of so large a number of our citizens. At an early hour on Monday morning, we, in common with the community, were startled by the shocking intelligence that the steamer St. James, which has been running to Illinois and other watering places over the Lake, had blown up and burnt to the water's edge, killing and wounding a large number of her passengers.

The St. James left Bay St. Louis on Sunday night, in company with the California, having on board a large number of persons who had been spending the Fourth at that and other watering places. It is known that there were about seventy passengers, and the crew of the boat numbered over thirty.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning, when within about 15 miles of the Pontchartrain Railroad, the St. James being a short distance ahead of the California, she exploded both her boilers, making a complete wreck of the forward part of the boat, and killing and wounding a large number of the passengers and crew. The stenchions being torn away by the explosion, the whole forward deck fell down upon the boilers and machinery, whereby a large number were burned and scalded, who were not before hurt. At the time of the explosion nearly all the passengers were asleep and the scene that followed, beggars description. Capt. Clarke rushed out of his stateroom, and with Samuel Henderson, pilot, took possession of the yawl. They kept the crowd back, and permitted several ladies who were near, and Robert Smith, steersman, who had his arm broken, to enter the boat. Among the persons in the boat were Mrs. Asher and her three children. The yawl drifted about, and was struck by the California when she came up, and all on board, with the exception of one lady, were drowned. Capt. Clarke had his two little sons with him, and when requested to put them in the yawl, he refused, saying that the passengers, particularly the females, must be taken care of first. The little heroes, together with a little son of Mr. J. M. Wolf, jumped overboard and swam to the California, where they were picked up. It is said that Mr. Wolf's son endeavored to persuade his father to jump overboard, but he would not do it, and was lost. The boy had the coolness to take his clothes with him on a stick, and he dressed himself very leisurely when on board the California.

Capt. Ensign, of the California, which came up in a few minutes after the explosion, behaved most nobly. The St. James was in flames, and the California caught fire several times from being so near her.

Capt. E., however, made fast to the stern of the burning boat, ran out a plank and took off all the passengers. Capt. Clarke was the last person to leave the wreck. When the California shoved off, a boy named John Bouligny was seen running about the wreck, with nothing but the stumps of his arms left, they having been blown off. He appeared to be insane, and it was found impossible to rescue him. He was left to perish in the flames.

Dr. Ulhorn happened to be on board the California, and he, together with Dr. Pennisten, who was saved from the St. James, rendered most efficient assistance to the wounded.

The steamer St. Charles had just arrived at the Railroad when the explosion took place, and she left immediately for the scene of the disaster. The California, however, had done every thing that could be done.

The second clerk, Mr. Charles Reynolds, from whom we obtained our information relative to the unfortunate affair, says that not more than half of the passengers had registered their names. He estimates the number killed at about twenty, but others think the estimate entirely too small. Among the killed, as will be seen, is Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court of the State. His berth was directly over the boilers, and he was seen to retire. After the explosion, the place where his berth was, was observed to have been shattered in pieces. No trace of him could be discovered, and the supposition is, that he was killed instantly.

This terrible casualty, which has buried so many souls into eternity, is attributed by different persons to different causes. Some of the passengers say the boilers were defective. As usual, we presume, the true cause never will be known.

KNOWN TO BE LOST FROM THE STEAMER ST. JAMES, BY THE EXPLOSION.

Judge Preston. J. M. Wolf, two men of Protection Fire Company. James M. Jones, mate; the boat watchman, a servant of Dr. Pennisten, a boy of Capt. Tuft, a free colored boy, John, second steward, colored; Mrs. Asher, her daughter, full grown, and the steersman on board the yawl.

THE NAMES OF THOSE SAVED FROM THE ST. JAMES, BY THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA.

Col. H W Palfrey, slightly scalded on the hands; French Frank, deck hand, badly scalded; William Collins, engineer, badly scalded; Frank Bollon, D. P., scalded and wounded; James Bell, Sr., clerk, scalded; Charles Reynolds, clerk, scalded; W Thornly, barkeeper; J M Howell, passenger; W H Wright, owner of the boat, badly wounded; Edward Fremont, passenger; E Toledano; H. Mitchell; George Wolfe, son of lawyer Wolfe; Oliver Rout and two boys; John C Jones, passenger, slightly scalded; J A Webb, passenger, slightly scalded; Jas A Blanc, slightly burned; Neal, deck hand, badly scalded; Samuel J Peters, Sr.; S J Peters, Jr., passenger; Jules Allunk; Jas Hayland, passenger; Capt. Clark and two children; William Harris, passenger; Dr. Pennisten, passenger; John Duncan, passenger; William and Lewis Jones, passengers; James Porter; Mrs. Wilson, badly scalded; Mrs. John Sheed, (husband and sister lost;) Mortimer M Turner and son; Miss Gilmore; Miss Fonda and a child; Miss Shepherd; Caroline, a chambermaid; D M Shattuck; Wm Staddon; Capt Graham; Francis Fremont; Paul Baroti; J Patterson, Engineer; W Deacon; Three persons, names unknown; James Steward, cabin boy; John McNair; John Graham; John C Taylor; E H Dillingham; Jas E Hopkins; Capt Geo H Clark; B Holmes, of Texas; Geo Sweney; Archibold Binney; Samuel Henderson, Pilot; George, Fireman; Capt McCoy, Syracuse No 2; Patrick and George Isabel, cabin boys; William, Pantryman; John Wheeler, second steward, badly injured; Julius, Fireman; Dick, Tom and Joe, colored passengers; Thomas Gregory, first steward; J Heudrick, Pastry cook; J W Gregor; E Edgar, Frank Turner, James, Webster, Ben Mitchell, Samuel Payne, J Payne, H Grant, T Grant, and Alfred, Colored Firemen.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED BY THE ST. JAMES, AT DR. LUZENBURG'S HOSPITAL.

Francis Turner, Assessor First District, slightly scalded; Wm. Collins, first engineer, badly scalded; Eliza Wilson, injuries in the back, and slightly scalded; Wm. Beocon, arms and upper portion of the body badly scalded; Francois Francis, passenger, badly scalded; S. Ferrister, passenger, badly scalded, not expected to live; Harry Harvey, passenger, badly scalded; A. M. Winkle, watchman, slightly scalded; —— McMillan, deck hand, right arm broken, and badly scalded; Gregor, cabin boy, a slave, belonging to Madam Isabel, badly scalded; Patrick, belonging to the same lady, slightly scalded; Gregor, belonging to Morel; Bill, belonging to Stratford; Julius and Patrick, all firemen, badly scalded.

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

Tuesday the steamer Calliforuia having been chartered by the Mayor for the purpose, took on board Captain Vonsenes, Offer of Police, with a select body of policemen, and together with a detachment of Captain Grivet's Company of Artillery, with one six-pounder field piece, proceeded to the scene of the late explosion. Guns were fired for the purpose of raising the bodies of the drowned. After remaining until near dark, three bodies were recovered. One of a lady, about thirty years of age, and having on a dark dress; another of a female infant, aged about nine months, and the third of a young lady, aged about twenty. The bodies were brought to town and decently taken care of.

The Victims of the St. James—*More Bodies Found!*—The bodies of the following were found on the 6th. Of course, there were very much disfigured by the effect of the water upon them.

The "Material Aid" Moving.—It is stated in New York that M. Pulszky, Kossuth's private secretary, who sailed for Europe in the Baltic, took with him a large portion of the "material aid" collected by his master in this country, with a view of investing it in British securities subject to the Governor's control.

Death.—The Hon. John C. C. Sharp, Judge of the 12th

U. S. Branch Mint.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of June, 1852, viz:

Deposits:	
California gold	$258,795 49
Foreign gold	20,297 20
Silver parted from California gold	1,470 44
Silver from other sources	9,017 35
Total value of deposits	$288,580 47

Coinage:		
Gold	11,000 double eagles	$220,000 00
"	20,000 quarter eagles	50,000 00
Silver	20,000 half-dollars	10,000 00
"	150,000 dimes	15,000 00
"	260,000 half-dimes	13,000 00
	461,000 pieces. Total coinage	$308,000 00

A Whole Family Poisoned.—The Mobile Tribune states that, on Sunday evening last, a man named Pretlove, residing at the corner of Maine and Hamilton streets, in that city, died very suddenly, and an inquiry revealed the fact that he had died from the effects of *nitric acid*. Mrs Pretlove, who was apparently well at the time of her husband's death, was taken sick soon after, and died during the night. A boy about ten years of age, died the next morning, and James Carroll, a brother-in-law of Pretlove's, died the following evening. All the deaths were caused by *nitric acid*, which is supposed by some to have been administered. Various other rumors, though, are afloat. It is altogether a most mysterious affair, and a judicial investigation should be instituted.

The Ladies Got Wet.—The Boston Bee says: About one thousand ladies who went to Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., to attend the consecration of the new Cemetery, got thoroughly drenched in the remarkable shower that raged at that time. A friend, who was present, describes them as most sorry-looking creatures, straight, tall, slim, long-faced affairs, looking as though they were ready to enter the Cemetery in another capacity than as spectators. It was utterly impossible for them to gain shelter, and thus for two long hours they were compelled to submit to the hydropathy of heaven. Beautiful bonnets, handsome silks, fastidiously starched muslins, new and rich de laines, all were soaked, undone, ruined. The sex, so brave in dress, so beautiful in color, in one short hour lost all its poetry, all its fine sentiment, all its delicious philosophy.

Cherokee Nation.—The Cherokee Advocate says the prospect for abundant crops in the nation is highly favorable. There will be more corn than has ever before been raised in one season.

Liberal.—We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern railroad has notified the Ministers of the Gospel in that city that until the first of January, 1853, they will be charged only half fare on that road.

Disasters on the Western Waters.—The St. Louis Republican has published a statement showing the total number of steamboats lost, and the recorded loss of life on them, from the beginning of steam navigation in the West up to the year 1852. Boats sunk 570; of which the total tonnage was 85,238, and total original cost $7,113,040. The above statistics refer only to boats sunk by snags and other obstructions. The total number of boats destroyed by fire is 199; total original cost $2,010,554. The total number of explosions is 209, and the recorded loss of life 1,446. The number of wounded 838. The supposed pecuniary loss is put down at about $2,800,000. Estimate of persons killed by 209 explosions, averaging 11 persons to each case, 2299. Estimate of persons injured, averaging 9 to each case, 1881. Supposed total, killed and wounded, 4,180. The record of boats destroyed by collisions is somewhat incomplete. It comprises a list of 45 boats, whose original cost was $533,906.

Spiritual Rappings.—The Misses Fox have been giving an exhibition of spiritual rappings at the Varieties Theatre in St. Louis. A wardrobe was placed on the stage, near the foot-lights, and the Fays were placed in it. Mr. Field then requested the honor of a little chat with Benjamin Franklin and Shakespeare. The spirits of these distinguished individuals happened to be in an excellent humor, and they rapped away most lustily. Various other spirits afterwards signified their presence at the performance. Dr. Gland and another gentleman attempted to give their ideas on the subject of spirit rapping generally, but the democracy in the pit would not allow any lecturing, and the gentlemen were compelled to withdraw. The editor of the Union says the Misses Fox were very long dresses, and he was under the impression that he discovered, once or twice, a convulsive movement of the feet. He suggests the propriety of having a committee of ladies appointed to ascertain what part the feet perform in the rappings.

Medical College of Ohio.—The Cincinnati papers announce that the faculty in the Medical College of Ohio has recently been organized. Prof. H. W. Baxley, of Baltimore, who has for the last two sessions filled the chair of Anatomy with distinguished success, has been appointed Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Dr. Cobb succeeds him as Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Drake takes the Chair of Practice.

Sugar-House Burned.—The sugar-house of Mr. John Kuhler, in West Baton Rouge, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Mr. B. was insured for $12,00 in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

A Nuisance.—The Washington Republic states that the Board of Health of that city "have declared the numerous shade trees planted in various parts of that city, called the Ailanthus, (the China tree) which emits, when in bloom, so oppressive an odor, a nuisance; and, as a consequence, they will be supplanted by others less objectionable."

The Bridgewater Mineral Paint.—Our attention has been called to the large orders for this valuable article, which are daily coming in from Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and from the interior of our own State. As we predicted when it was first introduced here, and we had witnessed the experiments made with it, this paint is coming into general use, and almost every order is accompanied with the highest testimonials as to its merits.

Martyrs of the Revolution.—An association was formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 30th ult., for the purpose of removing the remains of the 11,500 martyrs of the British prison ships, now piled up beneath the Navy Yard wall in that city, to a more decent and appropriate place. It is designed to reinter these reliets on Forte Greene, (Washington Park;) and to erect a suitable monument over them, to mark the spot forever where they lie. A movement of this kind was heretofore made, but fell through from lack of energy. The character of the men who have taken it in hand now, however, is said to be a guaranty that the project will be pushed forward and finally consummated.

Collision.—The steamers Whirlwind and Paul Anderson came into collision in Cape Girardeau Bend on the 27th ultimo, by which the latter had nearly all her upper starboard works carried away.

German Immigrants.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 1st inst. says: "Fifteen hundred German immigrants, we learn, arrived and took up their abode in this city within the past two weeks."

Cholera.—The cholera has broken out among the laborers on the Wabash and Erie canal. Many were dying.

The Daily Wisconsin says that the emigration to Western Wisconsin was never larger nor of a better class.

The second assessment of personal property in Cincinnati, city and county, gives a return of upwards of thirteen millions and a half.

It is stated that thirteen thousand cows are kept in London, confined in cellars and sheds, in various parts of the town.

There has been no rain on the island of St. Croix since November last, and the sugar crops consequently have suffered much.

There were in Boston, week before last, only 43 deaths—8 of consumption. In Philadelphia there were 196 deaths—seventeen of consumption. In NewYork there were 339 deaths—41 of consumption.

We see it stated that the phonetic system of spelling has been introduced into no less than fifty-three of the public schools of Massachusetts. Of these, twelve are in Fitchburg.

The census of France of 1851 gives one curious result. The number of women is greater than that of men! The difference is extraordinary, being nearly a million and a half. In Paris, the difference is on the other side, there being 25,000 more men than women.

James McDonald, an old man, said to be 102 years of age, applied at the Third District Station-house, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday night, the 28th ult., for lodgings. The Morning Journal says he lives near Boston, the had been to see his son, who is seventy-one years old, and was returning on foot to the house of his daughter, a widow, sixty-one years old, who lives half-way between NewYork and Boston.

Munroe & Francis, printers and publishers, is the oldest firm in Boston—it was formed in 1800. These two gentlemen—one seventy-seven years of age, and the other seventy-two—have lately published a volume of upwards of three hundred pages, the types for which were all "set" with their own hands. They are gentlemen of property, but pursue these habits of industry as the most agreeable manner in which they can pass the time of their "green old age."

Mowing Machines.—Great difficulty has been experienced on Long Island in obtaining laborers to carry on the usual farming processes, and large fields of grass have every season remained unmown until the hay was nearly worthless. The farmers are now beginning to use mowing machines, and it is said with perfect success. A machine cuts down ten or twelve acres of grass a day, sheering off the tangled and prostrate grass with the same dispatch as if it stood upright.

Vehicles.—A considerable advance in freights to New Orivans has taken place at St. Louis. The Evening Union of the 1st inst. says the steamer Illinois had engaged nearly a full cargo on the following terms: Flour

Telegraphic Items.

Foreign News by the Canada.

New York, July 8, P. M.

England.—The proceedings in Parliament had not been important since the departure of the Africa.

In Liverpool, Messrs. Dickson, Powell & Co. have failed.

Trade in Manchester was moderately active, and the manufacturers generally fully employed.

The bullion in the Bank of England continues to increase.

The Cotton market has been rather quiet during the week, the sales averaging about 10,000 bales per day—prices without quotable change. Wheat and Corn closed at a slight advance. Flour was without change.

France.—The Legislative Assembly continues to oppose the President, and protest against his decrees and declarations. The funds are affected by their dissensions.

Liverpool Markets per Canada.

New York, July 6.

Provisions in Liverpool were in active request, with an advancing tendency. Bacon and Lard were one penny dearer. Sugars were firm. There was a fair demand for Coffee, at previous rates. The Arctic's news produced no effect in the markets.

Havre Markets.

The Cotton market at Havre was reported quiet, but prices without any material change.

Disaster—Loss of Life.

New York, July 6.

Yesterday, while the steamer Hunchback was landing her passengers at the Staten Island ferry, the bridge gave way, and sixty persons were precipitated into the water, and a number were drowned. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

Another Baltimore Convention.

Baltimore, July 6.

The Native American Convention in session here have nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and George C. Washington for the Vice-Presidency.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 6.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, presented a petition asking that the Wheeling Bridge be included in a post route.

Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, introduced a joint resolution to elect a printer for Congress, and 5x the rates at which the work should be done by him. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Shields, of Illinois, reported the House Bill, for the better protection of the Territories of Oregon and Utah. The Senate then took up the bill for the better protection of lives and property on steamboats, to which several amendments were made.

In the House, the joint resolution was passed authorizing the Postmaster-General at his discretion to declare plank roads United States mail routes.

A recommendation from the Department, that an appropriation be made for the survey of the route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, was referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill, but adjourned without definite action on it.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 6.

In the House to-day the bill granting lands to Alabama for railroad purposes was laid on the table. The debate on the deficiency bill closes to-morrow.

In the Senate nothing of importance was done.

Board of Health,

LIST OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

For the Week ending July 3, 1852.

Apoplexy	2	Fever, Remittent	1
Ascites	1	Fever, Scarlet	3
Asphyxia	1	Gangrene	1
Bronchitis	1	Gastric Malaria	1
Brain, Concussion of	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Brain, Disease of	3	Heart, Disease of	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Hepatitis	1
Birth, Premature	1	Intest. Ulceration of	1
Cholera Infantum	3	Inflammation	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Jaundice	1
Convulsions	3	Marasmus	1
Cholera	40	Measles	1
Consumption	11	Meningitis	1
Cramp	1	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	11	Pleurisy	1
Debility	3	Peritonitis	1
Drowned	2	Parturition	1
Dysentery	3	Scald	1
Debilitas	2	Stillborn	5
Epilepsy	1	Sun Stroke	2
Enteritis	2	Suicide by Poison	1
Fever, Typhoid	5	Tetanus	1
Fever, Congestive	5	Uncertain	8
Fever, Pernicious	4	Variola	1
Fever, Typhus	1	Wound	1
Fever, Cerebral	1		
Total			184

Of these 88 were under 10 years, and 31 colored.

INTERMENTS IN THE VARIOUS CEMETERIES.

St. Patrick's	23	Potter's Field	45
Catholic (No. 2)	13	Cypress Grove	2
Lafayette	41	Charity Hospital	30
Catholic (No. 1)	2	St. Vincent de Paul	41
Protestant	11		
Total			184

A. HESTER, Secretary Board of Health.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To		From	To
Bagging—			**Molasses, ₩ gal**		
Kentucky, ₩d	15	18	In the City	20	22
East India	11½	11¾	On Plantation	—	—
German	—	—	Nails, 4@20d ₩ lb	4	6¼
Bale Rope, ₩ lb			**Naval Stores,**		
Kentucky	5½	5¾	Tar, ₩ bbl	3 00	3 50
Northern	—	—	Pitch	2 25	2 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lb			Rosin	1 50	1 90
Navy	—	—	Spirits turpentine	30	32
Pilot	—	—	Varnish, bright	90	95
Crackers	—	—	**Oils, ₩ gallon**		
Beeswax, ₩ lb			Lard	80	85
Yellow	22	23	Linseed	—	—
Bricks, ₩ M.			Sperm, winter	1 40	1 50
Lake	5 00	7 00	do. fall	1 20	—
English Fire	40 00	50 00	do. summer	1 10	—
Bottles, Wenee			White, refined	80	70
English Porter	7 50	8 00	Castor	85	—
Fr. Wine, ₩ 100	5 00	—	Olive, in casks	1 00	1 10
Bran, ₩ 100 lb	65	67½	Tanners', ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
Coffee, ₩ lb			Whale, refined	12 00	17 00
Rio	8½	8	**Oil Cake, ₩ ton**	—	—
Havana & P. R.	8¾	9¾	**Provisions, bbl**		
" fair to good	—	—	Beef		
Java	12	15	Mess, Northern	—	—
Laguayra	8½	9¾	do. Western	14 00	14 75
St. Domingo	—	—	do. do. half-bbl	7 00	7 50
Chocolate, ₩ lb			India Mess, etc.	—	—
No. 1	10	—	Prime Mess	13 00	14 00
No. 2	8	—	Prime, ₩ bbl	10 00	11 75
Copper, ₩ lb			B. Beef	5 00	5 00
Sheathing	27	28	Cargo	—	—
Sheathing	—	21½	Dried, ₩ lb	—	7½
do. yellow metal	17½	—	Tongues, ₩ doz	5 50	8 00
Candles, ₩ lb			Pork:		
Sperm, N. Bedf'd	40	41	Clear, ₩ bbl	21 50	—
do. Nantucket	38	40	Mess	20 00	21 00
Tallow	8¾	9	M. O.	14 50	16 25
Adamantine	—	—	Prime	14 00	14 00
Star	19½	—	P. O.	14 50	14 75
Cordage, ₩ lb.			Hog round, ₩ lb	7¼	7¾
Manilla	14	14½	Bacon:		
Tarred American	9½	10	Hams, ₩ lb	8	9¼
Russia	—	none.	do. canvased	10	11
Corn Meal, bbl	2 75	3 00	Sides	10	10
Coal, ₩ ton			Shoulders	5½	6¾
Cannel	—	—	Lard:	7½	11
Western, ₩ bbl	40	50	Butter:		
Cider, ₩ bbl.			Goshen	24	30
Northern	1 00	3 00	Western	10	18
Corks, ₩ M.			Cheese:		
Velvet	1 50	2 75	American	—	9½
Dem. Goods, yd			Apple	—	none.
Brs. Stripe, ₩ @ ¾	3	7	Potatoes, bbl	80	1 10
Bed Ticking, ₩ @ ¾	8	12	**Pewter,**		
Bed Stripe, ₩ @ ¾	4½	10½	London, ₩ dozen	2 50	3 75
Bed Stripe, ¾ @ ¾	9	12	Northern	2 00	2 50
Br. Low Osnabgs	10	12	Northern Ale	6 25	6 50
do. No. 10 @ 14	11	13	**Paints,**		
do. No. 8 @ 9	10	12	Venetian, ₩ lb	2½	3 00
Ticking, ¾ @ ¾	9	19	Lead, red, Mineral	6 50	—
Stripes & Checks	8½	18	do. white, Am	5 50	7 50
Denims	12	15	do. English, ₩ lb	8	11
Cottonades	12½	25	Chrome Green	20	25
Satinets	25	50	do. Yellow	20	25
Calico Prints	5	13	Sp. Brls. oil, keg	1 50	2 00
Jeans, Kentucky	30	45	Silica, Cassia, lb	5½	6¾
Linseys—Ky	20	35	Spices, Cassia, lb	30	35
do. Eastern	18	22	Cloves	20	23½
Hides, ₩ lb			Ginger, race	5	—
Buenos Ayres	24 00	25 00	do. ground	10	12½
do. w. o. head	23 00	—	Nutmegs	90	—
Lead, ₩ 100 lb.			Pepper	10½	11
Pig	—	—	Pimento	14	15
Bar, ₩ lb	4 55	—	**Sugar, ₩ lb:**		
Shot	—	—	Ls. in the City	8½	— 8¾
Leather, sole, ₩ lb			On Plantation	—	—
Kentucky, dry	20	24	Havana white	8¾	— 9
do. wet	18	20	do. yellow	8¾	— 8¾
Slaughter, ₩ lb	30	35	do. brown	7¾	— 8
Upper, ₩ foot	30	35	Loaf, Bost. & Phil	11	11½
Calf Skins, ₩ doz	60	80	do. Louisiana	—	9¾
Lime, ₩ bbl			Clarified	—	9
Rockport	1 00	1 00	**Salt,**		
Lumber, ₩ M.			Liverpool, fine sack	1 00	—
Pine, yard prices	18 00	20 00	do. do. fair store	1 00	—
do. do. yellow, plain	18 00	20 00	do. coarse, cargo	85	—
do. cypress	17 00	24 00	do. do. fine store	1 00	—
Shingles, ₩ M.	2 50	3 00	Turk's, Lsc., ₩ bu	80	85
do. W. oak, hhd	35 00	42 00	Cadiz	75	—
do. French bolts	24 00	30 00	**Saltpetre, ref., ₩ lb**	7½	8
do. W. heading	28 00	—	**Shooting, ₩ ps.**		
Lead, ₩ 100 lb.			Rifle, white	9 50	10 00
Pig	—	—	do. brown	—	—
Bar, ₩ lb	4 55	—	**Steel, Cast, ₩ lb**	15	17
Shot	—	—	English, blister'd	11	—
Leather, sole, ₩ lb			American	5½	—
Kentucky, dry	20	24	German	9	10
do. wet	18	20	**Soap, ₩ lb.**		
Slaughter, ₩ lb	30	35	Nonpareil, No. 1	5	7
Upper, ₩ foot	30	35	do. No. 2	4½	5½
Calf Skins, ₩ doz	60	80	do. No. 3	4	4½
Lime, ₩ bbl			**Spirits, ₩ gallon**		
Rockport	1 00	1 00	Brandy, Cognac	3 00	4 00
Lumber, ₩ M.			do. Bordeaux	85	1 00
Pine, yard prices	18 00	20 00	do. American	35	40
do. do. yellow, plain	18 00	20 00	Gin, Holla	81½	92½
do. cypress	17 00	24 00	do. American	35	37½
Shingles, ₩ M.	2 50	3 00	Rum, Jamaica	80	1 00
do. W. oak, hhd	35 00	42 00	do. New England	28	31
do. French bolts	24 00	30 00	do. New Orleans	20	21
do. W. heading	28 00	—	Whisky, rye	11	13½
Lead, ₩ 100 lb.			do. common	11	13½
Pig	—	—

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Letter from the Rio Grande.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Thompson, arrived Wednesday, bringing dates from Brownsville to the 28th ult., and Galveston to the 31st inst. The Brownsville Flag says that the boards of Commissioners which holds sessions in each county above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, are now at work. Two that have which left Brownsville some time since on their return to Guerrero, Mexico, have not returned, some of the stragglers died and the balance were killed by the same party whose murderous work have been recorded. Two of the men who were on the boats had returned to Brownsville, having made their escape, and report that while near the rancho Rosario, they were fired upon and driven from the boats. They report having seen one man killed, but having succeeded in escaping soon after the attack, they are unable to say how many of their companions were killed before the boats were taken. They say that after the boats were taken possession of they were conveyed to the Mexican shore of the river and ridden by their captors.

The Rio Bravo says that the party who robbed these boats was headed by the notorious Pedro Villareal, who holds a commission from Gen. Avalos. The same paper says these boats never touched on the Mexican side of the river during the trip.

The Matamoros Flag of the 8th says there is some insight into the character of the armed bands of Indians and Mexicans who have been committing the recent murders and robberies on the Rio Grande.

The Alcalde of Reynosa, alarmed and indignant at the acts of Pedro Valleral and willing to preserve the inhabitants of his jurisdiction from reprisals, wrote two official notes to Gen. Avalos, complaining and requesting that Pedro Valleral and his Indian Chief with their partizans be punished for the murder of the Texans and Mexicans. Gen. Avalos assigned not to reply to either of his letters; but the Alcalde, hearing of the renewed outrage from the citizens of Guerrero, and the robbery and destruction of their boats, advanced up on the rancho Rosario with 30 men, recruiting citizens, and came to the log fort occupied by the Indians.

Upon being ordered by him to disperse, he was defied and insulted by the Indians having a number superior force. Outside of the fort was the notorious Capt. Tijerina, with a company. The Alcalde ordered him to disperse, but he refused, threatening to molest the Indians. Tijerina and the Indians wrote to Gen. Avalos for a reinforcement, and a company of Dragoons was sent by him to their assistance. The Alcalde, seeing the collection of so large a force, demanded of the commander of his detachment under arms for the protection of the citizens of their rights, and sustaining the laws of the country; through the mediation of Col. Cruz, of the Mexican army, who happened to be passing at the time, a reconciliation took place between the people with the troops and Indians were peacefully Colonel promising to see Gen. Avalos, and endeavor to prevent further intrigues. So a civil war rests at the last advices.

Two companies have been organized in order to be prepared for any emergency [illegible] W. Dunlap, Esq., has been elected Captain and A. C. Porter and J. E. Melasse Lieutenants of the two companies.

It says that Mr. Waddell, the U. S. Consul [illegible] determined to interfere in the execution of the order to shoot them had been [illegible]

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. MYERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. W. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

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[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 17, 1852.

Besides the Religious Societies mentioned in my last, there are four more, which I am desirous of noticing.

THE PARIS TRACT SOCIETY

has been in existence 30 years, and is therefore one of the oldest of our Religious Societies. Since its formation, it has published 301 French, 18 Spanish, 14 German and 4 Italian tracts, besides 12 handbills, an almanack, and half a dozen volumes such as Baxter's Saints' Rest, An Appeal to Literary Men, etc. In 1850, it undertook a series of tracts for children, edited by a sub-committee, the Secretary of which is a Wesleyan local preacher. This series comprises already 14 tracts. The yearly issues of the Society have gradually increased from 80,000 copies, in 1822, to 1,030,000 copies, in 1851, and the whole of the sales and distributions from the beginning amount to about 15½ millions. The receipts have increased in the same proportion. From $800 the first year, they reached at the last anniversary $13,560, of which $5600 proceeded from sales. The expenses, however, were still larger, leaving a deficiency of $1300. Last year, there were published 16 new tracts, of which 9 belong to the childrens' series. God's blessing has rested in a very particular manner on the Society's Almanack, entitled, "The Almanac of Good Counsels." When first published, 6 years ago, 8000 copies only were printed. In 1851, 156,000 copies were required to meet the sales, and this unprecedented circulation has placed it at the head of all the French Annuals. A remarkable circumstance connected with this almanac is that in many instances colporteurs asking for a license to sell books and tracts have received it without the least difficulty, whenever it was ascertained that they intended to sell the "Almanac des bons conseils."

Among the interesting facts contained in the Report just issued, is that of two English ladies who, during 18 years' residence in Paris, have provided with tracts 630 drapers' shops, 260 eating houses, and a great number of cabmen. Many cases have been made known to these ladies, in which the tracts thus disposed of have been the means of the conversion of souls, and there is actually in Paris, studying for the ministry, a young man, formerly a very bigoted Papist, who, being assistant in a draper's shop, was brought a year ago, to the knowledge of the truth by means of one of these little messengers which the ladies just mentioned had given him.

One of our best anniversaries this year was that of the

ST. FOY AGRICULTURAL COLONY,

the object of which I must explain. Whenever children are brought before the Magistrate for various offenses, they are generally acquitted, as having acted without discernment, but if they have really perpetrated the crime they are accused of, they are sent to a house of correction, to be taught and taken care of, until they attain the age of discretion. The Papists have established in France what they call *colonies*, 15 in number, where these young rascals are sent by government and taught agriculture, so that when they are released they are able to gain an honest livelihood. But, of course, a condition of admission in these colonies is, on the part of young Protestants, a renunciation of their communion. The Protestants have therefore founded a colony of their own at St. Foy (Gironde), and placed it under the superintendence of a very pious minister of the National Reformed Church; and the Government has consented to give up to this colony the young people of our communion who were formerly detained either in prison or in Popish colonies.

The Report stated that there were actually in the colony 46 boys and 11 girls; 17 had left during the year, having finished their time, and the reputation of the establishment is now so good, on account of the great improvement of the colonists, during their stay in the place, that they had no difficulty whatever in finding excellent situations, and the reports sent in by their employers are, except in one instance, highly favorable. Touching instances were related of the good done by former colonists, who were converted before leaving the establishment.

The colony of St. Foy is also open to vicious children, placed there by their parents. But it often happens that parents are too poor to pay the sum of $60 a year, required for the maintainance of each colonist, and many requests for admission were therefore refused last year, the committee being too poor to admit any child gratuitously. In order to meet these cases, it was proposed in the Report that bursaries of $60 each should be established. A young Wesleyan, present at the meeting, responded at once to this proposal, by announcing that he, with 9 other young men, would make up the first bursary. This example was contagious, and before the meeting broke up, 6 bursaries had been promised to the Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT 800 OR CENT

is of recent origin. Its object is to raise money for benevolent purposes, by establishing all over France weekly subscriptions of one cent. The sums thus subscribed are divided every six months among all the Protestant Religious Societies, each receiving a quota proportional to the receipts of the three preceding years. The receipts have this year amounted to about $3000. After the reading of the Report, a gentleman offered to give to the Society $500 as soon as 10,000 new subscribers would be found, and in answer to this a minister promised to find at once 500 new subscribers.

THE DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION

is a kind of Normal School, opened 10 years ago, for Deaconesses, or Protestant Sisters of Charity, who are there taught to visit the poor, to nurse the sick, to teach the young and to reclaim fallen females. Thirty *Sisters* are now in the establishment, and attend to the following branches:

1. That of the *children*, comprising: A "crèche," for the nursing of babes, whose mothers are obliged, through poverty, to work out of their homes, in order to gain a living; an infant school, which contains more than 120 children; a day school for girls, which averages 112 pupils, 92 of whom can read fluently; a sewing school, in which 22 apprentices, from 14 to 16 years old, are being taught sewing and house keeping; and two Sunday schools.

2. That of the *sick*, comprising an hospital, in which, in 1851, 77 women, 24 men and 35 children have been under treatment, 556 gratuitous consultations given, and 32 children vaccinated; 16 deaths have occurred.

3. That of the *Refuge*, comprising: a disciplinary, for refractory girls, from 7 to 14; it now contains 18 girls; a refuge, where there are now 12 reclaimed females; 4 have left during the year, after having been brought back to the paths of virtue, and one of them died lately, after having been the means of much good among her neighbors.

The average daily number of persons living in the institution, including the officers, the sisters, the sick, etc., has been 103. Receipts $12,200, of which $5200 are from payments of boarders, etc., and $7000 from donations and subscriptions.

Pastor Vermeil, the principal of the institution, remarked that the institutions of Sisters of Charity are of a Protestant, and not of a Popish origin, as is generally thought, for there were Protestant Sisters of Charity at Sedan, 80 years before St. Vincent de Paule established them in France. The most interesting part of the Report is that which related the happy death of a child in the infirmary, who found peace a few days before her removal, and distributed her playthings among her little friends, saying to them: "I shall not want them any more, for I am going to die, and I shall go to heaven." In the day school, a girl being asked whether she understood a verse of the Bible, which had just been explained, answered: "It isn't to understand it which is wanting, but to do it."

I think I cannot better close this enumeration of our religious associations than by the following statistics of Protestant Churches in Paris, which I was requested to prepare last week for the "Young Men's Christian Union."

National Reformed Church—5 places of worship, 11 ministers, 4 of whom are Rationalists, 7 Sunday schools.

Lutheran Church—7 places of worship, in which there is both French and German preaching, 6 ministers, 3 Sunday schools.

Presbyterian Free Church—3 places of worship, 2 ministers, 1 Sunday school.

Independants—5 chapels, 6 ministers, 3 Sunday schools.

Wesleyan Methodists—2 chapels, 2 ministers (1 French, 1 English,) 1 Sunday school.

Church of England—3 chapels, in which service is celebrated in English only; 3 ministers, 2 of whom are Tractarians.

Total, 25 places of worship for Protestants, 30 ministers, 15 Sabbath schools.

In order to understand fully the meaning of these numbers, it would be necessary to compare them with Popish statistics. But these I do not possess.

The political world is now quiet, and confidence seems to be restored, if we are to judge by the state of the funds, and by the activity given to commerce. The Imperialist aspirations attributed to Louis Napoleon are no more spoken of, and whatever be the reasons, he appears likely to remain President. Some say that he intended to become Emperor, but that a Somnambula, whom he consulted, predicted to him that he would lose all he had, if he tried to rise higher. It is much more probable that he found he would, by so doing, lose much of his popularity. The imperialist party is not a strong one in France; its daily organ, the "Public," has ceased to appear, from want of support, and the "Constitutionnel" is all but dead under the successive blows it has received from the Government for having spoken out too plainly in its favor.

I am glad to say that the dread of denunciation, which Brother X. Y. alludes to in the Advocate of May 15th, has very much ceased. In the Provinces, people begin to speak out their minds without fear of being taken up by the gendarmes, as they were some months ago. I say, *in the Provinces*, for liberty of speech has never been stepped in Paris. I well remember, in February, a French gentleman exclaiming aloud in a public reading room, after he had perused some newly issued decree of the President: "What a rascal that man must be!" He was not even noticed, whilst in some Departments he might have been sent to prison by some zealous Government agent, desirous of pleasing the authorities.

As the daily papers dare not, under the restrictive measures which regulate them, speak plainly on French politics, they find some difficulty in filling their columns, and they now direct the attention of the readers much oftener to literary, scientific and even religious subjects. Two of these have lately been taken up in good style by opposite papers. The first refers to the sanctification of the Lord's day. The "Univers" and other religious papers have maintained that the Government ought to interfere, so as to cause all shops to be shut, and all traffic to cease on Sundays. Emile de Girardin answered in the "Presse" that so long as these papers appeared on Monday, and thus forced their printers to work all the Sunday, they had no business to tell others how necessary it was to rest on that day. The Government settled at last the question by declaring in the "Moniteur," that the sanctification of the Lord's day was a matter of conscience, with which laws had nothing to do, and therefore the Government could only set a good example to the country by not allowing its offices to be open on that day. Orders have accordingly been given for none of the public works to be carried on on the Sabbath.

The second question is one of education, and has caused between two Bishops a scission which once more shows how vain it is for the Popish Church to pretend to unity of teaching. It is well known that Bossuet and many eminent Catholic writers have allowed the Latin and Greek authors of Paganism to be used in clerical colleges. This the "Univers" has declared to be a sin, adding that to the reading of heathen authors is to be attributed the immorality and infidelity reigning in many colleges which are in the hands of the Romish clergy. But such is not the opinion of the Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, a well known educator, who has just published a mandate, in which he positively declares the use of heathen classics compatible with Christianity, anathematizes the "Univers" for thinking otherwise, and forbids his Curates from reading, or subscribing to, that paper. Whilst the political papers have taken the matter in hand, I suppose the Pope will have to interfere between the two Bishops, and he probably will settle the question, as he did some months ago, when the Bishop of Chartres and the Archbishop of Paris had a quarrel together, by saying that the one is right, and the other is not wrong. Both will submit to this decision, and the unity of Popery will be proclaimed again for the millionth time.

J. P. C.

ABRAHAM AND LOT.

"Abraham dwelled in the land of Canaan, and Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Come, then, let us enter in for a little to this lone tent of Abraham upon the mountains, and observe whether, after all, it be not a beautiful dwelling for an immortal soul. Consider for a moment what were the elements which constituted the happiness of that dwelling in Canaan.

First, there was that sweet solace of an *approving conscience*—that sense of well doing which comes like a heavenly atmosphere to the reposing soul; and there was that delightful anticipation of becoming so pre-eminently a blessing to his family and to the world. His household being trained in the pure faith; his child reared into manhood in close intercourse with God; his whole race, in the lapse of eighty generations, receiving as the result of his faithfulness the offer of a Bible, a Gospel, a Saviour, a Heaven! O, what was the dignity of Sodom's prince compared with that most illustrious greatness of the father of the family whence Messiah sprung! And that Abraham had an eye upon these remote results of his faith and faithfulness, who can doubt? Who does not perceive that in the touching transaction on Moriah Abraham saw as in a vision the sacrificial atonement of the Lamb of God!

But not only in *memory*, and the *charm of an approving conscience*, and the *rich anticipation* of blessing a world, dwelt the secret of Abraham's happiness. He enjoyed even in the present ineffable delights. His was a daily, hourly intercourse with God. Whether Jehovah assumed, in his communion with the patriarch, a visible form, it is not for us to conjecture. We look forward with delight to hear the story of that sojourn in Canaan from Abraham's lip. Till then, we can only bid you come in and behold the unspeakable gladness and glory that breaks out in this tent on the mountain. And wonder not, O, wonder not, for Jehovah, the great God whose hand hath stadded yon firmament with sparkling gems—even God dwelleth with Abraham.

Behold the patriarch at his tent door, as the cool shadows of evening lengthen along the plains below. See, his eye is lifted from the beautiful landscapes of earth, and searching the azure vault, as if in sensible and seen realities! What looks he for? For the coming out of the first star of eventide to its place in heaven? No, no. Let the Apostle answer: "He is looking for a city which hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God." His faith is "the substance of things hoped for." Who doubteth that visions, akin to those of the exile of Patmos, are granted ante him? Those hills of Canaan reach far up into heaven. Abraham's tent was pitched in view of the eternal city; visions of its glorious gates—voices from its immortal harmonies are his at times.

The patriarch did well to pitch his tent in Canaan. What have earth's vaunted cities to match with it? That rude tabernacle around the mountains—it is like the home of the whole hearted Christian in all later time. It is filled with immortal gladness—it is the scene of more than earthly affection—it stands on heights above the soarings of earth's storm-clouds—it is the point of all the world nearest the realities of the celestial city—the inhabitant seeth shapes of glory, and heareth sounds of immortal music.

The tent of the patriarch is nobler than the palace of a king; for the name of its baptism is Bethel. It is the waiting chamber of the redeemed spirit, ere it enter the shining circles of an immortal world. It is the house of the Almighty God—it is the gate of an eternal heaven.

And now we turn to Sodom—verily this house of Lot looks nobly—lofty in its architecture, and rich in its adornment; golden vessels upon its board, voluptuous couches in all its chambers, the red light beaming mellowed through its mighty halls, and instruments of rare music in its sumptuous parlors.

At first view, it seemeth wise in Lot to have turned from Canaan's sojourn, and pitched his tent toward Sodom. But let us enter in for a moment, and perceive whether, after all, Sodom be as blest a home as Canaan. Behold that wrinkled man, with his head upon his clenched hand, as if bowed down with the burthen of mighty Sodom. Ah, it is Lot! He is not happy in Sodom. Do you ask the secret of this unhappiness? it is that which at all times gathers over the home of all wordly minded Christians. First of all, Lot *was despised even by the Sodomites*. Just as a clear sighted world always despise a half-hearted professor, who, forgetful of his covenant vows, comes to mingle with them in worldliness. Wicked men see clearly in this matter. They perceive inconsistencies of profession and practice. And just as wordly men despise a traitor, though they may have been advantaged by his treachery, so do they, while mingling in the society of wordly Christians, despise them in their heart for their worldliness. The men of Sodom said in their contempt, "This fellow came in to sojourn with us, and now he will needs be a judge," and they pressed upon him to destroy him. Lot was not at home in Sodom—he felt like a *stranger*. Then, again, he *lost his property*. Just as God will take away earthly idols; so that verily the way to grow in earthly comforts is to grow in grace. God sent against Sodom the kings of the East, and they conquered the cities of the plain, and carried away the riches of all its inhabitants, and left Lot beggared of all the flocks and herds wherewith he had descended from Canaan.

Moreover, there was constantly busy in the heart of the Patriarch the *fierce stings of a reproving conscience*. God will not let alone a wordly minded disciple to rest contented in his apostasy. Says Inspiration: "Lot was vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked." He saw sights and heard sounds in Sodom, that stirred up the depths of bitter thoughts within him, as the hurricane stirs up the ocean.

Then, too, *his dear children were forming intimacies with the foul sinners* of the plain; and they would not come when the fire was kindled on his household altar. They were away where, with foul rites, and dance and song, there went on the beastly worship of the heathen. Tell me, ye parents, who will go amid the vanities of a false and perilous world, and think it due to the courtesies of refined life to mingle in those scenes of fashionable gaiety, where God is as little thought of as he was in Sodom; tell me, if seeing your children, as they are this day, given up to vanity, ye cannot understand the poignancy of Lot's sorrow at that awful thought. But, alas! alas! we are as yet on the outskirts of the Patriarch's sorrow. The winding up of that startling drama of worldliness on a Christian is alike rapid and horrible. The story is too peculiar to need repetition. Just at the time when, worn out with the bitterness of a conscience stricken life, Lot was looking to the grave for repose; just then came the awful mission to Sodom—"*Up, up; get ye out* of this city, for *I will destroy it*." But cried the old man; "O, not so, my Lord. Behold I am old; I cannot escape to the mountains, lest some evil befall me." "*Well, then, if you stay, you perish—up—up; escape for thy life*; stay not in all the plain; look not behind thee, lest thou be consumed." Now, the home of Sodom begins to lose its voluptuous beauty—verily, the rosy cloude that curtained it at sunset, are burning with the fire of the wrath of God. Behold the patriarch fleeing to his son-in-law at midnight perhaps, in weeping anguish, as they will not come forth unto his deep entreaties. See him fleeing forth in the dim night, leaving home, property and plenty, and rushing toward the mountains for life—then wearied, all friendless and poor, in his rude dwelling above Zoar.

Once more behold him upon the shore of that dark water, which covers the devastated plains of Siddim—that wild, gloomy, desolated expanse of lifeless billowe—whose name is Asphaltites—the Lake of Death—upon the border of that sluggish, festering gulf, standing an old and withered wanderer, all alone. Come near, and note him well. How that old heart is wrung with mighty anguish! and why? Because, far down amid those sluggish waters there lie, burnt into ashes by an angry God, smitten down in the vigor of beauty—his beloved dead. See how his bosom is heaving with the agony of a broken heart. Listen to his voice in its tremulous anguish! "O, my children! my children! who perished because I would not dwell in Canaan! Would God—would God, I had died for you!" And see, now! he turns away from that dark water, and retires slowly along the plain. But, what ails him? What hath met him on the way? Why, it looketh like a human form—and yet it does not. It speaks not—cold—stony—statue like—a pillar, a monument of salt!

How the old man trembles! how he casts himself upon the cold ground in agony! And who wonders? The *wife of his bosom*, the partner of his home for many a long year, the mother of his children, the beloved one whose dear voice had cheered him all along life's pathway, smitten down by divine anger because he would not love and dwell in Canaan. Hark to his agonizing, his heart-broken cry, "O beloved one! O lost one! Lost by my unfaithfulness, lost for ever! Would God I had died for thee!"

Now here I want to leave you. You that, having professed Christ, are living lives of wordliness, seeking its riches and honors and pleasures, and not making it the supreme end of your lives to glorify Good and save souls. Here I want to leave you, by the poor, cold, cavern bed of heart-broken and homeless Lot; while afar in the distance, with heaven's softest sunshine on its beautiful repose, rich too in earthly goods of flock and herd, and the fragrance of its accepted sweetness ascending the sunny firmament, ye catch the matchless loveliness of the habitation where Abraham dwelled.

Here we leave you, praying that visions of the sadness and sorrow of the desolated patriarch shall so force themselves upon your spirit, that, firm in the strength of your great Deliverer, ye shall look away from all the solicitations of sinfulness, assured that it is better even in this world to love God with a whole spirit, as it was well for Abraham that he dwelt in Canaan, and most sorrowful for Lot when he pitched his tent toward Sodom.

[Rev. C. Wadsworth.

It is a mighty shame and dishonor to employ excellent faculties and abundance of humor to please men in their vices and follies. The great enemy of mankind, notwithstanding his wit and angelical features, is the most odious being in the whole creation. [Sir R. Blackmore.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Succession of Christ's Ministry.

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

BRO. MCTYEIRE:

The aspect in which the character of Judas is considered varies, as the opinions of Christians upon other theological questions happen to differ. With the differences prevailing in the Arminian and Calvinistic schools, with regard to the son of perdition, I do not now design to interfere.

I propose, with your permission, at some length, to consider the character of Judas in connection with the question of the Apostolic succession. The argument founded upon the case of the wicked Apostle, is one of the main spokes in the wheel of prelatical succession, and as I do not remember ever to have seen a full expose and refutation of the reasons which are drawn from the case of Judas to sustain the cause of the Apostolic succession, I design to address myself to that task in what is to follow.

You can scarcely lay your hand upon a work upon the subject under discussion, that does not contain some allusion to the case of Judas.

It is incumbent upon the advocates of Apostolic succession, (and it is a duty they manifest a ready aptitude to discharge,) to maintain that the *virtue* communicated from the Apostles to their successors, in those instances where the chain of ordination in unbroken descent is preserved, looses none of its efficacy, even if one of the successors of the Apostles should happen to be a devil. And their reliance is upon the case of Judas.

They contend that Christ's promise to be "always" with his Apostles means that he will be with them, if they are in the line of regular ordination, in power to impart divine unction to all upon whom they may impose their hands, whatever may be their private character; that in the imposition of hands the Holy Ghost descends not in virtue of the merit of the recipient, or of the personal holiness of the Minister, but exclusively in virtue of the divine promise of the Savior: "that the strength of this chain is just that of our Savior's promise," and that hence a devil, as in the case of Judas, can impart the divine unction as well as a saint; "that it would seem as if one reason for numbering Judas in that ministry was to teach to the latest time the momentous truth that man's wickedness cannot make void the work of God." And they rely upon the case of Judas.

In the first place, we desire to say that whatever support may be found for the theory in other portions of the Scripture, it can derive none from the case of Judas. Judas never received the commission to preach the Gospel, or to ordain Ministers. Strange and unaccountable as it may appear, the advocates of Apostolic succession appear wholly to have overlooked this momentous consideration. It is to be borne in mind that Apostolic succession doctors predicate their claim upon the promise of Christ to his Apostles, or upon what they call the "Apostolic commission," but they are extremely careful to forget that Judas was not an Apostle when the "Apostolic commission" was given. What application, we would be glad to be informed, can a promise of Christ "to be with" eleven Apostles, who were holy men, have to another person who was, when the commission was given, not an Apostle, but a "devil," and in his grave?

Is it not therefore preposterous for sensible men to contend that because Judas was a bad man, and was once one of Christ's followers and Apostles, or Bishops, but by transgression had fallen, that therefore a promise subsequently made, to be with his true disciples to the end of time in ministrations of spiritual power, by impartation of the Holy Ghost, Christ promised to be with such men as Judas? The argument might have some show of reason in it, if the promise had been made while Judas was an Apostle, or if the promise had specially included Judas and men like him. Judas was never a Minister of the Gospel, or of the Christian dispensation. He had hanged himself previous to the death of Christ, and it was the shed blood of Christ that constituted the seal of the Gospel. When Peter opened the doors of the Gospel Judas had been dead many days.

The whole superstructure of Apostolic succession is based upon the ground that Christ's promise, or commission to be with his Apostles and their successors, does not have respect to the question of the holiness of the Ministry. Its advocates know, if holiness is regarded by Christ as an essential qualification of a Bishop, whatever position they may occupy in the visible Church, and that such was the law of the Christian system, it would be easy to prove that many breaks had occurred in the succession line. If the *chain* is broken, the *system* is broken. You see at once the value of the supposed case of Judas. If it be proven that Christ selects and calls his own ministry, and selects and calls none but holy men, and his promise is to be *only* with *his* ministry, then, every wicked man, and every devil like Judas, that had been thrust into the office by men like themselves, and who were in the line of ordination between present ministers and Christ's immediate Apostles, would constitute a clean break in the line, and the theory would fall to the ground. And there it ought to fall and there it ought to lie, because it is the establishment of another Gospel.

No historical facts are more indisputable than that Bishoprics of the highest order have been sold backwards and forwards for mere money—have been bestowed as rewards of licentiousness, have been the fruits of successful popular insurrection, have been procured by violence, have been bestowed by fraud and villainy, and have been granted by the hand of hoary iniquity upon infants of ten years of age, without sense, and upon women without virtue.

McCaulay doubts, we are aware, whether Juan was a Pope, but McCaulay is not upon all points the very best historical testimony. But to our argument the question is immaterial. No historical fact is more indisputable than that some of the Popes have been the most licentious of men, *wicked* in every sense of the word, with whom the character of Judas would be compared favorably. Judas would not suffer by the comparison. The great extenuation for the crime of Judas is that he died *before* the shower of Pentecostal fire. Peter was unfaithful *before*, but never *afterwards*.

Now, if wickedness that caused Judas to fall, in the dispensation preceding the Gospel proper, be *cause*, in the law of the Gospel, to cut a party off from the unction and divine virtue which are to come through the hands of the Apostles, then the theory is gone for ever.

Hence it is that they affirm that "nowhere in the Scriptures do we see it hinted that Judas's ministrations were the less valid, his preaching the less successful, his authority the less ample," the ordinations of men like Judas less unctious, "than the like services of those who are Apostles in heart as well as in name."

Bishop Mellvaine says that "the prejudice that arises against such an idea will not bear a moment's reflection. If it is sprung from a comparison as to *personal character and fitness* of the modern successors, with the first in the chain, be it remembered that Judas Iscariot was numbered with the Apostles by the Savior himself, and Judas was a traitor." But, my dear Bishop, will you please to remember that Judas never received the Apostolic commission at all. If you compare the personal character and fitness of the modern successors, (some of whom we hear of in this country, but whose names we forbear to mention,) with the first in the chain, (excluding Judas, of course, for he never was in the chain,) you will readily perceive an astounding distinction.

We agree with Bishop Mellvaine, and with the whole league of Apostolic succession doctors, who sing to the same time, that our Savior numbered Judas with the Apostles, and that he was a traitor—that Judas preached and performed miracles, healed the sick and cast out devils. But how does that help *his* cause. *His* chain *begins* with the "Apostolic commission. Judas was then suffering the reward of his guilt. He was then dead and buried, and his soul was in the land of spirits.

It is sometimes objected against our Church that Dr. Adam Clark maintained the position of the possibility of the salvation of Judas, upon the ground of his repentance. But it should be remembered that the opposite opinion is maintained by names in the Methodist Church not a whit behind Dr. Clark in eminent ability and sound judgment. I allude to William Winans. But however the point may be settled, Dr. Clark is only a very learned and very eminent *commentator* in the Methodist Church. Because Dr. Clark indulges in a vagary—a common error with great men—supposing his opinion to be a vagary, and with regard to it I pronounce no opinion, it is no reason why the Methodist Church has not a valid Ministry.

But can nothing be urged in defence of Judas. Upon what ground is St. Peter's apostasy excused? Upon the ground of his repentance and the other ground that he had not been "baptized with the Holy Ghost." The Apostles "whom he (Christ) had chosen," as we are informed in the Acts of the Apostles, were directed to remain in Jerusalem and "to wait for the promise of the Father," for that "John truly baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." Judas was never baptized with the Holy Ghost as were the *eleven* Apostles. If he transgressed, he transgressed under a dark dispensation, under the dispensation of water baptism—under the dispensation that looked to Christ in his bodily presence. But how is it with the wicked Bishops of the present day? They live under the Gospel, or Holy Ghost dispensation. You may look in vain for any Judas among the eleven, or among the twelve Apostles, who were such under the promise of Christ to be always with the Apostles of the completed Gospel of salvation to the end of time.

But what is the promise? It is to be with his Apostles and with their successors. I believe that Christ is now with the successors of the Apostles. But this is nothing *in aid* of the theory of the Apostolic succession doctrine. That theory makes Christ's promise stretch much farther than a promise to be *with his Apostles* and their successors. It makes the promise mean that he will not only be with the successors, but be, *through them*, with other persons also—to pass *through* them, to pass *from* them, at their bidding. This is doing very great violence, as well as very great injustice to the promise. When Christ promises to be with his Apostles, the promise is fulfilled when he is with them. His promise does not extend any further. He does not promise that he will pass through the Apostles upon other Apostles. This He does directly, this is His office. This is the mistake the doctors of the Protestant Episcopal Church make. They are not content to have Christ with them in the baptism of the Holy Ghost and with fire, which has been promised by Christ, but they wish the Holy Ghost to pass through them upon other parties. They make themselves indispensible mediums. That is, they are assuming the awful prerogatives of Christ Jesus himself as the Melchisedec and High Priest of the Gospel sanctuary. Can any assumption be more terrific? It makes the very blood of my heart tingle with horror. Is the promise of Christ to be with his Apostles and their successors not enough to satisfy the utmost cravings of the heart of man, without his desiring that Christ should restrict himself to passing the blessing from himself upon other parties about to become successors indirectly through an existing priesthood? If Christ's promise means that he is with the successors of the Apostles, how can that promise be stretched to mean that he will pass the blessing through them upon other parties who may be about to become successors by ordination. It cannot, without violence being done to plain language. Christ's promise, upon their own showing, is to be with his Apostles, and his successive Apostles, throughout all succeeding time. Is he [illegible] word? If you doubt it, inquire of his Apostles—inquire of a succeeding Ministry—ask them: Do you feel that Christ Jesus is formed in you the hope of glory? Do you know your Redeemer liveth? Does your cup overflow with Christian affection? Does a constraining love impel you into action, or are you moved by other considerations? Are you born again into Christ's spiritual kingdom? Are you freed by Christ from the power of sin and Satan? Do you walk in the light? Are you ready to be offered up? If any one of Christ's Apostles or Bishops can answer these questions affirmatively, then, and not till then, can they know that Christ has fulfilled his promise, and is with [illegible]. There are living Bishops, doubtless, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who can answer these questions affirmatively. Then, Christ is as good as his word. They are in the succession.

Your friend,

JETHRO.

Mississippi.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Gatherings—"Macedonian Call," by D. K.

I was glad to see the article above in your paper, (No. 65) and would echo the call to brethren in those Conferences that have many, and some to spare. The disciples would, doubtless, have delighted to tarry in Jerusalem, but a persecution scattered them; and Paul, when the call came over from Macedonia, had just founded a Church; but the cry was one for life, and he went.

We have only forty-three itinerant preachers in our list of appointments, and [illegible] one is a President of a College, one the registrator of the Land Office, and some others are so situated as to render themselves unable to take any work that the Bishops might assign them. I suppose we have about 35 who devote their whole time and talents to the preaching of the Gospel. Thirty-five soldiers of the Cross to conquer Louisiana, and bring her people under the peaceful reign of the Lord Jesus Christ! How feeble the instrumentality for such a mighty and glorious work. We want French missionaries for the State more than they do in California.

Many of the French would gladly come to hear one who could preach to them in their own language. If any desire to know whether this State supports its preachers, whether their families will be kindly provided for—I answer, unhesitatingly, that when a preacher does his duty and his whole duty, the Louisianians [illegible] with cheerfulness. Too [illegible]

The q[illegible] are necessary to make up [illegible] preachers, who have not [illegible] disciplinary allowance?" And I answer, "000!" Not a [illegible] any claim against the Con[illegible]

This speaks well for the kindness of the people of Louisiana for the [illegible] preachers who labor among them. [illegible] laborers are too much scattered. Many places have preaching only once in two or four weeks, and there are places now, on circuits, that would gladly support station preachers if there were a sufficient number among us to make these places stations. Now don't come because you think you can be better supported here; but admitting that our people do support their preachers, come to win souls to heaven's eternal bliss.

Perry's Bridge, La. P. A. S.

Manufacture of Trifles.

A correspondent of an Eastern [illegible] writes of the manufactories at W[illegible] Mass.:

"Has your father or grandfather got a pair of old gullded epaulettes not marked 'Waterbury?' Open your jack-knife, and see if 'Waterbury' is not cut into the blade. Turn over a large ancient, or small [illegible] or even yellow button, and 'Wa[illegible] can be spelled around its margin. Look [illegible] your wife's—I mean—no matter—hooks and eyes, and see them grin 'Waterbury,' as they pull hard at each other. There's the end of your cane, the bits in your horse's mouth, the tool you curry him with, the metal trimmings of your umbrella, the lock of your trunk, and all the unthinkable little bits of metallic civilization, comfort, and ornament, that were used or seen, hailing [illegible] Only think of a five story [illegible] covering more ground than Green[illegible] mon, all full of heavy and [illegible] costing anywhere from two [illegible] and dollars, with fifty men [illegible] *suspender buckles!* Go to an [illegible] puffs off from a thirty-h[illegible] hear a roaring and [illegible] sand trip-hammers were [illegible] Mountains, and you find [illegible] in getting out those [illegible] that tip the ends of the handles of knives and forks. There is another company blasting and snapping, with its $5000 [illegible] of machinery that pull in long [illegible] of wire, and turn out the eyes used in the wood and horn buttons—nothing else. And so you may go from one great shop to another, till you break down in utter amazement at the millions so profitably invested in manufacturing just nothing at all."

Reflection.

The past—where is it? It has [illegible]

The future? It [illegible]

Our friends departed [illegible]

Ourselves! Fast hastening to the [illegible]

What are earth's joys? The dawn of [illegible]

"Its honors? Caesar's wreathing [illegible]

Where's peace? In trials meekly [illegible]

And joy? In heaven, the [illegible]

THE TRUTH STRIVE.—Before [illegible] selves to find fault with [illegible] his book, we should [illegible] Sons: 1. Is it [illegible] 2. Is it necessary? [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 17.

OUR CHURCH STEWARDSHIP.

Book Concern—Cheap Publishing—Money Making—Stewardship not Publishing—An Inside View of a Book Concern—A Lament—A Suggestion.

The question has been raised in many minds—What is to be done with the money coming to the Church South, from a division of the capital of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati. The cautious saw—not to count the chickens before the eggs are hatched—may be in place here. Yet all the eggs can not turn out addled. We are approximating the close of the suits, and a considerable amount of funds must fall to our share. What is to be done with it? We do not presume to answer so grave a question, even to our own satisfaction, and rest in comfortable assurance upon others' wisdom.

A writer discusses this matter in the South-western Quarterly with modesty and ability. Alluding to and lamenting the unfortunate necessity of the "Church suits," he says:

"Although we of the Church South, in the performance of our duty toward God and man, were not at liberty to waive the contest and resign our rights, yet their successful assertion will lay us under high responsibilities and obligations, which we may not with impunity disregard or treat lightly. Should we succeed, talents will thus be committed to us, which we shall not have a right to use according to caprice, or mere pleasure or interest; but which we shall be bound to use according to our ability, for the glory of God and the good of His Church. Hence we should weigh the subject very maturely; first, because of our obligations for the right performance of duty: and secondly, because only a proper commencement promises a proper prosecution of the object. An error in the beginning will naturally lead to errors, and perhaps insurmountable difficulties, in the progress of our purposes."

It is taken for granted that the Church, South, looks for this settlement to adopt a permanent Book Concern policy. She will, in some proper location, have a publishing house—a real affair of brick and mortar. There her literature will be supervised and furnished to the world in purity, suitableness and abundance. The agents who have had this interest in hand since our organization, have, under the circumstances, done admirably well, but it has not been deemed by them or others that the present arrangements were either permanent or perfect.

The writer of the article alluded to argues favorably for publishing *well* and publishing *cheap*. The idea of taxing religious literature is, we believe, growing into disfavor with the entire Church. It pays enough if it pays its own way. Let it go at cost: its return will swell the funds of benevolence more than a direct tax upon its issues. Books circulated with the facility of cheapness may unlock the hearts of hundreds, enlighten them as to duty, and lead their souls to God, made ready for every good word and work. And all these results are not cut off by the miserable penny of profit upon it, confining it to a limited circulation, or laying it up on the shelf. Surely we are prepared for a more liberal policy.

There is a mercantile necessity for this course. We shall be forced to it by competition. On this we make another extract:

"Every intelligent man must perceive that to maintain and increase the influence which, as a Church, we ought to possess, we must furnish, in this reading age, as large a share as possible and a larger than we have hitherto done, of the literature both standard and current, miscellaneous and periodical, of the country. And to do this, we must complete with others in the cheapness of our books and periodicals and also their internal value as well as cheapness. But this we can not do under the old plan, in a large class of the friendly religious publications of the day; and they having such influence, we shall, on a scheme of profit directly on the books published by us, be thrown out, and others will monopolize the whole field."

As for the location we of course will not obtain it for NewOrleans, or Mobile, or Montgomery, or Vicksburg—not think of it; only ask a Depository, which long patience and destitution ought to entitle us to.

As to the collecting of the Book Concern, that is to be, we may be allowed to hope that the Church will not detail any of her ministry for this. It is unfair to them and herself. It is a work and hard work that we can not be persuaded falls legitimately within their calling. Our repugnance is increased if in the new Concern the old plan is to be kept up, which expects them to make money as well as books—money for what purpose soever, be it for Bishops, worn out preachers or widows.

Let these be fed from the Altar as before. Their claims lie against the altar and should be met there.

As far as deriving a revenue is concerned we hold it that the Church has as much business in running a steamboat, as carrying on a publishing house. Perhaps as a money-making business the former investment would pay better. How would this placard look:

"Up for the Methodist steamboat. Strictly temperance; no bar kept, no Sunday travel. Rev. Dr. A. Captain; Rev. Dr. B. 1st Clerk, Rev. Dr. C. 2d Clerk, Rev. D. Mate. All General Conference officers! As an inducement to all friends and members to patronize this Concern, be it understood that the profits are appropriated to the support of the Bishops, the deficient preachers, the superannuated ones, and the widows and orphans of such as have died in the work."

Let no body wonder. *Mutato nomine, etc.*

The first preachers considered it out of their way even to distribute money to the Church benefactories, and *this business* was assigned to others; but our brethren are set to making it. It is grievous that such service be imposed on them, while their vows as preachers rest on them also with all their force. We would rather see no Book Concern in the South, than to see incarcerated within its walls men fit for Bishops, the Pauls and Apolloses of the Church.

Here is an inside view of 200 Mulberry street. The description we take from the correspondence of the Western Ch. Advocate. Reader, think of these mens' call to the ministry, their ordination, their strong cries and tears in calling sinners to repentance, and then think on their employment as this writer describes it with utmost *naïveté*:

"*The New Book Agents.*—The regular visitors at 200 Mulberry street, New York, on entering the office of the agents, as they are accustomed to do, will be struck with the change that has taken place in its occupants. They have been so used to seeing father Lane, as he was familiarly called, sitting, with his calm and pleasant face, in his large and well-cushioned leather-chair, opening letters, and handling great piles of bank notes, that they instinctively draw back on finding, not only that he is not there, but that some one else is occupying his chair with entire self-possession, reading his letters, and counting over his money. When I visited the Book Concern for the first time after the General Conference, I walked into the office scarcely thinking of the new agents, and I must confess the impression was somewhat odd. The old gentleman was not there; and in his seat sat a large, good-looking stranger, apparently about forty-five years of age, with a dark, bilious complexion and crow-black hair. This, I soon learned, was the senior Agent, Brother Carlton. In all respects he seems unlike his predecessor. Instead of that quiet manner which made father Lane almost a fixture in his room, there is a restlessness about the present incumbent that keeps him constantly in motion—yet I should not say he is a *fidgety* person. He comes to his responsible post with the reputation of being one of the most accomplished financiers in the Church, and a thorough man of business. If I do not misjudge him, he will, in less than a month, know all the ropes, large and small, in this vast Concern. He will see into all the corners and by-places of the establishment, and his restless energy will be felt in every department of the business. He seems to have slipped into his place with so much ease, and takes every thing so coolly and with so little embarrassment, you would think he had been born to the business. Of the junior agent I can not as yet speak, not having had the pleasure of seeing him at his post."

How do you like the view? *Counting over his money! Accomplished financiers! Thorough man of business!* Finding out all the ropes, large and small, *of this vast Concern!* These ropes in place of his gospel trump. Poor Brother Carlton; well you might be *fidgetty*. They have got Sampson at the sand mill. No doubt you are a good pastor, can preach well, and set a district in a blaze; but hold those useless qualities in abeyance now—a "thorough man of business" is wanted. Count that money; sustain your financial reputation there; know those ropes, large and small; and may you come out as you went in—with "crow-black hair."

We put the question—What right, what propriety in the Church commanding her ministers to such posts? Besides the labors of a theological editor, we can see no demand for any but mere business qualifications at such posts. "It is not reason" that ministers should leave the word of God to serve these tables. And when the Church, South, selects officers for her Book Concern, we trust she will look out among her laymen men of honest report and wisdom to appoint over this business, and permit the preachers to give themselves "continually to prayer and to the ministry of the Word."

THE WAY OPEN.—The Convention of Louisiana have, with great unanimity, left out of the new Constitution the clauses forbidding "ministers of any sect" being members of the Assembly, Governor or Lieut. Governor. This is well. We suppose there will be no great *rush*, now the way is opened, to these high places, but this may be left with the persons concerned. If they choose to abide in their own high calling, and not aspire after civil honors, their rights as citizens should nevertheless stand acknowledged. We accept this acknowledgment of our honorable legislators.

ANN THEM UP.—Recently a missionary collection of $1200 was raised in Washington St. Church, Petersburg, Va. The following is a table of amounts raised for several successive years by this Congregation: In 1842, $223, in 1844, $500, 1845, $600, 1847, $530, 1848, $500, 1849, $500, 1850, $521, 1851, $839, 1852, $1200.

THE LOUISVILLE DEPOSITORY.—The card of Dr. Stevenson highly concerns the traveling preachers. The terms are favorable, and we feel confident he will do his best for them.

WESTERN CHURCH SUIT. We learn from exchanges that the arguments in this case have been closed in Columbus, O. The court reserves a decision till October. The line of argument pursued in the New York case was adopted without any material deviation.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—At the late commencement, June 30, the degree of A. B. was conferred on a graduating class of 75. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. David Brown, of Glasgow, Scotland; and on the Rev. Robert L. Stanton, President of Oakland College, Mississippi.

Dr. Latta, author of the "Chain of Sacred Wonders," and formerly editor of the Methodist Expositor, died in Cincinnati, O., on Sabbath the 27th ult. His disease was apoplexy.

The numbers of students at Oberlin College, is between six and seven hundred, exclusive of theological students, and one thousand are expected next year.

The Uss of Hymn Books.

They are intended for use, and not their looks. It seems to us a good worshipper would as soon start to the Church or social meeting without his hat as his hymn book. But this would convict some of not being good worshippers.

It may be that the Methodist usage of lining hymns has led to this neglect of the hymn book. So it is, the hymn book is too much neglected. In a large congregation, hardly one in ten has a copy in hand. It is a good book to read at home, to study. Few poetical collections are better for the soul of taste and piety. The mind is instructed, indoctrinated, by its even and delightful flow of numbers, with a well digested system of theology; and devotional feelings, otherwise unutterable, find expression there.

The want of edification and spirit in our congregational singing is largely attributable to this neglect of the hymn book. When the selection of hymns is confined to the few that are "known by heart," there can be no variety, no choice and aptness of subjects. The monotonous round is repeated and repeated till the strain becomes dull, and the best hymns and songs are worn threadbare.

Our collection has hundreds of hymns in it never sung in certain congregations. If any one should, perchance, in a social meeting, fall upon any of these, be it ever so fitting to the occasion, he is doomed to perform a *solo*. The bookless majority are silent—they know not the strain, and how can they join? But there are, say half a dozen familiar ones, used more or less on all occasions. Among these is one, a single verse of which is, alas, too often appropriate on account of the lifeless formality caused by this lack of variety:

"In vain we tune our formal songs,
In vain we strive to rise;
Hosannas languish on our tongues,
And our devotion dies."

MARIANA, FLA.—The Pastor has forwarded us a fuller account of the work of God at this place, noticed a few weeks ago. Under date of 6th July, he writes:

"We have enjoyed one of the most powerful revivals that ever swept through this community. Mariana has heretofore had preeminence abroad in wickedness. God has revealed himself in a most remarkable manner in our midst. The work commenced on the 6th ult., and has continued with slight intermission to the present time. The revival has been characterized by deep and abiding feeling throughout all ranks of society. It is not distinguished by number so much as by the character of the subjects of the work. About 30 have been added to the fold of Christ. Many have been reclaimed. Old difficulties have been removed, harmony reestablished, and concert and unanimity of action secured. The spirit of God is at work through this entire region of country. Revivals are springing up in all directions. God deepen and widen the feeling until the millennium dawns."

GREENSBORO, ALA.—The Pastor, Rev. A. H. Powell writes, June 30: "We have closed a protracted meeting of 3 weeks, resulting in much profit: backsliders were reclaimed, the Church quickened and souls converted."

WARRINGTON, FLA.—Rev. G. L. Crosby, L. P., gives us an account of Church extension in this interesting portion of Florida:

"Our Church affairs here are tolerably flourishing. We now have a Church of over 60 members, with a stationed preacher, Bro. Peavy. Bro. Stanley, of the Ga. Conference, is Chaplain in the U. S. Navy-yard. Bro. Capers, (a brother of Bishop Capers,) local Minister, is with us as a Teacher, and I have a select School in the Navy-yard, so that Methodism rears her head from the dust. Two years since we had hardly a Church, and neither preacher nor meeting-house."

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS, ALA.—Rev. C. S. Hurt closes a business letter with this information:

"The preachers on the Tuskegee Circuit are doing well in their missionary collections. At some of the appointments they have not done what was done last year, while at others they have far surpassed. They strike for the banner again. We expect a good collection in this (the Montgomery) Circuit, say four to five hundred dollars. If you want a large collection, be certain to aim high, that is make large calculations."

DONATION.—The sum of $5 has been sent us by Rev. Z. Thompson, from Mrs. S. Chaney, to be forwarded to Rev. D. W. Lewis, to buy "Choctaw Testament." Our Indian brother has high claim upon us, and we shall be glad to forward other favors of this sort.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS, ENGLAND.—The annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection assembled in Sheffield, June 2d, and after devotional exercises, proceeded to the discharge of its important duties. The members of Conference represented the various districts at home and the missions abroad. By prayerful investigation it was ascertained that the state of the connection was on the whole satisfactory and encouraging. The number of members was reported at 109,984, and the increase for the year 1203. The number of traveling preachers was reported at 560; of local preachers, 0350; of class leaders, 6632; of connectional chapels, 1723; of rented chapels and rooms, etc., 3595; of Sabbath schools, 1463; of scholars, 118,468; and of gratuitous teachers, 22,398. [Watchman.

The Great De Forest prize, the largest ever awarded in Yale College, has been assigned to Homer B. Sprague, of East Douglas. It is a massive gold medal, of the value of $100, given to the best writer and speaker of the senior class, which this year numbers ninety-three members.

A Scotch political economist being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows: "When a party, who listens, dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics."

The Boston Traveller announces that in a few weeks Professor Horsford of Cambridge, and Dr Nichols of Haverhill, will offer an invention to the public to remedy explosions from burning fluids.

METHODIST PRESS.

STUDIES ON SLAVERY.—We noticed some months ago, favorably, this book, whose authorship is located in Louisiana. A writer in the Memphis Advocate says of the author:

"Mr. Fletcher is a native of New Hampshire. He was reared up and educated in the midst of the opponents of slavery, and it may fairly be presumed that his early prejudices were all on that side of the question. He has, however, studied the subject in the midst of slaves, and studied it like a Christian and philosopher. Throughout the whole work there are signs of a deep reverence for the Bible and Bible truth, which clearly shows that he is not a man to espouse doctrines which the Bible condemns. There is, moreover, abundant evidence that he has studied the Scriptures with a degree of industry and intelligence which would do credit to any professed theologian. He has studied them, too, in the languages in which they were originally written, and shows himself capable, from his thorough acquaintance with these languages, of giving to them a proper construction. By carefully connecting one portion of Scripture with another, and with other eminent writings, and thus showing the various shades of meaning in different words and phases, he gives the reader a full opportunity to judge of the correctness of his interpretations."

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—Our neighbor of the Banner says: "Bishop Odin, with a host of priests and nuns, is in the country to take it as by storm;" and assuming the succession dogma to be the foundation of all the errors of the Romish Church, he levels his editorial ordunnce against it. Giving his own experience, when he was blind, he says:

"The Church of Rome proves the apostolic succession in her communion, and in her communion alone, by the power of working miracles, which are as plenty as blackberries. Nearly every church on the continent has its miraculous relicts. We, many times in the church of St. Bartholomew, had to kiss the brain of that saint and patron of the church. This brain is confined in a glass capsule, and ornamented with gold and precious stones. Afterwards, the capsula was knocked against the forehead, and we were taught to believe it a sovereign remedy against headache. This ceremony is yearly performed on the twenty-fourth of August, but lately we always at every returning 24th of August, rather thought on the brains of Huguenots, that were blown out by authority of the pretended successor of a holy Peter."

BISHOP BASCOM'S BIOGRAPHY.—Mrs. Eliza Bascom, widow of the Bishop, publishes a card in the N. and L. Advocate, calling for materials for the biography of the Bishop. Of course any persons able to contribute, by original letters, or furnishing well authenticated interesting facts concerning the deceased, will forward them to facilitate the work, and in justice to the memory of the dead. Bishop Andrew is not the biographer, but Dr. Henkle, who will doubtless produce a volume creditably illustrating the life of a truly great man and quickening to the Church. Mrs. Bascom remarks:

"It is but justice to state that Dr. Henkle had been chosen by me, with the firm conviction that he would have been selected by Dr. Bascom had he ever expressed any wish on the subject—which he never did. The long intimacy and confidential intercourse for many years existing between Dr. Bascom and Dr. Henkle, (of which the correspondence now in my possession furnishes abundant proof,) place the latter in a position which, with the aid of journals, authenticated facts, etc., which I shall be able to furnish, will enable him to do justice to the memory of his deceased friend."

CITY COLDNESS VS. COUNTRY CHEER.—It is chilling even in dog days, and in winter it is quite freezing, this stiffness and distance and coyness of fellowship prevailing in our city churches. Why is it? It is an offence against religion—the extent to which in some places it is carried. A lady from the country, sojourning in Buffalo, thus complains to the Advocate there, but gets no comfort:

"Mr. Editor: Why is it that there is so little, so *very* little social feeling in the Methodist churches in this city? Is it because it is in the city? Why cant Christians—members of the same family of Christ—why cant they love each other as well in the city as in the country? I can see no reason, I'm sure. Why, in the dear old church at home I know we all LOVED one another; I mean LOVED; not the cold, unmeaning, unfeeling grasp of the hand we meet with here, but the real Christian shake, with a 'God bless you' in it. Why, I'm almost afraid to offer my hand to any of my brothers and sisters in the church here; they look as stern, faces long as an Old School Puritan, as if they were feeling so very bad, and hoped you were enjoying the same blessing. Out upon such religion as that! I dont like it; want none of it."

HARD TO PLEASE.—Our contemporary of Charleston, like all others, has some *unreasonable* subscribers. The controversy on Sunday preaching, in its nature or length, has displeased somebody. The editor says the paper "has been threatened with the loss of subscribers on account of this skirmish."

RELIEF OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.—A correspondent of the R. C. Advocate, alluding to Mrs. Taylor's return to the United States, on account of ill health, makes a reasonable and kind proposition, which we trust will awaken a response in the proper quarters:

"She is now in the United States, seeking a restoration of health in order that she may speedily return to her husband. *He* is now in Shanghai, thousands of miles distant, diligently and faithfully seeking 'the lost sheep of the house of Israel.' Mrs. Taylor's heavy expenses in coming to this country, obtaining and using health-restoring agencies, and returning to Shanghai—as she desires and intends—are to be paid out of her husband's salary as a missionary.

"Now, I submit the question to all who may read it, is this right? The unanimous response will doubtless be, *no, no.* Still the missionary fund proper is not large enough to be charged with this extra expense, although I believe the expense itself is emphatically missionary. What, then, is to be done? Shall our afflicted, self-sacrificing and faithful missionary brother be forced to pay these heavy exposses out of his small salary, the most, if not all of which is necessary to his own support in China? I answer, unhesitatingly, no. Then what is to be done? I answer, let each person in the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who feels so disposed—and I am sure that hundreds such can be found—remit to you, or to Brother Schon, or to Brother Wightman, five dollars, to constitute a 'Mrs. Charles Taylor fund,' and to be presented to her for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to her present bitter separation from her husband."

LUMPING THEM.—It seems, by the following note of the Secretary of the General Conference, North, in Western Advocate, that the Annual Conferences recently erected in the slaveholding States can not stand alone. Doubtless, at the rendezvous appointed, there would be room for several more such. However, the name may take well abroad: it counts one more Conference, sounds like extension, and will be entitled to dividends:

"Brother Elliott: Permit me, through the Western Christian Advocate, to correct an error somehow afloat among some of our preachers, and I can do it best in the words of the resolution of Dr. Cartwright:

"'*Resolved*, That the Cincinnati and Kentucky Conferences, and also the Arkansas and Missouri Conferences, meet together this year.'

"This is the notion of the Gen. Conference.

"Yours, affectionately,

"JOSEPH M. TRIMALE.

GERMAN MISSIONS.—The editor of the Ch. Advocate and Journal, reviewing the 33d annual report of the Missionary Society, thus comments on a portion of it:

"But of all the good news which this rich report contains, that which relates to the German missions, both at home and abroad, will most gladden the hearts of these who wait for the fulfilment of prophecy in the subjection of the nations to the dominion of Him whose right it is to reign; because both in its origin and progress, it affords the clearest manifestation of Divine interposition and direction. The calling, the preparation, and the thrusting out of Brother Nast, the immediate fruits of his labor in the awakenings and conversions among his countrymen, and the raising up of other men, willing and qualified to teach the way of salvation to the thousands who are continually coming to us from all parts of Europe where the German language is spoken, until having supplied the want in their adopted country, they recrossed the seas to diffuse the life and power of religion throughout the father-land; all this would seem sufficient to convince even an infidel that the work is of God.—Nor will the systematic arrangement into which this great work has fallen, assuming at once the vigor and efficiency of our itinerant plan of ministerial operation, strike the reader with less force, while he turns over the many pages of the 'Report' devoted to this subject. He will be ready to exclaim, 'What hath God wrought!'"

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF M. E. CHUACH, SOUTH.—Dr. Doggett apologises for the delay of a week in issuing the July number. CONTENTS:

I. *Roman Literature:* An elegant and scholarly contribution, by J. B. Cobb, Esq., of Columbus, Miss. We are ever pleased to see the editor successful in enlisting such a class of Southern writers as that represented by Mr. C.

II. *Wesley and Methodism:* The writer's name is not given; we should like to know it. Besides being more practical he possesses in common with Isaac Taylor some of his finest parts and presents the most satisfactory Review of his famous book that has come to our knowledge.

III. *Grace Norman:* Something that had almost been lost out of mind—that Mr. Wesley once had a *love affair*.

IV. *Pulpit Hermeneutics:* Dr. Lee continues, from January number, his directions for ascertaining the exact import of "the words which the Holy Ghost teacheth." It is a terse and lucid article, on a most important subject, in the writer's best style.

V. *The Moral Power of the Press:* We *guess* this, by the editor, is the life-like form of a skeleton that was in his pocket at the May anniversaries in New York. It was pronounced worthy of the Tuberuacle by the best judges. Our sentence is anticipated.

VI. *Southern Methodist Publications:* By Isaac Denton, Miss. Mr. D. calmly discusses a vexed subject with an evident appreciation of its difficulties. His suggestions about equalizing the prices of Church publications to convenient and remote purchasers are ingenious and original, but they strike us as impracticable. On one point we coincide entirely with him, which we notice more fully elsewhere.

VII. *Remarks on 1 Cron. vi. 16–38.* From Kitto's Journal of Sac. Lit.

VIII–IX. Excellent Notices of New Books and Literary Miscellany.

The earnest solicitation is repeated for the enlargement of the subscription. No work in the literary enterprises of our Church has better claims to liberal support than the Quarterly.

A GROWING CHURCH.—The New York Observer gives some items of the history of a Presbyterian Church in that city. The example is full of goodly provocation. Such Pastors and Church members do not live in vain. The occasion of writing up this history is the 34th Anniversary of the Church's organization. It had been served by two pastors—each 17 years:

"The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church from the beginning, is two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; of which nine hundred and fifty-one were received on certificate, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six on examination. The annual average of additions to the church has been eighty-three; on certificate twenty-eight, and on examination more than fifty-five.

"During the ministry of Dr. B——, and in the infancy of the enterprise, when it had to struggle with great embarrassments, eight hundred and seventy-nine names were enrolled on the list of communicants, of whom three hundred and forty-one were received on certificate, and five hundred and thirty-eight on examination; making an annual average of fifty-two, or one for every week of the period; twenty on certificate, and thirty-two on examination.

The ministry of Dr. H—— has been attended with very few pecuniary embarrassments, and a large harvest has been gathered, in part, from seed previously sown. The number of persons received since July 1, 1835, when he commenced his ministry among them, has been one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight; of whom six hundred and ten have been received on certificate, and one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight on examination. The annual average of additions has been one hundred and sixtoen, or more than two for every week of the period; thirty-six on certificate, and eighty on examination.

"The whole number of persons now in the communion of the church, is one thousand one hundred and eighteen.

The Case of Achilli vs. Newman.

The last foreign mails brought us full details of this loathsome affair. As a last resort and in keeping with their character the Romanist party in England attacked the *character* of the witness against them. Dr. Newman having published infamous charges against Dr. Achilli, the latter brought action against him for libel. The case begun 22d ult. To sustain charges against a man whose unpardonable sin is that he has renounced Rome and testified against her, the Romanist party were at no loss for witnesses. The Watchman of 23d June thus alludes to them:

"Newman said that Achilli had one argument against the Roman Church, and that was—himself. But these Italian females now produced in Westminster Hall, who have been debauched, as they declare, by a priest, in the sacristy or at the Confessional, each of these women whom the monks have sent over, is another argument against Rome. A British court and jury has, perhaps, never before been condemned to examine such a tissue of polluting evidence as these foreign females, some of them now old and married, have unblushingly deposed to, against their own womanly fame, in order to blast the character of the hated Dominican. * * Have these women any children, any daughters who will hear that their mothers have crossed sea and land, purposing to blot their own name, and brand all who inherit it with ineffaceable infamy, 'for the honor of the Holy Mother Church, and of God,' as Eleana Giustini was instructed by her curate."

The testimony showed that the persecution had been unrelenting and no means spared that could ruin its victim.

The same paper refering to the witnesses remarks:

"Whether they are true or false, it is almost appalling to learn how constantly the unsleeping eye of Romish jealousy and vengeance has been upon this man, in Italy, in the Ionian islands, in Malta, in England, both before and since his renunciation of Popery, upon his every movement, and all his paths, upon him in his family circle, at his board, or in his chamber. It is amazing, and fearful!"

Great legal ability was displayed in the defense and prosecution, and much excitement among the people. The records of the Court of Inquisition in a former prosecution were introduced into an English Court for the first time since the Reformation.

The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict against Dr. Newman, on all the points save one—the 19th charge, a point comparatively unimportant. There was much cheering in the court room at the rendition of a verdict so fully vindicating Achilli.

Is Infant Baptism an Innovation?

"Cyprian was an advocate of infant baptism. This rite, like all innovations, had many things still unsettled, and one was the precise time when it should be administered." [Baptist paper.

Cyprian was Bishop of Carthage in A. D. 250. He suffered martyrdom in 258. In 253 a council of sixty-six Bishops was held in Carthage. It seems to have been convened for general objects of Christian interest. Among other matters the question whether, in case of necessity, an infant might be baptized *before* it was eight days old was brought under consideration. The question was started by Fidus, a country Bishop, who took the ground that they ought not to be baptized previous to the eighth day after birth. The Council decided differently. "We were all, in our assembly, of a contrary opinion." By their judgment, then, a child might be baptized at any time before the eighth day. These Bishops may be presumed to have known both the doctrine and practice of the Church, *at that time*; and the facts of the case form a strong link in the chain of testimony that unites infant baptism to the *doctrines* and *practice* of the Apostles. But omitting that for the present, we ask, was infant baptism an innovation? Our Baptist exchange affirms it to have been. It is then a question of *fact*. Those, therefore, who affirm it to be an innovation upon the doctrine and practice of the apostles, ought definitively to say *when* and *by whom* it was introduced. Surely since they are so confident of the fact, they ought to be very familiar with the time of its occurrence, and the author of the novelty. And they should speak to the point, "or else hereafter forever hold their peace." Was it an innovation? Let the assertion be proved. We should like to see the evidence on this subject. [R. C. Advocate.

Wm. H. Lord, not long since a Unitarian clergyman of Milwaukee, but late a merchant, later a lawyer, and latest an editor, has been appointed Government mail agent between New York and California.

By the year 2000, says an exchange paper, it is very probable that manual labor will have utterly ceased under the sun, and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted," will have gone forever. They have now, in Newhampshire, a potato-digging machine, which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt and loads them into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

NEW MISSIONARY CERTIFICATE.—Our brethren of the Church North have just issued a new one. The Board, in 1851, appointed a special committee, with power to cause one to be designed and engraved in the highest style of the art. The committee had several meetings for the purpose of suggesting and comparing designs. At length the committee adopted a design suggested by a member, having for its central and essential element the celebrated Italinn picture of the Transfiguration. The views of the committee were explained to P. F. Rothermel, Esq., a distinguished painter of Philadelphia, and he made the drawing from the suggestions of the committee. The elements agreed on by the committee were three, all Scriptural: 1. The Lord of glory just in the act of parting with the multitude as he begins to ascend to heaven from Mt. Olivet. 2. As he begins to rise from their midst he repeats the command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature;' and the words falling from his lips, engrave themselves on the rock beneath his feet. 3. The various impressions which the event made upon the multitude of disciples from whose midst the Saviour was beginning to rise into heaven, and to whom he uttered the words seen upon the rock.

The execution is highly spoken of.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Random Thoughts.

Bossier Point—Destitution of Gospel—Need of Ministry.

Bossier Point is the southern portion of Bossier parish. It is in the form of a peninsula, formed by Lake Bisteneau on one side, and Lake Bodcau on the other. In the widest place these lakes are about fifteen miles apart. The Point proper is about thirty miles long. In this range is some of the richest upland of the parish, and it is inhabited by enterprising and wealthy planters. This is yet a new country. A few years ago the forest was unbroken, and scarcely a path to guide the pioneer. What a change in years have made! Now, in its length and breadth, we see luxuriant corn waiving in the breeze, and thousands of acres green with cotton, that mighty staple of the South. Many who came here comparatively poor have made for themselves independent fortunes. The only drawback they have is the want of navigation, or some mode to convey their cotton to market, and receive their supplies. Lake Bisteneau is their only dependence, and that is nearly dry a great part of the year. There is now some talk of having a railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport. If that will ever be the case, and I hope it will, this will be among the most delightful, productive and convenient portions of our State.

A word of the moral condition of this point. The people are intelligent, and perhaps possess as much of what is called morality, as you will find anywhere; but real heartfelt religion is far too scarce and scattering. There is need of an overwhelming revival of religion. There are three Societies of the Methodist Church, and one of the Baptist. There are Church members enough, if they would go to work, to take the whole country. What we want is the arousing up of the Church, the attendance on private and family prayers. Home religion—every day religion, that keeps the heart right, and prepares for the worship of God and the reception of his blessings in the sanctuary.

Many of the colored people here have an opportunity to hear the Gospel, and are profited thereby; but many scarcely ever hear a sermon. I have looked upon them and asked what could be done, and was at a loss for an answer. It is impossible for one preacher to preach to white and colored on the area of this Circuit. If the whites would turn out on week days and hear preaching, and let us preach to the blacks on Sunday, it could be done; but this they will not do, so we must preach to them on Sabbaths, or not at all. Not only in this Point the blacks have but little preaching, but their destitution in some other portions of this parish is deplorable. There is no preaching by any denomination on Red River, from Loggy Bayou, the southern point of this parish, to the Arkansas line, that I know of. In this range are thousands of immortal souls—souls redeemed by Jesus Christ—who know very little of the blood that cleanses from sin. Many of them in the old States were members of the Church a few hold on their way, but far the most forget their Savior and are new in their sins. The question comes home to the heart of every lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, and more especially to the members of the Louisiana Conference. What can we do to save these immortal souls?

When will the time come when the voice of the living Ministry will be heard on our rich alluvial lands, in the lengths of our rivers and bayous. Fully to accomplish this task, and also to preach the Gospel to the whites in our Conference, it requires at least two hundred laborious Ministers. What are the handful of our Conference among so many? Truly the harvest is great, but the laborers are few. May the Lord of the harvest send forth laborers for this mighty and inviting field—a field in which the faithful Minister will be successful in wining souls to Christ, and in polishing immortal jewels to deck the coronet of him who shall wear many crowns.

ITINERA.

Bossier, La.

P. S. We have had fine rains here lately. The cotton looks quite promising, and the corn is splendid; a great deal will be made in this parish this year. Lake Bisteneau is yet navigable, but boats "are few and far between."

LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.—This association of free colored people, in New York, was organized for the purpose of promoting emigration to Liberia, and the establishment of the colored emigrants in agricultural pursuits, is meeting with great encouragement and success. The association is independent of the Colonization Society, though co-operating with it to the same end, and receiving from the latter its hearty sanction and support. President Roberts, of Liberia, has made a donation to the association of six hundred acres of land, situated on St. Paul's river, sixteen miles from Monrovia. Abraham Campbell, the agent of the association, is making arrangements to purchase a large tract lying between the two rivers, which is navigable for vessels of a large burden therein. The donation of Governor Roberts has been surveyed and laid out in farms of ten acres each, fronting the river, which is navigable for vessels of a large burden therein. The association has also purchased a large tract of land, and putting up a comfortable farm-house upon each farm, for the coming emigrants.

J. P. Smith, a colored man of Boston, who was under $3000 bonds to answer the charge of assisting in rescuing Shadrach, the fugitive slave, from the officers of the law, has sailed for California, and left his bondsmen to foot the bill. Previous to his leaving he hired a piano, and pawned it for a considerable sum.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Circular.

To the Preachers of the Southwestern Conferences.

DEAR BRETHREN: Although our sales, during the past winter and spring, have greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations, we have, however, been able to keep up a full and ample supply of stock, consisting of standard Methodist books and valuable miscellaneous publications, and are now prepared to meet the entire demand of the Church for approved theological literature, in all its various departments, throughout the whole Southwestern range of this great field of evangelical operation. Your patronage is therefore respectfully invited. Should you find it convenient to accompany your orders with the cash, it will be a matter of special accommodation to the concern at this time; but if this should not be practicable, your orders will be promptly filled at four months, until the approaching sessions of your respective Conferences.

Yours, very truly and affectionately,

E. STEVENSON, Agent,

Louisville, Ky., June 24.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 5th day of July, in the Parish of Carroll, by Rev. Z. Thompson, Dr. SIMEL BARD, to Miss MARTHA BEARD, of said Parish.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died, of consumption, in Hempstead county, Ark., on the 16th of June, 1852, JOSIAS ROSS. He joined the M. E. Church at 10 years of age, and lived a consistent member until death. The writer visited him and found him at all times enduring his affliction like a man of God. The morning before he died I asked him what his prospects were for heaven. He said that all guilt was gone, and laying his hand upon his breast said he was at peace with all men. He has left a wife and ten children to mourn their loss. We trust the Lord would bless and protect them. In him Mr. Rosser the Church has lost one of its best members. But our loss is his gain.

L. M. BLAKELY.

☞ Texas Wesleyna Banner will please copy.

Advocate Office, July 17.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rec. E J Hemill: n s, 4 T Morgan, Talladega, Ala. Less $2 50

Rec'd L Crosby; n s, J Martin, Warrington, Fla. [Send it by mail.] Less $2 50.

Rec'd Rosser, (by commission merchant) Ark..... 2 50

Rec'd Palos: n s, Mrs M H Saunders, Aberdeen; n s, Mrs Dr Clapp, Barton, Mi..... 5 00

Rec'd E Mortimer: n s, J M West, Gellatin, Mi. Less $2 50.

Rec'd Hasskew: M English, Plumb Bayou, Ark.; n s, Mary Palmer, Newgas county, Ark.; n s, J M Caldwell, " " " Less 17 50.

Rec'd 6 Williams: Dr H L Kenadc; H Garrett; R P Travis; W A Glover; J R Hooker; n s, Mrs E J Davis; n s J Dunch, Parkland, Ala.; n s Al Cole, Eutaw, Ala; R F Shelton; A Dallas; Dr R W Garrett, Bluffport, Ala; n s, Mrs A W Aldern, Delta, Miss.....30 00

Rec'd Williamson: n s, A A Chapman, Jernagan's, Ala.; G W Sayres, Vilhila, Ala..... 5 00

Rec'd Parker; J O Beal; R U Lewis; H VanBibber; E H Jordae; J Constantine; Martha Cooke; n s, Jona Ogle; n s, H Wyley, Shreveport, La. Less $5 00.....15 00

Rec'd J O Dockie; n s, J Jones, Coffadelah, Miss; W Lindsay, Greenbush, Miss. Less $5 00.

Rec'd J Daughtry: n s, Rev Jas Roberts, Rankin, Miss. Less $2 50.

Rec'd M Boyd: n s, J M Gilbert, Sumterville, Ala., 2 50

Rec'd J B Tullis: n s, S Clement, Clarksville, Texas; Geo Humphries.....5 00

Rec'd W Laney: n s, Frances Skinner; n s, J W Hersey, Columbus, Miss. Less $5 00.

Rec'd A T M Fly: n s, Sarah Lindsay, Woodville, Mi. Less $2 50.

Rec'd J T Dew: n s, Mrs E N Rally, Ft Adams, Miss. Less $2 50.

Rec'd W H McCrudy: on acc't.....2 50

Rec'd J Harris: n s, E. J. Kelly, Bovina, Miss., Less $5 50.

Rec'd A. M. Box: n s, Mary Higgins, Hastrop, Texas. Less $2 50.

Rec'd R. Spence: J. D. Dunsan, Hopewell, Ala.; Thos. D. Lucas, Buck Creek.....5 00

Rec'd J. F. Roper: n s, M. S. Taylor, n s, Mary Fagan Hilvay, Ala. Less $5 00.

Rec'd R Mattock: C. Corser, Ala. (bal. on act.).....4 00

Rec'd O. W. Price: A. L. Rivlere, Marlana, Florida...2 50

Rec'd C. S. Hart: Dr. K. Jones, Hawthora, Alabama. Less $2 50.

Rec'd J. Williamson: n s, Mrs. C. Mitchell, Gleanville, Ala. Less $2 50.

Rec'd L. M. Wilson: n s, L. Daves, Autauga, Ala. Less $2 50.

Rec'd R. W. Grirwold: n s, J. A. Wooldrige, Boeuff P. La., and on act.....5 00

Rec'd Robinson: Vicksburg, Miss.....2 50

On account.....50

TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES IN CANADA.—*A regular fight between the black and white Multinazers—Demolition of the houses of the Blacks, etc.*—It appears from the following article, extracted from the St. Catharines, C. W. Journal, of the last instant that the fugitive and other blacks in Canada, do not always meet with the "brotherly sympathy" with which they are greeted on their first arrival in the Colony. Here is the article:—

"We regret exceedingly that the day did not pass over without a serious riot. It seems that on the parade ground some insult was offered to the colored company, which was very properly restrained by Colonel Clark and others. If the affair had ended here it would have been fortunate; but the bad feeling exhibited on the parade ground was viewed by some evil-minded persons; and the colored population becoming roused to madness, they proceeded to wreak their vengeance on a company in Stinson's tavern, after which a general *melee* took place, in which several were wounded, and it is likely some will die of the injuries received. The colored village is in a ruin, and much more the place having been besieged by an enemy than anything else. This is the reward which the colored men have received for their loyalty, and the readiness with which they turned out to train, and no doubt would if the country required their services. This is a most painful occurrence, and must have originated with some very ignorant persons. How can any man possessing the common feelings of humanity, to say nothing of loyalty, coolly and deliberately offer insult to so many men, so cheerfully turning out in obedience to the laws of the country, exceeds belief. If it were not a matter of fact. Too much credit cannot be given to those worthy citizens who used their best efforts to restrain the excitement, and prevent any further bloodshedding. We suppose that in a few days these will have undergone an investigation, and that justice will be done to all parties. This occurrence will have one good result—it will open the eyes of the people to the importance of quite a different police arrangement from that now existing. We require a police magistrate who will always be on the spot, and have at his disposal a force ready and adequate to preserve the lifs and property on all possible circumstances. We are informed that the scenes exhibited on Monday were truly frightful, nor can we be hostile to say that compensation should be unde to those whose houses have been sacked and ruined."

It seems that the good people of St. Cathertnes require a better police magistrate, who will always be on the spot, and have under his command a large force of constables, to preserve order whenever their black brethren parade to show their loyalty.

PARIS THEATRICALS.—The French are a theatre-going people, more so than the people of any other European country. The number of theatres throughout France, according to some theatrical statistics lately published, is 361, which is a much larger proportion, compared with the population, than is exhibited in any other nation. Paris has 23, containing about 34,000 places, and the average number of spectators every night is estimated at 20,000. Besides theatres, there are 145 places of amusement open in the capital and its vicinity, principally during the summer season; public balls, such as Mullitte's and concerts, etc. These establishments are frequented by it is estimated, 24,000 persons per diem, thus carrying the number of pleasure seekers in Paris to 44,000 daily.

The number of persons employed in the Paris theatres, in addition to the actors, is upwards of 1500, and there are no less than 630 musicians, with the various orchestras. With regard to the performers at Paris, there are 1152 men and 861 women. Of these, 763 are artistes, and the remainder choristers and figurantes. The emoluments of this numerous personal average per annum, 3,534,990f.

Lord Wharncliffe, of England, was invited by the Boston authorities to participate with them on Monday last, in celebrating our national anniversary. He replied by letter, thanking them for the compliment, and added; "Lord Wharncliffe can fully appreciate the demonstration of the citizens of Boston in the celebration of so important an event of their national history, but the object of that celebration is essentially American, and one the commemoration of which it appears to him that he could not decorously pretend to take a part: and he trusts the Committee will consider it as no evidence of disrespect toward them if he expresses his regret that he cannot avail himself of the invitation with which they have honored him."

General Haynau, the Austrian butchar, spent the past winter at Grafenburg, where he was cured of dropsy in the feet, after taking thirty cold wet sheets a day in December, without fire in his room. He is said to be about 60 years of age, quite feeble, with white mustachios and beard. He has purchased an estate in Hungary, sold at 30,000 florins.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The Charity Hospital report for the last week shows a continued improvement in the health of the city. The whole number of deaths reported is 27, of which only seven were from cholera. There is not at this time a more healthy city in the Union than New Orleans.

NEWS FOR SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Signal of the 4th instant says: Six mules, we understand, of the Loretta Order came round on the Lady Franklin, on Friday, for the purpose of joining the Rev. Bishop of Santa Fe, who is at present in the city. They are to be taken out for the purpose of establishing a school in that distant region.

We learn likewise that the Bishop has applied to the Commander General in France, for the requisite number of Jesuit Fathers, and authority to establish a College in New Mexico.

THE SURVIVING MEMBER OF MADISON AND ADAMS' CABINET.—The death of Mr. Clay leaves but a single surviving member—the Hon. Richard Rush—of those who composed the cabinet of John Quincy Adams. The Philadelphia Enquirer says he is now living in the enjoyment of excellent health, and unusually active habits, at his country seat in that vicinity. Mr. Rush is also the only surviving member of Mr. Madison's administration, in whose cabinet he filled the post of Attorney General, at the age of thirty-three.

INTERESTING RELICS.—A publican at Cape May, named Barrett, it is said, possesses the identical pistols used by Gen. Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine. More beautiful and elaborate pieces of workmanship we learn, were never seen. Mr. Barrett is so often annoyed by visitors asking to look at the pistols, that he would rather not show them; yet, the word Lafayette, spoken in an undertone, will generally produce them. He had refused $200 offered by Barnum for the pair.

PANAMA RAILROAD STOCK.—The stock of the Panama railroad recently rose 20 per cent in three days in New York, viz: From 120 to 140. The reason assigned is, that the company by the last steamer were apprised that the fee simple of the entire island, upon which Aspinwall is situated, had been obtained from the Government of New Grenada, of which they had previously only held a lease. The island is capable of being made use of as a site for a large town, and the population is rapidly increasing. The road itself is of a great and permanent importance.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—We published yesterday a statement made by Mr. Rives, of the diplomatic salaries paid by the French Government. It appears that minute statements have been made by nearly all our ministers abroad, and they go to show that at all points the salary is so low that a Minister or Charge must live in so miserly a manner as to excite criticism, and disable himself from effecting the objects of his mission or bankrupt himself if he have not a very liberal private fortune. Mr Lawrence says that $20,000 per annum is the lowest sum upon which a minister can live reputably in London. His own expenses, he says, are much larger. Mr. Rives puts the unavoidable expenses at Paris at $16,000 a year. Mr. Brown, at St. Petersburg, lives in a very secluded manner.

THE AMAZON RIVER.—Lieut. Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. Navy, arrived at New York, in the brig Dolphin, from his long and perilous exploration of the Amazon River. Lieut. H. has been occupied eleven months in exploring the waters of this noble river, and making a thorough examination of the vast resources of the country which it drains. The survey has been prosecuted under the auspices of the Navy Department, and in connection with the designs of Lieut. Maury, for the establishment of a steam communication between some Southern port and Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. The report of Lieut. Herndon is looked for with much anxiety

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The latest advices from St. Johns, Newfoundland, report the existence of strong party feelings. Hon. L. Marchant prorogued the Legislature with an insulting and ill-timed speech, which excited the sneers and derision of the audience. The press generally manifest great indignation, and his Excellency's clique has been carried through the streets dangling by the neck, accompanied with the tunle of the Dead March.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—A Mrs. Anna Kirkland, residing in Hickman county, Tenn., was recently delivered of four living children at a birth, making five to whom she has given birth in eleven months. The children have all died, and the mother is in a critical condition. Mrs. K. is over forty years of age.

STEAMSHIPS TO IRELAND.—The Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, it is stated, have made a unanimous report in favor of the proposals of Horace B. Tebbets and others, for a contract to carry the mails between Jersey City and the port of Galway, Ireland, by the establishment of a line of steamships.

ELECTRICITY VS. WHALES.—The New Bedford Mercury publishes extracts of a letter from the Captain of a Bremen whale-ship, dated at New Zealand, in which he states that he had tried the experiment of applying electricity to catching whales, with the most complete success. The whale, on being struck, made one dash forward, when he turned on his side perfectly powerless.

SENTENCED.—Nathan H. Crist, convicted at Mobile of the murder of Nye, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of September next. A bill of exceptions has been plead in the Supreme Court with the hope of obtaining a new trial. It is said that Crist was strongly affected while the Judge was addressing him, and hung his head in humiliation.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayre dates to May 18 have been received. The Legislature has elected Don Lopez Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, supported by Urquisa.

Produce was arriving freely and prices were unchanged.

A STORM.—A storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday last, and did much damage. Many buildings were prostrated, others unroofed, and a large number of shade trees torn up. The journal says that much damage was done to the corn crop in the vicinity.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The one hundreth Anniversary of the opening of St. George's church New York, was celebrated on the 1st inst. The church, which is in Beekman street, was way out of town when it was built, but is now in the very heart of the business portion of the city.

CAN BE SEAT.—The editor of the Macon (Ala.) Republican, has been presented with a beef grown in that vicinity, weighing ten pounds. The editor expresses a willingness to part with his new "tho" if any body can beat that beef.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.—*Mr. Crittenden.*—The New York Herald publishes the following dispatch from Washington:

Mr. Bell having declined, as I telegraphed you on Sunday, Colonel Chambers, of Md., (for many years United States Senator) it is said, has been offered the Navy Department. I learn, from a source which ought to be well informed, that Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, is going to England in October, in place of Mr. Lawrence, who has resigned.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The House of Representatives on the 9th inst. took up the bill ammendatory of the law passed March 3, 1851, to reduce and modify the rates of postage, and adopted the emendments of the Committee on the Postoffice. The bill as passed enacts a uniform mode in levying newspeper postage.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Alexander Jones, of New York, has published a full history of the Magnetic Telegraph which contains many of the valuable suggestions and interesting facts. He thinks the project of connecting this country with all the cities of Europe by means of the telegraph, is perfectly feasible, by extending the lines to the Pacific, and thence north across Behring's Straits into Russia. This Strait is only thirty miles wide with an average depth of six fathoms water.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Tallahasse Floridian says the crops in Middle Florida, of all kinds, are more than ordinarily promising.

ABROUND.—On the 5th inst. the steamer Tuscumbia was still aground at Ilet Island.

DROUTH.—The streams in Minnesota are said to be nearly dry. The upper Mississippi is falling rapidly, and the St. Louis papers anticipate a season of very low water at that point.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.—A dispatch to the Charlestou Courier gives some further particulars of the terrible conflagration which commenced in Montreal on the 9th instant. It commenced at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catharine streets, and advices up to Friday morning, the 10th, say it was still raging. Coruwall's Terrace, the Bishop's Church and Palace, the Market, Cattle Market, Hospital, Military Barracks, Bonucgan's Hotel, the Hospital, Theatre, and Balhoula Square, comprising about three hundred buildings more, were all in ashes.

THE RED WLEVIE.—The Ohio Statesman says that this insect is making sad havoc among the wheat fields in that vicinity. In some instances, entire fields have been destroyed.

PASSENGERS IN THE NIAGARA.—Among the passengers who sailed for Boston for Liverpool, on the 7th inst., in the steamship Niagara, were Lord and Lady Wharncliffe and daughter, and Miss Stuart Wortley.

THE HEAT.—The heat was so excessive in St. Louis on the 7th inst., that a number of the brickmyers, masons, etc., who were at work on buildings, were compelled to suspend operations.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—By arrivals at New Bedford, we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to May 7. The sixth regiment had had a sharp encounter with a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were finally routed, with a large number killed. Andrea Hottania, a leading Hottentot, has been indicted, and is to be tried, for high treason.

Gov. Cathcart had been thrown from his horse and badly injured, but was recovering, and intended to lead a force of 1000 men in the enemy's country

Sandilki, the chief Kaffir rebel, had again sued for peace; but Governor Cathcart replied that he would make no peace with the Kaffirs this side of the river Kei, and there appears to be no doubt that it is the intention to drive the Kaffirs into Central Africa, and annex their lands to the English colony.

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN.—This thrifty young State was first known (as a territory) to the United States census in 1841, when it had 80,000 inhabitants; in 1850 they had swelled to 300,000—a ten fold increase in ten years. Now they do not fall short of 400,000, and are increasing at the rate of at least 50,000 per annum. No other State in the Union has grown with equal rapidity.

MR. CABET.—This celebrated French communist is now in New York, on his way to join the community at Nauvoo. A large number of his friends and democratic socialists have invited him to a public banquet at the Shakespeare Hotel. The price of tickets is *three shillings*.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The National Intelligencer which started the report that the French Minister, M. de Sartiges had been recalled, positively contradicts the rumor.

MORE RAILROAD LOANS IN EUROPE.—The Central Michigan Railroad Company have borrowed, at par, $500,000 on their bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, the interest and principal both payable in London in sterling. These are favorable terms. The success of this negotiation has advanced its stock two per cent. The other loan made in London is for the Erie Railroad Company. Its amount is $2,500,000 on the bonds of the Company, having fifteen years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest; which, with the principal, is payable in sterling at London. This loan was taken at 97 to 98 per cent.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. TROOPS.—Eight companies of the 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, numbering 700 men, under the command of Lt. Col. Bonneville, embarked at New York on the 5th inst., in the steamer Ohio, for California Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Collins, and Mrs. Slaughter, whose husbands are officers of the regiment, sailed with them. The other two companies of the Regiment under the command of Major Rains, will leave in the U. S. storeship Fredonia, to sail around the Horn, as soon as they are filled up to the number of 84 each.

THE CHOLERA AT JACKSON, MISSOURI.—A letter from Jackson, Mo., dated the 29th ult., says that up to that time 40 citizens of that town had died of cholera. Among the victims to the disease is Dr. Donaldson, who had been treating it with great success, but was attacked himself while returning from a visit to a patient, and was found lying under a tree nearly dead.

A COLLAPSE.—Mons. Petin, who was to make a balloon ascension at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 5th inst., met with a mishap, which spoiled the whole affair. The balloon, after being loosed from its moorings, was carried over by the wind and came in contact with the eaves of a house, by which the fabric was split from top to bottom. It is said that ten thousand persons assembled to witness the ascent, and their disappointment was immense.

A FAILURE.—At Wilmington, Del., on the 5th instant a Mr. Pusney made an attempt to go up with a balloon, but it was a clear case of no go. He was too heavy, and the balloon refused to budge. The crowd became indignant, and threatened violence, when Capt. J. F. Robinson, of Wilmington, volunteered to make the ascension. He was lashed to the balloon with cords and went up, dangling in the air. He descended about three miles from the place, uninjured.

WOMEN'S FAIR AT NEW YORK.—By letters from the Turkish Embassador received in this country, it appears that arrangements are making for sending a Turkish steam-frigate to New York, with the various productions and fabrics of Turkey, for exhibition at the new Crystal Palace.

LAUNCH.—A new steamship, the Armory, was launched at New York on the 7th inst. She is to be employed in the West Indies.

FAST RUNNING.—A train of cars was recently run from New York to Albany in two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

A MOTLEY ASSEMBRAGE.—At South Abington, Mass., on the 5th instant, a large number of the young people from the adjacent towns had assembled in a large grove, with the intention of celebrating the national anniversary, by feasting, dancing, singing, and love-making, when, all of a sudden—lo! and behold—down came several cer loads of black and white additionists from Boston, who landed, and, after paying their compliments to the village belles and lasses, organized a meeting by appointing a negro to the office of chairman. Edward Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Abbey Kelly, and others, than went to work, demolished the constitution, killed off Daniel Webster, Kossuth, and a large number of other distinguished individuals, without the least show of mercy. Edward Quincy said that the Fourth of July, 'tis was a glorious idea, but that it was a great humbug now, and that we would have been much better off under the British sceptre.

THE FIFTH OF JULY.—Our northern exchanges are mostly made up of descriptions of the celebrations of the 5th—the accidents, incidents, etc. The display in most of the northern cities was on a graed scale. The St. Tammany Society of New York had a spirited celebration. An oration was delivered by John C. Mather, Esq. John Van Buren made an eloquent and happy speech, and was followed by Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, Col. Crockett, (a son of David Crockett,) of Tennessee, Senator Bowns, of Louisiana, and Mr. Wells, of New Hampshire.

A SAM PATCH LEAP.—On the 5th instant, an emulator of the fame and fate of Sam Patch, jumped from the High Bridge (over Harlem River, New York) into the water below—a distance of 105 feet—greatly to the entertainment of several hundred persons, who had been attracted thither to witness the feat. He was apporently uninjured, and swam ashore.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Massachusetts Freesoil Convention assembled at Worcester on the 6th inst. Report has it that 5000 persons were present. A long series of resolutions were adopted, approving of the National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh; declaring Mr. Hale the first, and Senator Chase the second choice for the Presidency; adopting Kossuth's intervention doctrines; in favor of internal improvements by Congress; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and an immediate repeal of the fugitive slave law; denouncing slavery, and the democratic and whig parties; declaring the free-soil party as the party of the Union, constitutional law, of freedom and progress, and opposed to sectionalism, secession or disunion. Letters were read from a large number of leading abolitionists at Washington and elsewhere, denouncing the whig and democratic platforms, and recommending a third ticket.

A RELIC OF PAST DAYS.—In the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia, a settee has been deposited by a citizen, which was made out of the pew of General Washington, in Christ Church, in that city. The back has been painted red, white and blue. In the centre are the following words:—"Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Bishop White, sat on this bench."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—Her majesty the Queen has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, on the Maine pattern, on the ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject.

MURRAIN.—This disease is prevailing to a great extent among the cattle in the vicinity of Memphis, and they are dying off by scores. Some planters have lost as many as seventy head in a few days.

FOURTH OF JULY AT SING SING.—The 4th of July was celebrated by the prisoners in the Sing Sing (N. Y.) State prison, in a spirited manner. At 6 o'clock in the morning the males were let out of their cells, and allowed the luxury of a bath in the Hudson. Seven hundred and ninety prisoners in the water at one time—jumping, splashing and shouting, and enjoying full freedom. At the call they hastently came to order and marched back to their cells with the regularity of an army. On Monday the 5th, they were allowed full liberty of speech. Songs were sung, toasts given and speeches made, and the hilarity of the occasion was only marred by the arrival of nine o'clock, at which all were locked up. The females got up a dance, and also passed the day in a merry manner.

IMMIGRANTS AT ST. LOUIS.—The number of immigrants landed at quarantine at St. Louis, during the year ending on the 30th ult., was 17,706, of which number 60 were buried on the island.

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.—Recently several parcels of land, part of the confiscated Orleans property, were put up for sale at Nenilly. The first lot was put up by the auctioneer at 400f. No bidders presented themselves. The auctioneer made a speech to assure the company that they would have a perfectly good title to every lot that might be bought. He gradually put the price down to 120f., at which sum the lot was knocked down. The agent for the Orleans family at once protested publicly against the sale. Upon this the lot was put up a second time, and another person bought it for 60f. only. The agent formally protested again. Upon this the auctioneer withdrew in a fury, and the sale proceeded no further.

PAGLIUC.—There is a couple living in Cumberland county, Maryland, who have been married 17 years and have 21 children, all living.

From Texas.

By the arrival, Thursday, of the steamship Louisiana, Captain Forbes, we have received Galveston papers to the 9th instant, and our exchanges from the interior.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is represented to be prevailing at Victoria, Gonzales, and other places on the Guadalupe river, with great mortality. Lavaca is said to be almost entirely free from the disease, and there is not a case in Galveston. The health of Indianola is rapidly improving.

THE RIVERS.—The Upper Trinity is said to be in fine navigable condition. Most of the other rivers are also said to be full.

MAIL RIDER ATTACKED BY INDIANS.—The Victoria Advocate learns that the mail rider between San Patricio and Refugio and a man who was with him, were recently attacked by about a dozen Indians, and that they barely escaped with their lives. They were watering their horses, when they heard a peculiar kind of whistle, and at a glance satisfied them that some ten or twelve Camanches were within fifty yards of them. They mounted and made off, when the Indians gave chase. One of them, mounted on an American horse, was able to come up with the men, and within about thirty feet of them he was shot by the mail rider. Four of the Indians were dressed in Mexican clothes. The mail rider was compelled to throw away the mail, and it fell into the hands of the Indians.

IMMIGRANTS.—The bark Creole, from Bremen, arrived at Galveston on the 8th instant, with 90 passengers.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS NEAR LAREDO.—The San Antonio Ledger publishes a letter from Laredo, dated June 10, which says:

On Friday, the 4th inst., a Mexican citizen of this town, named Refugio Huete, was attacked and killed by three Indians, within less than a league from this town, and about two miles above the military post we have here called Fort McIntosh. The Indians escaped harmless, without being followed down the country, and on Sunday morning, about dawn, succeeded in driving off eleven horses and mules, belonging to a party of men from this town, encamped twenty miles from here, on the Juanita. The mail rider from Corpus Christi, on the 7th inst., passed by a camp just abandoned by a large party of Indians (he counted ten fires, and calculated about eighty were in the party), at a place called the Realitos, about midway between this and Corpus. Some Americans met the mail rider just before he arrived at the Realitos, and advised him of the presence of the Indians. By the latest arrival from below, we learn that a very large body of Indians had passed close to Mr. Redmond's house, on this side of the Rio Grande, in front of Guerrero.

"PRINTS OF STOCK RAISING.—The Galveston Gazette says: In 1842 a gentleman in Brazoria county, who does not like to see his name in print, but for whose entire credibility we will vouch, gave half a league of land worth not over $1 000 for one thousand head of neat cattle. Since that time he has supported his family and improved a farm worth four or five thousand dollars from the sale of the increase of the herd; which has now—besides the number sold—increased to seven thousand head. Of this number he has just sold 4000, at four dollars each, or $16,000 in all. He estimates that the number previously sold brought $10,000. The three thousand remaining are worth $12,000. Readers abroad must understand that cattle have no food in this country, save what is furnished by natural pastures.

COLORADO NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Austin State Gazette says that the Colorado Navigation Company are ready until the 4th of September next, for receiving proposals to clean out the raft at the mouth of the Colorado river. The Gazette learns that the company has ample means on hand to pay for the work promptly.

FROM EL PASO.—The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio on the 27th ult., bringing Santa Fe papers of the 29th May. The mail left El Paso on June 10, but brought no news of importance. We extract the following from the correspondence of the San Antonio Ledger, dated El Paso, June 8:

"The United States Boundary Commission, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the Scientific Corps, under the superintendence of Col Emory, have extended their line of operations so far down the Rio Grande, that it becomes necessary to remove the headquarters to some more convenient point, and in a few days the Colonel will proceed with the entire party to Presidio del Norte."

Some changes are to take place in the military at El Paso. It is said that Lieut. Wilkins has only a command of twenty men to protect the frontier from New Mexico to Eagle Pass, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

MURDER BY A MADMAN.—*The Maniac Killed.*—A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune gives the details of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Almont, Michigan. A man named Hulbert, who had been confined in the county jail in consequence of insanity, and attacks upon different persons, soon after his release threatened to shoot several of his neighbors, and on a warrant being issued for his arrest, he armed himself and took refuge in a log house. When the Constable and posse arrived, and summoned Hulbert to surrender, he immediately shot a man named Mills dead on the spot. The citizens assembled, fired the house, and when Hulbert made his appearance at a window he was shot, one ball striking him in the head, and another taking effect in the body. He had fired a great many shots at the crowd before the flames drove him from his hiding place. The body of Mills could not be taken away until it was considerably burned, as Hulbert, though mortally wounded, was still armed, and he threatened to kill any one who approached.

FIRE AT THE ATLANTIC DOCK.—A fire broke out in the store houses of the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 9th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars. Most of the loss falls on Captain Nye, of the Pacific.

MORE STEAMERS.—*The Nicaragua Canal.*—There is a report by the Canada that a company is forming in Liverpool, for the construction of a line of steamers to ply between that port, Australia and Nicaragua. The capital to be £600,000 sterling. Also, that the agents who went out in the Africa to negotiate for the sale of half the Nicaragua canal right, were progressing favorably with their plans.

A NATIVE DIAMOND.—The editor of the Charlotta (N.C.) Whig saw, a day or two ago, a diamond of the first water, weighing four grains, found by Mr. J. W. Arwood, of McDowell county, whilst working a gold mine about five and a half miles west of Brench Charlotte, on what is called the Todd.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending July 3, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	*Population.*	*Proportion.*
Boston	57	138,788	1 in 2,434
New York	343	517,849	1 in 1,830
Philadelphia	101	350,000	1 in 1,832
Charleston	20	43,014	1 in 2,150
Savannah	14	16,000	1 in 1,143

COCLIN'T DO IT.—One of the most skillful locksmiths in England recently worked one week in endeavoring to pick one of Mr. Hobbs' bank locks, and not succeeding in that time, gave it up as a bad job.

AN ISTHMUS PLANK ROAD.—An association is about to be formed in London, England, for the purpose of constructing a plank road across the Province of Chiriqui, in New Granada. The length of the road will be about fifty miles. The capital of the company will be about £200,000. In 40,000 shares of £5 each.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA.—The Charleston Courier contains the following telegraphic summary of news by the Canada.

England—Messrs. Dixon, Walker & Co., Liverpool merchants, have failed.

The Parliamentary proceedings since the departure of the Africa, have been unimportant.

Dr. Newman has been convicted of having published a libel against Dr. Achilli, a recent convert from the Roman Catholic faith.

France—The Assembly rejected portions of the Budget, whereupon Louis Napoleon sent a note to the President of that body, stating that the members had over-stepped their powers. The Assembly, however, persist in the rejections.

Mons. Cabet, the celebrated Socialist, is about leaving for the United States, to establish a colony in Texas.

Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere and other military officers, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon, have been cashiered, but allowed the half-pay of their respective ranks.

The French funds have become affected by the continued manifestations of opposition to the dictation of the President.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—A report on diplomatic salaries, laid before the United States Senate, on Friday last, contains a copy of the circular addressed by the Secretary of State on the subject, to all the representatives of the United States, in foreign countries, and their replies. Nearly every one of them complains of the utter insufficiency of the allowance, and suggests a large increase. The American minister in Paris sends a table of salaries supposed to be allowed by the French Government to their Embassadors for the year 1853. The following are the principal in pounds sterling: To Berlin £4000, Brussels £2200, (reduction of £400,) Constantinople £4000, (increase of £900,) St. Petersburg £8000, (increase of £2200,) London £10,000, (increase of £4000, though in 1847 it was £12,000,) Madrid £4800, Rome £4400, Naples £3200, Turin £2400, Washington £3200, (a reduction of £200, though in 1847 it was £3200.) The Secretary of State communicates the correspondence without comment or recommendation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPUBLICANISM AND ROYALTY.—The editor of the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* says of the national mourning for Mr. Clay:

"In our youth we attended the funeral solemnities of a King of France. The mourning preparations were not undeniably more costly; every thing was conducted with that pomp, expensiveness and magnificence, which monarchies alone can give to a public ceremony; but the spectacle which we have now before our eyes surpasses far the occasion which our memory recalls. There, the people gathered from curiosity; here, it is true grief that assembles them. There it was only an official mourning; here, it is a national sorrow."

The tax on four-wheel pleasure carriages in Paris, is to be $42 per annum.

A land sail-boat has been constructed at Southport, which can run along the beach at the rate of fifteen miles the hour.

There are farmers in Devonshire, England, who pay $2000 a year rent for their farms, who cannot spell or write their own names.

The other day one of widow B.'s admirers was complaining of the tooth-ache. Mrs. B.'s smart boy immediately spoke up: "Well, why don't you do as ma does? She takes her teeth out and puts 'em back whenever she wants to." A few minutes afterwards the boy was whipped on some pretence or other.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Further by the Arctic—Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The following particulars of European news are brought by the Arctic just arrived from Liverpool:

French Assembly Adjourned—Naval Preparations.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon's Government as now attempting to smooth over the difficulties with the Assembly, which has closed its session by a message from the President. The message was very mild and conciliatory in its tone.

The Budget shows a deficiency of thirty-four millions of francs.

The Government contemplates the construction of two additional ships of war next year, at Toulon.

It is rumored that French Guiana is about to be colonized by the Government.

Surrender of Neufchatel.

The Five Powers have formally called upon Switzerland to recognize the right of Prussia to Neufchatel.

A New Zolverein—Germany.

The Austrian Government has summoned several of the States to a conference in Vienna to negotiate a Customs' League, independently of Prussia.

Attempted Assassination of an Emperor.

An attempt has been made at Rassawarden to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, but failed, and the assassin blew out his own brains.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate's amendment to the article in the Deficiency bill giving additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers. The postage bill was also amended in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House, when the House adjourned without final action on the subject.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 15.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d of July—three days later than the accounts brought by the Arctic. The following is a summary of the commercial intelligence:

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

With only a moderate demand the Cotton market has presented a heavy appearance during the greater part of the week but has shown an improving tendency at the close. The sales of the week embrace 53,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 7000 and speculators 10,000 bales. All qualities had slightly declined up to Friday, and the official quotations were fixed as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling Orleans 5¼; Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼d per lb. [The quotations by the Canada were: Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling Orleans 5¾; Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼d per lb. Eds.]

Flour has been in fair request at previous rates, and the quotations remain at 20s for Western Canal, and 23s 6d for Ohio.

Yellow corn has been in good demand, and the rates have improved, while white has declined. The former is now quoted at 30s. 6d., and the latter at 28s. per quarter. Lard is steady at 50s. per cwt.

The London money market is steady, and Consols are quoted at 100¾.

NEW YORK, July 14.

There has been a moderate inquiry for cotton to-day and 1000 bales have been sold at irregular but unchanged rates. Flour is in fair request, with sales of 12,000 bbls. at $4 12½ to $4 37½ per bbl. Mess pork steady at $10 37½ per bbl. Mixed corn 60c. per bushel.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—*Washington*, July 14.—In the House to-day Mr. Thurman reported a bill providing for the election of public printer. The House then took up and discussed the Indian Appropriation bill, but took no final action on it.

In the Senate, Mr. Bradbury reported a bill making it a penal offence for for officers of the army to be concerned in any contracts with the Government, the departments or the army, for supplies, etc. The bill giving demages to Spanish residents of New Orleans, has been passed by the Senate [Eve. Delta.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.—*Baton Rouge*, July 15.—The 107th article of the Constitution was reconsidered, and amended by striking out "unless he shall have fled from justice." In this shape it was passed.

Article 108 was amended so as to make persons convicted of crimes punishable with death or hard labor not liable, and adopted as amended. Articles 109 and 110 were adopted without alteration. Article 111 was rejected seliredy.

A substitute for 112, making Ba

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE DOORWAY OF BEREAVEMENT.

It was not all that mournful hour
Bore thy spirit fled,
And life's most visible veil on thy brow,
I felt that thou wert dead.

But oh! those weary days were past,
And there away were gone,
And I, in silent wretchedness,
Had wept and prayed alone;

When lighter friends toward coldly on,
Or fathomed from me fled,
Or strove to heal, and wounded more,
I felt that thou wert dead.

And when I passed along the walks,
Where thou with me had'st been,
And stood alone where both had stood,
In every gentle scene;

And saw the glorious sun and sky,
And felt the balmy air,
And heard a thousand happy sounds,
And knew thou wert not there—

Oh! then I felt that all the charm
That made it bright was fled,
I turned away in bitterness,
And wept that thou wert dead.

And when I hear the silvery sounds
We both have loved to hear,
And think that all their sweetness now
Will forever reach thine ear;

Or read the books we both have loved,
Of verse, or learned lore,
And miss the eye, the voice, the smile,
That made it sweet before;

Or when, through sad and lonely hours,
I long thy face to see,
And think that all this bitter grief
Is nothing new to thee—

Oh! then I feel from earth from me,
For ever thou art fled,
And so too lonely then I feel
That one so loved is dead.

REMINISCENCES OF AN ATTORNEY.

Etelia al Ignaraure.

I knew James Dutton, as I shall call him, at an early period of life, when my present scanty locks of iron-gray were thick and dark, my now pale and furrowed cheeks were fresh and ruddy, like his own. Time, circumstance, and natural bent of mind have done their work on both of us; and if his course of life has been less equable than mine, it has been chiefly so because the original impulse, the first start on the great journey, upon which so much depends, was directed by wiser heads in my case than in his. We were school-fellows for a considerable time; and if I acquired—as I certainly did—a larger stock of knowledge than he, it was by no means from any superior capacity on my part, but that his mind was bent on other pursuits. He was a born Nimrod, and his father encouraged this propensity from the earliest moment that his darling and only son could sit a pony or handle a light fowling-piece. James Dutton was decidedly nothing—not even the luxury of neglecting his own education; and he availed himself of the lamentable privilege to a great extent. It was, however, a remarkable feature in the lad's character, that whatever he himself deemed essential should be done, no amount of indulgence, be it in sport or dissipation, could divert him from thoroughly accomplishing. Thus he saw clearly, that even in the life—that of a sportsman-farmer—he had chalked out for himself, it indispensably necessary that a certain amount of educational power should be attained; and so he really acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and spelling, and then withdrew from school to more congenial avocations.

I frequently met James Dutton in after-years; but some nine or ten months had passed since I had last seen him, when I was directed by the chief partner in the firm to which Flint and I subsequently succeeded, to take coach for Romford, Essex, in order to ascertain from a witness there what kind of evidence we might expect him to give in a trial to come off in the then Hilary term, at Westminster Hall.

It was the first week in January; the weather was extremely cold; and I experienced an intense satisfaction, when, after dispatching the business I had come upon, I found myself in the long dining-room of the chief market-inn, where two blazing fires shed a ruddy, cheerful light over the snow-white damask table-cloth, bright glasses, decanters, and other preparations for the farmer's market-dinner. Prices had ruled high that day; wheat had reached £80 a load; and the numerous groups of hearty, stalwart yeomen present were in high glee, crowing and cackling alike over their full pockets and the news—of which the papers were just then full—of the burning of Moscow, and the flight and ruin of Napoleon's army. James Dutton was in the room, but not, I observed, in his usual flow of animal spirits. The crape round his hat might, I thought, account for that; and as he did not see me, I accosted him with an inquiry after his health, and the reason of his being in mourning. He received me very cordially, and in an instant was off the abstracted manner I had noticed. His father, he informed me, was gone—had died about seven months previously, and he was living alone at Ash Farm—and asked why I did not run down there to see him sometimes. Our conversation was interrupted by a summons to dinner, very cheerfully complied with; and we both—at least I can answer for myself—did ample justice to a more than usually substantial dinner, even in these capital old market-dinner times. We were very jolly afterwards, and amazing triumphant over the frost-bitten soldiers—beautiful that had so long lorded it over Europe. Dutton did not participate in the general hilarity. There was a sneer upon his face during the whole time, which, however, had no expression in words.

"How quiet you are, James Dutton!" cried a loud voice from out the dense smoke-cloud that by this time completely enveloped us. On looking towards the spot from whence the ringing tones came, a jolly, round face—like the sun as seen through a London fog—gleamed redly dull from the thick and choking atmosphere.

"Everybody," rejoined Dutton, "hasn't the luck to sell two hundred quarters of wheat at to-day's price, as you have, Tom Southall."

"That's true, my boy," returned Master Southall, sending, in the plenitude of his satisfaction, a jet of smoke towards us with astonishing force. "And, I say, Jem, I'll tell 'ee what I'll do; I'll clap on ten guineas more upon what I offered for the brown mare."

"Done! She's yours, Tom, then, for ninety guineas!"

"Gie's your hand upon it!" cried Tom Southall, jumping up from his chair, and stretching a fist as big as a leg of mutton—well, say lamb—over the table. "And here—there," he added, with an exuberant chuckle, as he extricated a million canvas-bag from his pocket—"here's the dibs at once."

This transaction excited a good deal of surprise at our part of the table, and Dutton was vigorously even questioned as to his reason for parting with his favorite hunting mare.

"The truth is, friends," said Dutton, at last, "I mean to give up farming, and——"

"Give up farmin'!" broke in half a dozen voices.

"Yes; I don't like it. I shall buy a commission in the army. There'll be a chance against Boney, now; and it's a life I'm fit for."

The farmers looked completely agape at this announcement; but making nothing of it, after silently staring at Dutton and each other, with their pipes in their hands and not in their mouths, till they had gone out, stretched their heads simultaneously across the table towards the candles, relit their pipes, and smoked on as before.

"Then, perhaps, Mr. Dutton," said a young man in a smartly cut velveteen coat with mother-of-pearl buttons, who had hastily left his seat further down the table—"perhaps you will sell the double Mandon, and Fanny and Slut?"

"You set a price."

Prices were named; I forget now the exact sums, but enormous prices, I thought, for the gun and the dogs, Fanny and Slut. The bargains were eagerly concluded, and the money paid down. Possibly the buyer had a vague notion that a portion of the vendor's skill might come to him with his purchases.

"You be in 'arnest, then, in this fool's business, James Dutton," observed a farmer gravely.

"I be sorry for thee; but as I 'spose the lease of Ash Farm will be parted with; why—John, maister, tell Mr. Hurst at the top of the table to-day, to come this way."

"Maister Hurst, a well to-do, highly respectable looking, and rather elderly man, came in obedience to the summons, and after a few words in an under-tone with the friend that had been sent for him, said—"Is this true, James Dutton?"

"It is true that the lease and stock of Ash Farm are to be sold—at a price. You, I believe, are in want of such a concern for the young couple, just married."

"Well; I don't say I might not be a customer, if the price was reasonable."

"Let us step into a private room, then," said Dutton curting. "This is not a place for business of this kind. Sharp," he added, *sotto voce*, "stand with me; I may want you."

I had listened to all this with a kind of stupid wonderment, and I now, mechanically as it were, got up and accompanied the party to another room.

The matter was soon settled. Five hundred pounds for the lease—ten years unexpired—of Ash Farm, about eleven hundred acres, and the stock, implements, the ploughing, sowing, etc.; already performed, to be paid for at a valuation based on present prices. I drew out the agreement in form, it was signed in the duplicate, a large sum was paid down as deposit, and Mr. Hurst and his friend withdrew.

"Well," said I, taking a glass of port from a bottle Dutton had just ordered in, "here's fortune to your new career; but as I am a living man, I can't understand what you can be thinking about."

"You haven't read the newspapers?"

"O yes, I have! Victory! Glory! March to Paris! and all that sort of thing. Very fine, I dare say; but rubbish, moonshine, I call it, if purchased by the abandonment of the useful, comfortable, joyous life of a prosperous yeoman."

"Is that all you have seen in the papers?"

"Not much else. What, besides, have you found in them?"

"Wheat, at ten or eleven pounds a load—less perhaps—other produce in proportion."

"Ha!"

"I see further, Sharp, than you bookmen do, in some matters. Boney's done for; that to me is quite plain, and earlier than I thought likely; although I, of course, as well as every other man with a head instead of a turnip on his shoulders, knew such a raw-head-and-bloody-bones as that must sooner or later come to the dogs. And as I also knew what agricultural prices were *before* the war, I can calculate without the aid of vulgar fractions, which, by the by, I never reached, what they'll be when its over. In two or three weeks people generally will get a dim notion of all this; and I sell, therefore, whilst I can, at top-prices."

The shrewdness of the calculation struck me at once. "You will take another farm when one can be had on easier terms than now, I suppose?"

"Yes, if I can manage it. And I *will* manage it. Between ourselves, after the old man's debts are paid, I shall only have nine or ten hundred pounds to this good, even by selling at the present tremendous rates; so it was time, you see, I pulled up, and rubbed the fog out of my eyes a bit. And, hark ye, Master Sharp," he added, as we rose and shook hands with each other—"I have now done *playing* with the world—it's a place of work and business, and I'll do my share of it so effectually, that my children, if I have any, shall, if I do not, reach the class of landed gentry; and this you'll find, for all your sneering, will come about all the more easily that neither they nor their father will be encumbered with much educational lumber. Good-by."

I did not again see my old school-fellow till the change he had predicted had thoroughly come to pass. Farms were everywhere to be let, and a general cry to parliament for aid rang through the land. Dutton called at the office upon business, accompanied by a young woman of remarkable personal comeliness, but, as a very few sentences betrayed, little or no education in the conventional sense of the word. She was the daughter of a farmer whom—it was no fault of hers—a change of the times had not found in a better condition for weathering them. Anne Mosely, in fact, was a thoroughly industrious, clever farm economist. The instant Dutton had secured an eligible farm, at his own price and conditions, he married her; and now, on the third day after the wedding, he had brought me a draft of the lease for examination.

"You are not afraid, then," I remarked, "of taking a farm in these bad times?"

"Not I—at a price. We mean to *rough* it, Mr. Sharp," he added gaily. "And, let me tell you, that those who will stoop to do that—I mean, take their coats off, tuck up their sleeves, and fling appearances to the winds—may, and will, if they understand their business, and have got their heads screwed on right, do better here than in any of the uncleared countries they talk so much about. You know what I told you down at Romford. Well, we'll manage that before our hair is gray, depend upon it, bad as the times may be—won't we, Nance?"

"We'll try, Jem," was the smiling response.

They left the draft for examination. It was found to be correctly drawn. Two or three days afterwards the deeds were executed, and James Dutton was placed in possession. The farm, in capital one, was in Essex.

His hopes were fully realized as to money-making, at all events. He and his wife rose early, eat up late, ate the bread of carefulness, and altogether displayed such persevering energy, that only about six or seven years had passed before the Duttons were accounted a rich and prosperous family. They had one child only—a daughter. The mother, Mrs. Dutton, died when this child was about twelve years of age; and Anne Dutton became more than ever the apple of her father's eye. The business of the farm went steadily on in its accustomed track; each succeeding year found James Dutton growing in wealth and importance; and his daughter in sparkling, catching comeliness—although certainly not in the refinement of manner which gives a quickening life and grace to personal symmetry and beauty. James Dutton remained firm in his theory of the worthlessness of education beyond what, in a narrow acceptation of the term, was absolutely "necessary;" and Anne Dutton, although now heiress to very considerable wealth, knew only how to read, write, spell, cast accounts, and superintend the home business of the farm. I saw a good deal of the Duttons about this time, my brother-in-law, Elsworthy, and his wife having taken up their abode within about half a mile of James Dutton's dwelling house; and I ventured once or twice to remonstrate with the prosperous farmer upon the positive danger, with reference to his ambitious views, of not at least so far cultivating the intellect and taste of so attractive a maiden as his daughter, that sympathy on her part with the rude, unlettered clowns, with whom she necessarily came so much in contact, should be impossible. He laughed my hints to scorn.

"It is idleness—idleness alone," he said, "that puts love fancies into girls' heads. Novel reading, jingling at a piano forte—merely other names for idleness—these are the parents of such follies. Anne Dutton, as mistress of this establishment, has her time fully and usefully occupied; and when the time comes, not far distant now, to establish her in marriage, she will wed into a family I wot of; and the Romford prophecy, of which you remind me, will be realized, in great part at least."

He found, too late, his error. He hastily entered the office one morning, and, although it was only five or six weeks since I had last seen him, the change in his then florid, prideful features, was so striking and painful, as to cause me to fairly leap upon my feet with surprise.

"Good heavens, Dutton!" I exclaimed, "what is the matter? What has happened?"

"Nothing has happened, Mr. Sharp," he replied, "but what you predicted, and which, had I not been the most conceited dolt in existence, I too, must have foreseen. You know that good looking, idle, and, I fear, irreclaimable young fellow, George Hamblin?"

"I have seen him once or twice. Has he not brought his father to the very verge of a workhouse by low dissipation and extravagance?"

"Yes. Well, he is an accepted suitor for Anne Dutton's hand. No wonder that you start. She fancies herself hopelessly in love with him——. Nay, Sharp, hear me out. I have tried expostulation, threats, entreaties, locking her up; but it's useless. I shall kill the silly fool, if I persist; and I have at length consented to the marriage; for I cannot see her die."

I began remonstrating upon the folly of yielding consent to so ruinous a marriage, on account of a few tears and hysterics, but Dutton stopped me peremptorily.

"It is useless talking," he said. "The die is cast; I have given my word. You would hardly recognize her, she is so altered. I did not know before," added the strong, stern man, with trembling voice and glistening eyes, "that she was so inextricably twined about my heart—my life!"

It is difficult to estimate the bitterness of such a disappointment to a proud, aspiring man like Dutton. I pitied him sincerely, mistaken, if not blameworthy, as he had been.

"I have only myself to blame," he presently resumed. "A girl of cultivated taste and mind could not have bestowed a single thought on George Hamblin. But let's to business. I wish the marriage settlement and my will to be so drawn that every farthing received from me during my life, and after my death, shall be hers, and hers only; and so strictly and entirely secured that she shall be without power to yield control over the slightest portion of it, should she be so minded." I took down his instructions, and the necessary deeds were drawn in accordance with them. The marriage was shortly afterwards solemnized, but I did not wait to witness the ceremony.

The husband's good behavior did not long endure; ere two months of wedded life were past he had fallen again into his old habits; and the wife, bitterly repentant of her folly, was fain to confess that nothing but dread of her father's vengeance saved her from positive ill usage. It was altogether a wretched, unfortunate affair, and the intelligence, sad in itself, which reached me about a twelvemonth after the marriage, that the mother had died in childbirth of her first-born, a girl, appeared to me rather a matter of rejoicing than of sorrow or regret. The shock to poor Dutton was, I understood, overwhelming for a time, and fears were entertained for his intellects. He recovered, however, and took charge of his grandchild, the father very willingly resigning the onerous burden.

My brother-in-law left James Dutton's neighborhood for a distant part of the country about this period, and I saw nothing of the bereaved father for about five years, save only at two business interviews. The business upon which I had seen him was the alteration of his will, by which all he might die possessed of was bequeathed to his darling Annie. His health, I was glad to find, was quite restored; and although now fifty years of age, the bright light of his young days sparkled once more in his keen glance. His youth was, he said, renewed in little Annie. He could even bear to speak, though still with remorseful emotion, of his own lost child.

"No fear, Sharp," he said, "that I make that terrible mistake again. Annie will fall in love, please God, with no unlettered, soulless booby! Her mind shall be elevated, beautiful and pure as her person. You must come and see her." I promised to do so; and he went his way. At one of these interviews—the first it must have been—I made a chance inquiry for his son-in-law, Hamblin. As the name passed my lips, a look of hate and rage flashed out of his burning eyes. I did not utter another word, nor did he, and we separated in silence.

It was evening, and I was returning in a gig from a rather long journey into the country, when I called, in redemption of my promise, upon James Dutton. Annie was really, I found, an engaging, pretty, blue-eyed, golden-haired child; and I was not so much surprised at her grandfather's doting fondness—a fondness entirely reciprocated, it seemed, by the little girl. It struck me, albeit, that it was a perilous thing for a man of Dutton's vehement, fiery nature to stake again, as he evidently had done, his all of life and happiness upon one frail existence. An illustration of my thought or fear occurred just after we had finished tea. A knock was heard at the outer door, and presently a man's voice, in quarrelling, drunken remonstrance, with the servant who opened it. The same deadly scowl I had seen sweep over Dutton's countenance upon the mention of Hamblin's name, again gleamed darkly there; and finding, after a moment or two, that the intruder would not be denied, the master of the house gently removed Annie from his knee and strode out of the room.

"Follow grandpapa," whispered Mrs. Rivers, a highly respectable widow of about forty years of age, whom Mr. Duttton had engaged, at a high salary, to superintend Annie's education. The child went out, and Mrs. Rivers, addressing me, said in a low voice, "Her presence will prevent violence; but it is a sad affair."

She then informed me that Hamblin, to whom Mr. Dutton allowed a hundred a year, having become aware of the father's fondness for Annie, systematically worked that knowledge for his own sordid ends, and preluded every fresh attack upon Mr. Dutton's purse by a threat to reclaim the child. "It is not the money," remarked Mrs. Rivers, in conclusion, "that Mr. Dutton cares so much for, but the thought that he holds Annie by the sufferance of that wretched man goads him at times almost to insanity."

"Would not the fellow waive his claim for a settled increase of his annuity?"

"No; that has been offered to the extent of three hundred a year; but Hamblin refuses, partly from the pleasure of keeping such a man as Mr. Dutton in his power, partly because he knows that the last shilling would be parted with rather than the child. It is a very unfortunate business, and I often fear will terminate badly." The loud, but indistinct wrangling without ceased after awhile, and I heard a key turn stiffly in the lock.

"The usual conclusion of these scenes," said Mrs. Rivers. "Another draft upon his strong box will purchase Mr. Dutton a respite as long as the money lasts."

I could hardly look at James Dutton when he re-entered the room. There was that in his countenance which I do not like to read in the faces of my friends. He was silent for several minutes; at last he said, quickly, sternly:

"Is there no instrument, Mr. Sharp, in all the enginery of law, that can defeat a worthless villain's legal claim to his child?"

"None; except, perhaps, a commission of lunacy, or——"

"Tush! tush!" interrupted Dutton; "this fellow has no wits to lose. That being so—but let us talk of something else." We did so, but on his part very incoherently; and I soon bade him good night.

This was in December, and it was in February, the following year, that Dutton again called at our place of business. There was a strange, stern, iron meaning in his face.

"I am in a great hurry," he said, "and I have only called to say, that I shall be glad if you will run over to the farm to-morrow, on a matter of business. You have seen, perhaps, in the paper, that my dwelling-house took fire the night before last. Have you not? Well, it is upon that I would consult you. Will you come?"

I agreed to do so, and he withdrew. The fire had not, I found, done much injury. It had commenced in a kind of miscellaneous store-room; but the origin of the fire appeared to me, as it did to the police officers that had been summoned, perfectly unaccountable.

"Had it not been discovered in time, and extinguished," I observed to Mrs. Rivers, "you would all have been burned in your beds."

"Why, no," replied that lady, with some strangeness of manner. "On the night of the fire, Annie and I slept at Mr. Elsworthy's," (I have omitted to notice, that my brother-in-law and family had returned to their old residence,) "and Mr. Dutton remained in London, whither he had gone to see the play."

"But the servants might have perished?"

"No. A whim, apparently, has lately seized Mr. Dutton, that no servant or laborer shall sleep under the same roof with himself; and those new outhouses, where their bedrooms are placed, are, you see, completely detached, and are indeed, as regards this dwelling, made fire-proof."

At this moment Mr. Dutton appeared, and interrupted our conversation. He took me aside.

"Well," he said, "to what conclusion have you come? The work of an incendiary, is it not? Somebody, too, that knows I am not insured"——

"Not insured?"

"No; not for this dwelling-house. I did not renew the policy some months ago."

"Then," I jestingly remarked, "you, at all events, are safe from any accusation of having set fire to your premises with the intent to defraud the insurers."

"To be sure I am," he rejoined with quick earnestness, as if taking my remark seriously. "That is quite certain. Some one, I am pretty sure it must be," he presently added, "that owes me a grudge—with whom I have quarreled, eh?"

"It may be so, certainly."

"It *must* be so. And what, Mr. Sharp, is the highest penalty for the crime of incendiarism?"

"By the recent change in the law, transportation only; unless, indeed, loss of human life occur in consequence of the felonious act; in which case, the English law construes the offence to be willful murder, although the incendiary may not have intended the death or injury of any person."

"I see. But here there could have been no loss of life."

"There might have been, had not you, Mrs. Rivers, and Annie, chanced to sleep out of the house."

"True, true; a diabolical villain no doubt. But we'll ferret him out yet. You are a keen hand Mr. Sharp, and will assist, I know. Yes, yes; it's some fellow that hates me—that I perhaps hate and loathe," he added, with sudden, gnashing fierceness, and striking his hand with furious violence on the table—"as I do a spotted toad!"

I hardly recognized James Dutton in this fitful, disjointed talk, and as there was really nothing to be done or to be inquired into, I soon went away.

"Only one week's interval," I hastily remarked to Mr. Flint one morning, after glancing at the newspaper, "and another fire at Dutton's farmhouse!"

"The deuce! He is in the luck of it, apparently," replied Flint, without looking up from his employment. "My partner knew Dutton only by sight."

The following morning I received a note from Mrs. Rivers. She wished to see me immediately on a matter of great importance. I hastened to Mr. Dutton's, and found, on arriving there, that George Hamblin was in custody, and undergoing an examination, before two county magistrates, on the charge of having fired Mr. Dutton's premises. The chief evidence was, that Hamblin had been seen lurking about the place just before the flames broke out, and that near the window where an incendiary might have entered, were found portions of several lucifer matches, of a particular make, and corresponding to a number found in Hamblin's bed room. To this Hamblin replied, that he had come to the house by Mr. Dutton's invitation, but found nobody there. This, however, was vehemently denied by Mr. Dutton. He had made no appointment with Hamblin to meet him at his, Dutton's house. How should he, purposing as he did to be in London at the time? With respect to the lucifer matches, Hamblin said he had purchased them of a mendicant, and that Mr. Dutton saw him do so. This also was denied. It was further proved that Hamblin, when in drink, had often said he would ruin Dutton before he died. Finally, the magistrates, though with some hesitation, decided that there was hardly sufficient evidence to warrant them in committing the prisoner for trial, and he was discharged, much to the rage and indignation of the prosecutor.

Subsequently, Mrs. Rivers and I had a long private conference. She and the child had again slept at Elsworthy's, on the night of the fire, and Dutton in London. "His excuse is," said Mrs. Rivers, "that he cannot permit us to sleep here unprotected by his presence." We both arrived at the same conclusion, and at last agreed upon what should be done, attempted rather, and that without delay.

Just before taking leave of Mr. Dutton, who was in an exceedingly excited state, I said: "By the bye Dutton, you have promised to dine with me on some early day. Let it be next Tuesday. I shall have one or two bachelor friends, and we can give you a shako-down for the night."

"Next Tuesday!" said he quickly. "At what hour do you dine?"

"At six. Not a half-moment later."

"Good! I will be with you." We then shook hands, and parted.

The dinner would have been without interest to me, had not a note previously arrived from Mrs. Rivers, stating that she and Annie were again to sleep that night at Elsworthy's. This promised results.

James Dutton, who rode into town, was punctual, and, as always of late, flurried, excited, nervous—not, in fact, it appeared to me, precisely in his right mind. The dinner passed off as dinners usually do, and the after proceedings went on very comfortably till about half-past nine o'clock, when Dutton's perturbation, increased perhaps by the considerable quantity of wine he had swallowed, not drunk, became, it was apparent to everybody, almost uncontrollable. He rose—purposely it seemed—sat down again—drew out his watch almost every minute, and answered remarks addressed to him in the wildest manner. The decisive moment was, I saw, arrived, and at a gesture of mine, Elsworthy, who in my confidence, addressed Dutton.

"By the way, Dutton, about Mrs. Rivers and Annie. I forgot to tell you of it before."

The restless man was on his feet in an instant, and glaring with fiery eagerness at the speaker.

"What! what!" he cried, with explosive quickness, "what about Annie? Death and fury! speak, will you!"

"Don't alarm yourself, my good fellow. It's nothing of consequence. You brought Annie and her governess, about an hour before I started, to sleep at our house——"

"Yes—yes," gasped Dutton, white as death, and every fibre of his body shaking with terrible dread. "Yes—well, well, go on! Thunder and lightning! out with it, will you?"

"Unfortunately, two female cousins arrived soon after you went away, and I was obliged to escort Annie and Mrs. Rivers home again."

A wild shriek—yell is perhaps the more appropriate expression—burst from the conscience and fear-stricken man. Another instant and he had torn his watch from the fob, glanced at it with dilated eyes, dashed it on the table, and was rushing madly towards the door, vainly withstood by Elsworthy, who feared we had gone too far.

"Out of the way!" screamed the madman. "Let go, or I'll dash you to atoms!" Suiting the action to the threat, he hurled my brother-in-law against the wall with stunning force, and rushed on, shouting incoherently—"My horse! There is time yet! Tom Edwards, my horse!"

Tom Edwards was luckily at hand, and although mightily surprised at the sudden uproar, which he attributed to Mr. Dutton being in drink, mechanically assisted to saddle, bridle, and bring out the roan mare; and before I could reach the stables, Dutton's foot was in the stirrup. I shouted "stop," as loudly as I could, but the excited horseman did not heed, perhaps not hear me; and away he went, at a tremendous speed, hatless, and his long gray-tinted hair streaming in the wind. It was absolutely necessary to follow. I therefore directed Elsworthy's horse, a much swifter and more peaceful animal than Dutton's, to be brought out; and as soon as I got into the high country road, I too dashed along at a rate much too headlong to be altogether pleasant. The evening was clear and bright, and I now and then caught a distant sight of Dutton, who was going at a frantic pace across the country, and putting his horse at leaps that no man in his senses would have attempted. I kept the high road, and we had thus ridden about half an hour, perhaps, when a bright flame about a mile distant, as the crow flies, shot suddenly forth, strongly relieved against a mass of dark wood just beyond it. I knew it to be Dutton's house, even without the confirmation given by the frenzied shout which at the same moment arose on my left hand. It was from Dutton. His horse had been *staked*, in an effort to clear a high fence, as he was hurrying desperately along on foot. I tried to make him hear me, or to reach him, but found I could do neither; his own wild cries and imprecations drowned my voice, and there were impassable fences between the high road and the fields across which he madly hasted.

The flames were swift this time, and defied the efforts of the servants and husbandmen who had come to the rescue, to stay, much less to quell them. Eagerly as I rode, Dutton arrived before the blazing pile at nearly the same moment as myself, and even as he fiercely struggled with two or three men, who strove by main force to prevent him from rushing into the flames, only to meet with certain death, the roof and floor of the building fell in with a sudden crash. He believed that all was over with the child, and again hurling forth the wild despairing cry I had twice before heard that evening, he fell down, as if smitten by lightning, upon the hard frosty road.

It was many days ere the unhappy, sinful man recovered his senses, many weeks before he was restored to his accustomed health. Very cautiously had the intelligence been communicated to him that Annie had not met the terrible fate, the image of which had incessantly pursued him through his fevered dreams. He was a deeply grateful, and, I believe, a penitent and altogether changed man.

He purchased, through my agency, a valuable farm in a distant county, in order to be out of the way, not only of Hamblin, on whom he settled two hundred a year, but of others, myself included, who knew or suspected him of the foul intention he had conceived against his son-in-law, and which, but for Mrs. Rivers, would, on the last occasion, have been, in all probability, successful, so cunningly had the evidences of circumstances been devised. "I have been," said James Dutton to me at the last interview I had with him, "all my life an overweening self-confident fool. At Romford, I boasted to you that my children should ally themselves with the landed gentry of the country, and see the result! The future, please God, shall find me in my duty—mindful only of that, and content, while so acting, with whatever shall befall me or mine."

Dutton continues to prosper in the world; Hamblin died several years ago of delirium tremens; and Annie, I hear, *will*, in all probability, marry into the squirearchy of the country. All this is not, perhaps, what is called poetical justice, but my experience has been with the actual, not the ideal world.

A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION.—The N. Y. Tribune was recently honored by a visit from Daniel Spencer, of Canajoharie, N. Y., who was born in 1762, and is, consequently, now ninety years old. He was born in Connecticut, and was a shoemaker's apprentice when he enlisted in the continental army, and thus legally canceled his indentures. He served over five years in a regiment of light dragoons, which was stationed for a good part of the time on the debatable ground between the lines of the two main armies, mainly in Westchester county, New York. He often acted as escort to Washington; once when the latter, with a staff of French and American officers, reconnoitered, from the high grounds north of Harlem, the British forces near Fort Washington, in contemplation of an attack on the City of New York. The reconnoissance was made under a heavy fire of round and chain-shot from the British lines, which riddled some trees around the General and staff, and caused some involuntary ducking of heads, but killed none. Once Mr. Spencer was one of a guard of six men on board a sloop from Albany loaded with bread for the American army, which was cut out by British boats while lying near Torrytown, and a sergeant killed, and the captain badly wounded—all but the sergeant escaping by jumping overboard and swimming or wading to the shore. At another time he made one of a squadron drawn from his regiment, which escorted John Adams and Thomas Jefferson from the American headquarters above New York to the seat of government, (Philadelphia,) and were on their way back when they met the great body of the American and French troops marching quietly and rapidly southward to fix Cornwallis in Virginia. He served to the end of the Revolution, and has for some years enjoyed a small pension, which, his aged wife being prostrated with lingering disease, and he near the end of his capacity to labor, he needs and gratefully accepts, though he has children living who would not see him suffer from want.

HENRY CLAY AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—At the time of Henry Clay's second election or appointment to the U. S. Senate, on the 4th of January, 1810, there were only seventeen States in the Union. George Clinton was Vice President of the United States; Samuel Smith, of Maryland, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Samuel A. Otis, of Massachusetts, Secretary. Of all the distinguished body which composed the Senate at that time, Henry Clay has been for some time the only living representative.

Of the contemporary statesmen and others, Jefferson, then President; Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Chief Justice Marshall; Judges Chase, of Maryland; Washington, of Virginia; Johnson, of South Carolina; Livingston, of New York; Cushing, of Massachusetts, of the Supreme Court; James Madison, then Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin, of the Treasury; Henry Dearborn, of War; Jacob Crowninshield, of the Navy; Gideon Granger, Postmaster General; Attorney-General Breckenridge—not one remains.

CLAY AND RANDOLPH.—The Boston Journal thus alludes to the duel which took place between John Randolph and Mr. Clay:

"The particulars of the duel are well known. The eccentric descendant of Pocahontas appeared on the ground in a huge morning gown. This garment constituted such a vast circumference that the locality of the swarthy Senator was at least a matter of very vague conjecture. The parties exchanged shots, and the ball of Mr. Clay hit the centre of the visible object, but Mr. Randolph was not there! The latter had fired in the air, and immediately after the exchange of shots he walked up to Mr. Clay, parted the folds of his gown, pointed to the hole where the ball of the former had pierced his coat, and, in the shrillest tones of his piercing voice exclaimed," Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat—you owe me a coat!" to which Mr. Clay replied in a voice of slow and solemn emphasis, at the same time pointing directly at Mr. Randolph's heart, "Mr. Randolph, I thank God that I am no *deeper* in your debt!"

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.—Baton Rouge, July 13.—Yesterday the Convention passed without alteration, article 38 of the constitution, defining in whom the executive power shall rest, and how the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected.

Article 39 defining the qualities required to make a person eligible for these offices, was made the order of the day for to-day.

Article 40 and 41, describing the term of Gubernatorial office and the occupant's ineligibility for a certain time after one term were passed without alteration.

Article 42, making ineligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor certain persons, was amended by striking out "or minister of any religious society," and was passed.

Articles 43, 44, 45 and 46, referring particularly to the Lieutenant Governor's powers and duties, were passed without alteration.

A. D. Hughes, of New Orleans, was appointed Postmaster to the Convention.

To-day, at half-past 12 o'clock, after the reading of the Journal, Mr. J. E. Layet resigned his office as Secretary.

Col. J. B. Walton was elected in his place, without opposition.

A resolution to create a committee on internal improvements gave rise to much discussion, and was referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

Article 47, touching the Governor's power to reprieve and pardon, was passed without alteration.

Article 39 then came up. Mr. C. A. Bullard offered an amendment, making electors of twenty-five years of age and five years residence in the State eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. N. R. Jennings offered a sub-amendment, substituting "thirty years of age" and "six years residence." Lost by 41 yeas and 63 nays.

Mr. Bullard's amendment was taken up: Yeas 58, nays 57. The Chair voted in the negative, and the amendment was lost.

J. P. Waddell offered an amendment, making qualified electors eligible. Yeas 57, nays 60. Lost.

Mr. Carter offered a substitute, "five years residence" the point of eligibility.

Mr. Richardson, of Ouachita, offered an amendment, inserting "thirty years of age."

This was laid on the table by 79 yeas and 34 nays.

The vote is now being taken on Carter's substitute.—[Evening Picayune.]

One of the learned Judges at Westminster it is said, won £15,000 on the late Derby at Epsom.

The Chinese think that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in New Hampshire and Vermont, in the neighborhood of Claremont and Windsor, on Wednesday the 30th ult.

A traveler who happened to meet the brother of Canova, soon after the artist's death, asked him whether he intended to carry on his brother's business.

The Erie and NewYork Railway is four hundred and sixty miles in length. It is the longest railway either in America or Europe.

Bemus told a friend who was always taking quack medicines, that he resembled the capital of Turkey. Why? Because you are *constant-in-ne-pill!*

The commission given to a Wall-street broker by a Railroad company, for negotiating bonds for it in England, amounts to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The German journals state that during the residence of the Empress of Russia at Schlangenbad, 150 fowls, six hams, four joints of roast beef of 40 lbs. each, 60 lbs. of fish, and 1000 eggs, have been ordered to be delivered every day for the supply of her table—and that of her court of salte.

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Specimens of the Lord's Prayer.

Showing the Changes of the English Language.

I. *Early Classic: Anglo Saxon.*

Fader ure, thu the eart on Heofenum,
Si thin nama gehalgod;
To becume thin Rice;
Gewurthe thin Willa on Eorthan swa swa on Heofenum.
Urne ge dæghwamlican Hlaf syle us to-dæg;
And forgif us ure Gyltas swa swa we forgifath urum Gyltendum;
And ne gelæde thu us on Costnunge;
Ac alys us of Yfle. Sothlice.

II. *Anglo Saxon: A. D.* 875.

Fæder ure, thu the eart on Heofenum,
Si thin Nama gehalgod;
To-becume thin Rice;
Gewurthe thin Willa on Eorthan swa swa on Heofenum;
Urne ge dæghwamlican Hlaf syle us to dæge;
And forgif us ure Gyltas, swa swa we forgyfath uram Gyltendum;
And ne gelædde thu us on Costnunge;
Ac alys us from Yfle.

III. *Anglo-Saxon: about A. D.* 880.

Fæder uren, thu arth in Heofnum,
Si gehalgud Nema thin:
Tocymeth Rio thin;
Gewurthe Willo thin suae is in Heofne and in Eorthu;
Sel usenae of wistlic sel us to dæg;
And forgef us Scylda usnu, suæ we fergefon Scyldgum usum;
And ne inlæd usih in Costnuge:
Ac alys usih froet Yfle.

IV. *Anglo-Saxon: about A. D.* 900,

Thu ure Fæder, the eart on Heofonum;
Si thin Nama gehalgod;
Cume thin Rice;
Si thin Willa on Eorthe, swa swa on Heofenum;
Syle us to Dæg urne to dæghwamlican Hlaf;
And forgif us ure Gyltas, swa swa we forgifath tham the with us agyltath;
And ne lad thu na us on Costnunge;
Ac alys us fram Yfle. Sih it swa.

V. *Anglo-Saxon: About* 900: *Another Version*

Fader unser se the is en Heofnum.
Halgod bith Noma thin:
To cymeth Rice thin:
Se Willa thia sie swu on Heafno and on Heorthe;
Hlaf userne dæghwamlice sel us to Dæge:
And forgef us Synne uge swa fastlice nnd ee we forgeofas eghwelce Scylde user:
And ne ush on lad thu in Costnunge:
Ac afria usih from Yfle.

VI. *English or Semi-Saxon: about A. D.* 1160.

Ure Fader, tha the on Heofene eurt,
Eyo thin Name gehalgeed;
To eume thin Rice,
Gewurde thin Willo on Heefene and on Eorthe;
Syle us to Daig urno daighwamliche Hluf;
And forgef us ura Geltes, swa we forgyfath aelcen thare the with us agylteth;
And ne lad thu us on Costnunge;
Ac alys us fram Yfle.

VII. *English:* 1200—1300.

Oure Fader, that art in Hevenes,
Halewid be thin Name;
Thy kingdom come;
To be thi Willi de as in Hevene and in Erthe.
Oyf to us this Day our Brede over other substance;
And forgyue to us our Dettis, as forgyuen to oure Dettours;
And lede us not into Temptatioun;
But delyue us fro Yvel. Amen, that is, so beit.

VIII. *Widif's Version:* 1370.

Our Fadyr, that art in Heavenes,
Halowed be thy Name;
Thy kingdom come to;
Be thy Will done in Erthe as in Hevene;
Geue to us this Day our Breud, over other substance;
And forgif to us our Dettis, as we forgeuen to our Detters.
And leed us not into Temptation;
But deliver us from Evil. Amen.

XI. *A. D.* 1430.

Oure Fadir, that art in Hevenie,
Halewid be thi name;
Thi kingdom come to thee;
Be thi Will dene in Eerthe us in Hevene;
Giue us this day oure Breed over othre substance;
And forgive to us oure Dettis, as we forgiven oure Dettours.
And lede us not into Temptation;
But deliver us from Ivil. Amen.

X. *A. D.* 1526. *Tindal's Version.*

Our Father which art in Heven,
Hallowed be thy name;
Let thy kingdom come;
Thy will be fulfilled, ae well in earth. as it is in heven.
Gene us this daye our dayly bred;
And forgeve us our Dettis, as we forgiven our Detters;
And leade us not into temptation;
But deliver us from Evill.
For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glorye forever.

XI. *Gothic: A. D.* 360. *Compare this with No.* 1.

Atta unsar, thu in himinum:
Weihnai namo thein;
Quimai thiudenassus theins;
Wairthai wiljah theine, sue in himina, jah ana airthai.
Hlaif unsarana thana sinteiuun gif uns himmadaga,
Jah afist uns thatei skuluns sijaima, swuswe jah weis afletam thaim ekulum unsaraim,
Ak lausei uns af thamma ubilin,
Unte theins ist thiudangardi jah mahts, jah wulthus; in aiwins. Amen.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.—In the time of Edward VI., much of the lands of St. Peter, at Westminster, were seized by the Majesty's ministers and courtiers; but in order to reconcile the people to that robbery, they allowed a portion of the lands to be appropriated toward the repairs of St. Paul's Church. Hence the phrase, "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

THE WEEDING AND WEDDING,

Or, the Man for a New Settlement.

BY GEORGE W. BUNDAY.

Parson Truman was a modest, unassuming person, who disliked mere outside display. He was a plain, practical man, a ripe scholar, a profound logician, an earnest preacher. His knowledge was not bounded by the limits of his library; his labors were not confined to the pulpit; his influence extended beyond the parish where he expounded the Scriptures.

He belonged to a class of Christians who believed the itinerant system superior to any other. At the annual conference he made no pretty speeches, no platform harangues; and was never invited to preach the yearly sermons. Year after year, he uncomplainingly received his appointment to toil on in some remote settlement in the backwoods; while men of more confidence, but less intellect, more zeal, but less knowledge, more words, but fewer deeds, were sent to large towns and larger cities, where they secured greater audiences, received better compensation, had more favorable opportunities to improve their minds and win golden opinions of appreciating people.

Parson Truman had to serve as a lawyer, physician, teacher, priest, and confidential friend, in new settlements, where professional gentlemen are few and far between. At the time of which I write, he lived in a log house. When at home, he spent a part of his leisure time in cultivating a little patch of ground which belonged to the parsonage. Sometimes his little farm, as he called it, would be overrun with weeds, for his circuit extended several miles, and frequently kept him from home more than a week at a time.

One day, he returned and saw the weeds standing among the vegetables, like Philistines among the Israelites, and he determined to uproot them, and remove them from the land.

"Wife," said he, "I must go to work in the garden to-day. If any person calls to see me, tell them that I am engaged. No person can see me while I am weeding behind that regiment of corn-stalks."

He pulled off his best coat, which *had* been black, rolled up his sleeves, and commenced the task before him. Spear-grass, pig-weeds, sour-plant, and the whole tribe of weeds had taken possession of the little strip of land, and looked down contemptuously upon the stunted plants beneath them.

It was washing-day, and Mrs. Truman was hanging her clothes upon the linen line, when a sun-browned woodman, with an honest face, inquired if brother Truman was at home.

"Yes, but he is engaged," replied the dear little woman, with a smile, for she could be good natured even on Monday, while at work over the washtub. Think of that, ye Xantipes, who fret, spout, and thump away at such times and under such circumstances.

"If he is at home, I must see him a few moments."

"He left positive orders with me to allow no one to disturb him."

"I won't detain him from his studies but a short time."

"He is at work in the garden—"

The man did not stop to hear the conclusion of what she said, but unceremoniously walked through the gateway, and found the good man pulling up weeds as though they were unpardonable sins.

"Well, brother, I have found you at last. My horse is lame, and as you are something of a doctor, I thought I would ask your advice."

"Is he unable to walk or work?" inquired the doctor.

"He limps about on three legs a little. I wish you would step up to our place and see him."

"Well, I have agreed to marry a couple a short distance beyond your house, and I will call on my way to the wedding."

In order to make up lost time, the minister now worked harder than he did before he had been interrupted.

The first caller had not got out of sight, when a woman in dishabille, with her dishevelled hair streaming over her white face, came to the door, and asked if the Rev. Mr. Truman was at home.

"He is at home, but his engagements are such that he can not be interrupted just now," observed his wife.

"Oh, dear me, what shall I do?" exclaimed the woman, wringing her hands, and weeping as though her sufferings were intense, and the minister was the only one who could alleviate them.

"Wait a moment," said Mrs. Truman, "I will ask him if he can be seen."

"Husband!"

"Well, my dear, what do you want now?"

"Here is a woman—"

"I can not help it."

"Hear what I have to say. Here is a woman in great distress; she is anxious to see you immediately."

The parson threw down a handfull of wicked weeds so suddenly, a stranger might have supposed he was angry; but he was only a little excited. Perhaps he thought the transgressors he was driving from his piece of land ought to be cast into outer darkness, where they would be burned.

"What do you want, my good woman!" he asked, somewhat impatiently.

"Oh, sir! we have had such a row in our settlement. Mrs. Jinkins' child threw a stone, which broke Mrs. Sparkins' window, and Mrs. Sparkins told the child to clear out; and when Mrs. Jinkins heard of it, she came to Mrs. Sparkins' house, and told her she was no better than she ought to be; and Mrs. Sparkins declared she was; and then Mrs. Jenkins said she was a liar; then Mrs. Sparkins spat in her face; and then Mrs. Jinkins pulled her hair; and then Mrs. Sparkins tore the dress of her back; and Mrs. Jackins cried murder, and I run after you."

"What were they doing when you came away?"

"Pulling hair, sir, and screaming murder!"

"What do you expect I can do in such a case?"

"Why, preach to them, and bleed them, sir, and stop them from going to law," said the frightened woman, who evidently had more faith in the minister than she had in the gospel.

"How far is your settlement from where the wedding is to be this evening?"

"About a mile, sir."

"I will call about seven o'clock."

The good man returned to his garden, where he had made but little progress; but as soon as he had got hold of the enemy, a teamster climbed over the fence, and asked him if he could be so kind as to put his shoulder to the wheel, and give him a lift through a mudhole at the foot of the hill.

He could not put that off until he went to the marriage, so he went to work, and while they were jerking and pulling the load about, the wagon broke.

Mr. Truman had a box of tools, and knew how to use them. The wagon was soon repaired, and the teamster went whistling and singing on his way, and the minister returned to his garden once more.

Just as he kneeled down before a bed of onions, as though he intended to copy the example of the Egyptians, and worship them, a loud rap was heard at the door. The minister could have wept without rubbing his eyes with the onions that stood unweeded there; but he resolved to be angry, and sin not.

The door was opened, and there stood the class-leader's son, anxious to see Mr. Truman.

Mr. Truman was called into the house.

"What do you want, my son?" inquired the minister.

"Father wants to borrow the Commentary on Luke, and the last newspaper."

"Wife, get them," said he; then turning to the boy, he remarked: "The next time you want anything of that nature, ask Mrs. Truman; she can get the books for you as well as I can."

It was now twelve o'clock, so the minister thought it best to take a "bite" of victuals. He sat down with his wife and child to a "picked-up dinner." Before he rose from the table an Irishman made his appearance, and modestly asked if the preacher lived there.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Will yer be so kind as to write a letther for me to the ould counthry?"

"By-and-by."

"May the blissid Virgin protict ye!"

"Take a chair."

"Will ye be aither doing it soon?"

"Right away after dinner."

The writing of the letter occupied at least an hour, and before he concluded it, a pretty little boy came to the house, and asked for that "*shot*" he (the preacher) had recommended to his sick mother.

"Powder, you mean," said Mr. Truman, with a smile.

"Yes, sir, I meant to say powder," replied the lad, blushing to his temples.

"Now, husband," said the good natured wife, "let me persuade you not to go into the garden again this afternoon. Stay in the house and mend the children's shoes, so that they can go to school to-morrow."

He finally made up his mind that it was better to sit there in the shade, than to stoop out-doors in the sun; so the shoes were repaired and the weeds left undisturbed.

When that job was finished it was time to prepare for the wedding. After performing the duties of barber and boot-black, he turned hostler and saddled his pony, departed in peace, and went on his way rejoicing. He halted at Blake's barn, and examined the "lame mare."

"She has a nail in her foot," said he; "hand me a pair of nippers, and I will remove the shoe. Now," continued the preacher, while he stood there with the pincers in one hand, and the shoe in the other, "bathe the foot with salt and vinegar, keep her shut up in the stable, and she will be well in a fortnight."

After marrying the couple, he mounted his pony, turned his face toward the new settlement, and put up at the house of a Christian brother. He gave directions for Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sparkins, and their friends, to meet him there. The house was crowded with the parties and their acquaintances.

"Mrs. Jenkins, did your boy break Mrs. Sparkins' window?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Mrs. Jenkins, of course you are willing to pay for the window, are you not?"

"Certainly I am."

"Mrs. Sparkins, did you spit in Mrs. Jenkins' face?"

"Yes, I did so when I was angry."

"You are sorry for it now, are you not?"

"Yes, sir, I am," she said, and then rubbed her eyes with one corner of her apron.

"Do you hear that, Mrs. Jenkins?"

"I do."

"Will you forgive her?"

"With all my heart."

"Now shake hands. God bless you. Good night!"

Mr. Truman returned home another way, in order to see the sick woman and give further directions respecting the powders. He found the medicine curing the patient, and had the good fortune to meet the class-leader there, who handed him the paper, and promised to return the Commentary in a few days.

When this useful, practical, accommodating man reached home, he was quite fatigued, but happy to think the day had not been spent in vain. One reason why he was anxious to weed the garden was, because there was to be a donation party at his house the next day, and he did not wish to have his premises look as though he was slothful and lazy. After a delicious sleep and pleasant dreams, the donation day arrived. Parson Truman helped his wife to provide for a large number of guests. He made the fire, pared the potatoes, churned the butter, watched the oven, scoured the knives and forks, and made himself generally useful.

Soon after sunset, the neighbors of the denominations began to arrive. Blake came with one horse hitched to the wagon; the mare that mated the noble animal he drove was too lame to travel yet. He brought with him a new cheese, a quarter of veal, and three or four bushels of corn. The sick woman sent her boy with a new dress for Mrs. Truman. The class-leader brought a side of bacon and a dollar in money. Mrs. Sparkins, Mrs. Jenkins and the young window smasher came together, and brought a beautiful quilt, the result of the united labors of the ladies in the settlement. The sewing was neatly executed. It was originally designed for the missionaries of Liberia; but some one suggested that the climate of Africa was warm enough without quilts, so the sewing circle concluded to present it to Mr. Truman. By-and-by the teamster came with a wagon-load of people from his settlement. They came quite a distance, and brought money. Their united donations amounted to fifteen dollars.

The Irishman was on hand. He said he had not much to give, but he would make himself useful by taking care of the horses of other visitors.

It was a pleasant evening; the moon sailed like a ship of light through the calm heavens. When tea was over, some of the company began to joke with the minister respecting the unweeded garden:

"Sure an' we might weed the garden by moonlight," said Pat.

The company took the hint and went to work most cheerfully. Many hands made light work. When the party separated, the garden was in good trim, and every guest went home with a glad heart.

The Rev. Mr. Truman remained on that circuit two years; at the expiration of that time, a petition was sent to the Conference, praying that he might be returned; but it was contrary to the usages of that body to continue a minister more than two years at a time on the same circuit.

Joe Hewel, the teamster, and Mary Simpson, who ran after the minister when the row happened in her settlement, became acquainted with each other at the donation party; ever after that they attended meeting when Mr. Truman preached in Sparkins' school house. Just before the good man, who was a universal favorite, left that circuit, he married this couple. Mr. Truman got up into notice by degrees, and has charge of one of the best stations within the jurisdiction of the Conference.

He has not forgotten how to mend a pair of shoes, repair a broken wagon, dispense medicine to the sick, help his wife about the house, and act as peace-maker when the hasty in spirit are disposed to quarrel. He is just "the man for a new settlement," or any other situation.

BEAR WITH ONE ANOTHER.—Rev. Dr. Boardman, in his excellent book, "The Bible in the Family," well remarks:

"That house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no tolerance of each other's secrets, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answers to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood upon the andirons, and apply fire to it, it will go out: put on another stick and they will burn; add a half dozen, and you will have a grand conflagration. There are other fires subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into a passion and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper; pile on the fuel; draw in the other members of the group, and let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them all in its lurid splendors. The venerable Philip Henry understood this well, and when his son Matthew, the Commentator, was married, he sent these lines to the wedded pair:

"Love one another, pray oft together; and see
You never both together angry be:
If one speak fire, t'other with water come;
Is one provoked? be t'other soft or dumb."

"OUT, OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES," ETC.—A physician of high standing, an opposer of religion, was about to start for California, when his little child came to him and handed him a Testament, saying, "Pa, you must take this read on the road." He pushed away the child in a passion, saying, that he did not want to be encumbered with any such thing. His wife persuaded him to take it to please the child. On his way to the gold regions he was taken dangerously sick, and his companions were obliged to leave him, as they thought, to die. He became alarmed for his sins, and was about to give up in despair, when he thought of the Testament. He commenced reading it, and his mind was led to take hold of the promises, and to accept of Christ as his Savior. He recovered from his sickness, went to the gold regions, and a few days since returned home rich, not in the treasures of Egypt, but in that more durable substance that fadeth not away, eternal in the heavens. [Independent.

AVOID CONTENTION.—Let us not trouble ourselves and our neighbors with unprofitable disputations, but all agree to spread to the uttermost of our power the quiet and peaceable gospel of Christ. Near fifty years ago, a great and good man, Dr. Potter, then Archbishop of Canterbury, gave me an advice, for which I have ever since had occasion to bless God. "If you desire to be extensively useful, do not spend your time or strength in contending for or against such things as are of a disputable nature, but in testifying against open, notorious, vice, and in promoting real essential holiness." Let us keep to this; leaving a thousand disputable points to those that have no better business than to toss the ball of controversy to and fro, let us keep to our point. Let us bear a faithful testimony in our several stations against all ungodliness, and with all our might recommend that inward and outward holiness "without which no man shall see the Lord." [John Wesley.

THE VILLAGE SLANDER.

BY WM. COMSTOCK.

When Mr. Blasset, a worthy old inhabitant of our village was going to mill, some two or three weeks ago, he met Mr. Samuel Gore, and after exchanging the customary salutations with each other, the two gentlemen held a short conversation.

"Do tell me, neighbor Gore, what sort of a man is that Windham, who has lately taken a house near you?"

"I don't like to speak ill of my neighbors," replied Gore, "but I am afraid he is not such a man as you could approve or esteem."

"Indeed! why so?"

"I fear he is a man of very high temper—a very dangerous man in fact," said the other.

"That is bad—very bad," cried Blasset shaking his head. "The worst is his own, for I had intended to offer him a prime situation, and a profitable one—but if he is a man of violent temper he would not answer our purpose. It is a pity, but it cannot be helped."

Mr. Blasset rode on, and Mr. Gore also went about his business.

Two days afterward, there were a party of young people at Squire Blackwell's house, and during the evening a couple of young ladies present, discoursed as follows:

"Have you seen Miss Jones lately?"

"No, I have not. I understood she is very melancholy."

"That is not strange. It was cruel in her parents to break up the match."

"Not altogether cruel, when everything is considered. I am certain that if I were in their situation, I should not want to marry a daughter of mine to such a man as Mr. Windham."

"But perhaps it is not so bad as they have been led to suppose."

"Yet, only think of it! To attack a poor old man in that way! Really, I must defend the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. James. I think they would have proved wanting in their duty to their daughter, if they had permitted the marriage to take place."

"But will he not sue for a breach of promise?"

"That admits not of a doubt. A man of so malleleus and fiery a disposition will leave no stone unturned. He will make trouble for them if he can."

"Well, it is a sad affair. How much mischief is done in this world, and how many innocent persons are made to suffer by the ungovernable passions of an individual!"

On the day after the above conversation had taken place, there was a number of persons gathered together in the village tavern, talking politics, discoursing about the news of the day, and playing at checkers. The Post-office was kept at the tavern, and occasionally some person was obliged to run the gauntlet through clouds of tobacco smoke, projecting legs, and obtrusive elbows, before he could win his way to the bar, and make the necessary inquiry. Not much notice was taken, however, of those applicants, until a young man of modest bearing, and apparently with some hesitation, entered the room, and pressed through the crowd for the purpose of obtaining a letter. All eyes were immediately turned upon him, and his countenance betrayed considerable anxiety and agitation, when he overheard the remarks which were made about him, some of which were obviously intended for his ear.

After leaving the tavern this young man passed quickly up the main road for about the distance of a quarter of a mile, when he turned off into a path leading into a piece of woods, and then he slacked his pace. He went slowly forward, muttering to himself, while his features worked with strong emotion, and an occasional tear glistened in his eyes. When he had reached the middle of the wood he became sensible that some person was approaching him from the opposite direction. He would fain have turned aside, but it was too late, and suddenly the minister of the village church stood before him.

"Good day, Mr. Windham," was the sudden address of that gentleman; "I have been to your house, but you were not at home. I have desired to see you for several days. Nay, be not dismayed, I come on a friendly errand. I have heard of your misfortunes, and desire to alleviate if not wholly remove them. There seems to be a strong prejudice against you in this place, and I suspect that it is ill-founded."

"Indeed it is," replied Windham; "I know not what it means. I have some enemy, here who has crossed me at every turn. Strange stories are reported concerning me, and I know not from what source they have taken their rise. Even now I went to the post-office for a letter; every one stared at me as if I had been the great giraffe from Africa, and when they whispered to one another, I could hear them say, 'He has the gallows written on his forehead!' 'What a haag-dog countenance!' 'See how his eyes glare!' I am certain I do not know what it means."

"I believe you," said the minister, taking his hand, "and I am persuaded that the people of this village labor under some mistake respecting you. It is said that you are hasty and passionate, and, I understand, it was on that score that the parents of"—

Perceiving that Windham was becoming much agitated, the speaker paused. He resumed in a few moments—"No matter. I wish to put you in a way to remove the imputations which have been cast upon you. If you are innocent you have nothing to fear. Fix upon some one person who has evinced dislike toward you. Go to him in a frank and manly way. See him alone, and persuade him to give you the name of the individual from whom he derived his information respecting you. Then go to the individual named, and require the authority by which he has spoken ill of you. When the foundation of these reports is once laid bare, you may annihilate it with a single breath."

"You impose upon me an arduous and painful task," replied the young man.

"There is but one right way to do anything," said the minister. "It is the part of virture to show its head. Vice skulks in dens and caves. You must put on the armor of faith, and believe that victory, sooner or later, crowns the right. Confidence in the power of justice and truth, gives moral courage. I beg that you will play the man in this matter."

Windham seemed to catch the spirit of his adviser, and promised to follow his directions. He bade the Rev. Mr. Rogers good bye, and walked directly back to the tavern. He stood at the door of the bar-room and looked in. A general sneer was the consequence. There were frowns and mutterings, whisperings and threatening gestures. For a moment Windham's heart misgave him. In another instant he was at the side of one of his persecutors. "Mr. Jones, I desire to speak to you in private," said he. Now Mr. Jones was a professor of religion, and a member of the church; yet he had suffered himself to become violently prejudiced against the young man. This sudden challenge to a personal interview was as unexpected to him as to the other individuals present. He blushed and looked about him as if doubtful what course to take. He saw that the eyes of all present were upon him, and he thought best to grant the request of the youth. They walked out together, and stood upon the green in front of the church.

"Mr. Jones," said Windham, "you appear to have heard some slanderous report respecting me. Will you be so kind as to give the name of my traducer?"

"Well, sir," said the other, "you have some assurance, seeing that I am a stranger to you. What if I should say that you had no right to demand such a thing of me? It's not my way, to make trouble between other folks. I've heard enough to convince me that you ought not to be tolerated in this town."

"What was the story that you heard, sir?"

"What did I hear? Ask your own conscience. Your countenance shows it now. A person that wasn't guilty, would not tremble and turn pale as you do. I suppose you will deny that you attempted your uncle's life?"

"I, sir! I don't understand you. Here is some mistake. I beg you—I beseech you to give me the name of the person who told you so."

"In order that you may go and attempt his life too, I suppose. No—no—young man; you don't carry on such business in this village, I warrant you."

"Then you will not give up the name of your informer."

"I tell you I will not, for every body knows." Here Mr. Jones suddenly paused, and betrayed some emotion. Windham followed the direction of his eyes, and turning his head, saw Mr. Rogers looking over his shoulder, upon the countenance of Jones, with a steady but stern aspect.

"Ahem! this young man has been telling me"—commenced Mr. Jones.

"I beg you will continue your conversation with me," said Mr. Rogers. "As I am privy to the subject of your discourse, I suppose you can have no objection to my presence."

"Certainly not, Mr. Rogers," returned the other. "He is a very dangerous young man, as you have heard, no doubt. He wants me to give up the name of the person who told me his true character. But that would make mischief, you know."

"Have you reported the story to any other individual?" inquired the minister.

"I can't deny but what I have," answered the other.

"Were you not afraid that you should make mischief by so doing?" asked Mr. Rogers. Surely a man who evinces so much tenderness of conscience, ought to be careful how he gives currency to idle rumors.

"Idle rumors, sir! Would Mr. Gore report a falsehood?"

"I will see Mr. Gore immediately," said the youth with some eagerness.

"Do so," said the minister, as he turned to go home, and left Mr. Jones alone upon the green, in a state of bewilderment.

Windham hastened to the farm-house, and found Mr. Gore smoking his pipe in the corner of his antiquated fire-place.

"Good-day, sir," said the young man.

Gore was in no haste to reply to the unexpected salutation; but suffering the smoke to clear away from before his vision, and half-shutting his eyes, he peered earnestly through his knitted brows, as if doubting the identity of his visitor.

The youth felt as if he had no time to lose.

"Sir," said he, "I have been shunned by my acquaintances, denied admittance to the house of Mr. James, and stared at like a wild beast in a menagerie, for several days past."

"For your bad conduct—oh, young man!"

"No, sir—but because you have reported that I tried to kill my uncle."

"I did not say exactly so," returned Mr. Gore. "But I heard that you made a murderous assault upon your uncle with an axe."

"Who said so?"

"I heard it from Mr. Smith, and he says he will not eat his own words."

"Thank you, sir!" cried Windham; and he ran to the store kept by Smith.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Smith," said he hastily.

"Well, sir," returned Smith coldly.

"Did you report that I attacked my uncle with an axe?" said the young man.

"Certainly I did," responded the store-keeper.

"Did you not confess this crime to me yourself?"

"Never!" exclaimed Windham.

"What!" cried Smith; "did I not meet you in the road the other day, with a staff in your hand, and did I not ask you how you did, and—"

"I remember it all—how strange!" exclaimed Wyndham. "Now, all who are present will be good enough to listen to me. I met Mr Smith in the road the other day. I had a staff in my hand, for I was lame. He asked me how I did, and I replied that I had hurt my ANKLE with an axe."

"Did you not say that you hurt your UNCLE with an axe?" cried the store-keeper, blushing as red as scarlet.

"By no means," cried Windham; and he immediately stripped down his stocking and laid bare a scar upon his ankle; which had evidently been the result of a blow from an axe.

"The young man is right—it was my mistake!" said the storekeeper. Give me your hand. I beg your pardon."

Windham reached his hand to Smith, and all who were in the store walked up and shook hands with the young man, expressing their regret, for the mistake into which they had fallen.

Before the sun went down, there was not a man, woman, or child in the village who had not heard the triumphant refutation of the foolish slander. A reaction took place, and every villager was desirous of doing Windham a kindness. But he did not see Mr. Rogers again until he was obliged to secure the services of that gentleman in a delicate affair, which concerned Miss James equally with himself. He then thanked the clergyman for his timely advice and assistance, and added—"Hereafter, when a false imputation rests upon me, I will meet it boldly, prove its source, and look it down at once."

[From the Philadelphia Christian Advocate.]

Letter of John Wesley.

Several years since, the following original letter of the Rev. John Wesley was presented to me by a lady of this city; a granddaughter, I believe of the lady to whom it was written. It is near a hundred years old, but in a fine state of preservation. The lady who presented it to me has several others from that most extraordinary and holy man of God; and also some from several of Mr. Wesley's first preachers, all of which, I had the privilege to examine, some years, since. Like all that proceeded from his pen, it is *Multum in Parvo*. I am not aware it has ever been published, and is among the very few letters in his hand writing in existence, certainly in this country:

"My Dear Sister Bennis: Some years since I was inclined to think that one who had once enjoyed and lost the pure love of God, must never look to enjoy it again, till they were just stepping into Eternity. But experience has taught me better things. We have now numerous instances, of those who had cast away that unspeakable blessing, and now enjoy it in a larger measure than ever, and why should not this be *your* case? Because you are unworthy? So were they. Because you have been an unfaithful steward? So they had been also, yet God healed them free, and so he will you. Only do no *reason* against him. Look for nothing in *yourself* but sin and unworthiness. Forget yourself. Worthy is the Lamb, and he has prevailed for you. You shall not die, but live! Live all the life of heaven on earth. You need nothing in order to this but faith; and who gives this? He that standeth at the door.

I hope to see you at Limerick on Monday evening; probably we shall be at Brough soon after 1 o'clock, and I pray, let there never more be any reserve between you and

My dear sister,

Your affectionate brother,

J. WESLEY.

The letter is dated Cork, May 30, 17C7.

J. C.

WHAT A REVIVAL IN COLLEGE DOES.—At the revival in Princeton College, in 1815, says the Sabbath Recorder, there were thirteen converts; M'Ilvaine, Bishop of Ohio; Jones, Bishop of Virginia; M'Lean and Hodge, Professors of Princeton; and Armstrong, late Secretary of the American Board, were among the number.

The Widow's God.

"Thou refuge of my soul,
On Thee, when sorrows rise—
On Thee, when waves of trouble roll,
My fainting hope relies.

"To Thee I tell my grief,
Thou alone can'st heal;
Thy word can bring a sweet relief
For every pain I feel."

"LET THE WIDOWS TRUST IN ME," is the encouraging language of the widow's God. This you should consider as addressed to you. He is YOUR GOD! You may therefore trust him confidently. His attributes all bear the character of holiness. And this holiness lives in the light of infinite goodness. "He is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works." His tender mercies then will be ever thine. He cares for thee. He will watch over thee for good.

If he were not infinitely good, you might hesitate in placing your confidence in him; but he is—"*He is good to all.*"

He is not only infinitely good, but he is also infinite in power and wisdom. He is *able* to do you good. And *he* best knows *how* to do it. And then, he is eternal—he ever lives. Your husband, your children, your parents, your brothers and sisters, your friends and acquaintances, may all die around you, and leave you desolate and lonely; but God, *your* God, lives forever. Time and space are equally filled with him. His hand will be *ever* ready to supply you wants; and you may *ever* look up to him as your unfailing friend. He will always be ready to welcome you to the mercy-seat. When you come to the throne of grace, you need never anticipate that he will be absent. He ever lives to receive you. When you pour out your heart before him, his ear will never be heavy to your cry. When you come to him for consolation, he will be every ready to grant it. Let not your heart be troubled, therefore, neither let it be afraid. God has made especial promises, and manifests a special regard, to the widow. His especial providence has frequently been displayed in their defence and their welfare. For one, he multiplied meal; for another, oil; for another, he raised a dead son to life; and for you the same compassionate God will provide.

Relative Strength of Popery and Protestantism.

Protestantism reckons as its followers nearly one-half of the number that Popery claims as its adherents. And although numerically one-half less, in all the great elements of character and progress, it is vastly its superior. In wealth, in enterprise, in rational liberty, in literature, in commerce, in all the elements of political and moral power, Protestant are to Papal nations as the sun and moon in the heavens are to the fixed stars.

That your may see this, blot from the map of Europe all that it owes to Protestantism, and what is left for the people to desire? Blot from these nations all that they owe to Popery, and it would be like Moses lifting up his wonder-working rod heavenward, and rolling back the darkness that enshrouded Egypt. If this does not picture our idea, stop for a month or a year, all that Protestantism is doing to civilize, enlighten, and bless the earth, and the world is moved and astounded, from its centre to its circumference; even old Austria, the Sleepy Hollow of the world, would spring to her feet and ask, What is the matter? Stop for the same time all that Popery is doing for the same ends, and it would be no more missed than is the light of the lost pleiad from the sky. [Kirwan.

THE CHILD OF JUDGMENT.—I heard a story the other day, (writes a friend and correspondent of the Knickerbocker) which amused me. An old lady said—

"When my father moved into the new country, one of us children once told a lie. My mother could not ascertain the culprit, but a lie lay between us.

"'Well,' said she, 'you may escape now, but you may be sure that I will know it some day which of you has told a lie.'

"Weeks passed on, and nothing more was said on the subject. My father lived in a log house, which contained one room below and one above. The children slept in the chamber. One night a tremendous wind arose, and at night blew off the entire roof of the house. My mother alarmed at the crash, ran up the ladder, and putting her head into the roofless chamber, cried—

"'Children are you all there?'

"'Yes, mother!' piped a small and terrified voice; 'yes, mother, we are all here, and if the day of judgment has come, it was me that told that lie!'"

To how many "children of larger growth," does a similar repentance come, even from similar causes; the "still small voice" amid the storm!

CHEERFULNESS OF CHRISTIANS.—Religion is mistaken by the worldling for a system of rigor and austerity, marking its votaries with melancholy, and supplanting every genial affection and innocent enjoyment. Let those who possess it, be careful to rectify this error by their own example. In their deportment let them evince neither moroseness nor want of courtesy, but the graceful serenity of a hopeful, patient, and loving spirit. Let them cultivate the smile that can shine through sorrow, and speak those sweet words that heal as a medicine; and not sink or repine as other, when "the desire of their eyes are taken away with a stroke." [illegible] has such a right to be always [illegible] whom are such obligations laid [illegible] cheerful, as those who "have the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come?" [American Messenger.

REDEEM THE TIME.—This morning, upon waking, the thought suddenly occurred to me—what, if I should pass this day better than I have ever passed before! what, if I should be able to look back at night, and to thank God for the most profitable and best spent day of my whole life! The very idea seemed [illegible] beyond expression. And why should not this be the first thought which presents itself to us every morning?

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 24.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Brethren: When there seems to be an occasion for somebody to speak, upon a given subject, and the "Fathers" neglect to do so, a "junior" may be pardoned for venturing forward. I perceive by an official communication to the papers, that the session of our Conference is to come on this year more than a month earlier than usual. All must see that it will be important for all our financial interests, that the members of the Conference bear this in mind. Our several collections must be commenced that much earlier, or we shall fall sadly behind former years, especially the last. There was danger, that, under any circumstances we should fall behind last years Missionary collection. And now that to ordinary hindrances there is added the abbreviation of our Conference year by more than a month—and that month the best of the year, for making collections—it will require extraordinary exertions on our part to prevent our deficiency being a great one. I was gratified to learn during a recent trip West and North, that our example is exerting its influence upon the Church in different parts of the country—stirring it up to greater effort in the Missionary work. It will be unfortunate both for our reputation and influence, if from any inaction on our part, we recede from the high position we have taken. But it is not in view of any influence it may have upon our reputation and influence, that I mainly desire we may come up to, nye even go beyond, what we have ever accomplished before, but in view of the wants of the Master's work. There are open doors, and inviting fields before us, which we ought to occupy to ourselves and the world, and in duty to God, to enter and occupy at once—and for entering which, I hope we shall soon hear the word from those entrusted with the management of our Mission work.

Let us raise the money, and pray God to furnish the men. J. HAMILTON.

Mobile, July 19.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.—The Seventh Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, has reached us. Next week we design reviewing it at some length.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.—We have received a letter from Bishop Andrew, announcing the following change as to the time of holding the session of the Memphis and Mississippi Conferences, to which we call the attention of those concerned. The time appointed for the meeting of the Memphis Conference at Brownsville, Tenn., will be the 1st day of December, and the Mississippi Conference the 14th December. [Mem. Adv.

JACKSON, Miss.—It is very seldom that we hear any news from the Methodism or the Universities at this place. The professors, teachers and people seem wrapped up in themselves, not caring for the rest of the world. We did, for a while, get the "Cadet Star," but that has withdrawn its light from our editorial firmament—the editors have sold out type and quit. Our contemporary of Richmond has been favored by a correspondent there, from whom we extract:

"First, then, in regard to the prospect of the University. I would say it is quite flattering. Brothers Harris and Roberts (our preachers) have commenced the plan of holding two preaching meetings at every appointment, and if circumstances justify them in doing so, I have no doubt but some of these meetings will continue for two weeks. Such was the case last year on this circuit, under the ministration of Bro. Wells, at which from ten to forty souls were sometimes happily converted to God; and I have no doubt from the present indications, but what this year will be one as memorable for revivals as any one that has prevailed during the past twenty. A glorious revival just closed at Grenada, in Yalobusha county—about fifty conversions. That talent in the religious world, Bro. C. K. Marshall was there, and assisted Bro. Wells during the revival. Bro. A. H. Kennedy, who holds the Brunswick (or Greensville) circuit, Virginia Conference, about twenty years ago, when I was a little boy, was also present and assisted in the services.

"We have two plain, unassuming, practical, useful, praying preachers on the Oxford circuit this year; men who are calculated to and will do good. I believe I could sit and hear Bro. Harris preach twenty-four hours without growing sleepy. He is not one of those sky scrapers, but a well informed Bible preacher. By the bye, there is too much imagination in some of our latter day sermons, too many lofty soarings, too many studied efforts to please the world, and at the same time leave no lasting impression.

"Bro. A. B. Longstreet, L. L. D., President of the State University, located at Oxford, although touching quite old, preaches about once a month in Oxford, and sometimes when he can contain himself no longer, he leaves the University and puts for the country to preach. And then for it, if you are not a Methodist, and that a good one, you can't sit under his preaching. I know this by experience and observation. He too is a plain spoken man. Certainly he is every way the plainest great man I ever saw, but sometimes he rises in master flights of eloquence, just to let his hearers know that he could if he would.

"Judge Longstreet is certainly a great man, and has given more character to our University than almost any other man could have done. The students all admire him, and rightly so, for a better fellow never met.

"Taking all things into consideration, we are getting under good headway."

Alabama Conference Schools.

Those in the East of the State have concluded the scholastic year, much to the satisfaction of the Church and the friends of Christian education. We have had no official report from the Visiting Committee of Oak Bowery, but learn from several sources that the exercises of Commencement gave eminent satisfaction. Four young ladies—constituting the first class ever graduated from the Oak Bowery Female College—received diplomas, after an examination which it was said, by competent judges, "could not be beaten."

Such commendation must be cheering to the worthy operatives. For the Centenary Institute our readers are referred to the communication of the Conference Visiting Committee in another column. We understand that Dr. Mitchell, with an able corps of teachers, has assumed the management of the Institute for the three years following.

As for the "appointee" to preach the annual sermon being absent, we are sorry for our own but glad for their sakes that it was so; for our good friend Dr. Neely was there, and made the most excellent use of the occasion. He is *au fait* on such occasions, and very properly the Colleges make him pay a large annual tribute by way of penalty for his popularity.

We assure those who extended the kind invitation, that the expectation of a reunion with them and many other friends, and the hope of being at all serviceable to their good cause, was reluctantly given up, and not until necessity forced.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—Among the pine hills of Jackson county, Miss., and about 5 miles from Biloxi, Springs have been discovered possessing mineral properties in valuable quantity and proportions. The original proprietor discovered them like all nature's treasures are discovered, in search for something else: excavating a mill seat. A medical friend, Dr. Austin, furnishes us a neat descriptive pamphlet written by himself: he first had them brought to his notice in 1851.

Dr. Smith, of the La. University, concludes a thorough analysis with this opinion:

"The medicinal virtue of these waters is to be looked for more particularly in the oxide of Iron, and Sulphuretted Hydrogen, both of which exists in notable quantities; and it is therefore apparent that many chronic diseases might be cured, or receive important alleviation from these waters: as a bath, it could be applied with much advantage."

The location is favorable to New Orleans and Mobile—being nearly equi-distant. On this the writer remarks:

"Had the citizens of this great city met in Convention, and duly delegated some of its citizens to select the site of a watering place, adapted by its locality to the wants of New Orleans, one better located could not have been found, even had heaven vouchsafed to them, as to one of old, the power to force the healing stream to flow."

Improvements have already been made and accommodations provided for about 20 invalids.

Panama is the most important city of New Grenada. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are resident Americans. It was laid out in 1670, and entirely surrounded with walls, it extended in time far beyond. Here Catholicism reigns supreme. They have no less than nine churches. A Protestant mission has recently been established, and there is now regular Sabbath service by the Rev. Mr. Rovell, of the Congregational church, and Rev. Mr. Bigham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A VALUABLE THUMB.—The Boston Post tells of a man in Maine who kept a grocery store, and when he sold a pint or a half pint of rum, always put his thumb into the measure—an enormous large thumb—and at the end of twenty years' practice he estimated that he had sold his thumb for at least $5000, and had it left after all. What an old soaker it must be.

We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has decided to establish a mission amongst the Chinese in California.

Letter from Africa.

[Our friend Edmund has favored us with another letter from his "Ebony home," which we are sure will be nobody in its reading. ED.]

GREENVILLE, Sinoe, Liberia,
March 29, 1852.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: The brig Julia Ford arrived on the 19th ult.; 38 passengers, all well and hearty; and whilst pening to you these few lines, the Liberia Packet is coming to an anchor, after a long passage of 60 days; 90 passengers, all well and hearty.

I was up at Monrovia in January, at the Conference, and was very well pleased with that country; and I had the pleasure of being up the Saint Paul's river which is the garden spot of Liberia, and seeing of the industrious husbandry on both sides of the river.

In the space of four years that section of the country will be wealthy from this fact: the people's eyes are become opened as to the planting of coffee, and even at this time they are making beautiful brown sugar, as you would wish to behold in any new country; and some farmers are gathering coffee. This staple when it begins to bear gives a man employment all the time. I would like to give you a description of the coffee. When it begins to bear, it is so closely connected together that an ant can not get through, and as soon as the coffee is plucked off, a most beautiful white flower immediately buds out, and the leaves remind one of an evergreen, and the blossom like a jessamine, and the fume has the same delicious flavor.

Religion is in a flourishing condition all along the Coast, from Millsburg to Monrovia, which is some twenty-five miles from the Cape. I have the honor to be,

Yours, in Christ,
E. D. TAYLOR.

Bishop Doane, of NewJersey, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him by the Committee of Investigation.

METHODIST PRESS.

REVIVAL AMONG THE GERMANS.—With particular pleasure we note the work of God among this people whose presence and position in our country opens a great door for the Gospel. Rev. N. A. Cravens writes on 13th inst. to the Banner, giving an account of the German Church in Galveston, under charge of Rev. P. Moelling. Bro. M. went from this city a year ago to Texas. His friends will be glad to hear of the late protracted meeting in his charge:

"A much larger congregation than has heretofore attended that church attended from night to night under the powerful appeals from their preacher. The congregation was often in tears; penitents were invited to the altar for prayer every night, and scarcely a night passed without our hearts having been cheered with evidences of converting power. The 8th day of the meeting, the Lord's Supper was administered to the entire membership, after which three were baptized. Then followed the reception of members on probation; seventeen presented themselves for admission; most of whom were over twenty years of age. The meeting was protracted through the following week, and several who had joined the church as seekers professed religion during that time. Bro. Moelling reckons fifteen clear conversions, and no man is more particular in ascertaining the grounds of hope relied upon by the young convert, and none perhaps more truly scriptural in their views on this subject. Many of the American brethren, with your correspondent attended the meeting and took a deep interest in its success; all distinction was lost in the oneness of discipleship; and the unity of the faith, in the bond of perfectness, was attained."

LACK OF PREACHERS.—The Editor of Z. Herald, after remarking that never in the history of the Church was there so great a demand, from all quarters, for an increased number of efficient Ministers, and lamenting the slackness of supply adds:

"Yet is there a bright side to this fact. This scarcity is not the result of a diminution in the actual number of the ministry. It proceeds from an increased demand for ministerial labor. The world is lifting up its voice and asking for a larger ministry. Is not this a matter of gladness? Does not this longing of the soul of humanity for the Gospel betoken the hour of Gospel triumph? Is it nothing that men are crying to the Church of Christ, Give us a more numerous ministry? O, it is a delightful thought—one of the brightest signs of the times, and should inspire a purpose to meet the demand."

PROSPERITY—HONOR TO THE AGENTS.—The St. Louis Advocate approaching the close of its first volume holds words which much gratify us:

"We are fully warranted by the facts in the case, in saying, that no General Conference paper in the Methodist E. Church, North or South, ever closed the first year of its existence under more favorable circumstances, or with more flattering prospects. Since the 1st of last January about one thousand names have been added to our subscription list, and new subscribers come in nearly as fast as at any period since that time, and the prospects are that we will begin the next volume with a list largely above what it is at present. For the success of the paper and favorableness of its present prospects, the credit is due mostly to a few active, efficient agents."

FOR PEACE.—The Buffalo Advocate, referring to the desire manifested in some parts of the Northwest for a M. E. Church paper to be established in St. Louis, says:

"St. Louis has now a better Advocate than can be started in opposition to it. Should a new paper be started, the object of which is only agitation and strife, we hope it may die in its infancy. The day of fight in the Church should have ended long ago."

This paper quoting the remarks of the N. and L. Advocate, in which it is charged that under the liberal view of it "Methodist Episcopacy in the North will soon become mere moderatorship, which no man of self-respect would accept with its toils and responsibilities," thus owns up to its own radical doctrine on the subject:

"That is exactly what we would contend for. A moderatorship, elected once in four years, would comport better with the dignity and simplicity of the original Church, than either bishops, right reverends, archbishops, or anything else of the kind."

A NEW-BOOK.—The Editor of the Nashville Advocate informs his readers that the recent numbers which have appeared in that paper, on church government, have been brought to a close. They were written by Dr. Henkle, and will be published in book form, and will make a volume of nearly 200 pages, 18mo. The type is large and clear, and the impression will be distinct and he thinks beautiful. The paper good, and the binding neat and substantial. The work will be ready for distribution in, say twenty days from this date, and will be sold on reasonable terms. As to the merits of the production, we have heard but one opinion by those who have carefully read the numbers. Moreover, the work is one for the times.

METHODISM IN CHARLESTON.—Dr. Summers delivered a happy address on 29th June, at the laying of the corner stone of the Bethel Church, in Charleston, S. C., which by request was published in the S. C. Advocate, from which we extract a few historical items:

"Let us, as Charleston Methodists, glance at the past.

"From a half century to a century had elapsed after the organization of the principal religious denominations of Charlestons before a society of "the people called Methodists" was formed in this city.

"So far as I can learn, the first recognition of Charleston Methodism bears date 1785, when John Tunnell was sent here as a pioneer. The next year there were reported 35 white and 23 colored members, the fruit, we suppose, of his faithful labors. Never since, it would seem, has the white membership exceeded the colored in numerical strength. Henry Willis and Isaac Smith were sent here in 1786; and in 1787 there were reported 34 white and 53 colored members. There were many in those times that despised the day of small things; but God did not; nor did those whom he sent to labor here.

"In 1794, prompted by the generous impulses of Bishop Asbury, the little band of Charleston Methodists, numbering 60 white and 220 colored members, incorporated that year by the Legislature of the State, resolved to build a Church in Cumberland street—the noble-hearted and sagacious Bishop lending them five guineas—a considerable sum in those days—towards paying for the lot, and afterwards to be given to help build the house. The Cumberland street Church was forthwith erected.

"In 1797, when the membership numbered 65 white and 409 colored persons, they resolved to build a Church at this place—a most eligible site, the lot being generously donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church by his Excellency Governor Bennett. They determined, weak as they were, to erect a house of the same dimensions as the old Cumberland street Church, *viz:* 50 feet by 40—the probable cost of which would be £700, Bishop Asbury promising them a loan of £100 to aid them in the undertaking. The venerable Bishop was present at the meeting, and in all likelihood suggested the resolution then adopted, "That the name of the house shall be Bethel, the Hebrew name of the house of God." That sacred, though unsightly, old pile is the Bethel then erected. It has never been ornamented according to the approved style of ecclesiology, whether primitive, mediæval, or modern, but it seems for several years after it was built, it lacked a good deal more than it now lacks of being a beautiful edifice. In the Records for August 6, 1806, we find this minute, which is highly creditable to the parties concerned, and we cite it to their honor: "Forasmuch as the black members of the Church have promised to contribute liberally towards finishing the Bethel Church, Therefore, Resolved, That said Church shall be lathed and plastered as soon as possible, and in the most reasonable manner, and also workmanship-like." So our fathers phrased the entry; and let those who please sneer at the action or the terms in which it is chronicled."

CHURCH SUIT.—Dr. Smith, writing from Columbus, O., to R. C. Advocate, while the case was on trial, says:

"The testimony submitted on each side is the same as that relied on in the New York case, with the addition of only a few points, not very material to the issue. The ground taken by our counsel, in support of our bill, does not differ essentially from that occupied by our counsel in New York. Messrs. Ewing, Lane and Riddle, counsel for the defendants, take ground somewhat different from that occupied by their counsel in the New York case; or rather, the same ground, more clearly stated. Mr. Ewing was present during the discussion in New York, and I incline to think was not satisfied with the defence, and is quite sanguine that he can better it. This confidence, on his part, is probably the chief cause why the case has not been abandoned since the decision in New York. Mr. Ewing is unquestionably a strong man, and will, no doubt, present the cause of the North in its most favorable and promising aspects; still we have no fear for the final result. It is idle to think we shall not gain this cause."

Judge McLans declined setting on the case, in consequence of his relation to the parties and certain opinions he had expressed.

THE CALIFORNIA PRESS.—The Observer and C. C. Ad. have had a pretty sharp exchange of editorials on the subject of slaveholders being in the membership and ministry of the Church, North. The confession of the fact being made, with qualifications, the Observer says:

"It was not our purpose, on the one hand, to disown slavery, nor upon the other, to condemn the Northern Church for holding the same interest; but to elicit the fact, as disclosed by the "Advocate" and its correspondents, and which we knew existed, viz: that the only difference between us on this subject, is, that while we hold on to slavery and make no *fuss* about it, they do the same and keep up the cry against us of "pro-slavery," "men-stealers," etc., etc.

"The confession is full. We are content. We have no complaint to make because of *the fact confessed*, nor that we are charged with having slaves and slaveholders in our Church, but that they should claim to be our superiors as Christians touching this question. We claim, we *desire no exemption* from the charge, but we *did* protest against the use made of it.

"And now that the truth is out, we must confess our incapacity to see how it is that *that* is a flagrant, crying sin in us, which is an amiable virtue in them. We are "sinners above all men," because we have "thousands of slaveholders in our communion," while they are most excellent Christians for the reason that they do the self-same thing! This is a system of Christian ethics which we did not study in the benighted regions from whence we came."

Under the head of Spanish Department, our readers, if they care to make it out, have an item of political news in California, on May 20th:

"El Senor General Scott, que era comandante general en el tiempo de la guerra do los Estados Unidos contra Mejico, es candidato preeminente para Presidente general de los Estados Unidos. Y el Senor Don Santiago Buchannan, del Estado de Pensilvania, es otro candidato para Presidente."

SIGNIFICANT ALLUSION.—The great "official," at New York, in writing an editorial suitable to the North, South, East and West, on slavery, makes the remark:

"The Churches of this country have endured a terrible "Eastern storm;" and the M. E. Church has felt its full force. The good ship has been beaten by the tempest, and every timber has been tried. Some of her crew took to the long boat, and left their brethren to shift for themselves."

COLLEGE BURNED.—The Catholic College at Worcester, Massachusetts, was nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. The loss is estimated at $50,000. There was no insurance.

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending July 10, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	74	138,788	1 in 1876
New York	323	517,849	1 in 1559
Baltimore	107	100,025	1 in 1579
Charleston	18	43,014	1 in 2389
Savannah	12	16,000	1 in 1333

Centenary Institute of the Alabama Conference at Summerfield.

The Committee appointed by Conference to attend the annual examination at this institution, have performed the duty assigned them, and offer the result of their observations to the public.

The exercises were conducted through a period of five days, and closed on the 14th instant.

On Friday and Saturday nights, compositions, from the junior class of young ladies, were read, and original speeches from the the male department were delivered. The subjects of the young ladies were well selected, and were treated with great propriety, both in matter and style, and with promise of future attainment. The themes of the young gentlemen were interesting, and their speeches were written and delivered in a highly creditable manner.

It is delightful to be able to utter words of commendation to those who deserve them, and it is doubly agreeable and felicitious to do so. Where merit is of high and undoubted character, where all have done well—exceedingly well—discriminations might seem invidious; if the committee, however, should refer particularly to any, they desire to be understood as not depreciating those who are not mentioned. Once for all, they would say that they were well satisfied with the proficiency exhibited in all the departments. The students gave evidence that they had not passed in vain the season for study. High honor is due to their intelligent and laborious instructors, without the assistance of their faithful preceptors, the students could have made but comparatively little progress, these laborers have done their duty with no common degree of efficiency, they showed that no effort had been spared, within their power, to train the young minds committed to their care, in the process of a rigid analysis in all their studies, and in imparting to them the appropriate information on the several branches. Faithfully and well have they performed their parts, and a debt is due them, not payable in dollars and cents. They deserve the gratitude and hearty support of the patrons of the school, and of the Church at large.

In the Primary Department the committee were particularly pleased with a Geography class, of six bright little boys. They are evidently children of fine promise, and the committee trust they will fulfil the indications of future attainment. Quite as pleasing was a corresponding class (much larger in number) of little girls. It is hoped that they will be equally successful, with the little boys in their future advancement.

The classes in languages of the male department, and the Mathematical classes of both departments, gave evidence of thorough instructions and proficiency. The class in Botany was well instructed, and in their spotless dresses and blue sashes, holding in their hands, lillies and other flowers, for analysis, they made a beautiful appearance, quite in consonance with their subject of study. The classes in Chemistry, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity were highly creditable: the committee feel that they can hardly say too much for them. Especially was it delightful to observe the intelligent grasp of the argument, shown by the graduating class, on the great subject of the truth of our holy religion. Of the graduating class, indeed, the committee have none but words of the highest commendation to utter.

The French classes gave the highest satisfaction, particularly the one the most advanced.

There were two concerts by the Musical Department, highly entertaining, and every way evincing the progress and skill of the pupils.

In consequence of the absence of the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, the regular appointee, the commencement sermon was preached by the Rev. P. P. Neely, D. D., it was a very eloquent and appropriate discourse. On Tuesday at 11 o'clock, the same gentleman delivered to the two literary societies of the institute, at their first anniversary, a literary address, on the subject of American Literature. This was an address of no common type, and was delivered by its author in his characteristic vein of good taste, who held his audience in wrapt attention, and by turns excited them to the highest ethusiasm.

On Wednesday the commencement exercises came off, in the most gratifying manner. The graduating class, five in number, were brightly worthy of the occasion. The committee could not help thinking of the "five Wise Virgins," whilst they contemplated them in their maiden loveliness and pious intelligence. Each has given her heart to Christ—may their lamps never go out, nor their oil of religious fidelity ever fail.

The address of the Honored President, Dr. Mitchell to the graduating class, was a master-piece. It breathed the highest tone of intelligence and christian morality, and abounded with the most useful practical advice. Dr. Mitchell was succeeded upon the rostrum by the Rev. President Russell of the Oak Bowery College, who presented the audience with the most thoughtful address that we have listened to for many a day. His theme was "The Sublime and the Beautiful" in the discussion of which he presented Mental Philosophy in its most interesting phase, with more of the religious element evolved than heretofore, Somewhat after the style of Job, but with a different motive, we exclaimed, "Oh, that our friend would publish a book," the want of the age is *Philosophy by Spiritual men*—men who are willing to have "God in all their thoughts." We have taken President Russell's address as the promise of a book, and would hail its publication with very great pleasure.

In conclusion we commend the Summerfield Institute to the public with the utmost confidence. And to the members of the Church, we say without hesitation, it is your duty to patronize it, and pray for it. May God prosper it until multitudes shall be made pious and intelligent by its influence.

JOSIAH BARKER, }
RODT. M. SAUNDERS, } Com.

WOOL TRADE.—The Albany Journal says the great bulk of the new clip, particularly in Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, is now in second hands. The stock clip is estimated to be rather larger than last year, but of this all is conjecture, and nothing can be known for some weeks yet. From Milwaukee about 50,000 lbs. have been shipped this season, and there are nearly 100,000 lbs. in warehouse, waiting shipment.

EGYPT.—A telegraphic dispatch, via Paris, states that the affair of the inheritance of Mehemet Ali has been arranged in Egypt between the Viceroy and the Porte. The former is to pay the heirs twenty-three millions of francs.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Parliament, in a few weeks, will die a natural death. The decreed term of its existence expires. The dissolution of course involves a general election. Indeed, for months past the preparatory notes have been sounding, and now the din is growing daily louder, soon it will be universal and overpowering, and the excitement will indeed be "fast and furious."

It is likely that the new Parliament will see many new faces. Old party tests and distinctions are to a great extent abolished or superseded. It is impossible, indeed, to say of what precise color in politics the present Government is. The only likeness wherewith I can compare it, so far as color is concerned, is a "shot silk" or a "sheeny". Some of its members are one thing, some another, some again are neither one thing nor another, but veritable political camelions. D'Israeli passed a year or two since for a protectionist; such he appeared to be whilst in the "pupa" or "chrysalis" stage, but when he unfolded himself gradually, even before taking office, the species seemed to be doubtful and anomalous, and lo! at length, in his famous speech on the budget, he came out almost a full-blown free-trader. The display he made was certainly striking and attractive, but how beautiful soever may be the colors, and however novel and curious the stripes and shades, there are few farmers or land owners who will ever look pleasantly on a free-trader. In his late election manifesto Mr. D'Israeli sinks protection, but talks of a compensatory re-arrangement of taxation and tariffs for the benefit of the farmer. But how can the agriculturists believe the Chancellor when he has so flagrantly and so recently deceived and disappointed them? Then, there is Lord Derby. He talks vaguely, largely, philosophically at public dinners about these matters; but, so far as the oracle can be interpreted, it promise little satisfaction, though it professes much regard, for the agriculturists. Others of the ministry may be decidedly protectionist in their views and wishes; but even these see plainly that the fates are against them, whilst others again seem to be no more protectionist than their leader in the Commons. Still, if it *should* so happen that a fair protectionist majority should be returned to the House of Commons—though, even then, a real return to protection would *not* take place, for such a return would bring after it a revolution, yet some stunted and abortive protectionist measure would probably be passed, which, whilst it could do no real good to any, would create much dissatisfaction in the country, and seriously throw back that process of adjustment to the principles of free-trade, which *must* in the end take place in all the national interests. Such a result as this would be very unfortunate; and the fear of it on the part of some will certainly give the question of free-trade a certain prominency in the coming election. There is not, however, so serious a probability of anything like a protectionist majority in the ensuing session, as to excite much intensity of feeling on this account. Free-trade, then, will scarcely be the predominant question at the elections.

And the old party war cries are worn out. Who cares now for the Whigs, as such! Or who for the Tories, who, indeed, in the true, old fashioned sense of the word, are a race as completely extinct as the Jacobins or—"the Capulets"? Lord John has still a handful of true adherents in the House, and there are not a few beyond the walls of Parliament who have much general respect for him as a statesman and patriot; but as the leader of the great and ancient Whig party he is, in the eyes of the country, nothing. Nor have his tactics and his conduct during the present session been such as to add to his influence or reputation.

It can not be said either that the Derby Cabinet on the whole have given any such earnest to the country of wise, able and right principled statesmanship as much to add to their hold upon the public confidence. They have, indeed, got on much better than was expected—a result which is in a great measure due to the foolish and undignified tactics of their parliamentary opponents. But it can not be said that they have done well. Sir J. Parkington, indeed, shines by contrast with his predecessor, Earl Grey, and may be said really to have managed well. Nor can a like meed of praise be withholden from his able and pleasing colleague, Mr. Walpole. But Earl Malmesbury is, to the full, as unpopular as ever Lord Palmerston, in the same office, was popular. A personal friend, it is said, (and was absurdly *boasted* by some of his friends,) of Louis Napoleon—you may be sure nobody here trusts or likes him the better for that. Then his miserable buckstering with Tuscany, and truckling to Austria in the case of Mr. Mather; his diplomatic and literary blunders and apparent incapacity in an office held last by such accomplished Ministers as Palmerston and Granville; last of all, his "Convention with France" for the mutual surrender of criminals, ratified by the Queen first, and suspended *afterwards* on presentation to Parliament, because of the blundering and (in fact) unconditional concessions to French authority which it embodied, and the forgotfulness which it evinced of the rights of British law and justice; these things have brought upon Lord Malmesbury the dislike and even contempt of British patriots. It appears too that this same unfortunate Minister has been dabbling, after the example of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, in diplomatic coquetry with Rome, and, as might be expected, has been defeated and humiliated for his pains. This excites the religious indignation of the hearty Protestants of Britain. Then, again, some members of the Cabinet are even ultra High-Church men. The Lord President, (the Earl of Lonsdale,) is suspected so to be. Lord J. Manners is known to be little other than a Papist. It is said that Lord Derby is sufficiently High Church. It is certain that the Privy Council has, without consulting Parliament, made an alteration in the management Clauses regulating the grants in aid of religious denominational education by the State, the effect of which will be to give the Tractarian party in effect what they have so long been contending for, an *exclusively clerical* direction of funds derived, in part, from the subscriptions of the laity, and, in part, from the subsidy of Government. This has much alarmed all Non-conformist bodies, and all truly Evangelical Church men. Fortunately, however, this is not done past recall. Lord Derby has been called to account, and been obliged to promise that the question shall be submitted to Parliament before the alteration in the minute is carried into effect. The Tractarians, *first*, set up schools which they call *national*; *secondly*, refuse admission to these *national* schools to any who do not, will not for the future, attend at the Episcopal Church; *thirdly*, they support the schools, in great part, by means of the voluntary subscriptions of the laity, and yet claim the laity the slightest control or voice as to the moral or religious instruction of the scholars, the clergy claiming the right to include whatever books they please, on moral or religious grounds, and to prescribe, on the same grounds, whatever they think proper as to the substance, standard, and method of teaching, the teachers being liable to dismission at the pleasure of the [illegible] on any "moral or religious" ground, and to dismissal with the concurrence of the Bishop; *fourthly*, they have the audacity to ask Government to endow from national sources such exclusive and sectarian schools as these. And, it seems, the present Government, probably for political purposes in part, have consented to give them, as to the principle, in substance what they demand. As might be expected, Mr. Denison, now an Archdeacon, and the Tractarians connected with the National School Society express their dissatisfaction with what has been done; while the Evangelical Clergy are preparing to petition in counter National Society of their own, which they will claim, in certain proportion, for the benefit of the Queen's triennial bounty latter, and of the Government grants.

Then, as to Maynooth, the present Government seem to be playing a two-faced game. Some of them, indeed, are pledged anti-Maynooth men, and led on that side in the last session—Mr. Walpole, and Sir Frederick Thesiger, to wit. But the Government, as a whole, are either too High-Church, or too Latitudinarian, to be thorough Protestants; and hence, whilst they have professedly favored Mr. Spooner's motion for *inquiry* into the matter of Maynooth—a course which pledged them to nothing—they have notwithstanding suffered the motion to perish by [illegible] secure "a House." The Queen's recent proclamation against Romanist processions may indeed by some be deemed very anti-Popish; but thoughtful people look it as a matter of small moment. So long Maynooth continues to be supported by Government endowment all such proclamations must be little worth.

This Maynooth question occupies very much the attention of the religious part of the public, and in many cases the decision will turn upon this. Pro-Maynooth and anti-Maynooth will be the test. With the leading secular journals, however, the anti-Maynooth movement finds little favor.

You see, notwithstanding the promises of the Ministry, and the expectations of the public, the session has dragged on almost to its ordinary length; and the next Parliament will be summoned, not to meet in autumn but in winter. It is to be hoped that a proportion of God fearing men in the House will be considerably augmented.

In Ireland conversions from Popery continue to be announced. Dr. Newman recently went over to Dublin to lecture in favor of Popery. Notwithstanding his fame, his rare abilities, his mission is said to have been a complete failure; his audiences constantly diminished; the counter-lectures held in the same building (the Rotunda) have been more and more largely attended, and sixteen of the attendants on the two series of lectures have professed their conversion from Popery. In this Island, however, things are far otherwise. I fear that a part of the clergy and not a few of the nominal Episcopalian Protestants of the Western Diocese (Exeter) are substantially Popish, only wanting the name. A strong reaction, however, is being organized, which seems likely to lead to something like a Free Episcopal Church of England. Several of the clergymen engaged for the "Free Churches" are American Episcopalians. The Popish dogma of the "indelible character" being still, I believe, recognized as canonical law, renders seceding Anglican clergymen liable to ecclesiastical interference and vexation. It is indeed true that some part of the law under which Mr. Shore suffered imprisonment is repealed or altered, but still I believe the unscrupulous Bishop of Exeter would have it in his power vexatiously to harass any seceding clergyman in his Diocese. Mr. Gladstone, however, of London, (one of the ex-Minister,) who has so stoutly maintained the Protestant fight against the Puseyite Diocesan of London, is reported to have recently accepted the charge of one of the new "Free Churches" in the West province.

The Kaffir war still "drags its slow length along." Every body is tired of a war which neither profit nor glory is to be obtained. Yet it is clear that the colonists, assisted by the frontier, pursuant to the direction of the Government, and, if I remember right, by act of Parliament, have an indefeasible right to rescue and protection. Sir Harry Smith, however, is received here with "all the honors." But this is quite as much due to the unpopularity of Earl Grey who unfairly superseded and recalled him, as to the merit of his military conduct or colonial government. Sir Harry is an able general, a brave soldier, a brilliant soldier—fair opportunity being given—but certainly he is not a consummate governor or a great conqueror. Yet he will never be forgotten, that he was the hero of "Alibal."

The tone of feeling in this country and the French ruler has in no degree altered. It is not so loud in its expression as some months ago, but is yet more deep and settled. The threat to the Parisian correspondents of London journals can scarcely be said to have taken the country by surprise, for nothing can surprise us now that Louis Napoleon may do, but it is considered that the execution of such a threat would be his veritable [illegible] Every body would begin seriously to think of war.

So much for politics and things in general. A few words I must add in reference to Methodism. The returns of numbers from the various Districts have been obtained, and published in the *Watchman*. It appears that in this year, ending last Lady-Day, there has been in Great Britain a decrease of [illegible] But more than 18,000 of this total decrease belonged to the three quarters between March, 1851, and Christmas, 1852, the decrease in the last quarter having been 9000 or [illegible] less. Besides which, the number on trial in March was 13,112. Taking the whole

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nnt together, it can not but be regarded as ily encouraging.

The violence of the general storm is now nerly over, though a few plaoes still suffer verely, sed vegetation has again begun to ring in apparent health and vigor, and with promise of an averagn harvest. The ac nts from the various District meetings, as the harmony of the Ministere and lay tlemen attending, nnd as to the astonish gly liberal manner in which the coancc cal funds and institutions have benn sup rted in this time of heavy trial, aro most ratifying and furnish good reason for be ving that the Lord will bring great good t of this sore evil. Wo are looking for rd to momentous but a happy and well ened Confsreace. I can aot say as yet on isely whet day the Memorial Committee ll meet, bet particulars shall be sent you. Beecham, oar principal Coustitutionalist, this week in Paris, arranging with the ds of the French Mission the provisions separating the French work from the glish, and putting it under the care of its n Conference.

The *Wesleyan Times* has fallen off in its culation 1500 copies a week during the five months of the present year, as com ed with the correspondaig months of last . And last year it fell off a thousand a k, as compared with the year before. Christian spirited men, of every Church, ll rejoice in this. It is said, also, that the per has fast changed owners and editers. The principal expelled Ministers have re ired a censure from their own nnmaging mittee, for the violence and uabecoming of their language, and Mr. Dunn has re ced his conaection (probably in immediate sequence of this censure, but he has long weary of his wretched work) with the called "Reformers."

X. Y.

Midsummer, 1852.

To Buy "Choctaw Testament."

CANTON, Miss., July 15, 1852.

Bro. McTYEIRE—Whea Bro. D. W. Lewis' paper appeared in the N. O. Advocate, I read in the Sunday School of this place, and suggested that the scholars and others would bring their mites for Choctaw Testament to be distributed amoag the Sunday Schools of Rev. Lewis' charge. You will find in this $2 50 as the result.

I think that if his letter was read to a few Sunday Schools and coagregations, money enough to buy Choctaw Testamsats for all the Sunday Schools might soon be procured. Who will try?

Yours truly,

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

From Donaldsonville.

The Liquor Triumph.

MR. EDITOR: Already you have heard of the liquor triumph in D——, and could you have been present, you would have been satisfied about the "big gun." But I can assure you that the "big gun" was the small end of the celebration.

On the appointed day, Captain Whisky, (with all of his associates) mustered his men and came forth to defend the "license." Temperance brought up his little band, led by the hand of Respectability; but as the Captain paraded some two to one, his contest was quite easy and completo.

The news of victory was shouted from the Court House, so clamorous as to excito attention from several directioas. This was followed by illuminating the coffee-houses at early twilight, by meaas of which the lovers of strong drink were distinctly seea and heard singing and congratulating their leader. And when they had "raised their spirits up by firing spirits down," the triumph was signalized by burning Temperaace in effigy. Empty barrels were the representativee of Temperance, a number of which were set out in the street, partially filled with some dry combustible and set on fire.

By this they intended to say, "consign Temperance to the flames—burn you empty barrels, and give us barrels filled with wine and strong drink—down with Temperance and give us Drunkenness."

The little band of Temperaace advocates, some thirty-three in aumber, were willing for the majority to rule; and though their number was diminished by some desorters at the ballot box, they were aot the less insensible to the evil of the people's choice. But it was even so when Pilate left it to the people whether they would spare Jesus, their Savior, and choose Barrabbas, they said, "Give us the murderer and murderer."

While the barrels woro burning, a burly looking fellow, a devotee and pillar in the Roman Catholic Church, distinguished himself as a kind of "fifth-lead" in the celebration. While the barrels were burning, a number of diminutive rockets were thrown up amid the shouts of men, rattliag of tin cans, the popping of crackers, and the tooting of horns. Indeed, it was litterally, the bold- ones glorying in their shame.

The little boys, the hope of Church and State, were gathered in crowds, and acted a very conspicuous part in this celebration of the liquor triumph. This part of the scene struck me with great force. Thought I, let it be that the fathers of all these boys have, by their vote, opened a door to drunkenness and disgrace before their children, and with a parent's hand sealed the eternal destruction of the child. How fearful the responsibility! But there was one palliating thought: Perhaps the boys might be influenced by their mothers, all of whom are friends to

TEMPERANCE.

ANTIPATHY TO METALS.—'It will be hard for the gold and silver grabbers who abound at this day to realise the sensations of a man who not long since resided in Western New York. He had an antipathy to all metalllo substances, and a child upward, whloh nothing could overcome. He could headle no iron or etost tools, or use implements, nor eat with a common knife and fork, or spoon, but had to uss woodea onss. When a boy at school, would always disturb his nervous system, and throw him into fidgets; the touch of metals of any kind, purposely or accidentally brought in contact with his flesh, would make him leap as from the touch of a rattlesnake. When speclo was to be paid out or received in any of his trades, he always employed a friend and when he had been to market with a load of produce, and unexpectedly received some money in payment, he was knowu, instead of letting the money he deposited in a beg in a corner of the sleigh or wagon, to hire a man to carry it in a separate vehiole, or on horseback, who, though required to be in sight, was by boys made to keep at a respectable distance.

HYMENEAL.

Married by Rev. J. T. Heard, in Dayton, Ala., on the 22d of June, Mr. JAMES L. TERRELL to Miss ELIZABETH F. CATLIN, all of Dayton.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE on the 11th inst., at Valley Green, Holmes county, Miss., THOMAS H. WADE, aged 21 years 2 months and 22 days, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality. The disease whinh terminated his mortal existence, was congestive typhoid fever. His sufferings were severe but not long, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation. He was the only son of fond parents, by whom he was early taught the fear of God. He connected himself with the M. E. Church about six years since, and subsequently professed religion. Extraordinary care was observed in his literary instruction: endowed with a fine mind, and furnished with amplo facilities for its successful development, his mind was well matured. He was a student of medicine, and his prospects were bright in the future. Of an amiable disposition, well refined manaers, aad fine personal appearance, he was loved by all—

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

The parting scene was the most solemn the writer ever witnessed. Seasihle of his fast approaching end, he called his father and mother, kissed them, gave them his Bible and wept—kissed hie eisters and gave them some precious mementos: his anut and cousins he kissed, seat messages to absent relatives, prayed fervently for the mercy of God upon his soul, upon his relatives, for his friends in the room, bade them farewell, and exhorted them to meet him in heaven. The servants were called in, whom he bade farewell, and exhorted them to meet him in heaven, and in possession of *peace* with God, and love to "alls he passed from "his home on earth to his home in heaven."

If the tears und prayers, nad unweuried attention of foad pareats, affecticaate sisters, and faithful physiciaas, could have prolonged his life, thea he had not died.

"But we sought to stay an angel on the earth.
A spirit ripe for heaven,
And mercy in her love refused."

A FRIEND.

July 14, 1852.

Died, May 16th, at the house of Col. John W. Wormack, in Eutaw, Ala., JULIA MINERVA, infant daughter of Rev. J. T. and Martha M. Heard, aged 16 months.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A gentleman, native of France, and graduate of Gottingen University, (Germnny,) wishes a situation as a tenoher of the French and German languages, in the State of Louisiana or Texas. Address post paid, this office, for further information.

Wanted.

An efficient Methodist Preacher, properly vouched for, can obtain good work by applicatiou to JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.,
Demopolis Dist., Ala. Conf.
Post-offices, Daytou, Ala.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION—*Baton Rouge*, July 23, 12:30 P.M.—The Convention was opened this morning with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw.

The report of the Committee on a French translation of a new constitution was received, and was amended by nllowiag the translator $250.

Artiols 81 of the Title on the Judiciary, as reported by the special committee, was amended by empowering the Lsgislature to inorease the number of Sheriffs in any parish, and was then passed.

Mr. Hunt, on the Judiciary Committee, reported an additional artiels, 82, making the Judges of inferior courts elective by the qualified electors of their respective districts; nrticle 83, making it the duty of the Legislature to fix this time for electing Judges different from that of all other slections; article 84, making the Attoraey Gaaeral elective by the qualified electors of the whole State, and District Attorneys by electors of districts; and nrticle 85, giving to the Legislature the power of determining the mode of vnoancies in all offices not otherwise provided for.

All other articles were passed. [Eve. Pic.

THE NEW MODE OF EMBALMING.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the body of Mr. Barnum, the unfortunate individual who committed suicide by jumping out of a window at the Washington Hotel, about a week since, has been embalmed by Dr. Pilate, at the City Hospital. The doctor merely opened the carotid artery and injected a substance, known only to himself, into it. The effect was wonderful; the body commenced deily to grow harder and harder, and is now in a condition which the doctor assures neither time nor climate can affect.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—The following are the salaries paid to their Ministers at several points by Great Britain, France and the United States:

	Great Britain.	France.	U. States.
London	$	$28,500	$9,000
Paris	37,700		9,000
Washington	21,800	11,400	
St. Petersburg	29 000	22,800	9,000
Vienne	24,200	17,100	4,500
Madrid	24,200	15,200	9,000
Berlin	24,200	13,300	9,000
Rio Janeiro	16,360	11,400	9,000
Constantinople	33,900	15,200	9,000

TEMPERANCE IN GEORGIA.—The State Temperance Convention recently held at Newnaup, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, Thnt the traffio in intoxicntiug drinks is an immortality and a publio grisvance.

Resolved, That to suppress the traffio it is not only a wiss, but a jact exercise of Legislative power.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every lover of his oouutry and friend to humanity, to endeuvor to awaken a publio interest in this question.

THE SECOND CABLE.—The Mobile Register says: "The beautiful little new boat, now building in the North by our mail line company, and intended for the Lake or Illioi trade, is believed to be already launched, and has had this popular and pretty name given to her. The original Creole is now plying in the British provinces, away down east. This old favorite is the maternal ancestor of a long tow pressure line, at present extent. The Creole began James L. Dey—the Dey sired the Oregon—the Oregon produced California—California brought forth Florida; and returning to first principles, the family name comes round again to 'Creole.'"

THE BOSTON FIRE.—The fire in Boston on Saturday, the 10th inst., was the most destructive which has occurred in that city for twenty years, and it is pretty well ascertained that several lives were lost. It is reported that a daughter of Mr. E. G. Alden, aged 14 years, perished in the flames. At the falling of a portion of the walls of the Home, Mr. Clark, one of the assistant engineers, was much injured.

The fire was raging at its height when a women was brought from the third story of a house in Purchase street. She was almost unconscious from fright. She had hardly reached the street when she gave birth to a fine boy. The novel incident produced quite a "sensation." It cannot be said that the little shaver was not born in times that tried men's souls, and their bodies, too. At last accounts, the mother and child were doing well.

The Sailors' Home and the Mariners' Church were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.—A dispatch from Beauhegton] Vt. dated the 12th inst., says:

"The total number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration at Montreal, is from 1200 to 1800, including chiefly those occupied by the poor classes in the suburbs of the city.

"The Quebec suburbs were almost entirely destroyed.

"It is estimated that nearly 5000 persons have been rendered houseless by this calamity.

"The loss is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

"The fire originated in a baker's shop."

The Great Riot in England.

From the European Times, of July 3, we take the following detailed account of the lamentable and fatal riot at Stockport, England, on the 29th ult., between Catholics and Protestants, growing out, it would seem, of the non-exclusion of true and equal religions liberty to *all* its subjects, by the British Government, in connection with its bloated "Church and State" policy:

DREADFUL RIOT AT STOCKPORT—*A Chapel Sacked—Exciting Scenes!*—On Tuesday night a dreadful riot occurred in Stockport, between the lower class of Irish Catholics and English Protestants, embittered by party spirit and quarrels; rising out of constant discussions as to the right of the former to continue their processions. The third edition of the Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday, gives a semi-official account of its origin, from which we extract the following particulars:

"Sunday was the anniversary of the usual procession of all the Roman Catholic scholars connected with the three chapels in Stockport. The recent royal proclamation against Roman Catholic processions had been much discussed, and the Irish Orangemen and other Protestants, English and Irish, contended that the procession ought not to be allowed.

"Various respectable residents of Stockport, apprehensive that if the procession took place, it would lead to some serious breach of the peace, applied to Mr. Sadler, chief constable, to know whether the authorities meant to prohibit it, under the powers of the proclamation. The subject, we believe, was also brought under the notice of the Mayor and the borough magistrates: but, from whatever cause, no orders were given to forbid the procession, and it took place. Previously, however, the Rev. Randolph Frith, of the Catholic Chapel, Edgeley, senior priest in Stockport, waited on Mr. Sadler, and gave the most solemn assurances that no symbols or garb should appear in the procession, beyond what had been usual on former anniversaries; or anything that could be deemed a defiance of the proclamation.

"When it became known that the procession would not be prevented, party feeling among the lower classes ran high; the Catholics boasting they would not be stopped, and the Protestants declaring that their procession ought to be put down. The procession, however, did take place on Sunday afternoon, and, on the whole, passed off quietly. It started about 2 o'clock from the Catholic Chapel at Edgeley, a suburb of the town, near the railway station, and proceeded down Edward street, across the Waterloo road, down Churchgate and Park street, up Heaton lane, up the Wellington road, south, and so returning again to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Edgeley. It was headed by the priests, and a number of Irish laborers, walking six abreast. There were no banners.

"The priests did not wear the canonical vestments, but appeared in ordinary attire. Even the girls' handkerchiefs or veils, which they usually wore on these occasions, were set aside, and they only wore white frocks and little crosses suspended round the neck by ribbons. The only badges or symbols that might be supposed to contravene the proclamation, were a ball and cross, and a gilt dove. No breach of the peace occurred, and even Sunday evening, which is often disturbed in Stockport by noisy brawls among the Irish population, (who are said to exceed 14,000 in the borough,) passed over with more than usual tranquillity.

"On Monday afternoon, information reached the police office that an Englishman and Irishman, both of them in liquor, had been fighting in the liquor vaults of the Bishop Blaize public house, and that expressions had been used having relation to the procession of the previous day, and to Popery and Protestantism. There were reports also of other disturbances, particularly in the Hillgate, sent in to the police authorities, though, on their arrival at the spots indicated, the mob had separated.

"During the whole of Tuesday everything remained tranquil; but the Rev. Mr. Forster, priest of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Chapel, in the Park, called on Mr. Sadler, intimated that there was considerable angry feeling on the part of the Irish Catholics, and that he was apprehensive of their assembling in the evening in Bombers-brow, (or Garnett street.) As Mr. Sadler was popular among them, Mr. Forster proposed to meet him at 8 o'clock, and that they should go together to the spot in order to prevent any disturbance. Mr. Forster, however, being unable to keep the appointment, Mr. Sadler proceeded to take such precautions as he thought advisable. He sent three or four of his officers into the Hillgate, and matters being quiet, he conceived himself will sending a few more officers there. Shortly afterwards he received a message that, very suddenly, considerable numbers of English and Irish had simultaneously made their appearance in Hillgate, and had commenced fighting with sticks and other weapons.

"Which party commenced this fray Mr. Sadler was unable, either then or subsequently, to ascertain. He immediately got together some assistant constables, and was proceeding with them to the spot, when information reached him that the rioters had been driven back by the police and others from Hillgate, and that a considerable number of Irish had gone in the direction of High street, which leads to a neighborhood principally inhabited by them, and known as Rock-row, Petty-carr, Carr-green, etc. Making for Rock-row, he saw a number of people collected at the upper end of the row (which, with only one or two exceptions, is inhabited wholly by Irish), and extending into a field, adjoining St. Peter's Church. They appeared to be in conflict, and, as he was proceeding towards them with his men, they were met by a considerable body of the Irish, who assailed the police with stones, brickbats and other missiles, while various sorts of projectiles were cast from the houses, and even women were seen on the roofs of the cottages, hurling slates, bricks, etc., on the police.

"However, the small force under Mr. Sadler's command succeeded in driving back and dispersing their assailants, some of whom were captured and conveyed to the police-office; and ultimately, comparative quiet being restored, Mr. Sadler left a number of men on the ground, and dispatched a messenger for the Mayor, and Mr. Boothroyd, Attorney, who resides about a mile from the court-house. The Mayor, with several magistrates, shortly arrived, and a detachment of the 4th Infantry (60 rank and file) were also soon upon the spot. The troops proceeded down Chestergate to Rock-row and Petty-carr. There they found a considerable assemblage, and this riot act was immediately read; on which, aided by the efforts of the police, and special constables, the mob speedily dispersed.

"The civil and military authorities and force then proceeded by St. Peter's square, through High street and Hillgate, to Edgeley, where they found the large Catholic chapel and the priest's house completely sacked and gutted, and the rioters fierce and brought the furniture, etc., out of the chapel and the residence, piled it in the road, and set fire to it. The mob had now dispersed.

"Receiving an intimation that a similar attack had been made on St. Michael's Roman Catholic Chapel, (near the Court-house,) the posse went thither, and found that the furniture had been dragged out, broken up, and some of it set fire to. The rioters had also attempted to force open a large iron safe, supposed to contain various articles of silver used in the service of the chapel. Some portions of a paten, a pyx cover, etc., all of silver, were picked up inside the chapel. These were lodged in safety at the police-office.

"The police arrived in time to apprehend several men in the very act of breaking and destroying furniture in the chapel. Quiet was speedily restored, and a number of men and youths, who were known to have taken part in some of these proceedings, apprehended. Many of these were severely wounded, and from four o'clock in the morning till noon, four medical men were more or less engaged in dressing their wounds and hurts."

Proceeding to narrate what the reporters have gleaned from other than the police authorities, the Guardian continues:

"After the police had dispersed the mob in the Hillgate, the Irish, in a tolerably compact body, retreated towards Rook-row, the lower end of which opens upon St. Peter's square. At the corner of Rock-row and the square stands a large house, the residence of Mr. Grnham, surgeon, who, we believe, has in some way incurred the hatred of the Roman Catholics. They assailed this house with volleys of stones and brickbats, smashed many of the lower windows, and the servantman received a severe wound in the forehead from a stone. In this attack, the next house, belonging to Mr. White's factory, also suffered considerable injury. The mob then turned their attack upon the Sunday-school connected with St. James's church, which stands opposite to Mr. Graham's house, and they had broken some of the windows in the building when they were overtaken by the English, who attacked and drove them up Rock-row, and then seem to have proceeded in retaliation to Edgeley, gutted the Roman Catholic chapel and priest's house there, and thence to St. Michael's Catholic chapel in the Park, which they also sacked, as already stated.

"Fights between small bodies of both factions continued for some hours afterwards. In these fights one life has been taken, and it is not improbable that other very severe injuries may terminate fatally. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a party of police succeeded in capturing a stout, athletic young Irishman, Darby Scales, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, who was said to have wounded three or four men with a pitchfork. When apprehended, however, he had received a severe fracture of the skull, and other injuries; and, as he was evidently dying, he was removed from the other prisoners, and expired about a quarter before 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning.

"The scene that presented itself on Wednesday morning in the large room of the Court-house, cannot easily be described. Within a rail separating the lower end of the court from that where justice is administered, were penned together some eighty or ninety ruffianly looking fellows, most of whom had bandages and plasters on their heads, faces, hands, arms and legs. One, with a dislocated shoulder, was yelling in pain under the manipulation of the surgeon, and another young man lying on the floor was also shrieking under the pain caused by handling a dislocated ankle. Others were moaning and bleeding, and the whole formed a scene not unlike that of a military hospital after a battle."

Appended to the account in the Guardian, is a list of the names of the prisoners who have been arrested, most of whom are wounded, some of them desperately. The number is 66.

The Manchester Examiner also publishes an extra edition, and gives the name of the dead man as Harney McCarl. The Examiner goes on to say: "On Monday it is stated that preparations were made to get up a sham procession, in ridicule of the Catholic schools, and the effigy of Mr. Frith was actually made and exhibited. From several persons we heard that members of the Protestant Association were seen taking part in these disgraceful acts."

Several of the special constables took an active part in the destruction of property.

During Wednesday the military remained under arms. Organized bands of English have gone to the houses of poor Irish Catholics during the night, and destroyed their doors and furniture, but have evaded the police.

The total number of persons now in custody is 114.

The latest dispatch from London, night of July 2, says:

"The brutal and disgusting riots at Stokport have attracted much attention, but as yet the results of the official inquiry have not been communicated. Whether the Irish were the originators of the fray or not, it is certain the English mob retaliated with relentless ferocity: and there is too much reason to believe they were glad of an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on those who offended them—not more by their religious differences than by their competition in the labor market."

From California.

By the steamer Illinois, at New York, we have received dates from San Francisco to the 18th ult.

From February 19 to June 6, 1852, there arrived at San Francisco 6779 Chinamen.

There are upwards of a hundred clothing stores now established on Long Wharf, San Francisco.

Several Indians on the Sacramento road, in a state of intoxication, lately, killed a Chinese. One of them was arrested by Americans, handed over to the Chinese, and by them hung. The Chinamen expressed a desire to hang the white man who sold the Indians rum.

Snow from the mountains is selling at Shasta for fifty-five cents per pound.

The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May, was 10,641. The departures for the same time did not exceed 1500.

Several teams with numbers of Chinamen, in passing the mines in Eldorado county, have recently been stopped, and ordered back to Sacramento. Indeed, so excited have some people become, that tents, merchandise, rockers, etc. have been burnt.

A man named Alexander McAllister was shot in a saloon at Sacramento on the 15th ult., by a man named Thomas Moore. McAllister died and Moore was taken into custody.

On the 13th of June an unknown man was murdered by some Indians, between Bridgeport and Deer Creek. He was shot and bent to death. The Indians were arrested and hung.

The body of Mr. D. Comstock, who has been missing for nearly a month, was found between Deer Creek and Bridgeport. Arrows were shot through the body, and he had been scalped.

An election for supervisors, on the 15th June, in Sacramento, resulted in a whig victory.

A correspondent informs the Sacramento Union that a Mexican named Chevarino was hung by a mob at Jackson, Calaveras county. He was supposed to be one of those who murdered a couple of Frenchman, recently, whilst sleeping in their tents.

Among the hundreds of Chinese immigrants, recently arrived from Hong Kong, are eighteen females, doubtless induced to come over by the glowing accounts of the country given by the few of their countrywomen who have preceded them.

The startling intelligence reached San Diego on the 10th instant, of the murder on the Desert, of Col. Craig, Third Infantry, and Sergeant Bales, First Artillery, by two desserters from Major Illentzelman's command at Camp Yuma. They were arrested.

The 4th of July was celebrated with much spirit by the Americans resident in Panamn. The natives and resident foreigners heartily joining in the ceremonies, which consisted of an oration, procession, ball, etc. The oration was delivered by Edmond B. Green, editor of the Panama Herald.

On the 14th of June a fire occurred at Yankee Jim's, in Placer county, by which property to the amount of $40,000 was destroyed.

MINING NEWS.—It is said that a party of Germans have recently discovered a very rich gold placer on the Sacramento route to Vreka. They called it Back Bone Creek. The earth in many places yielded from three to five dollars to the panful.

Many persons who left Shasta Valley for the mines on Rogue river, are said to be returning. The mines on Rogue river are exceedingly rich, but not of sufficient extent to afford claims to all.

The mines on Dead Wood Creek, near Yreka, are proving to be exceedingly rich.

A correspondent, writing from Rich Bar, says: "All who do not wish to try their luck at digging on their own hook, find plenty of opportunity for $6 per diem."

The Weber and Coon Hollow Canal cost $20,000, is fourteen and a half miles long, and pays monthly $7000—27 per cent. interest on its first cost.

The Gold Hill Canal cost $9265, is ten and a half miles in length, and pays monthly $4442, or 47 per cent. on its first cost.

The Bradley, Berden & Co. Canal, at Diamond Springs, cost $12,000, is ten and a half miles in length, and pays monthly $2197, or 18¼ per cent. on its first cost.

The Rock Creek Canal, at Nevada, is six miles long, cost $10,000, and pays monthly $4000, or 40 per cent. on its original cost.

The Coyote Ditch, at Nevada, is six miles long, cost $10,000, and paye monthly $6000, or 37½ per cent. on its cost.

And lastly, the Deer Creek Canal, at Nevada, is eight miles long, cost $20,000, and pays monthly $5573, or 27½ per cent. on its first cost.

The mines about Weaverville have, it is said, proved to be among the richest in the State.

New and very rich diggings have been discovered at a point near Pleasant Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river. On Sunday a man paid $500 for a claim in the new placers, and on Monday he took out a pan of pure gold weighing fourteen pounds. A deposit of $677 was made in Hunter & Co.'s office, the product of one man's labor for one day.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ISTHMUS.

The frigate Raritan sailed on the 20th from Panama for the Gallapaga Islands.

The British steamer Lima arrived at Panama on the 21 from Valparaiso. She brings news that the Peruvian Ministry had been changed. The new Cabinet were opposed to Flores and would give him no protection. Flores has but 950 men with him, but still maintains a menacing attitude. The steamer Quiloktep had joined him with a number of troops said to be Americans. He has also received a remittance of $80,000 from Lima. The U. S. ship Portsmouth was lying at Guayaquil on the 10th ult. The American Charge there had protested against her leaving, should Flores hold his present warlike attitude. Captain Downie had concluded to await orders from the Commodore.

Business at Valparaiso was brisk.

LATER FROM THE SALT LAKE.

The Salt Lake mails, with advices to the 1st ult. from Utah, arrived in Sacramento on Thursday morning, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Smith, who attended them through. The tidings of the murder of Capt. Woodward and his party by the Indians are confirmed.

The Indians are said to be exceedingly troublesome on Mary's River, causing travelers much annoyance and alarm. Mr. Smith's party was constantly on the alert against them in the mountain passes, and necessarily so, meeting with one or two formidable attempts on the part of their savage foes to steal their animals and destroy the lives of the party. The following items are from the Union's summary:

Two small parties, well stocked with provisions, were met by Mr. Smith on the other side of Carson Valley. They are on the look out for the trains from the East.

No emigrants as yet have arrived at Salt Lake from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, but trains were expected in daily on the 1st May.

By the letter of our correspondent, it will be seen that Gov. Young has gone on a tour of exploration. Mr. Smith was at the city when he left, and says that he took with him his High Priest, Kimball, and forty picked dragoons.

There is great difficulty existing among the Mormons, and a large party, which promises soon to be in the majority, are dissatisfied with the tyrannical government of Young, and say they will not have him to rule over them. They are admirers of Kimball, and are endeavoring to supplant Young, and put the former on the throne.

Provisions of some kinds have been very dear at Salt Lake City this spring. Sugar and coffee are worth 40c per pound, bacon 25c., beef commands 8c., and flour 21 a 3c. Whisky has been selling at sixteen dollars per gallon, but there is little demand for it.

The crops in the Salt Lake Valley are looking beautifully. An unusually large amount of grain had been sown, and vegetables planted to supply the army of emigrants from the East. Green peas were out of the ground by the latter end of March.

Additional Foreign Items.

The telegraph cable between Dublin and Holyhead does not work, and a surveying party is engaged in searching for the injury. Only five miles more of cable was used than would cover the distance in a straight line.

ITALY.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives an account of the Pope's visit to the exonvations now in progress, by his orders, along the Via Appia. These excavations have now reached some ancient burial places of the primitive Christians, near the farm of Torre Marancia, where, it is said, Saints Nereus, Achilleus and Domitilla are buried. Here a wide staircase of the fourth century has been laid, leading to the crypte below, which are to be completely repaired by M. Fontana, the architect.

The Pope descended the staircase, and followed a long corridor giving access to a crypt, where there still are some ancient paintings. In another crypt, of the time of the early pontiffs, there are still some vestiges of beautiful frescoes, designed by the celebrated Antonio Rosi. There are several subterranean churches, or rather chapels, on this spot, some of which had been seen by Bosio, but had since become inaccessible; they are now cleared, and contain several large paintings, besides many inscriptions by the first Christians, and some Pagan bas-reliefs, which have been used by the former to cover up their tombs.

His Holiness particularly remarked a copper plate, on which is an inscription concerning a donation made to Mark Antony, the triumver, a highly interesting document. The Pope afterwards visited the Cemetery of Calixtus, the staircase of which has been repaired, and new leads to a sepulchral crypt, containing paintings and inscriptions showing that St. Cornelius, Pope and Martyr, had been buried there.

The Pope has sent a messenger to Vienna to remonstrate against the heavy demande made on the Papal treasury by Austria, for the maintenance of troops.

A letter from Naples dated June 24, says: "The U. S. war steamer Sen Jnointo anchored in the bay of Naples yesterday, and will immediately leave with important dispatches for the East, respecting the case of the American missionary imprisoned in Greece. The Cabinet at Washington has taken up the case with great spirit. The U. S. frigate Cumberland is to follow, if necessary. Mr. Morgan, the American Minister at Naples, has just returned from the East, having, no doubt, investigated the pending question."

TURKEY.

Louis Napoleon sent the Charlemagne, of ninety guns, to Constantinople, as a courteous act to the Sultan, and to show the Turkish shipbuilders to what degree of perfection the French had brought their war screw-steamers. The Turks would not, however, allow the steamer to pass the Dardanelles. A serious misunderstanding ensued. Embeseadors have been set to work, and at last, under a threat of suspending diplomatic relations, the steamer is allowed to pase through the Dardanelles.

GREECE.

The monk Christophoros is causing unheard-of trouble to the government by his incendiary addresses. He appears, disappears and re-appears with astonishing rapidity in various parts of the kingdom; and, having raised the population of the Magne by his discourses, is now ruining the Peloponessus.

At first he restricted himself to disclaiming against the English, against the Bible, against the Lancastrian schools—which he stigmatized as the works of the devil—and in calling the people to more devotion and superstitious worship. But subsequently he came out openly against the King as a foreigner and anti-Christian, and even against the Synod as corrupt.

ALGIERS.

The French papers contain accounts of another sanguinary insurrection in their African colony, which occurred in June. The revolt was very general, and numerous battles had taken place, attended with considerable losses on both sides.

THE ENGLISH NUNNERIES.—The ladies of England manifest considerable alarm on the subject of the Catholic Nunneries, which have increased, are increasing, and as they think, ought to be diminished. The ladies of Gravesend have sent a petition to the Queen, praying for the official inspection of the obnoxious establishments. A similar petition has been forwarded from the ladies of Chatham, the signatures to both numbering nearly 7000.

J. H. Hind, the London Astronomer, announces the discovery of a new planet, eight of 24th ult., on the borders of the constellations Aquila and Serpens, about 5 degrees east of the star Tau in Ophiuchus. It shines as a fine star of between the eighth and ninth magnitudes, and has a very steady yellow light.

THE NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The line of steamers projected between Havre and New York, to be established by a French company, at the head of which are Messrs. Dollfus and Caudin Legendre, is nearly completed, and will soon enter into operation. The leaders of this company were received the other day by the President, and it is said their plans were fully appreciated by Louis Napoleon. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald is inclined to think that the French trans-atlantic steamers will soon take their revenge of the unfortunate experiment made in 1845, by the company of Herond and de Bussolet.

A SUBSTANTIAL PRESENT TO ROYALTY.—Mr. Watson Stagg, a large provision dealer in Cincinnati, has recently packed in an elaborately finished black walnut cask, glittering on either head with heavy silver plates, secured by solid silver nails, a lot of very choice sugar-cured hams, carefully canvassed in fine cloth, designed as a present to Queen Victoria.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.—The Provincial Government has placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee in Montreal, the sum of £2 500.

A meeting was held in New York on the 14th ult., for the purpose of obtaining relief for the sufferers. In 1835 Montreal contributed over $3000 for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in New York.

The Japanese Expedition has called out a memorial from the Protestant Alliance in England to the American Minister Abbott Lawrence. A deputation, consisting of Lord Shaftsbury, Rev. Dr. J. Thomas and J. Macgregor, Esq., presented it. They asked that in any treaty with Japan we shall exact perfect religious freedom and toleration. Mr. Lawrance promised to transmit the memorial to the Secretary of State and the Protestant Alliance in the United States.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 21.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, are nowhere, and are closeted together in Mr. Webster's rooms at the Revere House.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 22.

The Right Rev. John J. Chanche, Bishop of Natchez, died this morning, at Frederick, Maryland.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The steamer United States has arrived from Aspinwall, and brings two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold.

THE WILL OF HENRY CLAY.—The will of Henry Clay was presented in court at Louisville on the 13th last., and admitted to record. It is drawn up by his own hand, and bears date of July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being that which relates to his slaves. It provides that all the children of his slaves born after the 1st of January 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia—the males at the age of 28, and the females at the age of 25—three years of their earnings prior to emancipation to be reserved for their benefit for the purpose of fitting them out; prior to their removal, they are to be taught to read, write and cipher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family.

Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and at her death is to be sold, and the proceeds divided among his children. The following are the only specified devises outside of his family: To Dr. D. W. Dudley the gold snuff box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin, and to Mr. W. N. Mercer a snuff box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay was appointed executrix, and the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, executors, with the provision that no security should be required of either.

Board of Health.

LIST OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
For the Week ending July 17, 1852.

Apoplexy	1	Fever, Cerebral	1
Accouchement	1	Gastro Enteritis	5
Brain, Congestion of	1	Hepatitis, Hospital	1
Bronchitis	1	Hepatitis, Chronic	1
Croup	1	Hermaphrodite	1
Cancer	1	Hepatitis	9
Cholera	6	Hydrops	2
Convulsions	1	Intemperance	1
Cachexy	1	Liver, Abscess of	1
Cholera	1	Mania	6
Confusion	1	Malignitis	9
Cholera	28	Measles	1
Consumption	13	Milles a Forge	1
Catarrh	1	Pestile, Malin	1
Congestion, Pulmonary	1	Pneumonia	1
Drowned	4	Pneumonia, Bilious	1
Diarrhœa	4	Stillborn	5
Debility	4	Scarlatina	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Small Pox	1
Dysentery	5	Scrofula	1
Epilepsy	1	Spasms	1
Farsiphilitis	1	Sun Stroke	1
Fever, Pernicious	4	Tetanus	2
Fever, Remittent	1	Tic Douloureux	1
Fever, Typhoid	4	Uncertain	6
Fever, Traumatic	1	Urine, Suppression of	1
Fever, Typhus	1		
Fever, Uncertain	1	Total	140

Of these 21 were under 10 years, and 29 colored.

INTERMENTS IN THE VARIOUS CEMETERIES.

Potter's Field	18	St. Patrick's	10
Cypress Grove	8	St. Vincent de Paul	32
Odd Fellows' Rest	5	Protestant	10
Charity Hospital	22	Catholic (No. 1)	7
Hebrew	3	Catholic (No. 2)	11
Lafayette	21	Portuguese Hebrew	1
Total			140

A. BESTER, Secretary Board of Health.

Departures of the Collins and Cunard Steamers FROM LIVERPOOL.

AMERICA, (Br.)	for BOSTON	SATURDAY,	July 10.
BALTIC, (Am.)	for NEW YORK	WEDNESDAY,	" 14.
EUROPA, (Br.)	for NEW YORK	SATURDAY,	" 17.
NIAGARA, (Br.)	for BOSTON	SATURDAY,	" 24.
ATLANTIC, (Am.)	for NEW YORK	WEDNESDAY,	" 28.
AFRICA, (Br.)	for NEW YORK	SATURDAY,	" 31.
CANADA, (Br.)	for BOSTON	SATURDAY,	August 7.
PACIFIC, (Am.)	for NEW YORK	WEDNESDAY,	" 11.
ASIA, (Br.)	for NEW YORK	SATURDAY,	" 14.
AMERICA, (Br.)	for BOSTON	SATURDAY,	" 21.
ARCTIC, (Am.)	for NEW YORK	WEDNESDAY,	" 25.
EUROPA, (Br.)	for NEW YORK	SATURDAY,	" 28.

Havre and Bremen Steamer.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

HUMBOLDT, for NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, July

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"MY KINGDOM IS NOT OF THIS WORLD."

BY ABNER MORTIMER.

Not of this world, where despotism heavy,
Reigns the Nations, with tyrannic beasts;
Crushing with impious heel, immortal beings
Made in the image of the Lord of Hosts!
And where fair Freedom, though herself untrammeled,
In powerless bee brotherhood in free!
The chained hands must rive their own dark fetters
The fettered minds, shape their own destiny!

Not of this world, thy kingdom, Holy Saviour,
Where misery skulketh in her tatters wild,
Crouching in hamlet where starving children perish,
Where aching hearts break, and no hope hath smiled
Where lonely homes exist, though in pomp erected
And brilliantly adorned with earnest care
Can keep their dwellers safe no more than barrels
For Death and Grief are preying everywhere!

Not of this world, where fond hearts pour their fulness
Of deep affection on, alas! to find
Those in no prayer for the foolish prayers!
Who on this earth, their golden days pre unbind!
Where smoldering hearts watch wildly by the dying,
All unaware as the death-film gathers slow
Over eyes whose gentle light made life a glory,
But oh! whose setting darkens all below!

Not of this world, where treachery walketh smiling,
With saintly air, the trustful to beguile. [heads,
Bringing light wreaths to crown their upturned fore-
Gladdening their pure hearts with her well-masked guile!
And there, as their soul's organ swells its anthem
Stealthily tearing its fair fabric down,
And leaving them to die amid the ruins.
Plowed by the thorns amid their flowery crown!

But Oh! Thy Kingdom great hath its existence
In the eternal, spiritual world,
Where one kind God and tender Father ruleth,
And the outbreathed, with Thy flag unfurled,
Thy glorious flag of peace, their victory shouting,
Swell their proud paean as they sing of Him
Who, breaking their dark chain, their fetters loosing,
Diademeth with joy their eyes with tears long dim!
Where outweighed, for the want of crumbs, who perished,
Crumbs from the rich man's table cast aside,
May freely drink of heaven's clear flowing river,
And find immortal vigor in its tide!
Where stands the tree of life, whose leaves of healing
Perfume, heaven's holy air, inviting all
To come, the sick, the worn, the broken-hearted,
And rich redemption find, from misery's thrall!

Where those for whom we mourn with grief unceasing
In hopelessness darkened by Death's gloomy shade,
Their kisses, like the balmy south wind, missing,
And the soft thrill their hand's fond pressure made,
Are gladdened, and eagerly are waiting
To greet us when our earthly life is o'er,
And with their angel wings around us folded,
Guide us in peace, their heaven's eternal door!

Then, Oh our Saviour, who didst bow in meekness
When the dark Traitor gave Thee up to die,
Grant, (!) desire to Thy Kingdom beam [day!
To give us power to resist temptation's power,
Grant Thou Thy heavenly hands to nerve thy people
To gather up from their hard toil treasure
That shall not perish, but be borne rising!

A SEASON OF LIFE IN THE BUSH.

A writer who contributes to "Household Words," recently met, at a social party in England, a man who had spent eleven years in Australia, and who gave a narrative of his adventures in "the bush" in nearly the following terms:

"Another ten years," said he, "if things go on their present footing, tales of blacks and bush-rangers will exist only as nursery stories in Australia; but when I first went out to the colony, the case was very different indeed. Black tribes, flourishing by hundreds, were like beasts of angry wolves, where they now limp about like lame foxes by ones and twos. As for the bush-rangers, they were generally convict servants, too lazy to work, or driven out by the cruelty of unjust masters, had fled into the bush and, after repeated flogging, and lived by plundering the stations or by lifting cattle. When matters used to be worth five pounds to ten pounds it was worth while to be gullyraker—a cattle stealer; but when they fell to forty shillings, the profit on a robbing speculation was not worth the risk.

"At that time, some of them made little parties to go out and stop the drays on any unfrequented roads, and rob passengers near towns; while others, who desired to have the exclusive privilege of pocketing the booty and were despotic enough for the adventure, went alone. Horses formed an essential part of the equipment, whether he was a bushranger, or a member of a troop of mounted police.

"To make my property from reckless, I refused to pay a sort of black mail. When my drays were about to travel nearly two hundred miles over a very bad road, I used to remind the bullock drivers that if they should meet with any one upon the road in very urgent want of tea or flour, they had better be good natured, and supply them with a little. In this way my stores traveled safely, while those of my neighbors were rifled, and sometimes their drays were often wantonly pushed over the edge of some precipice. This no doubt, was chiefly due to the black mail I paid; but I had managed to get the good will of those fellows, by earning a character for humanity.

"During the assignment times I was never a flogging master. If a man was saucy to me I might perhaps knock him down, but that was a proceeding taken in good part. The convict brought upon it as a very different thing to being taken before a magistrate and forfeiting a year's labor.

"One evening, when returning from a three days' journey, I found myself within fifty miles of a station—at that time recently established on the extreme borders of known land. I was exhausted, for we had been travelling since daybreak. I had dismounted, and was strolling by the Southern Cross, until I noticed the reflection of a fire, and heard an echo of rude laughter in the neighborhood. Here, I thought, was some bullock drays encamped; I lighted my pipe and got a quart of tea. I walked up to the shadows of the trees, and stooping down impatiently to light my pipe with a 'Well a fellow, how goes it?' was welcomed by the pointed muskets of a couple of shaggy men, in garments wonderfully patched. Four others at the same time ran to their arms, but seeing that I was unarmed, they sauntered away at the lighted brand, apparently as much about no greater matter than the lighting of my pipe, and noticing, perhaps, that my horse was exhausted, they exchanged their proposed warm reception with their muskets for a 'Hallo, stranger, where do you come from? Have you any tobacco?' 'I am going,' I said, 'to my station on Pelican Creek, and I have been up to the Crowyland Commissioners, to see about the boundaries of my new run.' I have plenty of tobacco, but not a skerrick of tea or sugar.' So saying, I pulled out my tobacco pouch, which I had taken care to supply well—for it is the best purse to carry on a journey in the bush—and then, unbuckling my horse's saddle, threw my saddle down before the fire. My two new friends upon it fired their muskets, as I have been quite impossible; my safety, if therefore in treating them with confidence.

"The first thing to which they attended was the filling of their pipes from my pouch; the next to which they attended was the lighting them. They then inhaled and puffed the smoke with an ecstasy that I can compare only to the rest which men swallow water after a long journey in a drought.

"Presently they consulted apart; while I, preparing for the night, hobbled the forelegs of my horse, rubbed his ears dry, and shook out my blanket. After a few minutes, having made the most of whispering, one of the men handed to me a quart pot of tea—there were three such pots boiling at the fire—and, grasping back the fourth cake, he cut and fairly divided a third deeper among us all, to which he added for my share the hind-quarters of a kangaroo. There were grinding at the fire, at the same time, certain bits of meat, which at once I knew to be mutton-chops. After their first pipes, they attended to the fire, and commenced a running fire of questions, which way had I gone? as not my name Lawdon? the Commissioner coming from? I knew a man, I

best bullock-driver. Who was my stockman? Red Irish Dan.' Then they again whispered together, and I could overhear such comfortable words as 'The swell's all right;' 'He's *jammock*;' 'He won't split.' Finally they came back; and when they had continued smoking and eating far into the night, they packed up the remnant of tea and flour in the two sleeves of my shirt, asked me to oblige them with the whole of my tobacco, and advised me to sleep away from the fire, since it was possible that the blacks might creep up and throw in a shower of spears. I took the hint, rolled myself in my blanket, and, in spite of all misgivings, fell asleep. At sunrise, awakening stiff and chilly, I found my blanket gone. Fortunately I had nothing else worth taking about me; my friends had not robbed me of my horse. The great hollow gum-tree which had formed the fire still smouldered; so I warmed myself before it, and nibbled a bit of the damper left behind by my departed hosts.

"On the evening of the same day I reached my station. A fortnight afterwards, Bald-faced Tom came up with the light cart from Maitland, and there was great mirth in the prisoners' hut. The joke was in due time imparted to me. Moody's overseer—who had the credit, like his master, of serving out short rations, and getting the men too freely flogged—had met two 'boys' in the Ten-tree Flats, had been taken off his horse, stripped, tied to a tree, and presented with a service of three dozen lashes. Of course, he was left to go home as he might be able, naked, and on foot. From the description, I at once knew that these six men had been my supper companions in the bush.

"That was my first adventure; nothing very terrible. The next day, however, you will find, was serious enough; and these two are all the stories of bush peril that I can tell you from my own experience.

"I was going down to Sydney, after two years in the bush, only varied by an occasional journey to South Australia. My hool had gone on a week before, and my intended companion, Charley Malcolm hed disappointed me, being suddenly prevented from travel by affection of the heart. He had seen, and married within a week, a pretty Scotch girl who had come into our district as nurse in the doctor's family. I set out accordingly, alone, with a carbine at my hook, and two of the best kangaroo dogs in the country for my escort, riding a horse no man ever can own twice in a single life. I bought him, at two years old, from the stockman by whom he was bred, (at a very long price,) and had spent a great deal more pains in training him than we can generally afford in the bush, to horse-flesh. We set out, as usual, at a foot-pace, to do thirty mile stages, which would bring us to Maitland in five or six days. On the very first day I was tempted foolishly to chase a strey emu, because I had promised a few feathers to some Sydney friends. The emu was caught, but Moonlight, my horse, putting his foot into a wombat-hole, gave me a fall over his head, by which the stock of my carbine was snapped asunder. So, for the rest of the journey, I was doomed to go unarmed.

"Before getting to Liverpool Plains, at a Bush Inn, where I passed the night, there was a great talk about a certain Che-yeed Hyk, a bush-ranger, whom the mounted police had been seeking for the last three weeks. In chase of him, a few days before my arrival, they had shot his horse; but he had, nevertheless, contrived to get away into the scrub, and find a hiding place among the rocks. It was supposed that he was by this time driven to extremities; and no one would dare to help him, if there had been any one inclined, and he could not venture so much as to light a fire to cook his food, lest the smoke or flame might betray his whereabouts to the pursuers. He was a murderous fellow, for whom no one had a good word; and it seemed to be agreed on all sides, that, if he did not find means to get another horse to carry him into another district, his life would not be worth many weeks' purchase. Being tired, and knowing full well that bush travelers were given to ornament their narratives, I paid little attention at the time to all this gossip, and went drowsily to bed.

"Crossing the ranges on the following day, I had to pursue a narrow track along the steep side of a hill which went down by steps into the valley. Before I reached the open forest, as I was winding round a long peninsula of rocks, my dogs dashed after a kangeroo. In another minute I was hailed by a voice immediately overhead, shouting, with wild oaths, 'Bail up, or I'll blow out your breins!' I caught a glimpse of an extremely ugly face, and of the muzzle of a rusty musket. There was no time for consideration. The gentleman above required my horse. I regarded that horse as my choicest treasure. Therefore I pressed the horse's sides, threw myself flat on his back, and away we went tumbling, rather than galloping, along the narrow path-way of uneven stones. The musket, of course, was discharged, and the slugs whistled round me, raking up the skin of my neck and shoulders. But we soon turned the peninsula from which the bush-ranger had fired. The narrow defile into the open forest being partly blocked up by a small tree that had fallen across it, the gentleman of bush was taking a short out to meet me at this point, holding his musket clubbed, ready to deal, when he could get at me, a desperate blow. His had evidently got his mind on bestriding Moonlight.

"We got to the barrier nearly at the same time. Moonlight went at end cleared the tree like a kangaroo; but, as he alighted on the other side, he tripped and struck upon his head among the brambles. I rolled over him, still holding firmly by the reins. It was well for me that the bush-ranger, being out of breath, missed the blow aimed at my devoted head. It was parried for me by the strong arm of an overhanging tree, which caused the musket to recoil at an unexpected moment with so much force as to fly out of the ruffian's hand, and to tumble down the hill side. My horse rose; and the man ran to seize him, shouting threats and oaths against me which I do not think needful to repeat. I still maintained my hold upon the reins and the stirrup. My blood was up; and with all my force I cut my assailant across the face with my double stick-whip. Then he grappled with me, and we fell. He was a bigger, broader man than I, but starvation had weakened him, and I was in the better condition for a wrestle. We rolled over and over, at first each trying to get the other down. I had his left wrist grasped in my right hand; my left hand, missing his throat, tugged at his chin and beard. He clenched my handkerchief in his fist and dug his knuckles into my throat, and would certainly have strangled me, had not my handkerchief—which was thin—given way. Then he attempted to get out his knife; but in the moment when he put down his right hand—being then undermost—I threw back my own head and struck him a stont blow on his only eye. I do not know how long the struggle lasted; but my strength began to fail. His knees were once or twice upon my chest, and although I threw him off, my hands were losing power rapidly.

"Until I felt that his enturance surpassed mine—until I despaired—I had been silent, while my antagonist most vehemently swore. I summoned, however, at last, my falling strength for a loud shout. In a very little while his cursing took the form of a wild howl of rage and pain, his grasp relaxed, and I saw him fighting at the jaws of my fierce and faithful dogs. Supporting myself on my hands and knees, I, like a savage, urged them on in feeble whispers; they were my last hope and my strong hope. One dog had the robber by the throat, the other had plunged his sharp muzzle into his side. Shrieking horribly he writhed and fought with them. As soon as I could gather strength I arose, and with faltering steps followed my horse, who waited, trembling, for his master. I mounted, and without looking back, pushed over fifteen miles, until we halted at a cattle station. My dogs did not follow me. I waited an hour for them before they came in. Refusing the offal of a sheep which was presented to them, they went to sleep before the fire.

While I was in the colony I never mentioned the matter to any man except the head of the police. One-eyed Dick was never heard of more. The Dingoes and eagle-hawks soon provide decent burial for any dead body of man or beast left in the bush.

A Warlike Rumor.—The Brownsville (Texas) Rio Bravo says: "It is stated that Canales is making preparations to prosecute against the Mexican Government. A report was in circulation, some few weeks since, that a train, having $15,000 for Avalos, had been robbed, and it is now asserted as a fact, that Canales' men took the money, and that he has gone to Victoria to procure more men and mature his plans. General Avalos may be tearing down his fortifications too soon.

Land Warrants in New York.—Land warrants in New York on the 10th inst. were quoted as follows: 160 acre warrants, buying at $126, selling at $127; 80 acre warrants, buying at $67, selling $69; 40 acre warrants, buying at $34, selling at $35. It will be observed that the small warrants are but a trifle dearer than the quarter

Details by the Arctic.

Our Northern exchanges bring full details of the news by the steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on the 11th inst.

ENGLAND.

The writs for a new Parliament will be sent out immediately after the dissolution of the old one, on the 1st of July, returnable in the month of August, but it will not probably be called together before the middle of October.

It appears certain that the British Government will rigidly enforce all the clauses of the Emancipation act. The Government, through the Chief Secretary, Mr. Walpole, have informed Dr. Newman that the recent proclamation referred to all practices contrary to the strict letter of the law. The Irish Roman Catholics declare that they will not obey the law, and the priests who conform to the requirements of the law have, in several cases, been insulted in the streets.

IRELAND.

The enthronization of Rs. Cullen, as Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, took place on Tuesday the 20th, at the Church of the Conception, at Dublin.

FRANCE.

Political affairs are quiet. It is stated that the property of the Duc d'Aumale, which he inherited from the Prince de Conde, is to be forthwith placed under sequestration.

Orders had been received at Toulon to place on the stocks next year, at that place, two ships of the line, three corvettes, two steam frigates, of ninety guns each, three steam corvettes and two tenders.

The commander of the French fleet in the Levant contradicts the report that pirates were at present infesting those seas.

It is announced that a mine of platina has been discovereibin the neighborhood of Valmeclennes.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Gazette contains an "act of grace," by which 103 officers, undergoing punishment for their share in the Hungarian war, are set at liberty. The sentences of six are commuted to four years imprisonment, and those of ten others are reduced to one half. The same number of the Gazette contains sentences pronounced by the court-martial of Hermannstadt against 40 Transylvanians, many of whom are condemned to death. Among the sentenced is Baron Kemeny, who expired suddenly in London a few months ago.

The Prussian Minister, M. Bismark-Schonhausen has been invited to Pesth, to meet the Emperor.

SWITZERLAND.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Payorne, Canton of Friburg, on the 10th of June; and at the same instant, two shocks were experienced at Berne.

In the Canton of Geneva, the new bill on naturalization is the topic of the day.

Mr. Karlen, for sending a challenge to Col. Ochsenbein, has been sentenced to three months banishment, a fine of £20, and retraction. The bearer of the cartel is banished for a month and fined.

BELGIUM.

An extra session of the Chambers will probably be convoked about the middle of July. The commercial treaty with France expires early in August, and it is necessary that the sanction of the Chambers should be had to its renewal.

HANOVER.

Arrest of Six American Sailors—Trouble between the Hanoverian Authorities and the American Consul.

A letter from Bremen, of the 14th ult., in the Augsburg Gazette, gives an account of a misunderstanding which has arisen between the American Consul at Bremen and the Hanoverian authorities at Lehe, a place quite on the frontier of the territory of Bremen, and having, it would seem, jurisdiction over a portion of the roads of Bremerhaven. The facts of the case are these—Six sailors of the United States bark Arethusa had got into debt at Bremerhaven with a public house keeper, who, on hearing that the Arethusa was to sail in a few days, applied to the authorities of Bremerhaven to get the sailors arrested, or else their property seized; but the authorities had no power in the matter, owing to a recent law of Bremen, which prohibits the arrest for debt of sailors in active service, or the seizure of their property.

The creditor then bethought himself of the following plan to obtain payment: He transferred his claim to an inhabitant of Lehe, who applied to the Hanoverian authorities; the latter, immediately on the Arethusa arriving within their jurisdiction sent out a boat, manned by the arrest of the sailors in question, and as the captain demurred, he was threatened with forcible measures, and that the cannon of the adjacent Hanoverian fort were ready loaded to enforce the demand. The captain at last yielded, but applied to the American Consul, who has just sent a note to the Hanoverian Government, demanding a compensation of $600, the liberation of the American sailors, and their free passage home, begging, at the same time, to be informed of the exact demarcation of the jurisdiction of Hanover over the roadstead of Bremerhaven, that American vessels might avoid it in future.

INDIA.

Bombay dates of 22d May have reached France. No important event had occurred since the previous dates from that place. It is generally understood that nothing more will be done in Burmah till after the rains. The whole force will remain in the country, and the war be regarded with vigor the moment the season permits. The Indian papers are already hinting at the probable "annexation" of the whole peninsula.

Disturbances still continue along the north-western frontier, and military movements of an extensive nature are in preparation. Several huts had been attacked or captured in the Hasara country, and operations are in progress which, it is thought, will terminate the war in a week or two.

The difficulties with the Nizam are still unsettled. The Calcutta Englishman hints that the Nizam has been treated with injustice, and that he owes the British nothing.

The electric telegraph has been put into successful operation in India.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1852.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Olds, of Ohio, chairman of the Post-office Committee, repeated his explanation of yesterday, with reference to the postage on papers and periodicals, and contended that the bill which had been reported by the committee would cheapen the rate of nine-tenths of the circulation, while the objections of Mr. Brooks, of New York, only applied to the remaining one-tenth.

A desultory discussion followed until the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the amendment of the Senate to aid of the Collins line.

Various amendments were moved, and correspondent speeches made for and against their passage, but of no novelty or importance, for the purpose of enabling members briefly to deliver themselves of their sentiments pro and con.

Mr. Meade, of Va., on moving to substitute $20,000 in lieu of $33,000, went on to show, from information before the House, that the Collins line had netted five per cent. on the capital, after deducting the advance made by the government. The amendment of Mr. Meade was negatived.

At two o'clock, a motion was made that the committee rise, which was rejected; tellers having been appointed—yeas 34, nays 89.

Mr. Olds, chairman of the Post-office Committee, submitted an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster-General, with the consent of E. K. Collins & Co., to advertise for tenders to transport the mail to and from New York to Liverpool, from American citizens.

He referred to the circumstance of the present contract being for ten years, and that one for a similar period had been entered into with the California line, whereas offers had been made by which half a million annually would be saved. Proposals had also been made that the Postmaster-General advertise for the transporting of the mail between New York and Galway at a rate not exceeding $10,000 per round trip. He made the motion, he said, to show that the additional vote was not required for the carriage of the mails. If the object was to put money in the pockets of Messrs. Collins & Co., let its supporters say so.

This amendment was negatived—yeas 72, nays 75.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved that $26,750 be paid, and went on to shew that this amount will yield the company twelve per cent. per annum by their own showing, besides seven per cent. which they have charged for wear and tear, and after building an additional vessel.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that the Collins line company receive as a compensation the amount of all the postage; which was negatived.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that the committee rise; and tellers having been appointed, the motion was negatived: Yeas 67, nays 74.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., said the House had been told that the postage would meet the remuneration paid by government, and yet the friends of the line had refused the offer to give them all the postage. This proved they were not sincere. He moved that they receive $50,000 in addition to the postage.

Mr. Evens, of Md., asked if the mails could be carried through North Carolina on the same terms, where it was notorious the postage does not meet the expenses. The proposition, he said, embraced the Collins line postage, and this the company could not at present accept.

They had refused to run the six additional trips at $19,000 each, because these were made during the winter months, when there are but few passengers and a small amount of freight. Mr. Meade, he said, was mistaken in his statement, as the price of the stock in the Collins line will show. He did not wish to occupy time, and was desirous of having a definite vote.

A motion was made and carried—yeas 78, nays 84—that the committee rise.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Washington, July 12.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the better security of lives and property on board of steamboats.

In the House, the consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment giving increased compensation to the Collins' steamers was agreed to—ayes 84, noes 75. The bill was then reported to the House, and the previous question demanded on its passage, which was seconded, and the House adjourned.

Washington, July 13.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution for the relief and indemnification of the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents of New Orleans, for property destroyed by the Fillibuster mob.

The House passed the postage bill, and then voted on the amendments to the Deficiency bill.

The California Ticket Swindle.—Mr. Corwine, the American Consul at Panama, has arrived in New York, and made affidavit that neither himself nor the firm of which he is a member, has had any connection with Palmer & Co., of New York, who, it is alleged, defrauded so many California emigrants. He further swears that Palmer & Co. were not at any time concerned in steamer or vessel sailing from Panama to California.

An Interesting Meeting.—Joseph Balch, an old soldier of the revolution, living at Johnstown, New York, went all the way to Boston, on Friday the 9th inst., to see Mr. Webster for the first time. He was introduced to Mr. W. by Mr. Lord, and had an interesting interview.

The London Herald says the belief is prevalent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to realize the dream of the late Sir Robert Peel, by reducing the five hundred millions of three per cents. into two and a half per cent. stock. Consols have advanced, and were quoted at last accounts at 100¾ to 101 ex. div.

Mayor's Caution.—The City Marshal of Gardiner, Me., having placed a watchman at the various churches in that city, to prevent the ringing of the bells before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., a mob collected about 12 o'clock, beat in the doors of the church, assailed the watchmen, and rung the bells most furiously. The object seemed to be to set the authorities at defiance.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the James L. Day, on Saturday, we have received Galveston papers to the 13th inst. The news is unimportant.

Railroad Convention.—The railroad Convention at Chapel Hill adjourned on the 5th instant, having previously formed an association to be called the Washington County Railroad Association.

Col. Williamson.—Col. W. B. Williamson died recently at his residence in Polk county. Col. W. was born in Kentucky, in 1793. His father emigrated in 1794 to Tennessee, and in 1795 to Hapides parish, Louisiana, where Col. W. lived till 1838, when he came to Texas, and settled in Polk county in 1840. In the year 1815, Col. W. at the head of a volunteer company, assisted in the bloody, but ever memorable battle of New Orleans, and acquired the well deserved name of an American hero and patriot.

The Crops.—The accounts of the crops continue to be of the most favorable character, from every part of Texas. There is no appearance of the worm in the cotton, and the staple is rapidly maturing. In a short time all danger will be over.

Removed.—Hon. F. H. Merriman has resigned his seat in the Senate, from the Galveston District. A new Senator will probably be elected in August.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Yacht, Capt. Thompson, arrived Sunday, bringing Galveston papers to the 16th instant, three days later than were received by the Day on Saturday. We do not, however, find any news of much importance.

Cholera.—The Victoria Advocate contradicts the alarming reports of the Cholera in that place we have before referred to. It now appears that only about 20 deaths from Cholera took place in that city up to the 10th inst., of whom all were late emigrant Germans except one grown American, one child and three or four negroes. The American population of Victoria are said to have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the steamer Yacht we have received the American Flag, published at Brownsville, of the 10th instant.

The flag gives a synopsis of a correspondence between Mr. Waddell, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, and Gen. Avalos, relative to the firing into the steamer Comanche, and the murders committed along the river.

To this Gen. Avalos replies, by stating that he has been informed that the firing into the steamer Comanche was caused by the officers of that boat having killed a "white cow," belonging to one Trevino; and that when Trevino presented himself for payment he was insulted and abused. He maintains that, as the boat had stopped at the Mexican bank to take the property of a Mexican citizen, by force, they *had a right* to fire into her and treat her as a pirate in consequence. With respect to the depredations committed at Campacane, Agua Negra, San Rosario and divers other places, as also the firing from the Mexican bank upon a party of Americans, citizens sent from Brownsville to bury their murdered countrymen, he positively denies all knowledge, and intimates the possibility of their having been committed by straggling bands of Fillibusters, under the name of Mexican subjects. Gen. Avalos then winds up his letter in a thorough-bragga-docio style, worthy a veritable Bombastus Furioso, giving us to understand that so long as the heads of the recent movement against Mexico, of whom he mentions quite a list, are allowed to run at large, we need not look for security in the future, nor be surprised to have the country overran and laid waste by red-handed men from the Mexican bank.

Volunteer Organization.—The following officers have been chosen for the Battalion of Volunteers recently organized in Brownsville:

Major Commanding, Wm. W. Buglas; Captain A. Co., A. B. Dover; Captain H. Co., Sullivan; 1st Lieut. A. Co., John S. Carey; 2d Lieut. A. Co., O'Brien; 1st Lieut. B. Co., S. F. Brewer; 2d do. do. P. Co., Wm. W. Clemens was elected Quartermaster to the battalion.

Shooting.—The Court Martial which assembled at Ringgold Barracks for the trial of Brevet Majors Paul and Gilpatrick of the 8th Infantry, upon the charge of disobeying certain orders of General Harney, in relation to the followers of Carvajal, has acquitted those officers, and has sustained them in having prosecuted those orders, under the circumstances, illegal.

Attempting Offer Declined.—A London letter in the New York Times states that Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has been offered £12 000 to sing for twelve nights at Her Majesty's Theatre, but that she has declined the tempting bait, and had expressed her intention not to appear in public for some time—that is, until after an expected interesting event.

The Fire in Montreal.—It is estimated that the fire in Montreal consumed property to the amount of $2,000,000.

Women Transported.—Among the prisoners recently sent from France were ten women, three of whom were arrested at Paris in the events of December; the others came from the southern departments. Amongst them are Pauline Roland, Rosalie Gilbert and Helen Gausein, all noted for having spoken at clubs and otherwise taken an active part in political affairs. Jeanne Derlon was also designated for transportation, but she has become so mild of late that she has been set at liberty.

From the West Indies.—Dates from British Guiana to the 27th ult. have been received. Another arrival of coolies from Calcutta had taken place, and some of them had been detailed for an experiment in the culture of rice.

In St. Vincent and St. Lucia, abundant rains had fallen, and the prospects for the crops were flattering. In the French Islands, however, the drouth was still severely felt.

The St. Kitt's papers contain a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rock, of Anguilla, wherein a most heart-sending picture is drawn of the wretched condition to which the prevailing drought had reduced all classes of that island. They are represented as literally starving.

Naval.—The United States African Squadron was at Port-au-Praya, June 15—officers and crew all well. The Germantown and John Adams had just returned from Madeira, and would leave shortly for Monrovia and then down the coast. The Dale and Bainbridge had just returned from a long cruise upon the coast, and would leave soon for the Canaries and Madeira. The Perry was daily expected. As soon as she arrived the Porpoise would sail for the United States. The crews of the vessels of the squadrons generally enjoyed good health, but the climate was beginning to show its ill effects on their constitutions. Letters for the squadron, addressed to the care of R. H. Yarrington 31 India street, Boston, prepaid, before August 5, will be sent to their destination.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Levant, Commander Upshur, bound for the Mediterranean, was to have sailed from Norfolk on Saturday, the 10th.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane goes on the dry dock at Norfolk, to have her copper repaired, she having been ashore three times in a short cruise of eight months. A court-martial will be held upon Captain Pelne and one of her lieutenants.

Military Power of the United States.—It appears from official records that the Standing Army of the United States, at present, numbers 10,129; commissioned officers, 396; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9,233. The number of buglers employed is 60, and the number of musicians 256. The headquarters of the Army are in Washington, D. C. The number of commissioned officers in the militia is 74,802, and of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 2,105,524, making a total of 2,180,326 fighting men. Truly, we are inclined to believe that the United States are "a power on earth," whatever we may hear to the contrary. The number of military posts is 9, and of arsenals 20.

A Specimen of Neapolitan Geography—Good Chance for a School-master.—A singular instance of the ignorance of foreigners in relation to America, is related by a correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Florence, Italy. It appears that an American cotton laden ship recently arrived in the Bay of Naples, from New Orleans, and exhibited a clean bill of health, and all the necessary documents, duly certified by the Neapolitan Consul at New Orleans. On being boarded by the officers at Naples, to the great surprise of the Captain, he was informed that notwithstanding his documents, he would be obliged to go into quarantine for six weeks or two months! Finding that he could get no redress, he applied to the American Charge, who, in reply to his remonstrance, was officially informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that, as the yellow fever existed in the Brazils, no ship from America could be permitted to discharge without performing quarantine! The Captain actually performed them to the charts, and attempted to satisfy them that it required as many days to make the passage from New Orleans to Ilio, as it did from the same place to Naples. To which the learned functionary replied, that, "if Brazil is not contiguous to New Orleans, at all events it is well known that the United States have conquered Mexico, and Brazil being an integral part of Mexico, of course, a vessel coming from thence, is to be considered as coming from a portion of the United States." The Captain expostulated, but it was of no avail, and he only succeeded in effecting a compromise, that after a quarantine of two weeks he should be permitted to discharge at a small port some twenty or thirty miles distant from Naples. The loss to the owners from this brilliant display of Italian geographical learning, amounted to some $2000.

Hot Weather.—At Wheeling, Virginia, on Friday the 9th inst., the thermometer went up to 98 in the shade; at Needham, Massachusetts, to 101; at Boston to 95; at Philadelphia, on Sunday, to 96.

At Richbustle, New Brunswick, on Friday, at 4 P. M., the thermometer stood at 103 degrees in the shade. At Calais, Maine, on Friday, the thermometer reached 96 degrees. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Friday, the thermometer was at 106 degrees.

Light-house Carried Away.—The light-house at the end of Government Pier, at Milwaukee, was carried away on Thursday, 8th inst., by the storm and heavy sea on the lake.

In the city of Moscow the nightingales sing in every respect as beautifully in cages as in their native woods. In the bird-shops they are heard warbling with all the fullness and variety of tone which characterizes the nightingale in its natural state. By rattling beads upon their tables of tangible arithmetic, the Russians can make these birds sing at pleasure during the day; but at night they make the streets of the city resound with the melodies of the forest.

Mr. Mayall, in England, has succeeded, after much study, in producing daguerreotype views of life size. London deems the feat extraordinary.

Louisiana Interior.

The Crops.—The most favorable accounts of the crops continue to come in from nearly all quarters. In many of the parishes the corn crop is estimated at sixty bushels per acre, and cotton in proportion.

Apples.—The Mansfield (DeSoto) Advertiser mentions having been presented with some specimens of apples raised in that parish of a very large size and fine flavor. It says that apples can be successfully cultivated there if the right kinds are selected.

A Storm.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 14th inst. says: We have had intense heat of late, and, in some portions of the parish, copious showers of rain. On Saturday last there was a very severe storm, extending from a low point on Bayou Boeuff a considerable distance on Bayou Robert. Much corn was blown down, and in some places were evidences of hail. It was a real Norwester.

The Great Fire in Montreal.—The Montreal Herald of Saturday, the 10th inst., contains several columns of the particulars of the conflagration which occured in that city on the Thursday and Friday previous. After narrating with much minuteness the progress of the fire—which broke out in a house on the east side of St. Lawrence street, near the fields—the Herald remarks:

As to the victims, they deserve the utmost compassion. The majority belong to the laboring classes. The sufferings of some of them, especially of the children, must have been intense. Anxious to take care of their property, they accidntely sat upon their goods, though without the slightest shelter, with the sun beating directly upon them, in many cases with little to eat, and perhaps offener in great straits to procure water. Fortunately the night was so fine as to make a moonlight bivouac by no means a serious hardship.

We have heard of several cases of *coup de soleil*, caused by exhausting labor in the heat, but of no fatal case. There were also some births in the fields on this memorable occasion. We have not yet made up the lists which we are about to print below but not a rough calculation we suppose there may have been fourteen hundred houses burnt, which, at seven inhabitants to each house, would give nearly ten thousand without houses; the probability is, however, judging from the census returns, that as many as fifteen thousand must have bivouacked in the open air. We cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the cheerfulness with which the poor people bore their misfortunes. The writer walked some miles through heaps of furniture piled on each side of the street, between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning, and conversing with many of them, he found nothing like complaint or despondency.

A table is given, showing the yearly rental value of the properties destroyed, which sums up a total of 1080, worth probably about £201,000, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise and furniture. The fire was principally in what are called the suburbs, and the damage consequently is less in extent than it had occurred in the business quarter. The popular distress, however, could hardly be agravated.

There are forty-two thousand eight hundred members of the Legion of Honor.

The proprietor of the Galt House, at Louisville, a few days ago received an invoice of 700,000 toothpicks from Rio.

Kossuth is about to publish a book, to be sold for the benefit of such Hungarian Refugees as need assistance.

Quite a number of Englishmen have been arrested in Paris for debt, and were at the last accounts in prison, and petitioning Louis Nepoleon for relief.

The constabulery force of Ireland is over twelve thousand persons, who cost the Government over two millions and a half of dollars annually.

An Irish paper says that among those mortally wounded at Waterloo, was Major O'Brien, afterwards Mayor of Dublin.

A schoolmaster was starved to death in Lowndes, and the next day following his deputies became unable to act, besides each a year thereafter.

In Paris they only pay soldiers five cents a day, even in war time, while Louis Napoleon gets a salary of seven and a half cents a second.

An American, an officer of an American vessel at Calcutta, has been astonishing the natives by walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours. They call him the American stag.

A militia officer being told lately by a phrenologist that he had the organ of locality very large, innocently replied, "Very likely, I was fifteen years a colonel in the local militia."

Thomas McKean McKennan died at Reading on Friday morning the 9th instant. He was distinguished in the politics of Pennsylvania, and had been a member in both the National and State Councils.

It is said that the first gold in Australia was found by a native, who gave it to a white man for a pair of corduroy pantaloons. The lump was worth some £5,000.

Count d'Orsay, the constant friend of the French President during his residence in England, has received an appointment as Superintendent of the Fine Arts in Paris with a salary of twenty-five thousand francs a year.

The Boston Traveler understands that Mrs. H. B. Stowe received, on the 9th inst., from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars as her copyright premium on three months' sales of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A Western editor, in commenting upon the statement that diseases may be communicated by bank notes, remarks very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to "pay up" on that account, as he is willing to run all his risk of "catching" anything in that way. On the other hand, he fears that if the bank bills are not forthcoming, the Sheriff will catch *him*.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, we learn, by properly sodding their track, have got rid of all the annoyances which formerly arose from wind and dust. Within one month a road may, in this way, be rendered dust proof, and at little more expense than is required during the same time to tinker up sprinklers.

By the revised statutes of Indiana, of 1852, it is provided that laborers on public works, constructed by companies, shall, for the amount of work done by them on such works, have a lien on the property of the company constructing the same.

At the bombardment of Rangoon, Lieutenant Campbell of the Sesostris, worked so hard that he fell down exhausted, and slept alongside of a gun for an hour and a half, while it was discharging ten pounds of powder at every fire. So say the London papers.

The bill for the entertainment of Kossuth and his suite at the Bunnett House, which has been the subject of so much jocosity at the expense of Cincinnati, has been paid at last. It was originally $1,348, but the Council cut it down to $1,000, and passed it by a vote of 20 to 13.

Only two editors of the London daily papers are Englishmen—namely, Delaine, editor of the Times, and Hunt, the editor of the Daily News. The editors of the Standard, Morning Herald, and Globe, are Irishmen; and of the Morning Advertiser, Sun, and Morning Post, Scotchmen.

During Mons. Maillefort's operations on the rocks at Hell Gate, a short time since, the force of the explosions brought up a sturgeon weighing 250 pounds, and measuring eight feet in length, and a bass of some 22 lbs

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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Resting Place of the Dead Waiting for the Living.

Inscription at the entrance of a Cemetery near Rotterdam.

BY THE REV. W. M. HETHERINGTON, LL. D.

Here rest the Dead! in silence rest,
Waiting the living! Mortal, come!
Gaze on the many-heaving breast
Of this lone spot, thy final home!
Whatever thou art near, they *were*,
While vain life's busy dreams swept past;
They wait thee here, for thou must share
With them the grave at last!

Art thou a Chief of daring breast,
Of lofty brow, and kindling eye!
Gleaming the flaring meteor-crest
That bursts through battle's lurid sky!
O, Warrior! doff thine eagle plume,
Resign thy war-steed, brand and spear!
Disarmed, imprisoned in the tomb
Thy comrades wait thee here.

Art thou a King! a Hero! one
At the dread bidding of whose word
The grisly war-fiend buckles on
His panoply, and bares his sword!
Ah, mighty Conqueror! blanch thy cheek,
Quell the red terrors of thine eye!
Here earth's proud thunderers, silent, weak,
To wait thy coming lie.

Art thou a man of loftiest mind,
Statesman, Philosopher, or Bard,
On whose great soul can only find
Its native worth its high reward?
O, wreck the bright wreath from thy brow,
And leave it in the hall of fame!
Here wait the glorious Dead, each now
The shadow of a name!

Art thou a Youth of gentle breast?
A roamer by romantic streams,
With love's delicious woes opprest,
And haunted with fantastic dreams?
Shake the soft fetters from thy heart.
Dreamer! the partners of thy fate,
Subdued by no bland Cupid's dart,
Thy coming here await.

Woman! young Mother! tender Wife!
Ye dearest forms of mortal birth!
Sweet soothers of pure human life!
Fair angels of the happy hearth!
Maiden—grave Matron—Widow drear—
Whate'er thou art, cherished or lone,
The Dead beloved await thee here—
The grave *still* have its own!

Thou, too, bright, blooming Beauty! thou,
The load-star of a thousand eyes,
That liquid eye, that marble brow,
That cheek of spring-dawn's loveliest dyes,
O, veil those charms! they too must share,
Alas! the universal doom;
The beauteous Dead, where are they? where?
They wait thee in the tomb.

Here rest the Dead! waiting the hour
When the last sob of living breath
Shall have expired beneath the power
Of that grim phantom, dreaded Death:
They rest in hope, waiting till He,
Who died and lives for aye, shall come,
To give them immortality,
And call them to his home."

From the New York Observer.

The Influence of a Day.

In the balmy month of June, a certain village, once remote, but now brought, by means of steam, within one day's journey of New York, received into its quiet hotel two gentlemen, whose aspect and bearing indicated the possession of wealth, and the consideration which its possession generally secures. At first they were thought to be strangers, but it soon appeared that they were natives of the place, though they had been absent nearly half a century. Their locks were white, and their step had not the elasticity it had when they trod the surrounding hills in "life's morning march."

During this long period, they had seldom been in each other's society. Their pursuits were different, and the time and energies of each were fully occupied.

Now they had leisure. The toil and strife were over. They had retired from business, and though without concert, common feelings had brought them together in the place of their nativity. As they had outlived most of those who knew them in early life, they were strangers to most of the inhabitants of the village. They naturally spent a large portion of their time together. They ate at the same table, they occupied the same sitting room, they visited the neighboring hills together, though they did not extend their walks to a great distance, for they were approaching the time of life when the grasshopper becomes a burden.

There was one subject in regard to which they differed widely. That subject was religion. Both left home with hearts devoted to the pursuit of wealth; both had been successful; but in an hour of deep affliction Mr. M. had found the pearl of great price. That he now regarded as of infinitely more value than his houses and lands, and he felt a strong desire that others, and especially his fellow exile, should be a possessor of the same treasure.

Mr. N. was decidedly hostile to religion and to its possessors. He would not permit them to speak to him on the subject. This was well known to Mr. M., who avoided irritating his prejudices, while he anxiously sought for a favorable opportunity of conversing with him in relation to his interests and prospects for that eternity whose portal was so evidently near them.

With this purpose, he invited him to visit the village burial ground, where he was erecting a monument to the memory of one whose care over him in his youth had been most kind and disinterested. The invitation was accepted, and having surveyed the monument in question, they walked through the grounds reading the epitaphs, stopping and calling up recollections of the past, when they met with a name known to them in other days.

They came to the grave of one whose possession of religion was decided, and perhaps ostentatious, but whose life was not remarkable for justice, mercy, and an humble walk with God. Mr. M. noticed a change passing over the countenance of his friend, as he read the somewhat eulogistic epitaph. Fearing that the recollections likely to be excited might not be profitable, he sought to draw him to the grave of the pastor of their youth. Mr. N. was not, however, inclined to move. He sat down on a hillock near at hand, and remarked, "the influence of that man," pointing to the grave before him, "probably gave color to my whole life."

Mr. M., by a look, requested an explanation. "To the influence of that man chiefly it was owing that I have lived an irreligious man. You know I am no friend to religion, and I never allow any one to speak to me on the subject. Unlike most of the class to which you belong, you have behaved cautiously in respect to that matter, and I will talk with you more freely than with any one else. I am not a religious man, and never shall be. I am too old to change now, if I had any desire to. But there was a time when I felt very differently on the subject. I was very desirous of setting out on a religious course, but I met with difficulties. My anxiety was so great that I determined to ask counsel of some who professed to know all about religion. I made an errand to *his* store," pointing to the dust before him, "and while I was dealing with him he deliberately chented me, and then, the minister coming in, he spoke to me in a way to make an impression on the minister's mind that he had been reproving and exhorting me. I felt a strong desire to expose his dishonesty and duplicity to the minister, but I thought I was too young for so bold a measure. My desire for becoming religious was greatly lessened by the events of the morning, and utterly destroyed and forever by those of the afternoon. In the afternoon I thought I would go for advice to the saddler, who was thought to be the most religious man in the place, as you know, after Mr. H. I found him in a great passion with one of his children, for an act that was rather an accident than a fault. His language approached pretty near to profanity. I was disgusted and turned away, making to myself a vow that I would never again think of asking a professor of religion for advice respecting the mode of becoming religious. I have kept my vow.

"If H. had not defrauded me and lied in my presence—if he had been what he professed to be, and had given me good counsel and encouragement, I presume my purpose to become religious would have been as strong as my purpose to leave it to hypocrites. It is possible if I had found Mr. G. in the mood he appeared to be in when conducting a prayer meeting, I might have been induced to persevere; but meeting with two such disappointments was too much for me. It settled the question forever with me."

Mr. M. seized the opportunity thus afforded for reasoning with the unhappy man on the great concern, and of urging him, even at that late hour, to repent of his vow and seek the favor of God. He showed him the folly of living in unhappiness and dying in despair, because one professing Christian was a hypocrite, and the other had an imperfect control over his temper—for even Mr. N. admitted that Mr. G., despite his occasional outbreaks of temper, was a pious man.

But his arguments and expostulations and entreaties failed to make any impression. He had kept his vow, and it would seem that he would be left to keep it to the end.

It would seem that when a man deliberately makes up his mind to have nothing to do with religion, he is in danger of being taken at his word, and left to his own way.

The events of that day, so far as appears, decided that man's character for time and for eternity. The influence of Mr. H.'s deliberate villany, and of Mr. G.'s want of watchfulness, may be felt to all eternity.

Professing Christians are constantly surrounded by those whose destiny they may influence efficiently by their conduct during a single day. What weight does this consideration give to the exhortation, "be sober, and watch unto prayer." Who would like to have one stand on his grave, and attribute to his carelessness or wickedness results as fearful and appalling as those attributed by Mr. N. to him whose dust was mouldering before him?

Man's Food.

What do men really live upon? The answer will be various enough. The Guacho, who in the wild pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his half-wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws the lasso, or bolas, to catch the ostrich, the guanaco, or the wild bull, consumes daily from ten to twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a high feast day when in any hacienda he gains a variety in the shape of a morsel of pumpkin. The word Bread does not exist in his vocabulary. The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in careless mirth on "potatoes and point," after a day of painful labor; he who can not help making a joke even of the name he gives to his scanty meal. Meat is a strange idea to him, and he is happy indeed if, four times a year, he can add a herring to season the mealy tubers. The hunter of the prairies lays low the buffalo with sure bullet; and its juicy, fat-streaked hump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile the industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats, delicately arranged upon white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Pekin; and in his hot, smoky hut, fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat, which he has just carved, rejoicing over the costly prize, from a stranded whale. Here the black slave sucks the sugar cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet dates, his sole substance in the long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice from which a European would shrink appalled. And wheresoever over the whole inhabited earth we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Notes of an Itinerant.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

Dear Brother—Having been solicited by numbers of my friends and your readers to send you a brief account of my early travels in the Mississippi and Alabama Conferences, I have often refused the task, but have concluded to communicate briefly some facts connected with those days, leaving you to do by them as you please.

And now for an introduction. I was born of religious parents, in North Carolina, in the fall of 1794, removed to Tennessee when I was yet a boy: in the year 1811, I embraced religion, and felt I had a call from God to do something in his vineyard. But I kept this to myself for several years. In the fall of 1813 I went into the war against the Creek Indians, under Gen. Jackson; but still I felt the impression to warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come. I tried to ease my conscience by framing many excuses. I was poor, had no education, and worst of all, had an impediment in my speech from my childhood; but still I felt woe is me if I preach not the Gospel. For four years I strove to hide it. Sometime in the fall of 1815 I attended a Conference, held in Wilson county, Tennessee, where I heard the sainted Asbury preach; and during this Conference I heard Rev. Lewis Garrett, and he said he had no doubt but many men who were called of God to preach would be damned through pride. Because they could not preach eloquently they would not preach at all; and God would condemn them as unprofitable servants. He closed the sentence by saying, if he could preach like an angel he would never preach like a man, but as he could not preach as an angel he would preach like Lewis Garrett. Just then I determined to do the best I could, and that I would follow the opening of Providence.

Not long after that I was visited by the late Rev. Jack White, in the shop where I was learning the cabinet business. He invited me home with him, and while sitting by his fireside, he drew from me the impressions I had long strove to get clear of. He set to work to get me from the work shop to the Gospel field. The first quarterly meeting thereafter he obtained for me a recommendation to the Annual Conference for admission into the Itinerancy. I attended the Conference in October, 1816, in the town of Franklin, Tennessee. Here I was presented to the Conference, young and totally inexperienced, having never had license to preach or exhort, nor had I ever been a class leader. The Conference received me, and to my utter astonishment I was appointed to the Duck River Circuit, in charge, and all alone. This was an awful shock to me; but I had put my hand to the plow and did not dare to look back; but still the burthen was so heavy that I thought I must sink under it. But I met with the Rev. Joshua Kirkpatrick, who had been a traveling preacher, at my father's house, when I was but a boy. He encouraged me the best he could, and here I determined to discharge my duty, and leave the event to or with God. About this time I found that my impediment was gone, and since that time I have had little or none of it.

During this, my first year, we had a gracious revival, all round the circuit, and during the year we added to the Church more than two hundred members; but many were my trials and temptations during the year, and when the year closed I felt my work was done in that field.

In November, 1817, I attended another Annual Conference in Franklin, and felt that I had gained some confidence, but still the burden lay heavily on me. From this Conference I was sent to the then Flint Circuit, embracing some portion of Franklin and Lincoln counties, in Tennessee, and Madison and Limestone counties, in North Alabama. I had a young man with me—Brother Sterling C. Brown. From November till the following March we labored together, and had some success, when I was called to visit my P. E., Rev. Thos. L. Douglass, who informed me that he had detained me in the bounds of his district for the purpose of sending me as a missionary to South Alabama. The enterprise was one which I approved of, and as he had selected me for that purpose I readily consented, although I felt that the mission was of such intercat and of such difficulty, that it required a man of more experience than I had. However, I shouldered the responsibility, and in March, or the first of April, 1818, I left the circuit in the hands of the young man, S. C. Brown, and set out southward, not knowing where I was going, notwithstanding I had been over a portion of the ground in 1813, as a soldier. The field I was hunting lay farther west than the ground I had surveyed when in the army—quite an unknown country to me. Serious and almost sad I set out.

Ebenezer Hearn.

Camden, Ala., July 16, 1852.

Of Love—"God is Love."—Frequently call to mind what God, in Christ, has done for you. Think on what he has in reserve for you, if faithful. "How great is his goodness!" Be ever stirring, from the principle of divine love, to please God in all your thoughts, words and actions. Labor to realise that inspired truth—"He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

Cardinal Wiseman.

After some preliminary remarks, the writer thus introduces us to the internal arrangements of the church in which the newly appointed cardinal was to preach:

A bell, which was hung over a little door on one side of the building, close to the chapel of the Virgin, sounded, intimating that the service was about to commence. The door opened, and the organ commenced pealing forth its harmonious thunder, as a procession emerged from a private chapel.

It was headed by a beadle, with a severe look and a very red nose, bearing a silver-headed mace. After him were acolytes, carrying enormous lighted tapers; then came about forty little boys, clad in white robes, their hands reverently folded palm to palm, and their eyes directed upward. The faces of some of these children were very beautiful: the dew of youth rested on their brows, and they had not as yet been beclouded by the chilling mysteries of the religion of Rome; dissimulation had not as yet banished innocence; for the poor little fellows doubtless believed all true that their ghostly instructors had told them. Following these walked the richly attired deacons, also with folded palms and uplifted eyes. Then came about a dozen ecclesiastics of different orders; and lastly there emerged, from the door of the private chapel the object of universal curiosity, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Slowly, and with an air which some might mistake for dignity, and which it is very possible was meant to express it, came forth the prime emissary of the Vatican. Before him was one official, bearing a lofty triple cross, and another carrying a silver gilt crosier; and on either side of the prelate walked two priests in amber-colored robes, richly broidered with gold, supporting his train. With tall and robust form, towering above these, appeared Cardinal Wiseman. He was magnificently dressed. On his head pressed a mitre, glittering with gold and jewels; a robe, also of amber color, profusely decorated with gold embroidery, and on the back emblazoned with a gorgeously wrought cross, enveloped his portly frame; and from beneath it appeared trowsers (profanely so to speak) of white satin, glittering with gold spangles, and white shoes, also embroidered with gold. His hands were encased in white gloves, splendidly braided, and over these were rings of dazzling lustre; but conspicuous among them was the Episcopal signet, which appeared black and dull among its brilliant companions, like the dark Church of which it was a symbol, when compared with that of a simpler, but a far purer and more resplendent faith.

"Shade of Wolsey!" we mentally ejaculated, as we gazed on the new cardinal, and involuntarily contrasted him with our preconceived ideas of the personal appearance of the magnificent prelate of Hampton Court, "can he upon whom we now gaze be the man who has set Protestant England at defiance? Is that coarse and vulgar looking individual the head of the Catholic Church in England?" The universal homage which was paid to him, as he slowly paced the isles of St. George, furnished us with an affirmative reply.

Kohl, the celebrated traveler, in a work which was published some few years since, descriptive of his travels in England, says, when describing Dr. Wiseman's personal appearance, that his features appeared to have been "combed out;" these, or words to that effect, are used by the author named. This description, however, is too vague. Let us try our hands at a sketch.

The face of Cardinal Wiseman is not unlike, in breadth, that of the late Dan. O'Connell; and those who have seen portraits of the latter personage—and who has not?—may therefore form a tolerably correct idea of the massiveness and squareness of the countenance of our Catholic friend. But there the similarity ends. Dr. Wiseman's head is large, and covered with iron-gray hair, carelessly disposed; his forehead is low but broad, and bounded inferiorly by two large dark eyebrows, beneath which are a pair of gray eyes, whose furtive expression can not be described. These are shaded by a pair of spectacles which rest on a short nose, rather knobbed at the end. The mouth is very peculiar. Cunning, sarcasm and duplicity are stamped as plainly on that feature as public indignation is upon its owner's presumption. A fat double chin, and "plobby," whiskerless cheeks of a swarthy complexion, complete our portrait, so far as the face goes; but, reader, add to this a pair of broad shoulders, a brawny chest, and an aldermanic abdomen, and you have a fair idea of Cardinal Wiseman.

Never saw we—and we have looked upon many eminent men in our time—a face so little indicative of great learning as that which belongs to Dr. Wiseman. There is a sensual expression upon it, and an assumption of humility which no acute observer would mistake for an evidence of the genuine virtue. In short, it is a vulgar physiognomy; sensuality and sagacity being its predominant expressions.

On goes the procession round the cathedral, the cardinal, with downcast eyes, slowly pacing the aisles, one hand resting on his prominent stomach, (not diminished by fasting in the least,) and the other gently waving to and fro, as his thick lips move whilst he mutters a benediction. At length the altar is reached, and with great ceremony the cardinal is conducted to his throne, when his mitre is exchanged for a scarlet cap, and the service commences.

But the "mummeries of superstition," such as the genuflexions, the unrobings, the bowings, and the like, incident to this part of the proceedings, we will not attempt to describe. Imagine, therefore, reader, that Cardinal Wiseman has had his mitre placed and replaced a dozen times at least; that clouds of incense have issued from silver censers, and floated in thin blue wreaths through the cathedral, and now enshroud the saints who are worshipped, and the sinners who worship, and the Virgin and Child, and the banners and the other insignia in an odorous haze; that the splendidly attired priests have retired from the altar; that the organ no more sounds forth its dulcet diapasons; and that the rich voices of the "professional" choir have "died into an echo." We say, fancy all this; and now behold another procession issue forth from between the gilded gates of the high altar. The satellites of the cardinal are escorting him to the pulpit.

At the foot of the pulpit stairs the procession halts, and between two rows of ecclesiastics and choristers, the great man ascends to the sacred place. Two priests only attend him to bear his train, and these enter the pulpit with him and occupy places behind him. One of these takes the gilt crosier from the Cardinal's hand, and upholds the emblem of mock authority. And now all are on the *qui vive*: a display of eloquence is looked for; for surely so great a dignitary as a Cardinal must do something a little "out of the common." But listen; the preacher commences.

His voice is coarse and vulgar, dry, harsh, and unmelodious. "Peace on earth and good will to all men" is the text. What a text for the great religious peace-breaker himself to discourse from! As he proceeds we anxiously listen in the hope of catching some new idea, or some original remarks. But vain the effort! Commonplace remarks, delivered in a commonplace manner, combined with a certain unctuousness of phraseology, is all that we hear. Very little action is used by the cardinal; his gestures are confined to some slow wavings of his hands, which display his jewel-studded fingers to the staring multitude. His body appears immovable; so does his head, as though he were fearful of rumpling his robes, or of letting the mitre fall from his brow, before the time appointed for its removal by the strong arm of English law. And so he goes on stringing sophisms, truisms and Remanisms together, until about twenty minutes have been wasted; and then, with pompous step, and face flushed with prelatic pride, he descends the pulpit stairs, escorted as before, and proceeds to the space in front of the altar, where, a priest having ingeniously converted himself, for his convenience, into a reading desk, by kneeling and supporting a large missal on his hands and head, he reads or intones a few prayers, and then retires within the screen to the altar's foot, where we will leave him.

To deny that Cardinal Wiseman is a man of profound learning and of great sagacity, would be about as absurd as the assertion of a certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, in one of his educational works, that the hitherto believed in systems of some of our great astronomers are mere fictions, and that in truth the sun is a simple disc of only a few yards in diameter! Eloquent the cardinal may not be, and in fact is not, but it should ever be remembered that the Roman Catholic Church depends more for its success upon private teaching than upon public preaching. The cardinal has given us a pretty fair sample of what he *can* do in the way of religious intrigue; for it is acknowledged by all that to his counsels, and not to any original idea of Pius IX., are we indebted for the attempted re-establishment of the Papal hierarcy in England. The man who would commit so daring an act would not be likely to be overscrupulous in other matters, nor might he omit laying his "appropriation claws" on any thing which would benefit his Church. Scorning, as we do, his pretensions, it may perhaps be well to remember that he is one of Rome's ablest and subtlest sons; that he is ambitious of power, and unscrupulous as to the means of obtaining it; and that, as such, his influence and abilities should not be too lightly estimated. [Pen and Ink Sketches of Popular Preachers.

A Remarkable Incident.

In a quiet village, situated on the shores of a beautiful lake, lived a man of some wealth and independent manners. He disregarded the Sabbath, entirely, and pursued his business or pleasures as best suited his taste or convenience. He commenced building a boat principally for pleasure excursions on the lake. While he was proceeding with the enterprise, which it was whispered abroad would afford opportunity for Sunday sailing, he was called on by minister, who inquired about the boat, and expostulated with him, as the enterprise would increase the wildness and immorality of their village. "I am afraid," said the minister, "your boat will prove a Sabbath-Breaker." The man looked him in the face, and with much assurance said, "yes, it will—that's just what I'll name my boat. I have been thinking some time, what to call her, and you have just hit it. I thank you for the suggestion. The boat shall be called the 'Sabbath Breaker.'" As he said this he bid the minister good-day, with a chuckle at his evident surprise and mortification. The building went on, and especially on Sundny. She was soon ready to launch, and was launched on Sunday, named "the Sabbath Breaker," amid the cheers of some twenty or thirty half intoxicated men. An old sailor or two shook their heads at the way she struck the water, but the folly usual to such an owner hid his eyes to the truth. She was rigged and fitted for an excursion. She must go out on Sunday. A general invitation was given and numbers crowded on board. On the streamer was floating the name in large black letters, "The Sabbath Breaker." She put out. Several, seized by an indefinable dread as they read the name over them, sprang on shore; others would have done so but she was off. She sailed well enough for a while. The timid felt re-assured, and music and mirth began. But scarcely four hours had passed, when the boat was struck by a flaw of wind which came very suddenly upon her. Confusion reigned aboard. Scarce an effort was made. She heeled almost instantly over, and went to the bottom. Now, what an out-cry! But soon all was over. Forty souls, mostly youth, had found a watery grave, and just above the surface of the lake floated the streamer bearing a terrible meaning, "The Sabbath Breaker." If Earth furnishes such incidents, what will Eternity unfold of the wreck of the Sabbath Breaker? [California Christian Advocate.

The Pleasures of Beneficence.

A SERMON FOR CHILDREN.

Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matt x 8

This was one of the commandments given by our Lord to his apostles, when he sent them forth to preach the glad tidings of the Gospel and to heal the sick. But though these words were first spoken to those who had received miraculous powers to heal and to teach, are they not spoken to us all? Have we not all received freely from God many valuable powers, and many, very many blessings? If, instead of counting our troubles, we were to count our comforts, how long would be the list of them? If you look back upon the past year, dear children, I think you will remember many things to be thankful for; good health, happy days, kind friends, food and clothing, sunny days and moonlight nights, with the bright myriads of stars. Perhaps you have been preserved from danger so visibly through God's mercy, that it was plainly seen by you. Some of these blessings, perhaps all, have been yours; and if not, there is one blessing we may all have, whatever be our lot here; we may have Jesus for our friend and guide and Saviour, and God for our heavenly Father. However friendless we are, he is ever with us, and he will give us all that is good for us, if we try to, he faithful children. Is it not true, then, that we have "received freely?" Our blessings are more than we can number.

Let us now read the next words of our Saviour. What are we to do to show that we value all these blessings and powers of mind and body, and that we are grateful to God for them? Jesus Christ gives us a simple answer, so plain and simple, that every little child can understand it, and yet the wisest and the best listen to it with reverence, and feel that they can not fulfill the command as Christ would have done, "Freely give." At this time, when we are all called to look back upon the past, and feel how much God has given us, we must be thankful to learn how we can best show our love; and having learned, to do what he tells us with all our hearts.

What have we to give, and whom are we to give to? Perhaps you will say, I am too poor to give any thing to any body; but it is not so. God has given precious gifts to the poorest; and even a poor child has much to give. Money is not the only thing worth giving to others. If you have only a few little pence sometimes, and they are freely given, they become very precious in the sight of God. If you give a penny to assist a friend in distress; if you deny yourself some little toy or sweetmeat to help a neighbor, it is a sacrifice that God will accept. You know what Jesus Christ said about the widow's mite. She gave all she had, and her mite was more in the sight of God than the large sums of money given by the rich out of their abundance.

Knowledge also is a blessing from God that we may give to others. If you have learned to read, you may help others. If you have learned any wise or good thing from the books you have read, you may tell it to others, who have not been so happy as to learn things; for it is sad to think how many there are who know very little about all the good and beautiful things that may be learned out of books. If you have learned that God has made animals to be happy, and formed every tiny insect to enjoy its short life, you can tell this to your friends and companions, and show them how great a sin it is to destroy or injure what God has made so beautifully. I do not mean that you should set yourself to find fault with your companions, but that you should kindly and gently tell them of these things.

There is again another way in which you may give a good example; and this speaks to every heart more plainly than words. Jesus says, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." How delightful to feel it possible to lead others to glorify God, and to believe that if we do all we can to please God, we may lead others to know and love him! Now these words of Christ are just as true amongst children as they are when applied to grown up people, for the example of a child has as much effect upon his companions as the example of a good man has upon older persons. I want you to feel that every thing you do and say may, if you try, be doing good to others and helping to make them happier; and you will find a rich reward, if you persevere in goodness, in the peace and joy in your own little hearts.

There is still another way in which you may give. When the lame man who sat at the beautiful gate of the Temple asked alms of Peter and John, Peter answered, "Silver and gold I have none, but such as I have give I thee;" and he healed him. You can not make the lame walk, but you can give something more precious than silver or gold. You can give loving help to the sick, kind words to the sorrowful; you can laugh with your little friends when they are merry; you can rejoice when they are praised, and grieve when they do wrong. This will be giving freely from the rich treasures of love in your hearts, and will bless those about you more than any other gift. Though many comforts may be seen on every side, without love and gentleness there can be no real happiness. Love is the greatest blessing God has given us. To love one another was the parting command that Jesus gave to us all, and this is the best gift than you can bestow on all around you. True love does all things well. Angry words and unkind thoughts can not arise from a loving heart. Whatever may be your home, however poor, you may hope to spread sunshine through the whole house if you love and sympathise with all. Even a little baby can not be happy without a loving smile, and so it is with all. There is no joy without love and kindness. If this is the case when all is well with us, it is much more so when sickness and sorrow come. It is then that love shines the brightest. The hand of a little child may soothe the pillow of a sick friend, and cheer and gladden the weary hours with a thousand kind attentions.

I have told you of a few ways in which you may share with others the blessings you have received from God; but there are many more. Try to think of them for yourselves, and new ways of doing good and being kind will open to your minds every day. Above all, pray to God for his blessing, dear children, that he may help you to begin the coming season with fresh desires to love and serve him. [London S. S. Penny Magazine.

An Eternal Weight of Glory.

What a glorious destiny is that of redeemed man's immortality! Paul's thought seems to labor with its own vastness in its outburst of comprehensive expression, when he exclaims, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," 2 Cor. iv. 17. Numerous texts are employed to describe the future inheritance and glory of the redeemed, and the more fully they are meditated, the more exalted will be our conceptions, the more rapturous our emotions, in view and hope of a blessed immortality. The Scripture here referred to is striking by its own contrast. These light momentary trials in this house of our pilgrimage, are so related to us and the future, that if sanctified they increase, and add to our eternal inheritance. And where else in the whole range of our language will you find a single idea that so labors for a full expression as this antithetic clause to light afflictions enduring but for a moment, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory?" "Glory" is itself a sublime thought, an expressive term—"an eternal weight of glory" is grander still—but the whole expression, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," pours a flood of light upon that blessed world which the gospel reveals, and reminds us of that other Scripture, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart of man conceived the things that God hath prepared for them that love him."

Our English translation is as strong as language well can be—"a far more exceeding and eternal "weight." Paul's own original Greek is, if possible, still stronger; and if you look into a French or Latin Bible, you will see that language labors, by a most comprehensive circumlocution, to give utterance to the burden of idea so richly descriptive of future glory. In a translation which we some months attempted of a German tract, in which this passage occurred, we find this rendering given, "an eternal and far exceeding all other measure weight of glory." No language is rich enough to supply another adjective which, together with "eternal," is sufficient to describe the weight of glory reserved for spirits saved by Christ Jesus our Lord. Amid sanctified afflictions and through the telescope of an earnest faith, Paul gained such visions of Heaven's blessedness as indneed the unsurpassed and nervous language of this text. An eternal glory in duration, and such a weight of glory in amount as our poor mortal constitutions might not endure, but just such as shall be adapted to the immortal capacities of the saints in light.

In view of the thought here presented, how forcible should be our Saviour's injunction, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven!" How far must the heavenly inheritance exceed any possible earthly possession! What an idea does the word ETERNITY contain! And yet for that eternity a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory is offered us in the Gospel. This is the hope set before us to which, through Jesus Christ, we are to fly and to lay hold of. Why not reach up and take this crown of life? If mortal, and hastening on to death, why not pant after and secure such an immortality as the Scripture shadows forth? O, what will not be lost if we lose heaven? And with another writer, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; but it doth not yet appear what we shall do." What saints shall be, the weight of glory to be revealed in the brighter world, it has been essayed again and again to represent. Paul himself, caught up to the third heavens, heard things unutterable, and saw glories indescribable. Bunyan, while he dreampt in Bedford jail, saw even from the land of Beulah across and beyond the river the hills of a sunlit immortality, and beheld the shining ones who came down to the other bank, to conduct up to glory's bright mansions Christian and Faithful; yea, saw them clad with the shining robes of the City, and heard them sing the song that swells up round the Throne. Not a few before they have quit their clay, have had upon their dying beds such foretastes and prelibations of the heavenly joys, as that their songs have seemed almost immortal.

Well, then, eternity is a reality, heaven a reality, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" a reality. This life is a vapor, this earth is to be burned up, and on all here is inscribed "passing away," a shadow. O, let me, let us, kind reader, regard the real, the eternal. What a blessing is ours! "Our light affliction, which but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, while we look at things not seen and eternal." So then, if it please God, let affliction come. They are but for a moment; and what a moment! Eternity is before us—and what an eternity! What a weight of glory are the only Christ's! [Morning Star.

Adversity teaches lessons [illegible] fruitful of good. We [illegible] too [illegible] in the midst of prosperity, [illegible] precepts of our Saviour, [illegible] lowly into forbidden [illegible] to master [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 31.

OUR MISSIONARY WORK.

The seventh annual report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, is before us. In this neatly printed pamphlet of 175 pages, statistics of present and permanent interest are condensed, showing the extent and condition of the missionary field now occupied by us.

From the report we learn that the seventh annual meeting of the Parent Society was held in Louisville, on the third Monday in April last, in Fourth Street Church—that Faneuil Hall of Southern Methodism—Dr. Stevenson presiding. All the officers provided for by the constitution were duly elected—but one. The third article of the constitution provides, besides the Treasurer, residing at Louisville, Ky., that there shall be two Assistant Treasurers, "one of whom shall reside in Charleston, S. C., and the other in in New Orleans, La." An Assistant Treasurer for Charleston was elected, *but none for New Orleans*. We are at a loss to account for this, and find no explanation of it in the report.

The Secretary, Dr. Sehon, justly complains of the want of attention to disciplinary requirements on the part of the officers of a few of the Annual Conferences in forwarding their reports to his office. This has not only delayed the bringing out of his report, but, with all his labor and care to produce a perfect one, has left some gaps which it was impossible to fill up. It is to be hoped that his calls will be heeded in future. We suggest that it is a grave matter for an Annual Conference not to be represented in this report, and where this is due to the negligence of the officers, the Conference would do itself justice by putting others in their places.

Dr. Sehon has given an easy and lucid arrangement of our missions, and we take

I. *Missions in the Destitute Portions of the Regular Work.*—These are justly regarded of "first importance." They are the foundation for future self-sustaining circuits and stations. It is beginning at Jerusalem. Those who plead that charity should begin at home, will find nothing unfavorable to this, if no other difficulty. The system of population that now prevails, and will long prevail in this country, marks out domestic missions as a field upon which much of the Church's [illegible] is to be expended. Sparsely settled regions, poor districts of land and new settlements present cases of religious destitution which nothing but organized missionary effort relieves. The preacher visits them [illegible]; they can support him only in part. But with more or less help for a few years some of these places become able to support the preaching of the Gospel among themselves, and aid in sending it to others. The Texas Conference, where striking examples of this wholesome policy have occurred, thus alludes to it, in the last report:

"Long and unvarying experience convinces us that moneys expended in aiding the settlements in supporting their preachers is profitably invested. They soon become self-supporting, and return, with interest, the moneys expended upon them."

Patriotism should bring every citizen to the support of these missions. They have opened every where the quickest and cheapest and surest means of the social elevation of those who are his fellow citizens. They are spoken of in those who meet him at the [illegible] bar and the judgment seats of time. The poor we shall have always with us, even in our richest countries and best times. The domestic missions are their hope. And the path of the emigrant must be followed up promptly by these Gospel pioneers, and his wants supplied by the circuit. It is [illegible] hard work. It is a sort of John the Baptist work, preparing the way for flourishing churches and the highest order of civilization. It presents strikingly one of the noblest features of Christianity—aggressiveness.

We are happy to believe that the claims of this class are not grudgingly supported. There are 136 of these missions, including a mixed membership, of whites 22,676, and colored 1,922. In Holston Conference are 14 of them; St. Louis has 16; Mississippi and Arkansas and Georgia each 13. In Texas are 7, Louisiana 2, Alabama 8.

II. *Missions among the People of Color.*—The Annual Conference reports all present this subject in a manner distinctly recognizing the peculiar position and duty of Southern Methodism in the premises. The Secretary well remarks: "Our position and our duty are not doubtful—by the *one* is the *other* [illegible] enforced." As a Church, we have no pastoral scene to the servile population at a cost which shows how much we value it. Our heritage ground is obtained, and not to use it well would argue incompetency, and [illegible] as a grievous sin to the providential indications.

Preaching to the negroes! Our platform orators have discovered poetry in this, and so beautifully the lot of the plantation missionary is depicted, one would suppose that every member of the Conference would be an eager candidate for the post. But the shades as well as lights of this work are now very generally appreciated. Godly men undertake it in consciousness, and not for poetry. One of the Conferences that has nobly [illegible] in the field, thus speaks of the [illegible], and we heartily agree:

[illegible] occupied, whether at a [illegible] self-[illegible] going spirit is demanded, and in which the sustaining principles of the Gospel of Christ are more necessary, and at the same time more beautifully exhibited, than in our missions to people of color, and the Ethiopian may as soon be expected to change his skin, or the leopard his spots, as the natural man patiently to endure the hardships of our missionaries, or fully appreciate the motives and feelings that urge them, from year to year, to undertake these god-like labors."

It is gratifying to behold the increasing order into which this work is being brought, from year to year. It is extending and an unprecedented anxiety is manifested by masters to afford religious instruction to their servants. There is an encouraging enlargement of subscriptions to the missionary fund from this quarter.

The difficulty of meeting all the demands for missionaries, results, we fear, from having carried too far a division of the congregations, white and colored. When it is convenient there are many reasons why they should worship together and be under the same pastoral charge. Upon this point we concur in the opinion held by the Memphis Conference, and expressed in their annual report:

"We fully believe, that, in some places, for missionaries specially to labor with the servants, in preaching to and instructing them in the way of life, will continue to be the most successful plan in securing and promoting their religious happiness. Yet, in many, if not in most places, their profit would be the better secured by allowing them to worship in the same house, and at the same time with the white congregation. It is cause of regret to know, as we all do, that our people have become exceedingly careless in reference to the religious interest of their servants, scarcely ever inviting them to attend circuit preaching with them, especially on week days; and, if there be a missionary within the bounds of a circuit, the circuit preachers give but little if any attention to the servants, committing them wholly to the missionary, who does not see them often enough to accomplish what is desired."

Of these missions, there are 120, numbering 33,378 members, and 16,385 catechumens. S. Carolina has 20, Mississippi 19, Georgia and Alabama each, 16, Louisiana 12, Texas 1.

III. *German Missions.*—This is easily told. Of ten missions of the church, South, to the Germans, three are in New Orleans, one in Mobile and the remainder in Texas. Missionaries 7, who, it is believed, are all converted men and laborious pastors; members, 332; churches, 5; Sabbath schools, 4, and pupils, 136.

The Galveston Mission, it is thought, will soon be detached from the Missionary Treasury and become self-supporting. With a good house of worship, we doubt not the first German mission in this city would assert its ability to live alone. Measures are now being taken for building such a house and under auspices promising success. The Church South has not yet been able to afford her German missions any books, periodicals or tracts in their own language, for use and distribution, and this is a felt want. The few members and congregations we have among the Germans are perhaps *pro rata* for what the church has outlayed in this cause. With out mistake there is a quickened interest in it and the results already attained are held as a hopeful nucleus for a great work among this interesting and growing people.

IV. *Indian Missions.*—The men of color, both red and black, have fallen to the guardianship of the Church South. The Indians at the division adhered to us, almost to a man. The whites owe a debt to this waning race, and what the church does for them must be done quickly. The scattered tribes on our Western borders, numbering in all less than 400,000, are all that remains of a once mighty people, the owners of this soil. The Secretary finds impediment in their evangelization, arising from their migratory habits not being counteracted by the Government in securing their possessions to them and perpetuating their lands in title to them. The Indian Mission Conference, embracing this work, has in it four P. Elder's districts; the Indian communicants number 3,869. There are eight schools maintained among them, principally on the manual labor plan, and in them 489 pupils. This Conference numbers several native Indian preachers, some of whom are highly spoken of for piety, talent and influence. We are pleased to observe the excellent understanding which the courteous Secretary keeps up between the government agents and the missionaries. The United States government has signified its confidence in the fidelity and economy of the Society's administration by dispensing through its agency, the last year, $9,155 50 for ameliorating and educating the Indians. Twenty-seven missionaries are operating in this field, and though their reports show many hindrances, they show no discouragement. The work is of a nature that must have time for development.

V. *China Mission.*—The Secretary considers the wisdom of the appointing power in the selection of men for this mission, as fully endorsed by the facts connected with the history of their labors. The originals, Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Jenkins, have lately been reinforced by W. S. Cunningham, of the Holston Conference. The two former have each buried a son in China—a sad endearment.

Mrs. Taylor, having suffered from irritation of the lungs for the last three winters, has, at the advice of her physician, returned to the United States, with two or three other invalids attached to the Protestant Missionary corps in Shanghai—hoping by and bye to return.

The missionaries seem to be hard students, and while preparing for future labors, are using their gifts of language at teaching and preaching as they acquire them. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of a small chapel, without the city proper, they still have "all out doors" for preaching in.

The American Bible Society has, during the last twelve months, furnished the missionaries with $2,000 for distributing the Scriptures in China. The 4th January, 1852, was a day of interest to this little band, the sole representatives of the M. E. Church, South, in the foreign field. On that day were baptised a native Chinaman and his wife. He speaks the Mandarin dialect—"the universal colloquial"—and thus has access to one hundred millions of his benighted countrymen. *Lieu* went into the pulpit from the baptismal font and gave a capital sermon, which in some shape he has kept up under the direction of the missionaries. While rejoicing over this success, they rejoice with trembling for the stability of the convert. May these first fruits be abundantly established.

We regret to see that the two schools in this mission have, for want of sufficient means been merged into one, under one teacher—pupils, 20.

The Church will perhaps have to exercise a long patience in this enterprise. These four hundred millions are not to be converted in a day. The numerical results already obtained by Jenkins and Taylor, are greater by *two* than the immortal Judson's, after laboring twice as long in India. Hasten slowly is the motto. As the way is opened, throw in more men and more means. Providence is never in a hurry, nor does Providence ever fail. Success eventually is sure, and let us be prepared for large success, and as early as God is pleased to give.

No License.

The North Louisinnian, of July 17th, gives us the intelligence below. We understand that there is much valuable land in this parish (Morehouse) yet to be settled. Men with families to raise up, had better be looking that way:

"On this 10th inst., the voters of ward No. 4, in which our town of Bastrop is situated, decided by a small majority that hereafte "no license" is to be granted for the keeping of grog shops and drinking houses in the ward. Elections have been held in all the other wards in the parish, and with the exception of Warde No. 8 and 9, all of them voted against the license system."

The editor holds the following language on the matter. We wish there were more of such editors in Louisiana:

"In our ward the greatest contest was had—there being one hundred and six votes polled, giving only a majority of seven votes for no license. This, though a small majority, is sufficient for the downfall of the present license system here, which expires on the 1st January next. It is a matter of great surprise to us that so many votes should be cast in this ward, to uphold a business of two or three men at a ruinous expense to the community, and which the proprietors thereof we feel satisfied know in their hearts is every thing else but conducive to the welfare and happiness of those who support them—and we feel satisfied that the result of the election here, will in the end be so apparent that all those who saw fit to cast their votes in favor of license, will be glad that they were defeated.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.—We are in receipt of a neat catalogue of this Seminary, located in Perry county, Ala., and under the superintendence of Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, assisted by a Faculty of five teachers. Mr. A. has qualifications for his position provenble by experience, and also inferable from a finished literary and Christian character. ADVERTISEMENT next week.

SABBATH SCHOOL CAUSE.—The Northern Sunday School Advocate, in an article showing the "adaptation of Methodism to promote the cause of Sunday Schools," intimates that there are, in all the branches of the Methodist Church throughout the world, 12,000 schools, 200,000 teachers, 1,000,000 scholars. If Methodists do their duty, and enjoy the favor of God, for the next twenty years, the two latter items ought to be quintupled. Irrespective of all who shall have passed through these schools to heaven, and to different fields of Christian usefulness upon earth, Methodism ought in 1872 to have in her Sunday Schools one million of teachers, and five millions of scholars.

This is a glorious and animating prospect, truly—one that should excite the ministry and membership of the Church to renewed and unwearied labors.

RECEIPTS.—These are unavoidably delayed another week. Let none of our correspondents be anxious about their letters—doubtless they are safely in hand. By the bye, we shall have much need of funds the next three months. *Verbum sat.*

A CRASH.—On Tuesday night last, about midnight, a part of the roof of the new M. E. Church, now building on Carondelet street, fell in with a crash. The timbers, it seems, were defective. The repairs of roof and other damage done will require some $4,000 or $5,000.

METHODIST PRESS.

CONNECTION WITH CHINA.—The "Observer" is publishing a series of most interesting letters from the Rev. B. Jenkins, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Shanghai, China. We regard all religious communication between China and California with peculiar interest. It is the last link completing the world's circuit, and is daily growing in its important moral and religious connections. The editor remarks, in publishing the first of the series:

"As will be seen, the writer wields a graphic pen, and being a bold and energetic character, will, we doubt not, be read with great interest. Several of these communications have already reached us, while a succession is promised at an early day. Our next number will contain an interesting account of the writer's visit in disguise, to the interior of China, together with an inscription taken from the tomb of Confucius, which can not fail to interest every class of readers. It gives us unutterable pleasure to have become, at so early a day, the connecting link between our brethren in the Atlantic States and those in Asia. Brother Jenkins forwards packages to several points in the Atlantic States, via San Francisco, to our care, to be sent on by express, which we shall now and henceforth find great pleasure in doing, and hope soon to be made the conducting agents, in sending more missionaries to China, this being, undeniably, the great highway to those benighted millions of souls."

The California Advocate, of June 24, speaks encouragingly of Church extension. This paper is urging a point of reform perseveringly—the abolition of Sunday papers. We are pleased to see both of these papers taking strong ground against the prejudice and policy that so unreasonably (as it seems to us) obtains in California against the Chinese. For all that appears to the contrary, the Celestials make industrious, peaceable citizens, and among foreigners, as good as the best. On the more policy of prohibition of the Asiatics, the Observer says:

"The subject is one of no small or trifling magnitude, and is, we doubt not, destined to the production of consequences seriously affecting our own country as well as China. To say nothing of the harmony of the prohibition of foreigners by law with American republicanism, it is a question of some importance at least, whether or not it is *wise*, when the door to Asia is thrown open to us and its commerce ready to pour into American markets, to shut the door and turn that vast and remunerating trade into the hands of England, now so eagerly seeking it. The commercial intercourse now opening up between the United States and China, is one which has long and diligently been sought by enlightened and powerful nations—and do we seek to throw it back and give it to others?"

TO THE OLD RULE.—The editor of the Western Advocate ventures to recall preachers and people to the enforcement of attendance on class meeting as a condition of membership. It is to be feared that in many places this rule has fallen into obsoleteness, and there is need for a very judicious administration.

He says: "For those who neglect class will be found, for the most part, either grently wanting in Christian experience, or they have already fallen into a state of lukewarmness, or are negligent in acknowledged Christian duties, or something is defective in heart or life in some way. Those remarks will not apply to members of other churches, among whom class meetings do not formally exist. Yet in all well regulated churches, institutions exist among the members that maintain substantially, if not so efficiently, all the elements of class meetings. In all churches of Christ, exhortation, watching over one another, seeking out the wanderer, and many other requirements, are constantly employed to build up the members in faith and holiness. The mere form of the class meeting seems, as a wise, prudential means, to be admirably calculated to promote the spirit of piety, and to insure the observance of all those means of grace which all good Christians find it necessary to observe. The Methodist, therefore, who neglects his class, will mostly be led to neglect those vital matters which the formalities of the class so well secure, and which all devout Christians look upon as necessary, and they do in part observe them. And when a Methodist is excluded the Church for neglect of his class, he is excluded because he in fact neglects what is expressly enjoined by the word of God, "Forget not the assembling of yourselves together," etc.

Consequently, it is the duty of all preachers in charge to enforce attendance on class as a term of membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is true, this is to be done with great tenderness; but it should be done with great decision, not in haste, but after due exhortations and attempts to restore. The leader should endeavor to prevent non-attendance, and should visit, exhort and do his best to secure the presence of all his members, the sick excepted. If his exhortations fail, the preacher in charge is required to visit and do his utmost to bring the neglecter to his proper place in the Church. If bearing for a season the godly endeavors of the leader, and the consequent exhortations and admonitions of the preacher, will not effect a cure, then exclusion is the safer way for all concerned. By this means the vitality of the Church will be preserved, and religion will be the gainer."

The St. Louis Advocate urges upon the Church South, in that rapidly enlarging city, to lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes. It says there are now five houses of worship, besides one in question, and five more are needed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Centenary College Commencement.

MR. EDITOR: According to promise, I send you some notice of the annual treat of the Commencement week of Centenary College. The ball fairly opened to-night, with the exhibition of the

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The chapel was crowded on this interesting occasion with parents and distinguished visitors, trustees, ministers, students and ladies, and was brilliant with every thing but—light. A nebula of "star candles," barely resolvable, served a melancholy duty, and shed disastrous twilight over the perplexed audience.

The boys did credit to themselves and to the drilling of their preceptor. There was a sturdy good sense about the whole affair very much like Brother A. G. Miller himself. The very first speech broke the ice and carried me back to old times; it was so downright school-boyish. The second was the immortal, "Imagine to yourselves a Demosthenes addressing the most illustrious assembly in the world;" and certainly no exhibition would be perfect without either that, or "Gods! can a Roman Senate long debate!"

The boys had a hard task of it, to be cool and eloquent; for there, right before them, in full, was a blaze of eyes from all the beauties in the neighborhood. Poor fellows! it was like trying to look at the sun without winking.

The speeches were pleasantly short, and enlivened by dialogue, by one Latin and one Greek speech, which, from not being understood, were listened to with marked attention. The whole ended in a specimen of the rare times, rare youths and rare parents that make up "College Scenes." This piece, with several others, was composed by the Principal, for the occasion; and it afforded the parents present a good chance to see what some of their "good boys" do when away from home. Some knowing lads were seen on the stage with letters from their fathers, which stated their transcendent qualities. One who was "too far advanced to be taught in this town," and whose father requested that he should be "put in the junior class," stood a very significant examination—"Nominative, *Stella*; possessive, *Stellæ*; objective, *Stellus*." He "knowed Greek, too, lots of it"—"*Tupto, Tuptis, Tuptit*."

One of the young gentlemen spoke Brother Walkers' communication to the N. O. Advocate—"Good Company." It was very well pronounced. Several of the speakers exhibited very tasteful thorough training in enunciation, action and emphasis. The most taking piece of the night was a speech on "Marriage." Marry, murry, yes, marry; who would not marry! Answer, ye withered, soulless old bachelors, who stand like leafless, branchless, dead trees in the farmers' field; so deeply rooted in the stiff clay of life that ye stand erect; ye low and desolate trunks, rifted by the winds and dissolved by the rains of adverse fate, answer, answer, this momentous question! Ye self-styled lords of creation, whose ambition never soared higher than a high-heeled boot, with a gold chain in the vest hung to a trunk key in the pocket: ye silken daughters of leisure, who frisk and dance in the phosphorescent light of your genius, whose hearts are as hollow as an air bubble, and as soft as a frost-bitten pumpkin, come, come on, come all, and hear what is written against you!

"Beauty is but skin deep;
Ugly goes to the bone;
Beauty soon fades away,
But ugly holds its own."

The performance was interspersed with music by the College orchestra, which is composed entirely of students, under the conduct of Mr. Blackmar. This was to me one of the most interesting features of the occasion. The music was excellent, and shall receive hereafter a more extended notice.

On to-morrow morning will be held the exhibition of the Societies; after which, his Excellency Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, will address them.

Yours, K.

July 26, '52.

A PRAYER NOT ANSWERED.—Many years ago, a man then recently married settled in my native town. It was then quite new, destitute of religious privileges, and given to all manner of wickedness. There was no Sabbath, and no sanctuary. The man was pious. The thought of bringing up a family in such a place distressed him. He wished to remove; and he used to retire daily to a little grove, and *pray that God would send some one to buy his farm.* This prayer was not answered. Better things were in store. A neighbor was taken sick. He visited and conversed with him. In the midst of the conversation, one sitting by interrupted him and said, "Sir, if what you say is true, I am lost." This gave new interest to the occasion. Prayer was offered, the Spirit was found out, and many were converted. A prayer meeting was started; other revivals followed; in due time a church was organized, a house of worship built, and a pastor settled, mainly through the instrumentality of that one man; and he trained up his family there, and lived to see most of them members of the church of Christ. Thus God often does better for us than our fears, and *better than our prayers.* Let us aim to be useful, and look over to God for his blessing to rest upon us and upon our efforts, upon the church and the world. [American Messenger.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Several Things.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from a tour of several weeks on the Natchez District, whither I had gone to assist the brethren in holding their Quarterly Meeting, our Presiding Elder being absent for a short time, in search of health for his afflicted companion. The trip was one of pleasure and profit to me, and, I trust, also to others. It gave me an opportunity of greeting old acquaintances, and forming many new ones, of the most agreeable kind. But what gave me more pleasure than any other incident of my journey, was the privilege of uniting with the Church in holding a protracted meeting, on the old Bethel Camp ground, in Wilkinson Circuit.

Our meeting commenced on the 8th and closed on the 13th inst. In consequence of sickness in some families, rainy weather, and a meeting being held at the same time, not far off, in an adjoining circuit, our congregations were not as large as usual for Bethel. But our meeting was a profitable one: the Church was quickened; thirteen white and seventeen colored members were added, and we had several conversions of the right sort.

Since Brother A. T. M. Fly has been in charge of Wilkinson Circuit, there has been an increase at Bethel of fifty-eight white and eighty-seven colored members, which, in addition to former numbers, shows a total of ninety-eight white, and one hundred and twenty-seven colored members.

But it is not so much of our late meeting that I wish to write, as to sketch some pleasant reflections and cheering reminiscences that were called up by my visit to a place deservedly famous in the history of Southern Methodism. Never having lived near Bethel, and never having had any pastoral connection with the church there, I am not the man to write its history; but I sincerely hope this may be done by some one of competent ability, while the materials for such a history are yet extant. It is important that this successive triumph of the Gospel, at Bethel, for forty years, should be recorded, that men may be led to "praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

A venerable mother in Israel, who still resides in the vicinity, informed me that the first house of worship, which was a plain, wooden building, was erected there about forty years ago, principally by Bro. E. Mageshee, and a gentleman by the name of Phares.

One of the interesting reminiscences connected with the first Bethel, is, that soon after its erection it was honored by the presence and preaching of the deeply pious and tender hearted Lewis Hobbs. He came as a missionary from the South Carolina Conference to Wilkinson Circuit, in 1811, and continued there in 1812. In 1813, he was stationed in New Orleans, where he became deeply consumptive; and in 1814 he left this country for Georgia, the place of his nativity, telling his brethren here, on his departure, that he was going home to die. He got home in June and died early in the following September. I love to hear the old members talk about that holy man, and devoted and faithful minister of Christ. He partook largely of the spirit of Jeremiah, and often wept over his congregations.

The "number of the disciples multiplied" so fast at Bethel, that they soon had to put up a house of more ample dimensions, which in its turn has been superseded of late years by a substantial and commodious brick edifice. One very important item in church-building seems to have been overlooked in the construction of this house, which is much regretted; that is, no place has been set apart for the occupancy of the colored congregation—so that when the white congregation is large they are necessarily excluded from the house. And this is to be the more regretted, as they are served by the circuit preachers in connection with the white congregation. But the brethren there will remedy this in some effectual way. I confess I preach to a white congregation with a much greater assurance of success, where I find they have made specific arrangements to secure to their servants, regularly, the preaching of the Gospel, with its attendant privileges.

When the first camp meeting was held at Bethel I am not informed. In 1823 I first visited the place on a camp meeting occasion, and the encampment then had the appearance of age. I well recollect the introductory sermon preached by Bro. Winans, from Psalm C, 4:5. "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name; for the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting, and his truth endureth to all generations." That sermon is still fresh in my memory, and the maturity of age has only confirmed me in the belief, that it was one of the most appropriate and effective I ever heard. In preaching another sermon on the first Psalm, he was led by the Spirit in a most extraordinary manner.

We felt indeed that the awful God was present and spoke to our hearts by his servant. Those who never heard Brother Winans preach until his vocal organs were impaired by age and hard usage, can have but a faint idea of the immense volume and shrill intonations of his voice when he was in his prime, or the divine power that often attended his public ministrations. He still lives among his brethren of the Mississippi Conference, one of the best specimens of a primitive Methodist preacher now extant. At the camp-meeting of 1832, I heard one of the most extraordinary men preach I ever knew. I refer to Mark Moore, who for thirty-seven years previous had figured extensively in the Atlantic States, both as a traveling and local preacher. His place was evidently in the pulpit. God designed him for the work of the ministry, and hence, he prospered in nothing else but preaching. All secular business seemed to wither at his touch, but, as a preacher, his fame was co-extensive with a knowledge of his name. His appearance was truly apostolic. In preaching he seemed to aim at nothing great—nothing sublime; and yet he was really great and sublime. His strong-hold was the *power* that attended his ministrations. In him we had evidence that it is not essential for a preacher to speak *loud* in order to speak *powerful*; for when preaching just loud enough to be distinctly heard by the outer circle of a camp-meeting audience, there was an energy in what he said that gradually insinuated itself into the inner man until it made every chord of thought and feeling vibrate. I heard him preach at a camp-meeting on 1 Thess. iv 16: "For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first." I record that sermon as one of the most eloquent and powerful I have yet heard. "The dead in Christ shall rise first!" How distinctly I recollect his outstretched hand, his glowing countenance, his moistened eyes, and the trembling intonations of his voice as he dwelt on this subject—Christian hope. Never before had I been so completely unmanned, disabled and unfitted for anyway from every thing earthly, as I was under the peroration of that sermon. Mr. Moore was a fine specimen of pulpit oratory. When I heard him he seemed to possess in a high eminent degree, the rare talent of speaking *low*, while he *felt loud*.

Before the next annual camp-meeting festival at Bethel, this great and good man had gone in the Lord, and his body reposes in a quiet grave, awaiting the time when "the dead in Christ shall arise."

How long the camp-meetings were annually kept up at Bethel I know not. For the present, they have been superseded by what we call "protracted meetings."

In the last forty years Bethel has been the spiritual birth-place of multitudes of souls, and the leaven has spread from this point into all the region round about. There is one fact in relation to this church that deserves special notice, which is, that after the existence of about fifty years, Methodism has never *died out* in this locality; so far from it that it still exists in youthful vigor, and has as fair to live and flourish as ever it did. Member after member has died or moved into other localities, but their places have been supplied by new accessions, so that the church is, perhaps, as numerically strong at any former period. It is a melancholy truth, that this can not be said of some other places in the river counties of Mississippi, where Methodism once existed in purity and power, but now scarcely exists in name. "O, Lord! revive thy work!"

The following Saturday and Sunday of our meeting closed at Bethel, I attended a quarterly meeting on Buffalo circuit, which under the pastoral charge of Brother Lorenco. The territory of this circuit was formerly attached to Wilkinson circuit, but by some strange neglect or unaccountable oversight in the predecessors of Brother Fly, it had been left out, and the sheep shadowed by their shepherds.

From the line of Amite county to the mouth of the Homochitto river, not a single appointment has been kept up by the traveling preachers within ten miles of that river on the south side; and yet, to judge from the size of the congregation we had at the quarterly meeting, there are multitudes of people in that region to preach to. Brother Fly went out through this forsaken territory last year, and found people enough to form a new circuit, so that Buffalo appears for the first time on the regular list of appointments.

The brethren had worked me hard at the previous meeting, so that my voice was exceedingly feeble at this quarterly meeting, but God was there in the power of his grace, so that, especially on the Sabbath, we had a time of general interest and deep feeling. Six or seven joined the church, and a large number bowed at the altar for an interest in our prayers. The preachers there also ought to make arrangements to hold a protracted meeting at Hopewell. I would like to attend it if possible to do so. "I will go with God's blessing upon our labors, and the harvest of souls might be gathered into the garner in that section.

Yours, affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

Fayette, Miss., July 22, '52.

A COLORED MAN FROM NORFOLK IN LIBERIA.—Jasper Bough, an intelligent colored man, who sailed from Norfolk, Va., in July of last year, and who settled in Liberia, has lately written an interesting letter to the Rev. Wm. H. Starr, of Norfolk. It is dated Ashland, Liberia, May 26, and after expressing his gratification with every thing in his new home, and saying that nothing could induce him to return to Norfolk, he adds:

"I live in my own house, on my own lot of 80 acres, and eat every day of my life provisions and breadstuffs of my own raising. I have been growing as my 1852 crop, a large quantity of cassadas and potatoes, several acres of sugar canes, several acres of rice, and several lots of ginger; I have now ready to be transported into my nursery several thousand coffee plants, nearly one hundred cocoa nuts, (not cocoa nuts, mind you, but chocolate,) and about the same quantity of mango plums. My present crop, when it matures, will be worth about one thousand dollars. My sugar crop will be worth over three hundred dollars. I will have about 150 cross of rice, which is worth from 75 cents to $1 per cross."

He concludes by strongly urging the oppressed people in Norfolk to come to Liberia, and it would seem that they are rendering his advice, as 175 applications have already been made for passages in the vessel to sail from that port on the 1st of November next.

MENDICANT DOG.—"I was travelling," says M. Blaze, "in a diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good looking poodle dog, (*chien caniche,*) which came to the coach door, and sat upon its two hind legs, with the air of one begging for something. 'Give him a sou,' said the postillon to me, 'and you will see what he will do with it.' I threw to him a coin; he picked it up, ran to the baker's, and brought back a piece of bread, which he certainly did: he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

A curious case is related by the Troy (N. Y.) Budget. A girl in that city losing her speech for a while from Being disobedient, and refusing to answer her mother when spoken to, she found, after sitting dumb by a corner for about an hour, brooding over her bad conduct that she was unable to utter or articulate a word. Her friends did not take particular notice of her for a couple of days, supposing she was keeping up her pet. But she wrote down that she could not speak, when her friends became alarmed and consulted several physicians, but a week had passed she awoke one morning and found herself again in speaking order.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP CHANCHE.—The remains of the Right Reverend J. J. Chanche, D. D., Bishop of Natchez, arrived in Baltimore on the 23d, and the funeral obsequies were to be performed the next day. He was to be interred in the Cathedral Burial Ground, alongside his only sister, whose ashes repose in that hallowed spot.

ATTENTIONS TO A BISHOP.—The lately appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia applied to the government of that province to allow the soldiers of that garrison to present arms to him, which Sir John Harvey permitted and it is heard from the Commander-in-Chief. The old Tory answer was, "The only attention the soldiers owe is to the Bishop, is to his sermons."

Some men devote themselves so exclusively to their business, as to almost entirely neglect their domestic and social relations. A gentleman of this class having been was asked what he intended to do. "I am going home," said he, "to get acquainted with my wife and children."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—In the village of Gretna, on Saturday, the 24th July, by the Rev. S. Lee, Mr. FRANCIS ADOLPHE ST. AMANT and Miss LUCY AKIN, daughter of Mr. William H. Constantine.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

Obituary.

Major B. TALIAFERO was born in Wilks county, Georgia, Feb. 3, 1787, and died in this place on the 3d of July, 1852, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

For a long time he had been afflicted with a disease of the heart, from which he for some time past has been anticipating a sudden death. On Saturday, July 3, he returned home about sundown, took his seat as usual, and expired, without speaking, in a few minutes. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church in this place.

We are heppy to say of our departed brother, that he was scrupulously honest—honest in social, in pecuniary and in spiritual things. The fictitious and deceitful he abhorred. He wished to be accounted only at its true value—a trait as rare as it is commendable in this unreal world and age. This principle manifested itself especially in connection with his religious interests. His great caution, lest he should profess more spirituality than he really possessed, operated as a nervous check upon his religious enjoyments. In conversing on the subject, he always insisted, without reserve, and with uncommon power, what he considered his failings and infirmities.

During the last few months of his life, religion occupied and absorbed his attention in a peculiar manner. He was regular, faithful and assiduous in the discharge of his Christian duties. Of his state of mind in the last moments, the suddenness of his decease prevents us from speaking. We are satisfied, however, that in the faith in which he lived he died; and we have, therefore, comfortable assurance that he now dwells with those who "are before the throne of God and serve him day and night in his temple."

THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis, Ala., July 20, 1852.

General Intelligence.

The Credit of New Orleans.

We copy the following from the Delta of Thursday evening:

We take very sincere pleasure in referring to the announcement below, of Messrs. Couverse and Place, as commissioners for the sale of city bonds, now in New York—a duty which they have performed with so much credit to themselves, and in a manner so highly advantageous to the financial credit of the city. The several bids for these bonds will be found in our commercial article of this evening. The city of New Orleans is now where she should have long since been—clear out of the grasp of Bayliss and shavers, her matured debts all paid, or about to be so paid, and her financial credit and character re-establishe d. Messrs. Converse and Place are paying off the obligations of the several former Municipalities, and of the late city of Lafayette, so fast as they are presented to them in New York, and Col. Garland, the able and efficient City Treasurer, is equally actively engaged in a similar duty here.

Last Friday he paid over $500,000 of the old debt, and on Tuesday and Wednesday paid each day about $170,000. The demand on the Treasury has since, we learn, fallen off, and but few claims were presented to-day. This healthy issue of the finances of the city cannot fail to have a highly beneficial effect on the general business of the city.

NOTICE.—The holders of matured obligations and interest coupons of the city of New Orleans, or either of the late Municipalities Numbers One, Two and Three, or of the late city of Lafayette, will receive payment for the same on the presentation to the undersigned, at the office of Frost & Converse, No. 148 Pearl street, prior to the 1st day of August next.

☞ On those payable in New Orleans, the current exchange on the latter city will be charged.

New York, July 21, 1852.

WM. P. CONVERSE, } Commissioners.
L. H. PLACE, }

In copying the above, we cannot refrain from congratulating our citizens that New Orleans is no longer a city of four separate governments, and that consolidation—the perfect and necessary consolidation, not only of the old three Municipalities, but of Lafayette with them as well—has been accomplished so successfully, and with such flattering results. When every one of our four divisions sought credit abroad, upon its separate account and responsibility, it found itself unknown, and with no larger credit than might be accorded to a city ward, or backwoods county; whilst the very fact of every one of them making application for such credit, confessed capitalists, and made them discredit that old defunct shadow of a name called the city of New Orleans.

Under the new state of things, we may see our way clear before us in the opening light of a new day of commercial prosperity. Our city is now a unit, and so is our credit; and it is as much better as would be the credit of four merchants than the credit of any one, or two, or three of them, to the exclusion of one or more.

We feel sincerely rejoiced at the improved state of things. If our State Convention does its duty, we have full confidence in a prosperous future, in multiplied resources, largely swollen population, busier trade and steadily increasing prosperity. New Orleans will yet be the Queen City of the South, and the centre of a magnificent commercial empire.

We append the particulars of the bids for the New City Bonds.

We are indebted to Mayor Crossman for the following list of the bids made in New York for the new consolidated loan of thle city, which was finally awarded to Messrs. Jas. G. Kiog & Sons, of New York, as it is believed on foreign account:

	Amount.	Rate.
A. V. Stebbins, Wm. Walsh & Co.	$5,000	90
	10,000	86.30
	10,000	81.30
R. B. Glover	10,000	79 12½
	1,000	80 12½
La. Hughes	200,000	75
Peabody	10,000	90.50
	10,000	91.01
	10,000	91.52
C. A. Rodell	10,000	91.01
	50,000	50
	50,000	50
	20,000	75
	20,000	70
C. Wolfe	10,000	80
Bourgeyart & Perurs	5,000	85.25
	5,000	75
	5,000	75.50
	5,000	76
	5,000	76.50
	5,000	77
	5,000	77.50
	5,000	75
	5,000	78.50
	5,000	79
Jno. Arnold	5,000	80
	5,000	84
Jno. Ferguson	5,000	85
	5,000	90.05
	5,000	90.02½
Jas. G. King & Sons	2,000,000	100.68
M. Morgan	30,000	80
	20,000	85
	10,000	85
	5,000	90
	30,000	80.50
	20,000	85.40
	10,000	88.30
	5,000	90.20
	2,000	91.10
	3,000	90.35
Ward & Co.	2,000,000	90.10
DeLony, Islin & Clark	250,000	87.75
	250,000	88.25
	10,000	90.17
	20,000	88.82
	10,000	91.26
	10,000	90.20
	200,000	90.27
Jacob Sitter & Co.	50,000	87.63
	50,000	90.13
W. Hoge & Co.	1,000,000	100
W. H. Nielson	10,000	90.25

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, JR.—A telegraphic dispatch received in this city announces the death, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, of this valuable and much esteemed citizen. Mr. Adams was formerly a resident of New Orleans and a successful merchant, but for some years past has resided in the parish of Iberville, where he owned a fine plantation. He has filled several public stations in the city, with much ability, among them, Manager of the Union Bank, and, after the removal of Mr. Frorer last fall he was offered the Collectorship of the Port, which he refused. He was for some years an able and vigilant member of our State Senate and was recently chosen President of the Opelousas Railroad Company, and his great abilities will be a serious loss to the Company. His health had been feeble for some time, and his trip North was made with the hope of improving it. The citizens of Iberville have lost a highly useful member of their community.

NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD STOCK.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Democrat says that $270,000 worth of stock in the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad was been taken in Monroe county, Miss. The editar says that but a short time will elapse before a letter or dispatch will be sent to Mr. Robb from Aberdeen, informing him that Monroe county has done her duty, and that $500,000 will be forthcoming.

A GREAT WINDFALL.—A young lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., named Payne, has recently received a legacy amounting to £75,000 sterling, from a Don Iluy Emanuel Hernando, a wealthy West India planter. This lady, it is said, was married to the planter in 1846, when she was scarcely fifteen years old, but the marriage having proved an unhappy one, it was never proclaimed. Shortly after he left her and took up his residence in New Orleans. In 1848 he received information of his father's death—he returned to his estate in South America, and succeeded in increasing his large fortune to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. As he was about to embark for Havana, he was taken with cholera, and died on his estate, bequeathing seventy-five thousand pounds to his wife, (if living,) and the whole if she never married and resided on his estate, which will render her the wealthiest heiress in the United States.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier says: Terrible gales have occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, causing great disasters to shipping. Among those already known, we hear of the bark Trusty, from England, as having gone ashore, and eighteen of her crew losing their lives. The schooner Alliance is also said to have gone ashore near St. Paul's Island, and all on board to have been lost. Fifteen schooners likewise, it is reported, have been lost near Magdalen Island, and twenty pilots drowned.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow, states that a son of James Campbell, Esq., of Franklin co unty, Pa., aged about eleven years, was escaped at a bark mill, a few days ago, and by some misbap was caught in the machinery and forced through an aperture, or space between the shaft and beam, not more than five inches square. A number of his teeth were found sticking in the beam; his nose was mashed, his head dreadfully injured, his mouth and chin severely cut, besides other injuries, and yet he is doing well, and his physicians say he will recover.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A number of young officers of Prussia are about to visit Paris at the expense of their own government. Their mission is not a military one, although they are to return to military service; but the design is that they shall learn to speak the French language with perfect propriety.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—A writer in the Texas Ranger gives an account of the successful treatment of some negroes, who had been poisoned with strychnine prepared for wolf's bate. Melted hog's lard was administered to them freely after they had suffered in great agony for several hours, and immediate relief was the consequence.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—Arrangements have been fully consummated by which a line of Ocean steamers is to be established between Portland, Me., and Liverpool, in connection with the Portland and Montreal Railroad, commencing in the autumn of 1853, in season for the fall and winter business.

SALT IN IOWA.—We learn from the Dubuque (Iowa) Tribune, that specimens of beautifully crystallised salt were recently discovered about two miles southwest of that town. In grading the road-track the earth was removed from some rocks, in a crevice of which the salt deposit was found. A piece weighing upwards of 100 pounds was taken out.

THINGS IN HAVANA.—A correspondent of a New York paper says that the new administration in Havana is making several reforms, which are of great value. Havana now wears the appearance of a Northern city on the Sabbath; no places of business being open after 10 in the morning, and then only for certain necessaries required by the laboring population, who subsist from day to day upon their earnings. Another order inhibits profane and indecent language in the streets—and a third resuscitates an ancient ordinance prohibiting the exposure of *nudities* in the streets, so that parents have to dress their children once more in Havana, which is a decided improvement.

La Verdad Pueblo, Organ de Independencia, a sheet full of revolutionary sentiments, is out in Havana. Copies of it are scattered in town and country. The Government has offered a reward of $3000 for the apprehension of any one connected with the printing or circulation of this sheet. (two numbers of which have been issued.) but without success. This shows that there is a remarkable inct on the part of the publishers, agents, etc.

FREE SOIL MEETING—*Ludicrous Scene.*—A meeting of the free soilers was held in Baltimore on the 22d inst., which was pretty numerously attended as it seemed at the outset. When the question was taken on the acceptance of the resolutions, it was found that the noes more than tripled the ayes. A gentleman then arose, and after stating that he was an "outsider," said that he did not think it right to interfere in the proceedings of their free soil neighbors, and requested all those who, like him, had attended the meeting from mere curiosity, to retire to a corner of the room. This was done amid much laughter. When it was found that the free soilers numbered exactly seven, exclusive of the Chairman and Secretary. The resolutions were then put and carried unanimously—ayes 9, noes 0. The free soilers then appointed six delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, and adjourned amid much good humored confusion.

HOT WEATHER.—At New York on the 22d the mercury rose to 94½ in the shade, and for nearly six hours remained above 90.

FROST IN JULY.—The Rochester Advertiser says there was a heavy frost in Niagara county, N. Y., on Sunday night last, so that it was quite thick on the grass, and corn and other crops severely injured.

LIQUOR SEIZED.—In Providence, R. I., on the 22d inst., two hundred gallons of liquor were seized, it having been smuggled into the State contrary to law.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.—The President has recognized Vincente Antonio de Larranaga as Consul of Spain for the States of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

Manuel Crosat has been recognized as Vice Consul of Spain at Mobile.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—A St. Louis paper mentions a new fire engine invented by Daniel Tompkins. The plan is to have one or more gutta percha or India rubber pipes, upon which revolvn small rollers, placed in a large wheel. The rollers press the water out of the pipe or pipes, and then rise up to receive another supply of water. It is said to work both as a suction and a force pump, and the model throws water to a great distance.

NAPOLEON'S HAT.—A hat which the Emperor Napoleon wore during the Russian campaign, was sold at Chateau Thierry for 4000f. The hat belonged to Everard, one of the Emperor's *valets de chambre* who lately died.

FRIGHTENED INTO INSANITY.—Miss Caroline Whitney, of Nantucket, while walking through Purchase street, New Bedford, Mass., a few evenings since, was overtaken by an idiot known as "Rafe," who placed his hands upon her shoulders, and uttered some incoherent words, which alarmed Miss Whitney so much that she immediately fainted, and has since become insane.

A NEW SPECULATION.—A company is now forming in New York city, with a capital of $100,000, to be called the "New York Wood Fuel Company." The founders of this enterprise propose to take a large lot with a water front, near or in the city, to buy wood by the cargo and prepare it for use, sawing and splitting it by machinery.

ANOTHER OF THE LIFE-GUARD GONE.—Died, on Sunday, July 11, at his residence, in Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, Seth Sturtevant, in the 93d year of his age. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was in the battles of Stillwater and Monmouth. He was perfectly well on the day of his death; he arose from his seat, wound up his clock, resumed himself and fell asleep, and the first intimation the family had of his death was in his unusual silence. He died while sleeping in his chair.

MORE BODIES FOUND.—The Advocate, published at Covington, La., of Saturday last, says: "Within the past week, four bodies, sufferers from the ill-fated St. James, have been found, two having drifted into the mouth of the Tchefuncta and two into Bayou Lacombe—all men. A leg of one had been blown off. A description of the apparel found on these bodies can be had by any one interested, by application to Dr. J. W. Thompson, at Covington. This, we believe, makes thirty-eight deaths in all by the accident.

LARGE DONATIONS.—A lady of Charleston, Mrs. Kouno, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has left upwards of $80,000 to religious and charitable purposes, besides $70,000 in bequests to relatives, servants and friends.

Mr. Dargan, the eminent Irish railway contractor, has placed in the hands of the Royal Dublin Society $100,000 for the purpose of an exhibition of the manufactures of the three kingdoms, to be held in Dublin in 1853.

MORE ESTATES.—Louis Napoleon is said to have bought lately two large estates in Poland, for the sum of 1,800,000 francs.

AUSTRALIA.—The Liverpool Courier estimates the tonnage of the ships engaged in the trade with Australia, at 100,000. This is exclusive of steamers. For the week ending June 27th, two thousand persons left Liverpool for Australia, and the weekly average was expected to exceed that number.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE IN AFRICA.—The Landers in Africa were dreadfully tormented by the rude curiosity of the natives, who almost suffocated them by crowding to and about their tents. On complaining of this nuisance to the chief of one place he said—"Take your gun and kill a few; you have my leave to slaughter as many as you please. After you have cut off the heads of many of them, the rest will not molest you."

GOOD ARRANGEMENTS.—In Paris and London when a house is pulled down and a new one put up, only two feet of the sidewalk is allowed to be taken up, and the space enclosed in a high board fence. The building is taken down and the rubbish immediately carried off, except what may be wanted in rebuilding, which is piled upon the premises, and not in the middle of the street as with us. Materials for the new building are brought as they are wanted.

A London correspondent of the New York Sunday Times says: The French army at Rome will, in all probability, soon return home. The Pope is seriously attacked with dropsy, but every care is taken to prevent the disagreeable fact becoming known. The Italian patriots are not idle. They have issued proclamations against the Romans paying taxes to the Pontiff, and the advice is being acted upon more generally than might have been anticipated. The emperor of Russia has bestowed the order of St. Anne on General Gemeau, the French commander-in-chief at Rome.

COTTON WORM.—The Alabama Standard, (Butler, Clarke county,) says that the cotton worm has made its appearance in vast numbers in that county. One planter has had his crop almost entirely destroyed.

COMBINATION.—A combination of the coal dealers of Cincinnati is about to be formed, "for the protection of the trade." In consequence of this step, coals have advanced to 14 cents per bushel. It is claimed that, taking the year through, the tetergels of the consumers will not be injured.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—The Executive Committee of this company have advertised for proposals to make the preliminary surveys. The whole distence is about 145 miles.

THE ARMY WORM.—The Columbia South Carolinian of the 23d inst. says the army worm is making sad havoc in some of the cotton plantations on the river, below that place.

ABOLITIONISM.—The Boston Hee says that the Atlas, published in that city, has suffered severely in its advertising and general business patronage, in consequence of its strong abolition tendencies.

VALUABLE PRESCRIPTIONS.—Weak doses of wash-board are now recommended by physicians for ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way can be cured by a strong preparation of wood-sour.

Judge Hall, the Postmaster General, it is said, will be appointed U. S. Judge of the Northern District of New York, in place of Judge Conklin, appointed Minister to Mexico. Hon. Francis Granger is mentioned as the successor of Judge Hall for Postmaster General.

QUICK WORK.—Hussey's Reaping Machine, in an experiment, recently, in Maryland, among a company of farmers, cut twenty-five acres of wheat in a day, requiring twelve binders to keep pace with it. The wheat operated on was about five feet high, and very thick and heavy.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—A dispatch from Washington says that Mr. Webster has positively declined to accept the mission to England, and it is now asserted that Mr. Crittenden will be appointed in place of Mr. Abbott Lawrence.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Noxubee (Miss.) Beacon that the subscriptions of Pontotoc county to this road have been increased to $320,000.

HEAVY WORK.—During the recent session of the grand jury of Philadelphia, they returned 666 indictments; 408 were for keeping tippling houses.

A WEALTHY MERCHANT DEAD.—George Collier, a wealthy and well known merchant of St. Louis, died in that city on the 18th inst. He leaves property estimated at over a million of dollars.

A MARYLAND FARMER.—The Easton (Md.) Star says that Col. Edward Lloyd, of that county, with his own servants—numbering near four hundred—some nine or ten farms—about 6,000 acres of land, including timber land, raises annually between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of wheat and a much larger quantity of corn, besides various other valuable products. Besides these extensive operations in Talbot, he has a plantation carried on in the State of Mississippi, worth several hundred thousand dollars, and his annual income cannot fall short of $150,000. His residence is one of the most splendid in this country, and has been the homestead of the Lloyd family since their first settlement in Maryland.

A TEXAS editor, writing an obituary of his assistant, in which he refers to the talent and virtues of his deceased brother of the quill, concludes by observing "that he was an honest man—much more than he can say for the majority of his subscribers, and if they don't hollow it, if they will call on him he will *beat it into their heads*. He will be at leisure every afternoon at three o'clock." His subscription list, as the story goes, increased one hundred upon this announcement.

THE TEXAS CRUSADERS.—The Washington Union contains the following card:

As a member of the committee of three appointed by the creditors of Texas, we have seen with regret the publication made by General James Hamilton, chairman of the committee, urging the creditors generally to authorize him to act for them and accede to certain terms connected with the distribution of the five millions of five per cent. stock still held by the treasury.

We deem it our duty to state that the General's publication was made without our concurrence.

We regard the course recommended by him as injurious to the general interests of the great bulk of the creditors.

H. M. WATTERSON,
Washington, July 24, 1852. JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS.

TO MAKE MOSQUITOES LEAVE.—Tie a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room.

We take the above from a Northern exchange. It is a simple arrangement and worth trying.

WHISKY-FED HORSES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that some of the horses employed on the Harlem Railroad may have been noticed as having a peculiarly "hard look," and a few may be considered as regularly installed into the fraternity of "hruters." It appears that during this hot weather, they are each in the habit of taking their "drap" of whisky and water, in order to better qualify them for labor. This mixture is regarded as an improvement on the usual beverage of horses in its native state, and as protecting the animals from the heat of the sun. Watt awhile, says the Journal, and you shall know whether this opinion is correct. For ourselves, we very much doubt its correctness.

PUNISHMENT IN SUMATRA.—The natives put the criminal into a hole, tie both his hands, and make him kneel down. The executioner then stabs him with a spear on the left shoulder, the criminal's hands are loosened, and executioner jumps upon, presses into the hole, and covers him with earth instantaneously. If two people fight and blood is drawn on the head, the party who has inflicted the wound pays eight dollars, a goat, a cabong of white cloth, and a bundle of serre: the goat is sacrificed, and the priests are assembled to pray. If the body is wounded the fine is four dollars, a fowl, yellow rice, and a seree. For smaller offences, flogging with a rattan is the usual punishment. [Anderson.

A NEW PISTOL.—The editor of the Hartford Courant describes a new pistol, patented by Mr. Christian Sharp, the inventor of the celebrated rifle. It is a rifle pistol, light and compact, but of great power, and fires with remarkable exactness. The target was pierced at a distance of three hundred yards, and we have no doubt that the pistol would do execution at a much greater distance. Though not a revolver, it can be fired with great rapidity—the inventor informs us that seven shots can be made in less time than the same number with Colt's pistol, though for a few shots the latter would have the advantage. Attached to it is Sharp's patent Primer, one of the simplest, yet most effective inventions ever made for this purpose—it never fails, in whatever position the pistol may be placed.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—A writer in the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, speaking of a rich copper mine recently discovered near Motcalfs, in that island, says:

Mr. Arthurs, the American Mining Captain, is the fortunate man who discovered this mine, the steep part of the surface of which appears to have been washed off by the heavy rains, leaving an immense surface of ore embedded in hush and vegetative matter. The Americans are indeed going ahead of the English mining companies in Jamaica, for they are now in possession, to all human appearance, of one of the richest and most promising copper mines probably in the world. Jonathan, I aspect, and not John Bull—though the captain himself may be a John Bull—will have the credit of being the first discoverer of one of Jamaica's richest occult treasures.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS' MARRIAGES AT BREMEN.—Mr. Locke, of the Savannah Republican, in a letter from Bremen, says:

"The Consul here drives a considerable business in the marrying line. On the day of my arrival he united 23 couples—all emigrants about to sail for America. The laws of New York and Bremen require these marriages by the Consul. There, unmarried women with children, or expecting, to have them, cannot land without giving heavy bonds. Here, the laws do not allow them to get married by a clergyman unless they have property enough to support a family. Hence, the duty falls on the Consul. Of all those who come to the Consul to be married, four-fifths have been living together before, and have nice little families already."

The Fishery Difficulty.

The Boston Courier of the 21st contains the following important document:

BOSTON, July 20, 1852

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

SIR—Since my return to the city this morning I have received a copy of a dispatch from Mr. Everett, the United States Minister in London, to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, which adds a very important feature to the subject of the fisheries, and which I send to you for immediate publication.

Yours, very respectfully, DANIEL WEBSTER.

LONDON, April 23, 1845

James Buchanan, Esq., Secretary of State:

SIR—With my dispatch No. 278, of March 25, I transmitted the note of Lord Aberdeen of the 10th of March, communicating the important information that this Government had come to the determination to concede to American fishermen the right of pursuing their occupation within the bay of Fundy.

It was left somewhat uncertain by Lord Aberdeen's note, whether this concession was intended to be confined to the Bay of Fundy, or to extend to other portions of the coasts of the Anglo-American possessions, to which the principles contended for by the Government of the United States equally apply, and particularly to the waters on the Northeastern shores of Cape Breton, where the "Argus" was captured. In my notes of the 25th ultimo and 24 instant, on the subject of the "Washington" and the "Argus," I was careful to point out to Lord Aberdeen that all the reasons for admitting the right of Americans to fish in the Bay of Fundy, apply to those waters and with superior force, inasmuch as they are less landlocked than the Bay of Fundy, and to express the hope that the concession was meant to extend to them, which there was some reason to think, from the mode in which Lord Aberdeen expressed himself, was the case.

I received, last evening, the answer of His Lordship, informing me that my two notes had been referred to the Colonial Office, and that a final reply could not be returned till he should be made acquainted with the result of that reference; and that in the meantime, the concession must be understood to be limited to the Bay of Fundy.

The merits of the question are so clear, that I cannot but anticipate that the decision of the Colonial Office will be in favor of the literal construction of the Convention. In the meantime, I beg leave to suggest, that in any public notice which may be given that the Bay of Fundy is henceforth open to American fishermen, it should be carefully stated that the extension of the same privilege to the other great bays on the coast of the Anglo-American dependencies, is a matter of negotiation between the two Governments. My notes of the 25th of March and 24 instant, will suggest the reason for presenting the actual state of the controversy in this form.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obed't servt.

(Signed,) EDWARD EVERETT.

Transmitted with dispatch No. 305.
The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, April 21, 1845.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. R. B. Forbes, we have received Galveston papers to the 23d inst., and our regular exchanges from the interior.

RAILROAD MEETING.—An enthusiastic railroad meeting has been held at Bastrop. Resolutions were adopted, pledging Bastrop county for her full share of money and labor in constructing the proposed San Antonio and Mexican Gulf road. The Gulf terminus has not yet been decided upon, but will be on the 21st December.

ROBBERIES.—The Austin Gazette states that within the past month or two, several robberies of a very daring character have been perpetrated in that city, and thus far the robbers have escaped detection. A few nights since, the safe of John H. Coste, Esq., setting in the County Clerk's office, was opened and robbed of about $500.

INDIANOLA.—The Bulletin says: "After some two months of rather dull times business is reviving again, and within the past week a large number of wagons were loaded for the interior."

HEADQUARTERS CHANGED.—By a recent order of Gen. Smith, the headquarters of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons have been established at Fort Croghen, about fifty miles above Austin.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—An attempt was recently made by three Mexicans to murder Mr. Wm. A. Herd, of Victoria, while on his way to the Rio Grande.

The following particulars are given by the Nueces Valley:

Mr. Herd and two companions had camped at noon about ten miles the other side of the stream known as the Little Colorado, and thirty miles this side of the Rio Grande. After they had taken their dinner, his two companions went to remove their horses, which were staked a short distance off, and Mr. Herd, who was reclining on the ground, hearing a rustling in the bushes behind him, sprang to his feet and discovered three Mexicans, one with his gun leveled and pointed at him. The Mexican immediately fired, and lodged the contents of his piece in the hand and side of Mr. Herd, who immediately seized his gun, but owing to his wounds was unable to manage it. His companions hearing the discharge of the Mexican's gun, hastened into camp and thus saved the life of Mr. H. The Mexicans, on seeing assistance so near, took to the thickets, and made good their escape. There is no doubt but that these men belong to a gang who are numerous enough to guard every pass and road in that whole country, and who never let an opportunity go by to murder and rob.

It is more dangerous to travel from here to the Rio Grande, and up and down that river, than it was during the Mexican war. Will our Government will not see to providing a remedy?

NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—A Presbyterian school has been determined upon by the Presbytery of Eastern Texas, to be located in the vicinity of Fredonia, Rusk county.

The Western Texas Presbytery (O. S.) has fixed upon Goliad for their institutions of learning.

The Episcopalians of Texas have located an institution of learning at Anderson, Grimes county, to be called St. Paul's College.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Houston Beacon of the 23d inst. says: "We learn that Richard Hanson, late of this place, was killed in Richmond, a few days since, by J. O. Wright, Esq., editor of the Brazos Delta. We have not heard the particulars."

EXTRA SESSION.—The subject of an extra session of the Legislature is engrossing a large share of public attention. Much diversity of opinion exists.

CHOLERA.—A letter from Victoria says that seven deaths from cholera occurred in that place on the 14th instant. There is no cholera at Corpus Christi.

THE CROPS.—The papers generally continue to speak of the promising condition of the crops throughout the State.

Louisiana Interior.

SHREWSBURY.—A private letter from Calliou Island informs the editor of the Thibodaux Minerva, that the schooner Henry Delaney, Capt. A. Dolo, with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, from Matagorda Bay, and bound to New York, was wrecked off that island on the morning of Saturday, the 17th inst. Vessel and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

DEDICATION.—A Presbyterian Church is to be dedicated at Thibodaux, to-morrow.

CROPS.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of July 24th, says: "We were shown a sugar cane from Calliou Island which numbered fifteen red joints, and measured five feet in height."

The Marksville (La.) Villager, of July 22d, says, cotton, corn and cane on the bayous never promised a larger yield than this season. In the Prairie, in consequence of the protracted drought, the yield of corn will fall short of an average—that planted late being only fit for fodder. The showers of Tuesday and Wednesday last cannot improve the condition of rice and potato crops, and the quantity raised will hardly be sufficient for domestic consumption. Tobacco has stood the drought remarkably well.

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE AMERICA.

The Kings of Bavaria, Holland and Belgium are to meet the King of Prussia in a few days at Schlangenbald.

The Emperor of Austria, having completed his tour in the southern provinces of Hungary, has returned to Buda.

A letter from Vienna, in the Times, states that the rumor of a proposed Lombard loan of 100,000,000 livres is not correct.

The canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, has given fresh proof of its enmity towards royalty by electing seventeen republicans out of 28 councillors.

Two ladies, Mademoiselles Meyor and Vondarmitne, have been imprisoned in the free (?) city of Bremen for political writing.

The inheritance of Mehomit Ali has been settled—the Viceroy of Egypt consenting to pay the heirs twenty-three millions of francs.

The Emperor of Austria has marked his visit to Buda by several acts of clemency. He set at perfect liberty upwards of 50 political prisoners by one decree alone.

The five hundredth anniversary of the admission of the Canton of Zug into the confederation, was celebrated on the 29th ult. with much solemnity.

M. Thiers, having quitted Switzerland, has decided to take up his residence, temporarily, in Piedmont, afterwards at Florence.

The Pope has been hailed with the religious ceremonials, which annually take place on St. John's Day succeeding holidays.

An excellent piece of sculpture, "Daniel in the Den of Lions," has been found in good preservation in the old abbey of Saint Germain, at Auxerre.

A statue to Charlemagne, who in 807 was the founder of the Post-office, is about to be erected in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Berlin on the 6th, and on the 14th would leave for St. Petersburg. The Russian fleet had left Elsinore for the North Sea.

An address, signed by 3200 inhabitants of Cuba, has been presented to General Concha at Madrid. The Spanish Government has authorized 200 convents to receive novitiates. The total number of the latter allowed to be received will be 6518.

Many political arrests have taken place within a few days at Milan and Venice. It is said the arrests were from the trivial circumstance of one of Massini's bank notes having been found by the police, while searching a house in Milan for smuggled goods.

It appears from a letter of Mr. Moxon, the publisher, that the cause of delay in the erection of the statue to Campbell, the poet, in Westminster Abbey, arises from the high price charged by the dignitaries for permission to erect in Poet's Corner, viz: £288—a monstrous and audacious sum.

General Dembinski and M. Esemers write to the Paris *Journal des Debats*, referring to Gorgay's book on the Hungarian war, and deny that they offered the crown of Hungary to Russia. Gorgay himself, they say, was the only one by whom the proposal was ever made. Esemers's letter concludes thus: "To offer the crown of Hungary to the Russian could only be the work of a man reduced to the last extremities of despair, like M. Kossuth, or of a man destitute of principle, like M. Gorgay. I may add that Count Batthyani had, it is true, no confidence in Austria, but in Russia still less."

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, July 25, 9 P. M.

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 14th ult., four days later than the intelligence brought by the America. The following is a brief summary of her commercial accounts:

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the America, and the sales of the four days embrace 20,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken for export, and 5000 by speculators. Prices have been stiffer, but without any quotable advance, though some brokers report the following rates: Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling Orleans 6¼; Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼ d ₱ lb. [These rates are probably above the market, as without any actual advance the quotations would be the same as the official figures reported by the America, which were as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling Orleans 6¼; Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼ d ₱ lb. Ed.]

Flour has been in fair request, at previous rates, and quotations closed at 19s. 6d. ₱ bbl for Western Canal, and 23s. for Ohio. Corn is unchanged, and is still quoted at 31s. ₱ quarter for Yellow, and 28s. 6d. for White.

NEW YORK, July 26th

The Baltic reports that the Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The Pacific mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 10th, bringing one million four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

A recent decree exempts the clergy of France from the obligation of taking the oath of allegiance, we presume.—Ed.]

NEW YORK, July 27th.

The cotton market is rather quiet, and prices unchanged. Flour in good request at $4 25@$4 32½ ₱ bbl. for Ohio. Corn is still improving, and mixed Western has sold at 64c. ₱ bushel. Mess Pork slightly advanced, with sales at $19 75 ₱ bbl. Lard firm at 11½c. ₱ lb.

BUFFALO, July 27th.

There is a tremendous gathering at Niagara, and hundreds are arriving by every train. The camp ground is already covered with military from different points of the country, and every place is crowded with the visitors.

BOSTON, July 27th.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, and the sloop-of-war Albany are ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the American fishermen.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The steam frigate Mississippi sailed this afternoon from this port. Her destination is not made public, but she is supposed to have been ordered to the Fisheries.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamboat Henry Clay, on her passage from Albany to this city, took fire this afternoon as the North river, a few miles above the city, and was destroyed. She had on board one hundred and fifty passengers, many of whom were lost by being burned or drowned. The boat is a total loss.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 28.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market to-day, and the sales embrace 2000 bales. Prices are without change. Flour has been in fair request, and 11,000 barrels have sold at $4@$4 12½ ₱ barrel for State, and $4 25 for Ohio. Corn is steady, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 64c. ₱ bushel, for Mixed Western. Pork is still advancing, and 1200 barrels have sold at $20 for Mess, and $17 50 ₱ barrel for Prime.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 29.

Further accounts have been received from the fishing grounds on the Northern coasts, which state that more vessels have been seized by the British cruisers, and sent into the British-American ports for condemnation. The British vessels are very active in their movements, and strict in the execution of their orders, to prevent American vessels from fishing within the limits assigned by the Colonial Governments.

Twenty-three of the bodies of the passengers who lost their lives by the burning of the Henry Clay have been recovered, among whom are Wm. B. Prescott of Louisiana, and Miss Moore of Tennessee. Fifty or sixty passengers are still missing, and it is believed that a large portion of this number were burned to death or drowned. The boat was crowded, and the passengers seem to have been so terrified as to have lost all command of themselves. The scene was frightful in the extreme.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 17th instant, at which period the markets were dull, and most articles of American produce showed a declining tendency.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending the 17th inst. embraced 42,000 bales, of which speculators took 6000, and exporters 5000 bales. The leading Cotton houses in Liverpool make no change in their quotations, but the rates have been decidedly easier, and a decline of 1-16d. is generally admitted on all qualities. The stock of all descriptions remaining on hand on the 16th instant, was 600,000 bales.

Flour had been quiet during the week, and prices had declined one penny.

Corn was scarce, but holders did not realize previous rates, and the market closed 1d. lower.

The stock of Beef was light and prices steady. Very little was doing in Pork.

Bacon was dull, and prices had declined one shilling per cwt.

The Coffee market was extremely dull and depressed.

The Europa brings 47 passengers.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The Europa brings the following items of general news:

The Parliamentary elections are closed, and the returns show an overwhelming defeat of the Ministry. Out of 480 members chosen, only one hundred and eighty-seven are in favor of the Ministry.

Serious riots occurred in many places during the elections. At York, at Limerick, at Belfast, and elsewhere in Ireland, the military had to be called out, and many persons were shot.

The resignations of the Ministry have been accepted.

The commercial treaty between Switzerland and the United States is completed.

The Prometheus has arrived from Navy Bay with $1,400,000 in gold dust.

BATON ROUGE, July 30—7 P. M.

The Convention passed the report of committee

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Difficulty with England.

The American Fisheries—Department of State.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.

Information of an official character has been received at this Department to the following effect:

The late Ministry of England was opposed to the granting of bounties on principle, and in consequence it steadily refused to give the necessary assent to the acts of the Colonial Legislature granting bounties to the fisheries. The Colonies complained severally of this interference with their local affairs, and they further complain that the Government declined to enforce the provisions of the fishery Convention of 1818, and thereby permitted American fishermen to encroach on the best fishing grounds, from which, under the legal construction of the treaty, they ought to be excluded.

With the recent change of Ministry in England, has occurred an entire change of policy. The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Packingham, has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the several North American Colonies, an extract of which is as follows:

DOWNING STREET, May 26, 1852.—Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers, since their accession of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the fisheries of the coasts of British North America. Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the presentations upon this subject, contained in your dispatches noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe that whilst active measures have been taken by certain colonies for the purpose of encouraging their fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government, to the enactment of bounties, considered by the local legislatures essential for the protection of this trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous of removing all grounds of complaint on the part of the Colonies, in consequence of encouragement of the fishing vessels of the United States upon waters from which they are excluded by the terms of the Convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to dispatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

This announcement is accompanied by the following as to bounties:

With regard to the question of promoting the fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of bounties, Her Majesty's Government, though desirous to sanction any unnecessary deviation from the policy which regulates the commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent these Colonies by interposition of imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiation with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles of which the commerce of the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own prosperity and welfare."

Meantime, and within the last ten days, an American fishing vessel called the Coral, belonging to Machias, Maine, has been seized by the officer commanding her Majesty's cutter Medley, already arrived in that Bay, for an alleged infraction of the Fishing Convention, and the fishing vessel has been carried to the port of St. John, N. B., where proceedings have been taken in the Admiralty Court with a view to her condemnation and absolute forfeiture. Besides the small naval force to be sent out by the Imperial Government, the Colonies are bestirring themselves also for the protection of their fisheries. Canada has fitted out an armed vessel to be stationed in the Gulf, and this vessel has proceeded to the fishing grounds, having on board not only a naval commander and crew, with power to seize vessels within limits, but also a stipendiary magistrate and civil police to make prisoners of all who are found transgressing the laws of Canada, in order to their being committed to jail in that colony for trial. The colony of Newfoundland has fitted out an armed vessel for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of French fishing vessels on the coast of Labrador, but when ready to sail from her port, the Governor of that colony, acting under Imperial instructions, refused to give the commander of the colonial vessel the necessary authority for making prize of French vessels found trespassing. This is an extraordinary circumstance, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the like authority to seize American fishing vessels under similar circumstances has never been refused to the cruisers of any of the North American Colonies. The colony of Nova Scotia has now four armed cruisers well manned on its coasts ready to pounce upon any American vessels who may accidentally or otherwise be found fishing within the limits defined by the Crown officers of England. New Brunswick has agreed with Canada and Nova Scotia to place a cutter in the Bay of Fundy to look after Americans fishing there and at Prince Edward's Island, and her Majesty's steam frigate Devastation has been placed under the instructions of the Governor of that colony.

The first article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 20th October, 1818, is in these words: "Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the Southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands on the Western and Northern coasts of said Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of the Magdalen Islands and also on the Southern coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mt. Joly on the Southern coast of the Labrador to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast without prejudice however to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the Southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador, but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, and purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." It would appear that by a strict and literal construction of this article, fishing vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into bays and harbors of the British Provinces, except for the purposes of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water. A bay, as usually understood, is an arm or recess of the sea entering from the ocean between capes or headlands, and the term is applied usually to small and large tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson Bay or the Bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water. The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the Convention of 1818, to make so large a concession to England, since the United States had usually considered that those vast inlets or recesses of the ocean, ought to be open to American fishermen, as freely as the sea itself, to within three marine miles of the shore. In 1841, the Legislature of Nova Scotia proposed a case for the consideration of the Advocate General and Attorney General of England upon the true construction of this article of the Convention

delivered by these officers of the by the terms of the Convention were excluded from any right miles from the coast of that the prescribed dis-

tance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme point of land next the sea of the coast or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay. As we are of opinion that the term headland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and the indents of the coast.

The vessels of war mentioned in the above circular dispatch are expected to be upon the coasts of British North America during the present month (July) when, we doubt, seizures will begin to be made of American fishing vessels, which in the autumn pursue their business intents on the coast, from which it is contended they are excluded by the Convention of 1818.

It is this construction of the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818 for which the colonies have contended since 1841, and which they have desired should be enforced.

This the English Government has now; it would appear, consented to do, and the immediate effect will be the loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fisheries, a complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collision of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Government in a question of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries. Not agreeing that the construction thus put upon the treaty is conformable to the intention of the contracting parties, this information is however made public, to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case at present stands, and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of Government.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT. COL. CRAIG.—*Further Particulars.*—The Washington Union of the 18th inst. contains letters from Major McKinstry and Lieut. Col. Magruder, dated San Diego, Cal., June 19, addressed to Senator Dawson, detailing with minuteness the particulars of the murder of Brevet Lieut. Col. Craig, U. S. Army, of the Boundary Commission, which was briefly noticed in the California news, published in the Sun on Friday, the 10th instant. These letters confirm the facts narrated in the following article:

Col. Craig, accompanied by a Sergeant of the Third Infantry, and by Sergeant Bales, of the First Artillery, who was detailed by Col. Magruder with a party to act under the orders of Col. Craig, as an additional escort to the Boundary Commission from San Diego to Camp Yuma, met on the desert the two deserters, on the 8th of June, at about one-third of the distance across from this side. They were on foot and armed with percussion muskets. The Colonel, taking with him the two Sergeants, pursued them for some miles, calling on them to surrender. At length they halted. Col. Craig took off his sabre, gave it, with his pistol, to Sergeant Bales, and dismounting proceeded unarmed towards the deserters, offering to use his influence in their favor if they would return with him. The other Sergeant, in the meantime, seeing the Colonel's mule stray off, went to catch it—heard a shot—turned, and saw Col. Craig fall, and at another shot saw Sergeant Bales fall. Before he could recover the Colonel's mule, the deserters fired upon him, and he fled to the camp. Col. Craig's body was subsequently recovered and interred at the "Almo Mucho."

Col. Magruder, who was on the spot at the old town of San Diego, when this news came, immediately sent native California scouriers to all the Indian chiefs between San Diego and San Gorgonia—some one hundred and thirty miles—ordering them to turn out their men, and use every effort to apprehend and deliver to him alive, these murderers, offering, at the same time, suitable rewards—the object being to establish a cordon of Indians from San Diego to San Gorgonia, so as to block up all the avenues from the desert to the upper country.

The result was, that the murderers were delivered up to the Colonel, at the mission of San Diego, by Pablito Apis, a chief of Temecula, to whom he had sent orders. They were well secured, being heavily ironed and confined in strong and separate cells. Their names are Faye, a corporal, and Condon, private, of Company D.

The muskets, and a knife belonging to Sergeant Bales, were also delivered up by the chief. It is said that Pablito showed much tact in capturing these men. He first bought their muskets and paid for them, then asked to look at their only revolver, and, having got possession of it, coolly told them they were his prisoners. Upon showing a disposition to resist, fifteen Indians sprang up from "parts unknown," and, drawing their bows, threatened instant death, whereupon they were put in the stocks by Pablito, and delivered up the next day, as above stated.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.—The following extracts exhibit the various qualifications of the Homestead Exemption Bills now in force in the several States named:

MAINE—A lot of land, a dwelling house, and out-buildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed $5000 in value.

VERMONT—The homestead of every house keeper, or head of a family, to the value of $500, and the yearly products thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $5000.

NEW YORK—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $1000.

MARYLAND—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution for debt of husband.

GEORGIA—Twenty acres of land including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed $200—and the additional amount of five acres for each child under 15 years of age.

FLORIDA—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value $400.

ALABAMA—Forty acres of land to every farmer, and to every house keeper, residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed $3000 in value.

TEXAS—Two hundred acres of land, when not in any town lots, not to exceed $2000 in value.

OHIO—Every family a homestead not to exceed $500 in value.

MICHIGAN—Forty acres, with dwelling-house and appurtenances, when not in town or city; if in town or city, a lot or dwelling-house not to exceed in value $1500.

ILLINOIS—Lot of ground and buildings occupied as a residence, not exceeding in value $1000.

IOWA—Forty acres of land, not in town or city, or house and lot in town or city, not exceeding $2000.

WISCONSIN—Forty acres of land, not in town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre.

CALIFORNIA—The homestead, consisting of a quantity of land, together with the dwelling-house thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of $5000.

NEW JERSEY—A homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of $500; not to be assets in the hands of an administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the minor child.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling-house and appurtenances, not to exceed $500 in value, and to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

FARM ORDEON.—Advices from Oregon are to the 5th of June. The people of the Territory were engrossed with local politics, being in the heat of elections of legislative and county officers.

Twenty-two wagons of emigrants, who had wintered at Salt Lake, were almost daily expected in Oregon.

A public meeting was to be held on Sauvie's Island to memorialise Congress on certain alleged encroachments on the part of the Hudson Bay Company.

There was still much excitement in Oregon with respect to the gold mines said to have been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, but the farmers, being busy putting in their crops, were properly unwilling to leave their farms for the more uncertain pursuit of gold hunting. The Island is claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

FROM JAMAICA.—Late advices from Jamica, state that the Small Pox is prevailing to a fearful extent in nearly all parts of the Island.

Severe drought prevailed in some districts, and the cattle were dying for want of water.

Severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout the Island. The rivers had risen two feet perpendicularly, overflowing their banks. Many buildings had been slightly damaged, but no lives were lost.

Cordova's circular reports the markets dull. There was no Coffee or Pimento in first hands. Beef was wanted at 62s. American Hams abundant at 4½@7d. Southern Flour 31s.

FROM TURKS ISLANDS.—By an arrival at Bermuda we have Turks Islands dates to the 23d ult.

The erection of a light-house on the Bluff was proceeding rapidly.

A ship's bell weighing 367 pounds, dated 1757, and a large copper boiler, had been recently carried to Grand Cay by some wrecking vessel. They had obtained them from the wreck of a very large vessel, evidently a ship-of-war, which they had discovered at Silver Cay Bank, in five fathoms water. The wreck is supposed to be that of H. M. ship Wolf, lost somewhere in that neighborhood in 1762, being one of Admiral Pococke's fleet.

The body of an unknown man was found on the eastern side of the Northern Bluff, Grand Cay, Turks Islands, on the 11th ult. It was supposed to be the remains of a Mr. Hall, the mate of the American brig Primera, who unfortunately fell from that vessel on the 20th of the previous month, when in sight of the Islands.

An attempt to have his Honor President Furth removed from his office had entirely failed.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica had paid a visit to the Island. He landed under a salute of seventeen guns, and was escorted by a "guard of honor" under arms to Government-house. After confirming fifty-two persons and consecrating a burial ground, his Lordship left for Iongus and Jamaica.

RAVENOUS WOLVES.—The Chicago Tribune has the following: It is said that since the tracks of the Railroads around the Lake were laid down, but one single wolf has been seen or heard of south of them, and it is thought that he had never been north since their construction. The farmers of Twenty Mile Prairie, and adjacent country, are no longer troubled about herding their sheep in pens during each night, as they were formerly. The wolf is at all times exceedingly suspicious of traps, and is not disposed to venture near iron or steel, however tempting the bait may be that lies near it; hence their fear of crossing the railroad track to commit depredations on the flocks in the farming country south. At night, too, when they leave their dens, the locomotive fires, and their hideous noise is not calculated to inspire the varmints with any remarkable degree of confidence and security from danger.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—In Mobile, on Monday, the lightning struck a telegraph post on Spring Hill Road, and completely shivered it to atoms. Two small boys, standing on the gallery of an opposite house, were knocked down; also two negroes who were walking along the street at the time. Several members of the family in the house were more or less affected by it. Fortunately none were seriously hurt.

From California.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

The steamship El Dorado, Lieut. Mitchell, U. S. N., commanding, arrived on Saturday evening from Aspinwall, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 26th ultimo, one week later than were received by the Illinois at New York. The El Dorado left Aspinwall, with 300 passengers, on the 14th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 20th. She remained but a short time at Havana, having been ordered off by the authorities, in consequence of sickness on board. Capt. Mitchell had made his vessel fast to a buoy in the harbor, and informed the commandant of the port that he was short of water and fuel, but he would not let the ship remain in the harbor, and threatened to cut her adrift if they did not leave immediately; when he was compelled to go over to Key West, where he transferred his passengers and gold to the steamship Empire City, from New York, and took on board the cargo of the Empire City, and left Key West on the morning of the 22d.

The Empire City also left Key West the same day, for New York, with the passengers of the El Dorado.

The El Dorado brings about fifty passengers from the Empire City.

The El Dorado lost fourteen of her passengers and crew during the run from Aspinwall to this port, and nearly all the hands belonging to the ship were prostrated with the Chagres fever. The sailing master, purser, mates, and the greater number of the hands, were unable to leave their berths during the passage hither.

The bark Volunteer was at Navy Bay, with captain, mate, and the whole crew likewise suffering from Chagres fever. The ship Afghan, of NewYork, bark George Henry, and brig Globe, in port at Navy Bay, discharging.

The passengers by the El Dorado report the sickness on the Isthmus to have been very alarming when they left, and non-acclimated persons were dying daily.

The El Dorado brought $25,000 in gold dust to this city, consigned to the following persons: Adams & Co., B. A. Dijon, W. L. Cushing & Co., Louisiana State Bank, and order.

The general news from California is not of much moment. The city of Sonora has been entirely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about the middle of the day on the 17th ult., and in a few hours the entire city was in ashes. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. A meeting of the citizens was held next day, and resolutions were adopted, recommending that the city should be built on a better plan, with wider streets, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Herald states that the great decrease of crime in San Francisco is a subject of general remark. The city is now as quiet as any in the Union.

RELIEF TRAIN.—The relief train, fitted out at the expense of the State, had started for Carson Valley, with instructions to proceed as much farther East as might be necessary to accomplish the objects of its mission. It is for the purpose of relieving the overland emigrants who may fall short of provisions in crossing the plains.

CAPT. FRENCH.—The Alta California learns, by a correspondent from the Southern mines, that the notorious Parker H. French, whose extensive swindling operations in Texas here rendered him so notorious, died a short time since in Durango. There are no particulars given. The report is given on good authority.

ISTHMUS ITEMS.

There is now much news of importance from the Isthmus. Chinese emigration appears to be a topic of considerable interest. The Star has the following item:

CHINESE IN PANAMA.—Quite a little excitement has been created through our streets for the last day or two, by the appearance of a number of freshly imported Chinamen.

We understand Senor Laco is the proprietor of these useful gentry, and that he is disposing of them at very moderate rates to parties desirous of procuring servants.

We recommend those who need such to try and procure one of those stout fellows in time.

It is amusing to see how the *hombres* about town eye these strangers, as if they were some wild animals. It is to be presumed, however, they will observe them with different feelings before long, when their importation becomes general, and they turn out to be the means of reducing the present exorbitant rates of wages to a moderate sum.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of our nation's Independence was celebrated with much spirit at Panama. The Governor of the Province and the authorities generally participated in it with much good feeling. The Star, of the 3d instant, in alluding to the matter, says:

A few days ago, D. M. Corwine, Esq., addressed the Governor of this Province, Don Manuel M. Diaz, inviting that officer to attend that procession on the 4th inst. To his credit, be it said, that Senor Diaz responded to the invitation in terms that do honor to his republican spirit, and that should convey to the United States citizens here a feeling of respect for Senor Diaz, as a warm friend of the American nation. After acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Corwine's letter, Governor Diaz goes on to say "as idolators of liberty, and as friends of the great North American people, you may rest assured of the co-operation both of myself and of all the New Granadians in the celebration of the anniversary of your nation's independence."

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Hobart Town, Sidney, and Melbourne, nearly a month later than previous advices, have been received at San Francisco.

Further gold discoveries have been made in Van Diemen's land, near the eastern coast of the island, at a place on the Eske river called Fingal.

The escort from Mount Alexander brought to Melbourne, on the 10th of March, 12,055 ounces of gold dust; that previous brought down 12,895 ounces. The total weight of gold raised in Victoria up to the 1st of March was 653,276 ounces, making the total value, at three pounds per ounce, the enormous sum of £1,959,810. The South Australian escort, which left Mount Alexander for Adelaide on the 12th of March, took with it about 6000 ounces of gold. Ten thousand pounds worth of gold had been received in one day at the Assay-office, Adelaide, for assay and transformation into ingots.

A single lump of gold had been found in Australia weighing sixty pounds.

The gold mania appears to have disarranged the minds of sailors altogether. Many desertions had taken place, principally from American whalers.

The Legislative Council of Van Dieman's Land, which had been in session some weeks, was prorogued on the 19th of March. Before adjourning, they passed an address to the crown, denouncing, in the most earnest terms, the practice of transporting criminals to the colony, and insisting that it should be stopped. So great was the feeling on this subject, that opposition had arisen to the completion of a number of public improvements, because convicts were employed on them.

So strong was the address to the crown against transportation, which the Council had voted, that the Governor, in prorouguing that body, expressed his deep sorrow at the language in which it was couched, but he should still deem it his duty to forward it to the Home Government. The Anti-Transportation League, consisting of strong delegations from every colony, was to meet in June. Their deliberations were looked for with much interest.

NAVY BAY.—We have been shown a letter, addressed to a commercial firm in this city, under date of Aspinwall, July 10, 1852, from a gentleman holding a responsible station under the U. S. M. Ship Company. He pronounces Navy Bay as even more unhealthy than the coast of Africa, says that no constitution can withstand the climate, and that all the attaches of the company have been sent away more physical wrecks. His own situation, a very desirable one, he is compelled to resign, and to leave for Panama, in consequence of the state of his health. He says of all the company's attaches whom he found on his arrival at Navy Bay, he is the only one left, and the office would have been closed but for a timely arrival. "A through ticket to California" he pronounces "the greatest humbug of the day." Inasmuch as one can go from Panama to San Francisco, in the first cabin, for $25 to $50—opposition being so strong. Persons, he says, have frequently been sent from the Isthmus to NewYork for $15, $20, and $25.

A MISSOURI FARM.—One thousand acres in one field, fenced with posts and rails, a mile and a quarter square, and containing 150 acres of corn, 40 acres of strawberries for the St. Louis market, 30 acres of flowers, 50 acres of peach trees, and 200 acres of other fruits, among which are 2500 pear trees, 200 acres of mowing, and 30 of pasturage. One row of pear trees is three quarters of a mile long, a protecting row of arbor vitæ. All the orchard ground is cultivated in strawberries, melons, or something else. There are 600 sheep and 160 cattle kept on the farm. It is upon the prairie near St. Louis, and has only been about six years in cultivation. It is owned by Ligerson & Brothers, who seem to understand that to make money by farming, money must be invested to begin with.

A HEROIC ACT.—The Boston Herald records an act of darling and heroism performed at the late fire in that city by an ex-fireman, named Thomas Courtney, which should not pass unnoticed. On the roof of one of the first houses burned, a woman was discovered, while the whole interior of the building was in a light blaze. The woman was in the most extreme fear, but was encouraged by the spectators to keep up good courage. In the meantime, as no ladder of sufficient length to reach the eaves could be found, two short ones were procured. One of these was placed against the burning building, and two stout men immediately ascended it, taking up the other ladder which they raised, barely reaching to the desired point. The foot of the second ladder being firmly held in their hands, Mr. Courtney ascended both ladders, and with much difficulty gained the roof. When he reached the woman, she was nearly dead with fright, but he took her in his arms, and safely descended the ladder, placed her on the ground amid the congratulations of his friends, who witnessed the daring act with fearful suspense.

A BEAUTIFUL AND AFFECTING SCENE.—As the steamer Ben Franklin passed the town of Rising Sun, Indiana, on Thursday last, on her way to Louisville, with the sacred remains of Henry Clay on board, thirty-one young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, stood in conspicuous view on the wharf, in front of the crowd of citizens that had assembled. All, save one, were dressed in virgin white, their heads covered with black veils. The one excepted was robed in deep heavy mourning, and represented Kentucky, and occupied the centre of the line. How touchingly beautiful the scene, and what pride—and pride—she must have felt as in that galaxy of beauty she found herself the representative of that State whose broad land from one extreme to the other, was bedewed with tears. The whole scene was rendered more excessively solemn by the deathly silence that universally prevailed on board the steamer and on shore, as the vessel floated noiselessly by, bearing its precious charge onward to its last repose. [Cincinnati Com.

News from the Plains.

Murder of Captain Marcy and his entire command by the Camanches.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald, of the 17th instant, contains the following melancholy intelligence:

Two expresses arrived in this city to Colonel Wilson, Commander of the Fort, one from Fort Arbuckle, the other Fort Ouachita, on Wednesday evening last, bringing the melancholy and distressing intelligence of the destruction of the expedition to the head-waters of Red River, and murder of Capt. Marcy and the whole of his command, about 80 men.

It appears that a Waco chief came into Fort Arbuckle a few days ago, and stated, that when out on the plains with his band of Indians, about twenty days' travel from Arbuckle, a company of Camanches and Kloways came into his camp, some of them dressed in soldiers' clothes, and others with bayonets fastened to sticks, and other articles he knew belonged to troops, and that they stated to him that us the Camanches were on their way to attack the post on the Brazos, they came across Capt. Marcy's expedition, and when they discovered him, they went into his camp, and he gave them presents, and then left.

At night, the Indians succeeded in getting up a stampede among the horses and mules and run them off, after which, about 6 o'clock, or about daylight, they attacked the command, there being about 2000 Indians, and fought all that day, and the next day they succeeded in killing off the whole company. It is also reported by the same chief that the Camanches intend attacking Fort Arbuckle and the posts on the Brazos. He says that he escaped by giving up all the peltries, etc., that he had, and was glad to get off by that means. The Wacos live in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle, and the officers at that post place full confidence in the report.

The expresses sent in from Arbuckle and Ouachita show plainly that an attack is apprehended. Indeed, reports of the gathering of the Camanches in a body, and their determination to attack the whites, has been frequent in this place for the last four or five months, and it accords with the statement made by Colonel Humphries, of Fort Ouachita, who went out some time ago to trade with them, and was robbed by them, his companions murdered, and he barely made his escape; an account of which was published in the Herald two weeks ago.

If this report proves to be true, and there appears to be not much room to doubt it, an Indian war is inevitable. There must be a combination of all the wild tribes that roam over the prairies and through the mountains of New Mexico. The real strength of these Indians is not known, and when combined will present a formidable force that the United States will find very hard to subdue. The prairies west will afford the Indians means of avoiding troops as intricate as the hammocks of Florida. They extend for hundreds of miles, and in many places are nothing but a sandy plain, upon which man nor boast can find subsistence, being generally destitute of water. The Indians are acquainted with the prairies, and know every hiding place and places for retreat, most of them being inaccessible to the whites.

There is but one regiment of troops on the Brazos, and that regiment having only half its complement of men, divided into two posts, some distance apart, and are, therefore, in no situation to meet a large and formidable band of Indians, and are so far from the white settlements as to be able to get no aid from that quarter.

The lives of hundreds of soldiers and citizens are sacrificed upon our frontiers annually, in consequence of the penuriousness of our Government. Instead of sending Capt. Marcy out with sixty or eighty men, he should have had about three hundred, as the importance of the expedition demanded it, the country being unexplored and unknown, and filled with bands of marauding Indians, who make murder and robbery a business.

We regret exceedingly the loss of so many valuable lives, and we are led to mourn over the sad fate of Captain Marcy, an intimate friend, and enterprising, high-minded officer of the army, and Dr. G. G. Shumard, an amiable and respectable physician of our city; also Captain Strain of Ouachita, and Mr. J. R. Suydam of NewYork, who accompanied the expedition for pleasure, besides others of less note, but whose loss to their friends will be nothing the less on that account, and will fill their hearts with sadness and grief.

An express left here on Thursday morning for Little Rock, with dispatches from the commander of this post, for Washington City.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF MR. CLAY.—Theodore Frelinghuysen, who served with Mr. Clay many years in the Senate, and who was on the same ticket with him in 1844, bears the following testimony to the religious character of his friend and associate. It is from his own private correspondence:

I have thought that a few extracts from a private correspondence, evincing this serious and devout temper, would be grateful to you to hear. They show how universal is the need of a Gospel hope for the noblest and the humblest—that however human distinctions exist, and usefully, yet before God there is but one level; and they show also how far more gloriously true greatness beams upon us from the foot of the Cross, penitentially seeking peace through the blood of Him who once died upon it for our sakes.

In 1836, after the severe domestic affliction in the death of a married daughter, he wrote to a friend:

"I thank you for the deep interest you so kindly take in my spiritual welfare. I should be most happy to have full confidence and assurance on that serious subject. It is one on which, if I had given no evidence to the world of its having engaged my serious thoughts, I have long and constantly reflected with the greatest solicitude, and I indulge the hope that I shall ultimately find peace. My late sad affliction has taught me an awful lesson and impressed me with a solemn conviction of the utter vanity of all earthly things."

Again, in 1844, he writes:

"You have, my dear friend, however, kindly suggested the truest of all consolation; in the resources of our holy religion. I have long been persuaded of that solemn truth; nor have I been entirely neglectful of exertions to secure myself its benefit. I wish I could add that I felt entire confidence that those exertions have been crowned with success. But they shall not be intermitted; and I trust that by diligent searching, I shall find faith in the Lord Jesus, that solace which no earthly honors or possessions can give."

In 1846, he again writes:

"I am greatly obliged, my dear friend, by the kind interest you take in my spiritual welfare. I feel much more comfortable than I once did on that subject. I hope and believe that I have improved in my religious feelings, and in the performance of my religious duties. I attend the Episcopal Church regularly, and with satisfaction, but I have not yet become a member of it. This I hope to do. I must own, however, with regret, that I do not yet feel that *absolute* confidence in my future salvation which some Christians profess to have in theirs."

Not long after he lost his son, Col. Clay, in one of the Mexican battles with Gen. Taylor. God seems to have blessed this most afflictive bereavement in clearing his way to the truth as it is in Jesus. For, together with the little children of his beloved son, he was baptized, and himself received into the communion of the church.

When, after these events, a friend referred to his having come out on the side of the Saviour, and confessed Him before men, he fervently replied, "Yes, sir, and it has been a source of inexpressible consolation."

And during his late protracted illness, the calm composure of his contemplations, and the peaceful resignation of his mind, in prospect of his approaching dissolution, cheer our hearts with the trust that his Saviour was near with the support of His grace, and ministered unto him with the everlasting consolation of his gospel.

THE QUIZ QUIZZED.—A swell clerk, from the city of NewYork, who was spending an evening in a country tavern, cast about him for some amusement. Feeling secure in the possession of the most money, he made the following offer:

"I will drop money into a hat with any man in the room. The one who holds out the longest shall take the whole and treat the company."

"I'll do it," said an old farmer. The cockney dropped in a quarter—the countryman followed with a "Bungtown" copper.

"Go on," said the cockney.

"I won't," said the farmer; "take the whole and treat the company."

Foreign News by the Humboldt.

ENGLAND.

When the Humboldt sailed the United Kingdom was engaged in the excitement and turmoil of a general election. The polling in most of the cities and towns was to take place either on the 7th or 8th inst., and in the counties some days later. It was thought the election would result in Lord Derby's government not obtaining a working majority.

It was feared the election would not pass off without disturbances, the Stockport riots having fearfully aroused the religious animosities of both Protestants and Catholics in the north.

Large numbers of pikes had been seized by the police of Liverpool on the 3d inst., which it was said were intended for the Orangemen, to be used either for defence or aggression at the coming election.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London have proposed a plan to the share holders for the building of two steamships 700 feet long and of 14,000 tons burthen, each vessel to have two sets of paddle wheels and a screw propeller of an aggregate of three thousand horse power. The vessels to run from Milford Haven to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta. It is expected that they will go at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and cost one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The London Daily News gives a list of seventeen liberals and seven Derbyites returned without opposition to the new Parliament.

The Herald is sanguine that the election will result favorably to the present government.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 29th of May. The news from the frontier is of an uncertain character.

General Cathcart is forming camps all around the frontiers. No casualties of moment had occurred during the preceding month, but the indications of insubordination among the Kaffirs were very provalent.

FRANCE.

The President has caused an official notice to be inserted in the Moniteur, declining any public banquets that may be offered on his approaching tour in the Departments.

Business affairs at Paris were favorable. The change in the weather had produced a good effect.

The Paris papers were full of comments on the plots discovered by the police of Paris.

It appears that notwithstanding the numerous arrests which were made, the affair was at first greatly exagerated, and in place of the parties engaged in having designs against the President's life, it is thought by some that the whole plot was got up by the police in order to justify Louis Napoleon for taking still more vigorous steps against the democracy.

Paris Bourse, July 6.—Four and a half per cents, 102f. 90c.; Threes, 72f.

The French Senate has closed its sessions.

GERMANY.

From Berlin, Vienna and the German States, the accounts are unimportant.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss government, at the demand of the French government, are endeavoring to expel M. Thiers from Switzerland.

ITALY.

It is stated that a recent attempt to poison the French Minister in Rome was made by putting arsenic in his coffee.

Murray is still in prison. The Pope has not yet determined as to his fate.

The Citadel of Turin has been disarmed.

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION.—A gentleman from Paris writes the following:

I saw through one of the windows of the Mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondisement, what seemed to be the body of a negro hanging by the neck. At the first glance, and even at the second, I took it for a human being, whom disappointed love, or perhaps an expeditious judge, had disposed of so suddenly; but I soon ascertained that the ebony gentleman in question was a large doll, as large as life. What to think of this I did not know; so I asked the door keeper the meaning of it.

"This is the Contraband Musoum," was the answer; and on my showing a curiosity to examine it, he was kind enough to act as my cicerone:

In a huge dirty room are scattered over the floor, on the walls, and along the ceiling, all the inventions of roguery which had been confiscated from time to time by those guardians of the law, the revenue officers.

It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling, all, unfortunately, in complete confusion.

Look before you; there is a hogshead dressed up as a nurse, with a child that holds two quarts and a half. On the other side are logs hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled with armies of cigars. On the door lies a huge bon constrictor, gorged with China silks; and just beyond it a pile of coal curiously perforated with spools of cotton.

The colored gentleman who excited my sympathy at first, met with his fate under the following circumstances: He was built of tin, painted black, and stood like a heyduck or Ethiopean chasseur on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by his foot and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight to the soldiers, who noticed that he was always showing his teeth—which they supposed to be the custom of his country.

One day the carriage he belonged to was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There was, as usual, a grand chorus of yells and oaths, the vocal part being performed by the drivers and cartmen, and the instrumental by their whips.

The negro, however, never spoke a single word. His good behaviour delighted the soldiers, who held him up as an example to the crowd.

"Look at the black fellow," they cried; "see how well he behaves! Bravo, nigger, bravo!"

He showed a perfect indifference to their applause.

"My friend," said a clerk at a barrier, jumping upon the foot-board, and slapping our sable friend on the shoulder, "we are really much obliged to you."

Oh, surprise! the shoulder rattled. The officer was bewildered; he sounded the footman all over and found he was made of metal, and as full as skin would hold of the very best contraband liquor, drawn out of his foot.

The juicy mortal was seized at once and carried off in triumph.

The first night the revenue people drank up one of his shoulders, and he was soon bled to death. It is now six years since he lost all the moisture of his system, and was reduced to a dry skeleton.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher was in Charleston on the 21st, and left on the evening of that day in the steamship James Adger for NewYork.

FRANCIS W. RICE, U. S. Consul at Acapulco, still occupies the position of Consul, and the State Department has taken prompt action in his behalf, in reference to his difficulties with and imprisonment by the Mexicans.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. L. PIERCE, of Columbus, Georgia, respectfully calls the attention of Physicians, Druggists and dealers in Medicine to

EPPING'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

This excellent remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally; also, all Dyspeptic cases of ordinary kinds, and duration, is owned and carefully prepared by the subscriber, and is offered on his Medical knowledge as a remedy to be relied on. He is anxious to introduce it into the great Western market. All necessary directions found on the label, on each bottle. Wholesale price $8 per doz. Retail; $1 per bottle.

Orders directed to L. PIERCE, Druggist, Columbus, Georgia, will be duly attended to. Cash, or references, expected. Respectfully advertised.

fe30 L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

Mesopotamia Female Seminary.

EUTAW, GREENE CO., ALABAMA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will open on the First Monday of September. Young ladies from a distance are requested to make application for entrance as early as convenient.

The accommodations of the School are such as to afford the best of facilities for acquiring a thorough and accomplished Education. The location is one of the most eligible in the whole South, whether it regards the retired beauty of the immediate site, the salubrity of the atmosphere, the excellence of the water, or the morals, intelligence, and refinement of the surrounding community, little remains to be desired. Three or more Teachers are constantly associated with the Principal in the business of instruction, the marked features of which are thoroughness and honesty. The pupils enjoy the benefits of Lectures, Apparatus, and such other accessories as are most desirable.

For further particulars apply to

A. WINCHELL,
Principal and Proprietor.

June, 1852.

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New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Oh! Who Could Feel Lonely?

BY MISS MARY HARRIS.

Oh! *who* could feel lonely
In this bright world of ours,
Where Heaven smiles o'er us,
And Earth is strewn with flowers?

There are beauties and truths
Still in Nature's wild look:
In each forest and glade,
In each murmuring brook;

In the birds and their songs,
In the ocean's broad swell,
In the stars up in Heaven,
Holiest Beauty doth dwell.

There's beauty in the sunshine
Which chases the shadow,
That lightly before it
Flits over the meadow.

There is beauty in all things
Which our Father hath given,
Perfect beauty and love.
To lead us to Heaven.

Oh, I feel the warm pressure
Of that Beauty's control,
Like joy stealing sweetly
Over the gloom-stricken soul.

Oak Grove, Shelby co., Ala., June 29, 1852.

FRANCIS ASBURY.

For forty-five years Asbury was the leader of American Methodism. Every year he made the tour of the American States, traveling never less than five thousand, and often more than six thousand miles a year. He must, therefore, during his residence in America, have traveled at least two hundred and fifty thousand miles, a distance equal to ten times the circumference of the earth. And this immense amount of journeying he performed under the most unfavorable circumstances. There were no railroads, no steamboats, no stage-coaches. There were hardly roads passable for any wheeled vehicle. The only method of getting over the country was equestrian. During the latter part of his life Asbury was able to get along in a gig, but far the greater part of his two hundred and fifty thousand miles was performed on horseback. In this manner he had to climb steep mountains, descend abrupt declivities, wind along sequestered valleys, cross extended plains, ford rivers, and wade swamps.

He usually preached at least once every week-day, and three times every Sunday. He estimates the number of discourses annually at about five hundred. At any rate, the number of discourses he preached during his ministry in America must exceed twenty thousand. He was accustomed also to pray with every family on whom he called in his daily journeyings; and when remaining in one place for a few days, he would pray every time he ate, every time a visitor called on him, and every time he made a call. He would talk personally on religious experience with every member of every family he visited. He attended seven Conferences every year, and an unknown number of quarterly meetings and camp meetings.

In addition to all this he wrote a great deal. His published journals make more than twelve hundred pages. He wrote, as he estimates, nearly one thousand letters a year. He wrote also largely on various matters connected with the affairs of the Church. In the winter of 1790 he says he wrote, while tarrying in Charleston, "more than three hundred pages on subjects interesting to the society and connection."

Much was added to his labor of mind by the duty of stationing the preachers in the several Conferences, Districts and Circuits. There were on the average, during the last ten or twelve years of his superintendence, seven Conferences, between thirty and forty Districts, three hundred Circuits, and five hundred preachers. It was his duty to apportion, every year, all these five hundred preachers among the three hundred circuits. In order to do this judiciously, he had to acquire acquaintance personally with the preachers, and to be informed, either by personal observation or by report, of the circumstances and wants of each circuit. He had not, as have our modern bishops, an informal council of presiding elders to make the appointments for him, requiring only his approval. His only anvil he himself of such facts as the presiding elders or others might be able to give him concerning the men and the place, and then he made the appointments on his own responsibility, according to his own views of right or expediency. Often he was greatly perplexed to find the right man for some particularly important station. Often by locations from ill-health or family embarrassments, the number of available and effective men was reduced greatly below the demands of the work. Often when he had done the very best in his power, the preachers complained of the appointments, or the people of the preachers he had given them. All these things added greatly to his labor, and sorely distressed him.

For all these services he received not one hundred thousand dollars a year, with the Archbishop of Canterbury; nor twenty-five thousand, with the President of the United States; nor nine thousand, with the American minister plenipotentiary to some foreign court; nor one thousand, with the settled clergymen of New England; but only *sixty-four dollars*. He received in addition to this his *traveling expenses*; that is, what he actually paid out in cash for ferriage and toll and tavern bills, in going from one Conference to another, was refunded by the Conferences. But with the *sixty-four dollars* he had to provide himself with horse and traveling equipage, and clothing and books. He received during the latter years of his life some few legacies, amounting to about two thousand dollars, from some of his American friends bequests for his own advantage. In his will he appropriated all he had thus received to the Book Concern of the M. E. Church.

His advantages for early education were very limited; yet he was by no means an unlearned man. We can hardly see how he could find time, or place, or books for study, yet he did become proficient in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He read the Scriptures in their original tongues, and he was capable of critical exposition of difficult passages. He was acquainted with several branches of polite literature, and always kept fully up with the history of the times. We have alluded to the great number of letters, and the large amount of other matter he wrote. Where are these letters, and where are the papers he left on various "subjects interesting to the society and connection"? Why have they never been collected and published? or, at least, used in producing a biography worthy of the man and of the Methodist Church? Since he died a whole generation has passed from earth, and the name and the fame of Asbury have been suffered to descend rapidly to the oblivion from which recovery may soon be hopeless. It can not be that the hundreds of letters received by Asbury from persons connected with him in church fellowship, the thousands he wrote to his coadjutors and friends, and the papers on "various subjects," of which he often speaks, do not contain facts and suggestions of deep interest in the illustration of his personal character. He is a writer of no inferior order. His journals, it is true, exhibit no peculiar graces of composition; yet even these daily memoranda contain occasionally passages of beauty, which surprise us, when we consider the circumstances under which he wrote—circumstances the most inconvenient possible; in log cabins crowded with talkative women, noisy children and barking dogs; with cold fingers, frozen ink, impracticable pens, and rumpled paper; and suffering from headache, toothache, chills, fever, sore throat, and every other form of ill that "flesh is heir to" in a new and sickly country. The only specimens of his composition I have found exhibiting a fair view of the qualities of his style as a writer, are the obituary notices of the early preachers, inserted in the old Minutes from 1785 to 1808. There is internal evidence that Asbury wrote all, or nearly all, these notices up to 1808.

I can only form some estimate of his preaching talents from the notices of his texts and heads of sermons in his journal. His texts seem always appropriately chosen, and his thoughts presented in a natural order and simple style. He seldom meddled with controversy or metaphysics. He discussed the fundamental doctrines of evangelical religion with clear exposition and forcible logic. He enforced the practicable precepts of Christian duty. He denounced sin sometimes in terrible language, while he invited the sinner to Christ in soft and soothing tones.

His manner, as we should infer from his own notices in his journal, was generally pointed and energetic, sometimes boisterous. His voice was deep and powerful, but he could speak in tones of sweetest melody, melting the hardest heart.

In looking over his journals, we can but admire his happy selection of texts appropriate to the circumstances under which he preached. Finding the people at one appointment divided among themselves, he preached from these words: "This is his commandment, that we should believe on the name of his Son, Jesus Christ, and love one another." To a very stupid people he preached from this passage: "The word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." Arriving at his preaching place one summer day, and beginning the services just as a plentiful shower, after a long season of drought, was pouring down from the clouds, he chose this text: "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth; it shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I send it." A very small congregation he encouraged from these words: "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Coming unexpectedly on the people at New Rochelle, he preached to as many as could be suddenly collected, from these words: "In such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." A very wordly and avaricious congregation he alarmed from these words: "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Before a congregation of careless young people he enforced the words of Solomon: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Having heard a discourse from an Episcopal clergyman against experimental religion, he preached at evening to the same congregation from these words: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, for they are spiritually discerned." Having heard a Presbyterian minister preach a sermon "too metaphysical and superficial," he preached at evening in the same village from these words: "Ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God." To a new congregation, who seemed to be wholly ignorant of Methodism, and to know little of any thing, he preached from these words: "May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is?" To a people whom he had often visited with little success, he applied these words: "I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed labor on you in vain."

He seemed never to choose a text administing of mere declamation; nor did he take applause by what is usually called a great sermon. His object was not to appear great, but to do good. He seemed to understand correctly the rule of greatness under the Christian dispensation—the rule that determines the degree of greatness by the amount of good accomplished.

For a superintendent his qualifications were of a very superior order. He was thoroughly acquainted with human nature as developed in every-day life. He understood every part of the work committed to his care, and easily acquired, as by intuition, a thorough knowledge of the men associated with him in the ministry. In his integrity, his prudence, his conscientiousness, and his devotion to the interest of the Church, the preachers and the people had the highest confidence.

It would seem providential, that in the infancy of the Church, such a man was spared so long to mature and perfect the system of Church government which the Methodists had adopted. For thirty-two years, a period forming a cycle in human life, he presided unquestioned and unrestrained over the destinies of the Church. He lived to see the system, which had been hastily adopted in 1784, amended, modified, and better adapted than it could reasonably be expected to be on first trial, to the circumstances and wants of the Church. The Discipline adopted at the organization of the Church in 1784 was substantially the same with that of the English Methodists. It had grown up in England under the Wesleyan regime by custom and usage, forming a kind of common law. The original rules of the Wesleyan Conference were few, brief and general. Others were added, one at a time, as circumstances required. The regulations added at the yearly Conferences were published in the Minutes of the Conference. After some time all the regulations, which had been from time to time adopted, were collected and published in a pamphlet called the Larger Minutes. The American Methodists, at the General Conference of 1784, adopted these regulations in all respects, so far as they were applicable to the circumstances of the Church in this country. Often as a new rule was needed, Asbury would propose it in each of the Annual Conferences. If sanctioned by all the Conferences, it became a rule of the Discipline.

In 1787 Bishop Asbury, while confined several weeks by lameness, undertook and completed a thorough revision of the Discipline, arranging its matter under appropriate heads. He did not, however, assume to alter any old or to add any new rule. At the General Conferences of 1792, 1796, 1800 and 1804, many alterations in the constitution of the Church were made, in order to render its influence more efficient for the purposes of its existence—the spreading "of Scriptural holiness over the land." For the greater part, if not all, of these modifications were made by the suggestion and sustained by the influence of Asbury. In 1808 an entire change was made in the constitution of the General Conference. The Conference had been an assembly of all the elders of all the Annual Conferences. From 1808 it became a representative body, with general powers, under certain limitations and restrictions. This was what Asbury had long desired, and he was happy in seeing it accomplished. He lived till he saw the constitution of the Church modified and amended to meet the wants which experience had developed, and till he saw other men rising up capable of leading on the sacramental host to victory and triumph.

Asbury was a man who might have highly enjoyed the exquisite pleasures of *home*—of home sanctified by the presence of "wife, children and friends;" yet such a home he never had. It has been generally supposed that he was averse to marriage. This opinion derives some plausibility from several of his remarks, occasionally sarcastic, and indicating impatience, in relation to some of the preachers, who committed matrimony, and soon after returned from the itinerant connection; yet the public impression on this matter is incorrect. It is not strange that he should sometimes, in the midst of the perplexity he often suffered from the want of men to supply the stations, inveigh against the matrimonial propensity, which had deprived the Church of the "services of more than two hundred of the best men in America." But he was not constitutionally an incorrigible bachelor. The reasons why he never married are given by himself, and are very honorable to his heart. In 1804, when he was nearly sixty years old, he says, "If I should die in celibacy, which I think quite probable, I give the following reasons for what can scarcely be called my *choice*. I was called in my fourteenth year. I began my public exercises between sixteen and seventeen. At twenty-one I traveled. At twenty-six I came to America. Thus far I had reason enough for a single life. It had been my intention to return to Europe at thirty years of age, but the war continued, and it was ten years before we had a settled, lasting peace. This was no time to marry or be given in marriage. At thirty-nine I was ordained Superintendent Bishop in America. Among the duties imposed upon me by my office, was that of traveling extensively, and I could hardly expect to find a woman with grace to induce her willingly to live but one week out of fifty-two with her husband. Besides, what right has any man to take advantage of the affections of a woman, make her his wife, and by a voluntary absence subvert the whole order and economy of the marriage state, by separating those whom neither God, nature, nor the requirements of civil society permit long to be put asunder? It is neither just nor generous. I may add to this, that I had little money, and with this little I administered to the necessities of a beloved mother till I was fifty-seven. If I have done wrong, I hope God and *the sex* will forgive me. It is my duty now to bestow the pittance I may have to spare upon the widows and fatherless girls and poor married

Asbury lived to see vast and wonderful changes in the State and the Church. He had seen the people of the American States increase in number from two millions to eight millions. He had seen them victorious in two wars with England. He had seen them rising rapidly in wealth and power, and he had learned to entertain a magnificent conception of the future extent and power of the republic.

When he landed on the American shores, the number of Methodists did not exceed six hundred, with some six or seven preachers. Before his death the number of members had increased to two hundred thousand, and the number of preachers to seven hundred.

It is, however, doubtful whether he had ever conceived of the degree of greatness and of glory to which his adopted country, and the Church to which he had devoted his life, would arrive in the course of one third of a century after his death; yet to such a mind as his there must often have opened prospects of surpassing beauty, extending through all the future. He must have seen, by faith, the embattled hosts of the Lord, marshaled under the bold and fearless leader who had been raised up by his own ministry, marching forth "conquering and to conquer" over all the mountains and valleys and plains of the American continent. He had been long anxious to see, before his death, the superintendence of the Church committed to some one of American birth—some Elisha, on whom might fall the mantle of Elijah. The Lord granted him the desire of his heart. In McKendree Asbury saw all he could hope, all he could desire. Nor did he overrate the virtues of that excellent man, the noble, the magnanimous, the chivalrous, the devout, the eloquent M'Kendree. And could he have seen the eloquent George, the amiable Roberts, and the learned Emory, to say nothing of the worthy men yet living, occupying, the Episcopal chair, he would have said, like the saint of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." [Ladies' Repository.

GUILE WITHOUT GUILT.

The following incident is extracted from the "Successful Merchant." It exhibits Mr. Burgett, the hero of the book, in one of the best aspects of his interesting character. He is seen employing zeal, skill and money in the work of human improvement—a fine example for every Christian, especially every man of business.

One Sunday evening he was preaching at a neighboring village. As he came home he saw a number of youths lolling about under the hedges in a lane—wild, rough, ignorant, idle, ill-mannered, with bad looks, bad habits, and every stamp of the accomplished good-for-nothing. His heart yearned for them; he thought how they had been passing that lovely summer Sabbath. He went up to them, and in his own neighborly way began to converse. He told them he was happy, and he should like to see them happy. "You have minds, and I should like to see you improve your minds; you ought to have something to think about, and to employ you usefully." So on he chatted until he had obtained some little hold of their attention. "Now," he said, "if I gave you a good tea, would you like to come and take it?"

"O yes! O yes!" was the cheerful answer.

"Then come up to the vestry of Kingswood chapel to-morrow evening; we are going to have a little meeting, and you shall have a good tea." This was a tea-meeting of the tract distributors. He paid for tickets for his new friends, who did not fail to be there; and after they had done their endeavor upon the eatables, he came up to them and said, "Well, have you had a good tea?"

"Yes, thank 'ee."

"I suppose you know many young men, just of your own kind, who go about the lanes on a Sunday night like you?"

"O 'ees!"

"Do you think if I promised them a good tea they would come?" He was encouraged to hope for their company on such terms; and soon his brother class leaders had a hundred tickets in their hands, to be given to the worst young men in the neighborhood, with the promise of a bountiful treat if they came to the great room on Mr. Budgett's premises, which served for a chapel and all good purposes. The tickets were taken rather shyly, for they knew well enough that Mr. Budgett was not gathering them without some religious end; so they said they did not want to go to Budgett to be hooked in for a prayer meeting, or something of that sort. However, the "good tea" went far. At last a compromise suggested itself to the youths; they would go, take the tea, and then 'bolt' before there was any chance of troubling them about religion. This stratagem, however, was met by a stratagem on the other side. The room was crowded; above a hundred came, and such a set of guests has seldom met under a decent roof—all shades of vice and recklessness were gathered there to feast and run away from good advice. It was plain that the ringleaders were in one corner, for thence proceeded all manner of odd and boisterous requests. To this point one of "the young gentlemen" betook himself, sat down beside the chief, made one of the party, and talked as familiarly as if he were quite on their side. The hero he selected had traveled and sailed as a stoker, and therefore was a notability among his associates. Neither the hospitality nor the cordial feeling had any effect upon his coarse and headstrong badness. He tried in all ways to disconcert his unexpected Comrade, and would not by any means tell him his name. After vain attempts to tame him into sensible conversation, his young host said, "I hope we shall spend a pleasant evening—what do you think we ought to do by way of enjoying ourselves?"

"You had better get up and make us a bit of a diversion."

but before they had got out of the way, Mr. Budgett ran up into the desk, and said: "I have asked you to come here for the purpose of doing something for you—something that will be of use to you. Now, just as a start, I will give you, among you, fifty pounds, and you must make up your minds what you will do with it."

The wild rogues were thunderstruck; they meant to run away from the prayer meeting, but it was quite another thing to run away from fifty pounds. Hats that had been taken up were replaced, and feet already at the door turned back. No sooner had the offer been made, than one of Mr. Budgett's sons, making himself as one of the party, said: "Fifty pounds! that's something; why, there are a hundred of us, and suppose we divide it amongst us, there will be half a sovereign apiece." This proposition would probably have been very acceptable to the company, but another, who was in the secret, at once rose and objected, saying he thought it would be very foolish to throw away such a sum as fifty pounds in that way; they had better put it to some use that would do them good for a long time to come. This was adroitly urged, until all seemed to come into that idea; then came a proposition to found a society for study and mental improvement, to be called the "Kingswood Young Men's Association." After due discussion, this was carried by vote, and Mr. Budgett was appointed treasurer. The youths had been insensibly led by the tact wherewith the affair was managed to take an interest in it; and when the final arrangements were placed in the hands of a committee, several of them, to their great exaltation, were placed upon the committee with the friends who had so cleverly conducted the first meeting. It was arranged that the weekly rendezvous should be the vestry of the chapel on Sunday evenings after the service. This seemed to the young men a very natural gathering place; but it was just the point which secured Mr. Budgett's object of withdrawing them from their demoralizing rambles on Sunday evening, and getting them to the house of God.

So far the success had been perfect: but now it remained to be seen how many would meet at the chapel. About sixty came; these were regularly met on Sunday night, after the public service, for religious instruction, and in the week for secular instruction. A good library was bought with the original donation, occasional lectures on scientific subjects were delivered by some of the masters of Kingswood school, and year by year a tea-meeting was given, at which rewards of very substantial books were distributed.

LUKEWARMNESS.

What are the evidences of lukewarmness?

1. When God has become less an object of desire. The soul does not go out after him in intense longings as it once did. "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God."

2. When God has become less an object of devout contemplation. "I remember Thee upon my bed, and meditate on Thee in the night watches." Once this was your language; how is it now?

3. When there is less delight in God. "Whom have I in heaven but Thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides Thee." "We will be glad and rejoice in Thee; we will remember Thy love more than wine." What is your daily experience?

4. When there is less inclination for communion with God. "Truly our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ." Is the closet less frequented? or is prayer engaged in more as a privilege than a duty? How is it?

5. When there are hard thoughts of God under the dispensations of His Providence; when the soul is restless and disturbed under them, and turns from one thing to another for relief, without quietly casting itself upon God, and waiting his time. When under trials and injuries, second causes are too much regarded, and the soul is disposed to consider the instrument, rather than the hand that wields it.

6. When there is a less tender conscience, less sense of God's presence, less circumspection and carefulness in the daily life; when greater latitude is taken, and there is less tender anxiety against displeasing God, and less holy, humble reverential fear of God.

7. When Christ seems less glorious in his person, and less precious in his work.

8. When there is a decay of love to Christians. "Every one that loveth him that begat, loveth him also that is begotten of him." "If any man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

9. When there is a decline in interest, and a slacking of effort to promote the cause of Christ. "He that is born of God, is created anew in Christ Jesus unto good works," Hereunto was he called. Do you attend the prayer meeting less frequently? Do you pray less for others? Do you make less effort to persuade men to attend upon the means of grace? Do you do less personally to interest others in religion? Does your piety flow only in one particular channel, and do you count zeal for party to be zeal for Christ? Can you read the news of the day with more interest than you can an account of the progress of Christ's kingdom in the world? How do you feel for sinners? As the Psalmist felt? "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law." As Paul? Who had great heaviness and continual sorrow in his heart for his brethren, his kinsmen according to the flesh.

I might enlarge, but enough has been said. Now what is the verdict? *Cold?* or *Hot?* or *Lukewarm?* [Alton Presb. Reporter.

Party Spirit and Whisky Drinking.

F. S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" [illegible]

one of his letters to this eccentric and eloquent man, he deplored the influence of party spirit upon public interests, and urged the importance of "putting down party spirit." Quoting his language, Randolph replies:

"'Put down party spirit!' Put a little fresh salt on the sparrow's tail and you will infallibly catch him. You will put down party spirit when you put down whisky drinking, and that will be when the Greek calends come."

John Randolph wrote this before temperance societies were in vogue; but he had seen enough of the influence of whisky drinking upon political interests to enable him to speak the truth upon this subject, at least so far as the effects of whisky on party spirit are concerned. Who does not know what an immense control whisky and rum drinking exerts over the preparations for popular elections? Banish its use from the country, and more than half the evils of political life will be at once abated. [Meth. Prot.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ROMISH SECRETS OUT.

We do not rejoice in iniquity. It is indeed a *painful* duty to give enlarged publicity to such developments of iniquity as follow. But nevertheless it is duty. We have Romanism among us—with its beasting pretensions—attempting to plant its nunneries and kindred hiding places for sin in our land.

Mr. Connelly has figured somewhat in Mississippi and Louisiana, and has been brought before our readers on a former occasion. We take these DEVELOPMENTS of his from the New York Observer.

Pierce Connelly was an Episcopal priest in Tennessee. He went to Rome by the way of Puseyism, and his wife went with him. He was willing to be a Popish priest, but he had a wife. She went into a nunnery, he took orders in the Church of Rome. One day he caught a brother priest, while making demonstrations towards his wife in the convent, more free than, in his view, were consistent with the moral law, and the vows of the priesthood. He saw a good many other things in "Holy Mother" that startled him, and finally, when his eyes were wide open he saw so many things, that like a prudent man he quit the great charnel house, and wrote a letter to his Popish patron in which, among other things too hard to repeat, he says:

"I have seen priests and bishops of the Church of Rome, their own convictions disregarded, and all responsibility to God and to society thrown off in the instinct of hostility to man's natural relationships, (in spite, too, in one instance, of the private commands of the Pope himself,) I have seen them band together, for the mere sake of a legacy or a life interest, to break down laws which are looked upon, even by savages, as the most sacred of all, divine or human. I have known a husband taught and directed to deal double in the sacred matter of religion with his own high-born sister's wife, a brother with his own high-born sisters, wives with their husbands, and daughters without number with their trusting parents. I have known in Derbyshire, a young lady not eighteen years of age, the daughter of a widowed mother, the mother also a Roman Catholic, seduced into a convent under false pretences, kept there in spite of every effort of her family, with the approbation of the Papal authorities, and only delivered by my own public threat, as a priest, of application to the civil power and consequent fear of scandal. I have seen clerical inviolability made to mean nothing less than license and impunity. I have read to the pure and simple-minded Cardinal-Prefect of the Propaganda a narrative, written to a pious lay-friend by a respected Roman priest, of such enormities of lust in his fellow priests around him, that the reading of them took away my breath—to be answered 'Care mio, I know it, I know it all, and more, and worse than all; but nothing can be done.' I have known a priest (here in England) practice Liguori on his clientele simply as an amateur of wickedness, apparently without conscious malice, just as he would try poison upon dogs or cats; an Iago, without even an imaginary wrong from any body. I have known this creature get up, and very successfully, a miracle, (I have proofs in his own handwriting) at the very moment when, as a brother priest satisfied me, he was experimenting in seduction. But nothing could be done! I have known a priest received and honored at a prince-bishop's table, when the host knew him to have just seduced a member of his own family. But nothing could be done! I have been mocked with false promises by dean and bishop in denouncing a young priest in whose bed-room—and before there had been time for him to dress himself—in broad day, in England, under a convent roof, I had myself found a young man, apparently as much at home as her confessor was himself. I have been forced to let pass, without even ecclesiastical rebuke, a priest's attempt upon the chastity of my own wife, the mother of my children, and to find instead, only sure means taken to prevent the communication to me of any similar attempt in future.

"This is a part of what has come within my own experience. But it is not yet the worst of that sad experience.

"I have seen priests of mean abilities, of coarse natures, and gross breeding, practice upon pure and highly gifted women of the upper ranks, married and unmarried, the teachings of their treacherous and impure casuistry, with a success that seemed more than human. I have seen these priests impose their pretendedly divine authority, and support it by mock miracles, for ends that were simply devilish. I have had poured into my ears what one never be uttered, and what ought not to be believed, but was only too plainly true. And I have seen that all that is most deplorable is not an accident, but a result, and an inevitable result, and a consequence, from the whole system of Romanism with all its stupendous machinery of mischief. And the system is irrevocable and irremediable."

Herman Hooker, of Philadelphia, has published the letter in a pamphlet, and those who would know the mystery of iniquity that abounds in the priesthood of Rome, will find a revelation here that may well stagger belief. How long shall this system of horrible wickedness remain?

Importance of Doctrinal Preaching.

It was the constant practice of the apostles, and the best divines in all ages of the Church, to present with unwearied diligence the *doctrines* of the Gospel. And Paul's charges are most explicit and earnest to this effect. To Timothy he says: "I charge thee, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom; preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and *doctrine*. For the time will come when they will not endure *sound doctrine*." And this prediction is too true of us. There is a growing disposition in the Church to undervalue and neglect sound, plain, practical, unvarnished explanation and enforcement of Bible truth.

And this disposition is in a great manner owing to this neglect, which is a sufficient cause of itself; (for the two things act reciprocally upon and tend to produce one another.) And is partly attributable to, if possible, a still more ruinous inclination yet. That which manifests itself in attempts to conform to a public sentiment produced by such as profess to have no special regard for, or experimental knowledge of, religion at all.

And we may rest assured that if we modify our religion to suit the popular ear and taste, we will rob it of its power, and have no more than they. For one of the best tests of true piety and good preaching is, that in proportion as men are wicked and unconcerned, they do not like it. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God. And just as we conform our lives and preaching to the holy Gospel of God, will they hate us, because they hate God. Consequently their notions and sentiments concerning religious instruction are to be no rule for us.

Proper knowledge is the only true foundation for correct sentiment; and correct sentiments or belief, the only proper and reliable basis and motive to right action. So we must *know* right before we can *believe* right; and we must believe right before we can do right. And if we suffer ourselves to forget, and our children to grow up ignorant of the great truths of the Christian religion, we will be ever liable to be taken by storm, by every little wind of doctrine that passes by, and ever to be betrayed into wrong conduct, for want of right knowledge.

This continued stream of doctrinal preaching and teaching, is like the great river which flowed quietly, yet mightily, through that ancient city, whose high battlements and frowning towers rendered her impervious to any foe. And no doubt this great river, which would have supplied the city with water in a siege of ages, to many of the thoughtless and stupid and selfish, was considered a trouble: to others, useless; and to more, a nuisance; but when its waters were turned aside from the city, it was done by the greatest enemy of her peace—and the channel of the Euphrates had not become dry before it was thronged with a terrible army of invaders, who recklessly murdered her citizens and king, and laid Babylon in ruins forever.

And so this majestic stream of doctrine, which for ages has supplied the Church with the water of life, may seem unsightly to some and troublesome to others; but it is to the Church both her support and defence; and whenever its channel is empty, it will not be less prophetic and alarming than the mysterious hand that wrote the alarming doom of ancient Babylon. [Free. Herald.

WHO SHALL BE GREATEST?

It is recorded that in the time of our Saviour, when the disciples journeyed to Capernaum, they disputed among themselves which should be greatest; but although they received a prompt reproof, their example is not without imitators at the present day. In every sphere in life may be found the same unhallowed ambition; the same strife "who shall be greatest." Whatever may be the standard of this coveted greatness, the candidates for it are apt to indulge in envy of those above, and contempt for those below themselves in the upward struggle. The object may be wealth, or it may be simply the honor of occupying a certain position in society, and being numbered with the select, aristocratic and exclusive class; yet in either case, to how many ungenerous and unworthy feelings does it lead! In order to be enrolled with the "favored few," it may be necessary to break loose from old associations, and discard all connection with those beyond the "charmed circle." Then the claims of old friendship, of long years of intimacy, and even the ties of relationship are disregarded and forgotten, because, perchance, there is danger of losing "caste." Lest he should be suspected of too intimate an acquaintance with those in humble position, their manners become haughty, cold [illegible] kind, even to those who have natural claims upon their kindness and consideration. The [illegible] of wealth too often enlarges [illegible] and by raising its possessor [illegible] above their fellows," removes them [illegible] reach of their friendly sympathies. [illegible] wor[illegible] thy the followers of Him [illegible] and lowly in heart" is [illegible] how destructive to the [illegible] virtues; for haughty cold [illegible] not be long maintained w[illegible] harsh, unsympathising and [illegible]

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worldly honor and greatness has crept into the Church; otherwise, why are the rich and exalted caressed and courted, while the poor but devoted disciple is overlooked and unrecognised. While visits of ceremony and flattering attentions are paid to the gay and fashionable, there is no time to visit the poor and humble; no sympathy to spare for the "fatherless and widows in their affliction." Can the Church reasonably hope to prosper and grow in grace, while there is such a lack of Christian unity and fellowship; while its members scarcely know each other by name, unless they are seen in "goodly apparel," occupying a high seat in the synagogue? Alas, this ought not to be so, especially in the country, where it is so easy for all the members of the church to be acquainted. It should be felt that there is a bond of union between *all* those who have named the name of Christ: and a common hope should lead them to feel a personal and kindly interest in each other's welfare, that the common aim may be, not "which shall be greatest," but which shall be most earnest and useful in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. [Christian Intelligencer.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 7.

HOW THEY RECEIVED HIM.

In this city there is an honest mulatto man we wot of named Jack. He lived very quietly and as happily as falls to lot of most mortals, for about two score years, in the state of Onesimus. Jack is a preacher of moderate abilities among his colored brethren. In the last year or two he was seized with the progressive spirit of the age, and bought himself at a nominal price.

Not experiencing a rise at home corresponding to his new relations, Jack concluded last spring to take a trip to the "Nor'ard." And to the North he went. He had never seen any of his friends there, but had heard a great deal of their love and sympathy for the black man and the freed man, and he looked for a reception very cordial—almost amounting to an ovation.

Jack has returned quite chap-fallen. His account of his trip to "Nor'ard" is doleful. Those from whom he expected greetings and hospitalities, and a great shaking of hands, "didn't come a-nigh." He couldn't find the folks that had done all that beautiful talking. He did edge his way into one or two pulpits. "But then," says he, "they wouldn't allow me to take up a collection." As for caste and cold shoulders and all that, Jack found it to increase pretty much in proportion with the ascent of latitude. We give, in his own words, the whole history of his reception by his Northern friends: "They *charged* me like a white man, and *treated* me like a nigger, and that way o'doing aint fair."

NEW CONSTITUTION.—Next week will be published, for the benefit of our readers in Louisiana, a full copy of this instrument. They will have it before them long enough to consider its merits and make up their minds for voting. The Convention adjourned 31st July.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—We are pleased to see the scheme of a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence occupying public attention in a manner promising its early commencement. The honor of having suggested this just tribute to true and great men, is by general consent given to Hon. J. M. Elam, of Baton Rouge, La.

UNHAPPY UNION.—In an editorial correspondence, the union between the New School Presbyterians and Congregationalists, was remarked upon. It was on the occasion of attending the General Assembly of the latter at Washington City. They do not get on so well together, as it would seem from this language held by the Puritan Recorder, a Congregationalist organ:

"The Old School Presbyterian Church and the Congregationalists, like Abraham and Lot, have wisely separated, and are keeping their flocks, each in their own pastures, and there is now no strife between the herdmen. But the New School are still pasturing their cattle with ours. And from the time this union of flocks commenced, there has been more or less contention; and that contention begins to be found like the letting out of water. It should have been let alone before it was meddled with. The only way now to stop this strife, is that recommended by Abraham to his nephew. 'Let us *separate*.'"

There will be service in the McGhee Church to-morrow, as usual, by the pastor.

LOSS OF THE ALABAMA.—A letter from Mr. F. M. Fisk, the owner of the steamship Alabama, has been received in this city. It will be remembered that the Alabama left this on the 6th inst. for New York. On the 12th, one day out from Key West, about eight o'clock in the evening, she struck a rock on Gun Key, and all efforts to get her off proved unavailing. About midnight on the night she struck, she took fire, and it was with great difficulty that the flames could be extinguished. For days elapsed before any assistance could be obtained, but the staunch old hull stood the banging on the rocks for four days before the sprung a leak. The crew refused to work, although offered one dollar an hour. Mr. Fisk states that if the water had done their duty, much of the cargo might have been saved. The ship was twenty miles from land, and the captain (Wells) had to send that distance in small boats for help, which he finally obtained, but only sufficient to load the passengers and crew. From Mr. Fisk's letter, it appears that he attributes the loss of the ship to negligence. She was going at the rate of ten knots when she struck, and the weather was clear. She went on at high water and on being lightened was driven still further on, and was lying in from eight to ten feet water. The passengers were taken to Kansas, N. P., from which place Mr. Fisk wrote. He remained there in the hope of saving something from the wreck. Neither vessel nor cargo were insured.

DUELING EXTRAORDINARY.—At Philadelphia, on the evening of the 25th ult., two young men of Maryland named William Gallagher and Anthony McGill, drank more than a pint of liquor each, on a wager. Gallagher won the race, having drunk the effects.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, LA.

MR. EDITOR: On Tuesday morning, 27th July, the Franklin Institute, one of the College Societies, held its anniversary. It consisted of six addresses ordinarily original, and ordinarily creditable to the speakers of the College, accompanied with music by the College orchestra. After which, the two literary societies were addressed by his Excellency the Governor of Mississippi, Hon. H. S. Foote. His theme was the incentives which the institutions of our country present to Education. His argument was drawn mainly from the unrestrained liberty of speech and thought which they afford, and from their stability, as seen especially in contrast with the civil institutions of other countries. His descriptions of Austrian and French policy were peculiarly happy. His first sentence struck me very forcibly, as coming from one who had spent a large part of the last two years amid the heats of party contention and the many and fearful difficulties of the Compromise Congress; that he felt unaffected pleasure in addressing an audience whose minds were free, in regard to himself, from illiberal prejudice of every kind. In the course of the address he made a happy allusion to the departed great Kentuckian, hushing the contentions of party, in the lines of Virgil:

"Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet."

I had the good fortune to be quartered with his Excellency, in the family of President Rivers, and do not know when I have met a more affable and interesting gentleman. It was not easy to realize that the personage so ready to talk and talking with the students, and all who were about him, but a little while since occupied a large place in the nation's councils and the people's eye, and could say of the greatest legislative measure in the history of the Union,

"Quorum magna pars fui."

The friends of the College were greatly delighted to see upon the platform the Governor of Louisiana, the Hon. Jos. Walker, and the Governor of Mississippi, sitting on each side of Dr. Winans, the President of the Joint Board—a noble trio. I do not wonder that the students occasionally forgot their speech, in such august presence.

On Tuesday night the Union Society held its anniversary. The speeches were more original and striking in thought than those of the morning. I was quite carried away by two of them—a "Tribute to Henry Clay," and "The Return of the Golden Age." The first contained some most touching and fresh passages upon a difficult, because an almost exhausted theme. I have from the President the promise of this eulogy for the Advocate. The second was equally striking. I can give one or two sentences of this speech; it evidently cost the speaker much labor, but for all which he must have felt himself amply repaid in the repeated and interrupting applause of the audience. He contrasted the ruin of the glorious empire of the past, with the vitality of the present and the probable achievements of the future: "Even the unrivalled Parthenon, glowing in polished marble, which cast for more than a thousand years its classic splendors from the summit of the citadel of Athens across the plain below, and far up and down the coast and headlands of the Adriatic, now lies crumbling into dust." Of that brighter and happier day springing from the present of liberty and science, he said: "Then will Reason trim her lamp, and dissipating those profound mysteries which now hang their solemn folds about the human intellect, will move forward the boundaries of thought to the very verge of infinity." * * * "The sublime astronomer will learn to leave the narrow bounds of the solar system, and veer his course down those shoreless rivers of light that gently wind their way across the placid bosom of immensity; visiting those far-off ports where brighter stars spangle the mantle of night, and more effulgent suns wake up the blushes of the morning; soaring from system to system of marshalling worlds, and by a slight sally of fancy gaze on those still more remote, which in whirling with their circumvolving retinue around the grand centre of the universe, the Throne Eternal, trace the periphery of Creation; beyond which lies the mighty void wherein power creative never yet has energized; where existence still reposes in the wild abyss of possibility."

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES began on Wednesday, July 28, at 9 o'clock A. M., and were continued until after 1. The number of visitors this year was unusually large. The seats, aisles, windows and porch of the chapel were crowded. On the platform sat the Faculty, Trustees, Examining Committee, Ministers, and his Excellency the Governor of the State. It was easy to see that the audience felt the occasion to be far more momentous than that of the previous day. I know no more sober reality than a College Commencement. The amount of its fact overrules curiosity and idle admiration. Mothers and sisters scarcely able to support the fear of their hearts—fathers trying to be prepared for the worst—the Faculty, now on "a barrel of gunpowder," then proud and thankful as they hear a man, and remember that he was once feeble in his steps, that by little and little they have brought him to firmly developed thought, and commanding sentiment; the graduate, too, nerved to contend against all weakness, and to insist upon his own success, "this one time."

The solemn charm of the occasion was not even broken by the "music." Usually at Commencements the first note of the scraping bow quite dissipates the moral and the intellectual. Four or five red faces and greasy fiddles—looking like a tattered remnant of the Old Guard—have, time out of mind, constituted the sance of these literary feasts. On this occasion the exercises were relieved alternately by a choir of ladies and students, an orchestra, and a brass band, both composed exclusively of College students, under the conduct of Mr. A. E. Blackmar. The orchestra consisted of nine violins, four flutes, and a clarionet; the brass band of twelve horns, a piccolo and drum. I noticed that several of the graduating class were performers. The music was of admirable time and expression, though the students have been practicing only since February last. Two years ago the Trustees voted that such a band should, if possible, be formed, and money appropriated to purchase instruments. This year they have constituted a choir of vocal and instrumental music, and have elected Mr. A. E. Blackmar Professor. Accordingly, the rates of charge for instruction in that department will appear in the catalogue of the College. Prof. B. is a native of the State of New York, a gentleman of high moral worth, and a musician of universal genius.

Immediately after prayer by the Rev. J. C. Doremus, the choir sung the 24th Psalm—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," etc.

The Latin Salutatory (second honor) was then pronounced by Mr. W. L. Nugent, St. Landry, La.: its delivery was thoughtful, and remarkable for ease and correctness of pronunciation.

The second speech was by Mr. Marcus T. Carter, Minden, La.—"No Eloquence without Virtue"—a practical treatment of the subject—much earnestness of thought—clear conception—unaffected and plain language. He threw himself into his speech—evidently could not speak on any theme without first believing it. How important that such should always think right! The sentiment of Mr. Clay was introduced with power, "I had rather be right than be President."

A. C. Huff, Wilkinson county, Miss., "Mutability"—very smoothly done.

D. C. Montgomery, Washington county, Miss.—"Triumphs of Mind." Mr. M. was the youngest of the class—his speech was long, and was spoken with great readiness—the theme was so boundless, that the most of persons, in discussing it, would have been betrayed into great length; its thought was clear, and expressed.

T. J. Lane, New Orleans, La.—"Genius and Piety of Bunyan"—an unusual subject, and handled with success—style, plain and strong.

W. E. Montgomery, Washington county, Miss., (third honor)—Philosophical oration, "Physical Science,"—an earnest speaker—bold style—thought vigorous. I noticed that the audience listened to it with unusual attention.

W. L. Nugent—"The Bible—the Foundation of Government"—original in treatment, clear and harmonious in expression, sublime and beautiful in sentiment, graceful and appropriate in its delivery. It was to me the best performance of the Commencement: not so striking as that of the next speaker, but more impressive, more uncommon, and indicated genius of fine order.

Mr. Charles Spencer, Catahoula, La., (first honor)—"The Southern Graduate," "with Valedictory Addresses." Mr. S. had excellent manner and good command of voice. His theme was, the true State's Right doctrine—educating Southern youth in Southern Schools. He was remarkably self-possessed, warm and energetic in his delivery. The discussion of his subject indicated a high order of talent. His audience were controlled and moved by his thought and manner. The Valedictory was wanting in pathos. Surely it is an occasion that never grows ordinary. One is half ready to cry at the very sight of young friends parting, and next to the minister who was the means of my conversion, is the man who has kindly and patiently taught me. Still, I saw the ladies, many of them, and some of the men, with tearful eyes.

The best of all is, that four of the class are consistent Christians, and that three of that number professed religion since entering College. All the time while among these interesting youths, I was thinking which ones would be likely to make preachers of the Gospel. I could not but covet them for our own Methodist Church, and my own Louisiana Conference—few even of our best desires are pure from the alloy of self. The Lord call these noble young men to the noble calling of a minister in the Church of God!

The President next delivered the BACCALAUREATE ANNAESS. The subject of it was, the true aim of life and life's labor. He concluded by presenting each of the class with a personal momento—a Bible. President R. is one of the heartiest speakers I ever heard—an exemplification that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." If you can imagine his heart at such a moment, you have his speech.

The music immediately succeeding the address was a "Valedictory Anthem," composed by Mr. W. L. Nugent, and sung by the choir.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon all the seniors, excepting Mr. Carter, who had not studied the Greek course. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon—

W. H. Scales,	J. A. Nettles,
A. J. Norwood,	D. B. Ross, honorary,
R. J. Baughman,	Hon. C. A. Gayarre, "
N. J. Pulmer,	Daniel Williams.

Mr. Gayarro gave an excellent response to his degree, which was honorary. He was sprightly, learned and pathetic, and without fault, saving too great length—an impromptu of one hour!

The degree of LL. D. upon his Excellency Governor H. S. Foote, and Prof. H. Tuttwiler.

And now, most extraordinary and mournful of all—tell it not in Gath—nobody was made D. D.—nobody honored, nobody encouraged—every body left to their fate—"Brother" so and so, and "Parson" so and so—it's *very* tiresome. As *you* are more popular up this way than the most of us, do make haste and be somebody, that the rest may have hope. Two or three matters yet remain to be noticed, and I am done. The address before the Alumni, on Tuesday, was by Mr. R. J. Bowman. The merits of the address were greatly marred by his half reading and half speaking it—"Truth, the only proper object of mental search"—or to that effect. It was in some parts excellent, but in the main too abstract to interest an ordinary audience.

On Sabbath, Dr. Light preached the Commencement Sermon, 1 John, 5:20, "And we know that the Son of God is come," etc.

The Doctor is a venerable, old time, Methodist pioneer preacher. He is in remarkable vigor of body and mind, and is stored with incident of the olden time. His voice is strong, and has no doubt often sent the truth to the sinner's conscience, with the execution of chain shot. He preached "with a rest," i. e., notes in full. For my part, more than once, while he was preaching, I wished the "thumb papers" in Guinea, and I have no doubt he did too. The sermon, as a whole, was equal to the reputation of the venerable Doctor.

I was constantly wishing that my friends of the city could have been present at this creditable, very creditable College Commencement—and why are they not, at least occasionally? The Professors and President and students deserved, and had great praise, I am sure, from all who were so fortunate as to witness its inspiring and improving exercises; for my part, I felt proud of the Centenary College of Louisiana.

The report of the Examining Committee spake well of the progress and scholarship of the students. It will probably be sent to you for publication. The conditions and prospect of the College, as it presented itself to the Board of Trustees, was never better: out of debt, except $1500 still due on the burnt building, and with increasing patronage. May it long send forth, upon all the land, its healthful, nutritious streams! K.

METHODIST PRESS.

NEW TREATISE ON BAPTISM.—The book agent J. Early, has just published a work by Dr. Summers, discussing the nature, the perpetuity, the subjects, the mode and use of Christian Baptism. The Appendix answers Dr. Howell's Evils of Infant Baptism, and exhibits the classical and scriptural use of baptismal terms. We doubt not it is a thorough and right-spirited production. Our Charleston contemporary speaks in terms of highest eulogy in announcing it as—

"A work which will take high rank in the polemical literature of the church, and leave nothing to be desiderated in the way of exposition or defence of views maintained by the large majority of professing Christians in the world."

PROGRESS OF ERROR.—The editor of Zion's Herald, discussing the importance of Home Missions in the church, an active, quick-sighted domestic evangelization of the masses that are pouring in upon the country from abroad with their German idealism and Irish superstition, and French infidelity, thus discourseth:

"Aggression on surrounding sin is the price at which the church must purchase her existence. For evil is active, error is potential. It will destroy good if not destroyed by it. It is like those insignificant mosses which grow on the bald brow of the mountain. There they insert their fibres into the tiniest crannies until they form a channel for the moisture which they attract. The process goes on unperceived for ages until, sinking into those crevices, the water is acted upon by the contracting and expanding forces of the winter frost until the mountain itself is divided an tumbled in huge masses among the debris of the valley. Such is error. Such are its effects on Christian institutions if allowed to flourish unwatched and unassailed."

LADIES AND CHILDREN.—The Observer, let ult., contains an interesting letter from its China correspondent. It speaks of still promising prospects for the golden land:

"San Francisco will soon be, not only one of the largest and richest, but most beautiful of American cities. The tide of immigration is almost overwhelming; and the best of all is, that the very ingredients of civilization and religion (ladies and children) constitute a good portion of arrivals."

SCHOOLS AND KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.—The Nashville and Louisville Advocate presents an encouraging list of reports from Conference Schools. One of the editors having been complained to by a correspondent for having noticed the Northern Kentucky Conference with such severe ridicule as might prove a *spur* to the new movement, thus vindicates his propriety"

"With regard to the enterprise, every sober minded person who understands the true nature of the case, must look upon the movement of our Northern friends, to form a Kentucky Conference, as supremely ridiculous—as unworthy of a grave notice, and so we have treated it. And, notwithstanding our brother's fears on the subject, we regard it still as the veriest burlesque ever enacted by a sober and discreet ecclesiastical council."

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT; by William Arthur. Carlton & Phillips, N. Y. 1852.

This little volume, an American republication, has been for some months before the public, and met with a deservedly hearty reception. The author is an eminent Wesleyan minister. His book is a commercial epic. It shows how a man may get rich without sin—Does that strike nobody's fancy? And it shows how well business push and religious principle agree together. Though hard it is for rich men to enter the kingdom of heaven, some of them obtain an *abundant* entrance. The subject of this biography is a Bristol merchant, living out at Kingswood, and the biographer does his work with a warm heart and large mind. On first page the reader has a sample of the book.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July. 1852

The following is the list of articles:

1. Instauratio Novo. Auguste Comte.
2. Colonization.
3. Plutarch's Theology.
4. Birds and Audubon.
5. Methodist Preaching.
6. McCosh on the Divine Government.
7. Reviews and Notices of Books.
8. Literary Intelligence.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for August.

was, as usual, promptly to hand at the beginning of the month.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE of the Centenary Institute, Alabama Conference, for 1851-52.

Has been received. The Faculty is a strong one, the female department has three teachers, the male two, and the music three—all these *exclusive* of the President, Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D. Total of students, 190.

FELICIANA HIGH SCHOOL, Jackson, La.

We are indebted to Prof. Magruder, the Principal, for a very neat circular of this Institution. The third session will open 6th October next. The Principal, whose abilities as a classical and scientific instructor are well and widely known, has lately associated with himself Mr. Potter, a gentleman of reputation as a scholar and teacher.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August;

CAPTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for August;

Both reached us in advance of date, with their usual elegancies.

ACHILLI vs. NEWMAN. A full report of the trial. N. York: Dewitt & Davenport. 1852.

The lovers of scandal have a dish of it here. The pamplet before us, claiming to be the only correct edition from the London Reports, bears an awful testimony against Rome. Its stench is worse than ripping up an old wound, or unsealing the mouth of a sepulchre. The examination of witnesses reminds us of the prophet digging into the wall—"Turn thee yet again and thou shalt see greater abominations that they do." Here are the doings of those sanctimonious, wifeless gentlemen in cowls—the Romish priests; and here are inside views of those retreats of chastity and piety—Convents. Convents! "The shark and the shark's prey are there."

BLACKWOOD, for July.

Those who would keep informed of the current British periodical literature, can not lay out $3 to more advantage than for the American edition of this Magazine, or $10 for this and the four Reviews. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., New York.

American politics, and the Chinese at home and abroad, are noticeable articles in this number. The first, on the Defences of England, is after the old croaking style of Blackwood. This article, written probably by Alison, the historian, contains the following item:

"Prince Louis Napoleon, like his uncle, is very superstitious, and always carries an amulet, taken from the tomb of Charlemagne, on his person. He is known to have said in this country, long before he left it to accept the Presidency of the French Republic: 'It may appear in me presumptuous to wear that amulet, but I have an inborn conviction in my mind that I am one day to be the ruler of France. When I am so, I shall first extinguish the license of the press in Paris, *and then attack England.* I shall do so with regret, for I have been kindly received there, and it contains many of my best friends; *but I must fulfill my mission, and carrry out that which I know my uncle had most at heart—I owe that to his memory.*' In pursuance of these views he has just decreed 80,000 men to his regular army."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1852.

DEAR BROTHER MCTYEIRE: I am snugly couched up in the office of the Observer, with the most excellent editor, writing at his table, right under the little boxes you call pigeon holes.

I am more than ever pleased with the soil, climate, beauties and resources of this wonderful country. Society is improving fast: you will see women and children in most houses in the country and in the cities; and like all other countries, preachers here think their little ones the most precious of all. Truly, we have some of the finest preacher's children here that any clime can boast of. Could you but see two, viz., little Isaac Boring and Anna Wynn. You would pronounce them precious, most precious gifts from above.

I sometimes get happy in contemplating the works of nature, and God visits me on the mountain top and in the valley. I am bound to California by stronger ties than the united strength of all the cables in the universe. I am bound by the cable of faith, to the discharge of the duties I owe my Master in this gold-cursed State.

I have been spiritually comforted this morning on hearing from a fellow passenger that the California missionaries of the M. Episcopal Church, South, are made the subjects of special prayer, at their prayer meetings in Quoboc, Canada. This is through the instrumentality of his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

We made the special subject of the prayers of a sister Church! Why, the thoughts of such favor is enough to make even a backslider "thank God and take courage." While he held my hand and talked to me of such instrumentality, the fire burned within me, and I remembered the words of the Psalmist, "How good and precious it is for brethren to meet together in unity; it is like the dewe of Hermon," etc. And also the words of the Apostle, "The fervent, effectual prayers of the righteous availeth much." Then, thought I, if all the Christian people, of every name and order, the world over, would unite in their efforts of praying for the success of missionaries, and each individual Christian offer as many fervent prayers as he has given cents in money, (prayers don't cost a cent, though they are the purchase price of heaven,) then the missionaries would be more abundantly successful and happy. Nay, if our beloved M. E. Church, South, would manifest as much zeal for us in prayer, as they have in funding up money to send us, how much sooner would they receive of the Lord that which they have lent him, with compound interest to their souls, and in souls saved by grace. Brethren in the ministry and laity, have you ever found out how delightful it is to pray for the mission and missionary? Oh, try it, and keep trying. Have you yet formed special prayer meetings for their benefit? Would it not be pleasant and profitable to have missionary prayer meetings at each missionary two days' meeting, and at each protracted and camp meeting? Fan the missionary fire into a flame, and this ingathering will be seen now, and many days hence. I have Canada Christians outrun you in the discharge of your reasonable duty? or have you barely brought your gifts (collections) to the altar, and left them there, without praying the Almighty to accept the offering, and sanctify it to its intended use, in bringing sinners to repentance in these ends of the earth? Is not prayer the medium of communication between God and man? the vehicle which conveys our sighs, tears and desires to the throne, and which, in the plenitude of mercy, is sent back freighted with the riches of grace, the wealth of heaven, gold pure and tried in the fire? Prayer is the moral lever which, when supported by the fulcrum of faith, will lift the degradation, guilt and penalty of sin from our race; and can it be possible that believers, young and old, will withhold their weight from this means of ameliorating the condition of a sick people, and thereby miss the chance of taking stock in the grand enterprise of a world's conversion?

When we pray for the success of missions, we mean that the Gospel run and be glorified. Thy kingdom come and over all prevail, send out thy light and thy truth, push the victories of the Cross far and wide, save the purchase of a Redeemer's blood, etc. We thereby sow seed for angels' rejoicing over repenting sinners, and promote the glory of God. We thereby bathe our spirits in the fount open in the house of David for sin and uncleanness. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

In view of all this, is there no voice from the religious press? Of our Methodist Zion lifted up, calling aloud for the special prayers of the Church, in favor of the cause of missions! Is there no heart in our brethren the preachers, local and itinerant, no soul in class leaders and exhorters, no tears of Martha's and Mary's, which may be brought tributary to this, our common cause? Our Redeemer's cause, the cause for which he left the shining hosts above, for which he groaned and bled and gave up the ghost? Will you not soon make glad our hearts in learning that, (while we know you present us in secret to the throne of grace,) you in public, and at set times, meet often to unite in commending us to God? Then, when the Auron and Hurs are at their posts, the prophets will be placed on the rock of ages, their hands will not become feeble, and Israel will prevail, hell will miss her prey, and heaven will be peopled with the trophies of the Cross. Lord help us all to "watch and pray."

I think the condition of our work is prosperous, and our worthy Superintendent abundant in labors and excellent in council. You would be glad to see him, presido over an Annual Conference, where he can give universal satisfaction. The way he edits a paper is about right: and if you were here to see the thrusts made at him from certain quarters, and see him dispose of the Lion and the Bear, you would not only think of ruddy David rescuing the kid in the field, and Samson bowing down with a jaw bone, but you would also think of the latter feeling for the pillars, and next the crumbling edifice, and then the mighty crash and dying shrieks, and finally an end of all strife, which I think soon, very soon will be, and we will be permitted to go in peace in the labors of love. What would you think, dear Bro., if, as twin children, the N. O. Christian Advocate and the Christian Observer should be adopted by the next General Conference, dont be alarmed at our size. Spanish things grow wonderfully, and people learn magically, in course of a few years, in California. We can sustain our Observer even this year, but if you editors would stir up some subscribers for us, *we would fry fish for you.*

Brother Graham has arrived, and gone to his work in fine health and spirits. Camp meetings are becoming numerous and useful in this country. Brothers Lockly, Long, Wynn and myself expect to have a camp meeting each soon, and you shall hear from them when over. There has been much good done at such meetings already in this country. One native Californian, of the Catholic faith, has been truly converted to God, and others are seeking for the better way, some of whom are of the highest ranks of the Spanish here. May we not prophesy that these will be the Johns going before our Jesus, illumining the gloom of superstition, making the mountains of iniquity low, and the valleys of superstition high, thus making straight the way before Him, to the hearts of these benighted people. Lord, thou art able to save to the uttermost all that call upon Thee, of every grade and color. Oh! grant to pour out Thy spirit on the world that lieth in the wicked one, and especially on California; and may all who read and hear, say amen. Yours, in love,

DENIS P. LYNE.

BASTROP CIRCUIT, LA. CONF.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: We are getting along pretty well in this part of the world. We have some very interesting two days' meetings, every week, on my circuit. Our congregations have increased one hundred per cent, and there is a good state of interest manifested on the subject of religion. We have had some few accessions to the Church. Our class meetings have been revived, the members slip are alive, and praying for a revival of pure religion. We have established two Sabbath Schools, which are well attended; and, on the whole we are doing pretty well. To God be the glory.

We propose commencing our missionary meetings in the month of September. We expect to hold them two days in every Society on the work; on the second day we intend to hold a public meeting, then and there take up a collection for the advancement of this noble and god-like enterprise; and we have faith to believe that our efforts will be seconded by the people, and the amount of our assessment (one hundred dollars) raised on the Circuit.

On Saturday, the 10th of July, the question, "License or no license," was taken in the Parish of Morehouse, and resulted in a perfect triumph to the cause of temperance. The town of Bastrop, which was considered beyond the bounds of recovery, and was thought by the friends of temperance an impossibility to put down groggeries and dog-geries, as "King Alcohol" seemed to have taken up his residence there; but the "Sons" were not to be frightened; they made a rally, surrounded the ramparts of his *intemperate majesty*, and carried the day, to the sorrow and dismay of those who had long dealt out "liquid fire and damnation."

In one precint I was holding a basket meeting, and the church (or log house) where we preach is public property. A school is held there every week day, and we hold Sabbath school on Sunday. At this place all elections are held, all neighborhood difficulties settled, and all notices for *stray animals*, etc., posted up. Ten voted "No License," two voted "License." Some one made the remark that the ladies, if they had a vote, would vote "License," as they were in favor of a "wee drap." We considered it a slander, and during the recess of this meeting we took a vote, and the ladies stamped their feet upon the vile slander, by voting "No License." So you will perceive while "Hoe's pross" was striking off the triumph of "Liberty to retail cursing and do mischief" in Donaldsonville, we here, in North Louisiana, were driving the monster from our Parish. Thus, sir, you see the "bull is rolling on." Let it roll. Yours, etc.,

R. TRIPPETT.

Hamilton, La., July 20, 1852.

GASTON CIRCUIT, ALA. CONF.

We have just closed our Quarterly Meeting at Surdis; the Elder being connected with the Summerfield school, could with us. We enjoyed a gracious from the presence of the Lord. ing closed with about six conver eight accessions to the Church—the ship considerably revived. Brother staid with me during the meeting, and with much vigor and efficiency. made an appointment for a protract ing at each church on the circuit. meeting comes off on the second September. Yours, etc.,

W. E. M. L

ARCOLA MISSION, ALA. CO

DEAR BROTHER: Since my last you we have had some success in this I have knowledge of some twelve con thirteen have joined on probation, tor, six adults and twenty-eight have been baptised; one has been by letter, one removed from the low to the church above, an old of the most faithful members on Shs was under the tongue of good all—servants, overseer and owners hours were peaceful and happy.

One more week day appointment added to the work. What a pity of the planters do not adopt the ing their servants preached to in The missionary could serve so appointments, and then his suppo full lighter on the patrons, it being ted among more of them. of time on the farms, any one who is acquainted with the effect of rest laborers, must know that one or two extra rest in two or three weeks, can b a beneficial effect upon the laborers then to think of the probability, certainty, that those hours devoted gious exercises will secure the salvation least one immortal soul—a soul worth upon worlds—does seem to be an inducement sufficient to move all Christian masters have their servants preached to upon day morning, if the man of God could them no other time. The prospect ing the Arcola Mission on a permanent by the close of this year, is still good expect to have a missionary house and support for him and his another year thence on from year to year. I am sa tain but Arcola is to be a model for not all the Alabama missions. I hope ever, others will take the hint and make to the important interest at stake. My desire and prayer to God for the mission cause at large—the colored mission especially—is, that they may have abundant oess.

ALEX. MCBRYDE.

July 17th, 1852.

"To Buy Choctaw Testament."

BROTHER MCTYEIRE: Enclosed you find two dollars, which you may contribute Bro. D. W. Lewis of the Indian Mission ference, for the purpose of purchasing taw Testamente. J. C.

Alabama, July 16, 1852.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 8 P. M.—In the U. S. Senate to-day, Wednesday, the bill from the House of Representatives granting the right of way through the public lands to all railroads, plank roads, etc., was reported, taken up and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853, was then taken up and the Senate adjourned.

The session of the House of Representatives was occupied to-day in the further consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors and rivers."

THE FISHERY DIFFICULTY.—A schooner has arrived at Boston from the Bay of St. Lawrence, which reports that a British steam frigate had been seen with two British fishing vessels in tow. Fourteen British vessels are also said to be cruising on the fishing grounds, and further advices are, it is reported, fitting out at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

On this subject, a Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

I find, from the State papers, that in 1818, while Mr. Monroe was still Secretary of State, and Mr. Adams was in London, the difficulty respecting the fisheries became very menacing. This Government had, in the previous year, which led to the treaty of Ghent, maintained for the rights of the United States to the fisheries now complained by war, and refused to enter into any negotiation other than those of the treaty of 1783. But the British Government considering that treaty as abrogated by the war, issued orders to expel the Americans by force from the fishing grounds. This Government proposed that the British Minister here, Mr. Monroe, in a letter to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, Mr. Rasguet informed me of an order which had been given by Admiral Griffith to the British cruisers, to come on board fishing vessels from the coasts of those provinces, and that he would endeavor to have revoked pending the negotiation. His attempt succeeded." The affair is very differently managed now; and the British Government have closed the door to negotiation.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The St. Kitts papers contain a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rock, of Anguilla, wherein a most heart-rending picture is drawn of the wretched condition to which the prevailing drought had reduced the classes of the island. They are represented as literally starving.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

Married, in this city, on the 31st July, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. Ezekiel E. Brady and Miss Orel Armstrong.

Obituary.

Died, in Philadelphia, July 30th, John Bell.

The deceased was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His disease was consumption, and his trip abroad was in vain search of health. As a publisher of sound literature, mostly moral and religious, he has left behind him many monuments of usefulness. He was cut down in the midst of life, but tho life he had lived had been lived well.

A Friend.

Sarah Jane Carmichael was the daughter of Rev. Noah and Sarah Lancy, and consort of the Rev. Dugald Carmichael, of the Alabama Conference. She was born in Marlborough Dist., S. C., June 7th, 1830, and died at the residence of John W. Jackson, near Clayton, Ala., July 16th, 1852, being about 22 years of age. She embraced religion in her 12th year, and became a member of the M. E. Church—the church of her father and the one of her choice. She possessed decidedly those qualities which can not fail to engage attention and secure esteem. From a child she was remarkably mild and sweet tempered. She filled the various positions of daughter, sister, wife, mother and mistress in a manner that secured the esteem of all who knew her. She was a faithful admiror of the Lord Jesus Christ, a patient sufferor, and a Christian conqueror in the last conflict.

The wife of an itinorant, she had to pass frequently through scenes of change and disappointment that try the souls of men, which none but those who have the work of God at heart and his grace to support them, are prepared to meet. Having been born while her father was engaged in the itinorant work, educated to love and respect the church, and being the wife of a traveling preacher, her life was one devoted to this work from its commencement to its close.

A short time previous to her death, she attended a protracted revival meeting in Marianna, West Florida, where she enjoyed life fully and religiously beyoad what was usual for her. Being blest of the Lord she spoke feelingly in love-feast of the powerful operations of his grace upon her heart, and was frequently heard to praise God in the highest for what He had done and was still doing in her soul; which appears as though God by special grace was preparing her heart and soul for the dreadful conflict through which she would shortly be called to pass.

She died of typhoid fever, and though her affliction was short and painful, it was endured with Christian fortitude and confidence in the power of God, until she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, realizing the truth of the sentiment so often sung:

"Jesus can make a dying bed.
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

She has gone, leaving a broken-hearted husband, an infant son, (aged one year and eight months,) with many relations and friends to mourn her loss; but the gracious declaration, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," &c., cheers our hearts that those who fall asleep in Jesus, God will bring forth with him.

Her remains are deposited in the cemetery at Eufaula, Ala., and her spirit is gone to rest in the Paradise of God forever.

J. L. Sanders.

Alabama Conference, 1852.

F. R. Singleton was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., and at his death was about 27 years of age. Left an orphan in early life, he was confided to the care of his uncle, from whom he received all a parent's fondness. Having graduated with distinguished honor, he settled himself as a planter in this parish. Subsequently he removed to Texas, resolved to connect himself with the future destinies of that growing State. To this period the subject of religion had claimed little of Mr. Singleton's attention, but while attending a protracted meeting, the simple truths of the Gospel reached his heart, and following the example of his wife, he attached himself to the church, and returned home with the knowledge of his sins forgiven.

Soon after this period he was appointed class-leader, the duties of which office he well performed till his death. And now, while all seemed bright, disease, with lurking tread, approached his peaceful dwelling and claimed him as its victim. Religion cheered and consoled him, and he could exclaim with the Psalmist, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod, and thy staff, they comfort me." He maintained his consciousness to the last, singing in the same hour he died every line of the beautiful song:

"Oh, sing to me of Heaven
When I am called to die."

Thus passed from time to eternity one who had sought for pleasure in the giddy circle of wealth and fashion, and found it was religion alone could satisfy the longings of an immortal soul. In a distant land far from family and friends, his wife and little ones reside, but the father of the fatherless, the husband of the widow is near to console them in their bereavement, and finally to conduct them to that better land—

Where sorrow's tears will never fall,
And death will never come.

Jeanerettes, St. Mary, La., J. W. R.

Fashion.—A letter from Paris says, "The new five-franc pieces, bearing the effigy of the President, have almost all been cut across the throat as soon as issued. You can scarce find one of those coins that does not bear this attestation of the good wishes of the public of Paris for Louis Napoleon."

The Pope.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is threatened with dropsy, and that the state of his health gives great uneasiness to his physicians. Hitherto, every effort has been made to conceal his danger from the public. It is said, that in the event of his disease proving fatal, he will be succeeded by Cardinal Wiseman.

Consuls Recognised.—The President officially recognises Francisco de Arrangois as Consul General of Mexico, to reside at NewYork. Antonio Jose de Maranda Falcao has been recognised as Consul General of Brazil for the United States.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Connolly, V. O., of Halifax, as Bishop of New Brunswick, have been lately received from Rome by the Archbishop of Halifax. Dr. Walsh has also received the Pallium sents from the Eternal City, by which New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, are erected into a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Province, with Halifax as the centre and Metropolitan See. Letters patent have likewise been addressed by his Holiness, Pius IX, to the present Bishop of Halifax, constituting him the first Archbishop and Metropolitan of the new Province.

Advocate Office, July 31.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev. L. B. McDonald:
N s, C W McDonald, Elderage, Ala; n s, T H Brasher, Columbiana, Ala..... $5 00

Rev. A. Watson:
N s, A H Laird, Jonesboro, Ala; n s, W J Bagget, New Lexington, Ala..... 5 00

Rev G T Vickers:
51 H Laughlor, Mississippi City; Dr N Lyon, Illioxi, Miss; n s, Lucy Swann, Pass Christian, Miss. Less $2 50..... 5 00

N s, Rev J Lee, New Orleans..... 2 50

Rev W K Norton:
M E Crawford, Mobile..... 2 50

Rev T H Foster:
D Compton, Mrs Wm Lyon, Demopolis, Ala..... 5 00

Rev D Kinnear:
N s, W Turberville, Pleasureine H, La. Less $2 50.

Rev J R Locke:
N s, D G Pepper; n s, Solt, Richland, Miss. Less $5.

Rev R C Goodgion:
W D Stephens, Fort Jesup, La; Rev Luke Connerly, John Connerly, Cuddlestons, ba; J H Billings, Meuy; n s, A J Berry, Fort Jesup, La. Less $2 50. (Your explanations are good and settle the matter)..... 10 00

Rev W R Wilson:
N s, Geo W Davis, Nacogdoches, Texas. Less $2 50.

Rev C J Carney:
Self, Watergrout, La; Catherine Guice..... 5 00

Rev S F Power:
N s, W D Higgibotom, Waterproof..... 2 50

Rev H H Montgomery:
On account..... 2 50

Rev. D H Asbury:
N s, V Hardage, Creek Agency, C N. Less $2 50.

By Postmaster:
A H Chappell, Cotton Valley, Ala..... 2 50

Rev J L Cotton:
A R Holcombe, Mobile..... 2 50
On account..... 7 50

Rev A Castle:
S E Rives, Choctaw Agency, Miss; R H Hogan, Starkville, Miss..... 5 00

August 7.

Rev W R Seat:
N s, Eliz. Patrick, Jackson, Miss..... 2 50

Rev J C Keener:
N s, Dr W Tate, Clinton, La; tra Bowmen, Kirk's Ferry, ba; John C Flynn, Clinton, La; n s, A Adams, Baton Rouge, La..... 10 00

Rev O R Attlue:
A Battle, Tuscal oosa, Ala. Less $2 50.

Rev W E M Linfield:
C Watson, Tombigbeeville, Ala; D McCarty, Pushmataha, Al..... 5 00
On account..... 5 00

B F Thomas, Jr. Less $2 50.
N s, Mrs E Pritegant, Brownsville, Texas..... 2 00

Rev F A McShann:
Rev P W Sandal, Deuville, Texas. Less $2 50.

Rev W R Trippett:
N s, J W Wallis, P Mer Rouge, La. Less $2 50.

Rev R L Childers:
D Davis, Shreveport; R H Wright, Salem, Texas; n s, L B Dockery, Greenwood, La; n s, J F Holt, Bethany, Texas; W W Harper, a Rev S R Dockery, Cooksville, La. Less $5 00..... 10 00

Rev J Matthews:
N s, Seah. Gardner, Smithdale, Miss. Less $2 50.

Rev W B Neel:
J J Ellington, Delhee, Ala; Rev J E Jones, Warrior Stand, Ala; n s, Mrs E Bass, Villula, Ala. Less 50 cents..... 7 00

H D Bartlett, New Orleans..... 1 25
P R Willard, New Orleans..... 2 50
N e R Smalley, Marshall, Texas..... 2 50
N s, J D Law, Coushatta Chute, La..... 2 50

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City, Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., commanding, arrived last evening from NewYork, via Havana 3d inst.

Considerable excitement existed in Havana, and numerous arrests were being made, in consequence of the revolutionary documents which were being thrown about the streets and into houses.

Judge Sharkey, U. S. Consul at Havana, and the Hon. E. LaSere, arrived on the Crescent City.

New Orleans Branch Mint.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States in this city, during the month of July, 1852, viz:

Deposits.

California Gold	$228,413 17
Foreign Gold	7,668 32
Silver parted from California Gold	1,371 88
Silver from other sources	11,271 53
Total value of Deposits	$248,624 90

Coinage.

Gold — 10,750 Double Eagles		$218,000 00
14,000 Quarter Eagles		35,000 00
Silver — 96,000 Quarter Dollars		24,000 00
120,750 pieces.	Total Coinage	$274,000 00

Election in Mobile.—At the election in Mobile, on Monday, James W. Long was elected Sheriff by 400 or 500 over the next highest candidate.

The vote for a State Convention to amend the Constitution was rejected by a large vote.

State Treasury.—The following is a statement of the condition of the State Treasury on the 31st July, 1852:

Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1852	$142,545 35
Receipts during the month of July	96,354 47
	$238,899 82
Disbursements during same month	140,023 73
Balance on hand	$98,876 09

Said balance being as follows:

General fund	224 40
Mill Tax fund	49,997 09
Poll Tax fund	5,234 34
Levee and Drainage fund	10,189 42
Internal Improvement fund	20,638 93
Road and levee fund	8,594 92
	$98,876 09

Free Colored Convention.—The Free Colored Convention at Baltimore was in session on the 27th ult. The committee appointed reported a preamble and a long series of resolutions, setting forth the platform and principles of the Convention. They declare all men born free and equal, and entitled to the pursuit of happiness; acknowledge the efforts of their white friends for their elevation, but declare that those efforts have been unavailing, and that their condition, both socially and politically, is worse now than twenty years ago—in the face of constantly increasing emigration and growing prejudices against them, they declare there is no present prospect of their being placed on a footing of equality in this country, and they then pronounced in favor of emigration to Liberia, as the only place where they can enjoy republican institutions and the right of governing themselves. The resolutions do not counsel all to emigrate, but recommend colored people to accustom themselves to the idea of emigration, as sooner or later their removal must take place. The resolutions were debated at much length, and were adopted.

Mutilated Bank Notes.—A suit was recently tried before one of the lower Courts of Pittsburgh to recover of the Exchange Bank the value of a five dollar mutilated note. The note had about an inch torn off the middle of it, which, it was contended by the officers of the bank, could, with a like amount from five other bills, form a sixth, and one equally as good and passable as that presented at the bank for redemption. The bank had offered to give four dollars for the note, but it was refused, and the full value demanded. The bank was sustained by the Court, which decided that the holder of the note was not entitled to the full value represented on its face.

A Great Blunder.—After all the dispute about the milleaga amendment to the Deficiency bill, insisted upon by the Senate, and after some opposition concurred in by the House. It turns out that the Committee on Enrolled Bills neglected to have it engrossed, and Mr. Speaker Boyd and the President of the Senate signed the bill without it; and, with this omission, it was sent to the President, who, of course, made it a law. Mr. Secretary Dickens walked up to the Treasury Department to get the fifty thousand, when, to his astonishment, it was announced that the appropriation was not in the bill. To remedy the negligence, the Senate have inserted the milleage amendment in the Military Appropriation bill.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Sierra Nevada arrived at NewYork on Friday night the 30th ult., from Aspinwall. She brought $110,000 on freight.

Flores was still three miles below tinynaqui, his further progress having been stopped by a French frigate.

Mr. Rice, the U. S. Consul at Acapulco, had been called to the City of Mexico by the American Minister, in order that some explanation should take place relative to his case. He was, however, subsequently re-instated and taken back.

The Free Soil Convention.—The free soil party are laboring to make an imposing show at their National Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 11th of August. The Messrs. Allen, of Massachusetts; Durkee, of Wisconsin; Giddings and Townsend, of Ohio, have signified their intention to attend the Convention; and Messrs. Sumner, Hale, Chase, and other distinguished free soilers are also expected. Twelve delegates from the slave States of Kentucky have been already chosen, and the meeting in Madison (Cassius M. Clay's home) is said to have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that county. All the railroads of Northern Ohio, and all West of Cleveland, will charge delegates to the Convention only half price.

Fruit California.—The steamship Prometheus arrived at NewYork on the 29th ult., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 3d ult.

Ronchini advices at the 21st ult. give the particulars of a destructive fire at that place. Capt. Snow loses $50,000, which falls principally upon his consignees.

The brig Palmetto, from NewYork to San Juan, loaded with cont. was wrecked on the 8th on Courtown Banks. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The crew were saved.

Business at San Francisco was good. Mixed tiji was selling to some extent at $10. Lard 42c. Flour $19 to $20. There had been some speculation in Pollor and the stock was heavy. Coal $50 per ton. Stocks firm.

The San Francisco papers are barren of news.

The steamer NewOrleans from Panama, arrived on the 28th, with 268 passengers.

The mining news indicates continued prosperity. Harvesting was progressing rapidly.

In Mariposa, very summary measures had been taken to drive the foreigners from the mines.

The news from the interior is scanty. A lump of pure gold weighing 35 pounds was dug on the Yuba river.

Geo. Ford, of Missouri, was murdered near Yuba City on the 27th.

The Democratic county ticket had been successful in Sereena county.

The difficulties in Mariposa, between the French and Americans, continue. The former had been driven away, and had gone to San Francisco to lay their grievances before the French Consul.

The city of Sonora was being rapidly rebuilt.

Besides the usual number of murders, robberies, etc., the papers contain nothing further of interest.

It is stated in the San Francisco papers that the Americans had allowed the French miners till the 4th of July to decide whether they would leave Mariposa county. The inference is that if they did not peaceably depart by that time, force would be resorted to.

Later from the Cape of Good Hope.—By the bark Deem Wade, arrived at Boston, dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 14th June, have been received. The papers are filled with accounts of outrages and murders in various parts of the Colony.

The warfare had assumed a guerilla character and there appeared to be no safety for life in traversing any of the public roads. Armies of Kaffirs 2000 strong, were located in the mountains, from which they descended to plunder, murder and destroy.

Some of the Colonists are so disheartened that they are about selling off their possessions and emigrating to Australia.

General Cathcart was about to make a general onslaught upon the Kaffirs in their strongholds. Fifty Kaffir women who had acted as spies had been captured by the English.

The Fishing Operations.—Telegraphic accounts of the latest dates from Boston, 28th and 29th ult., report there are 300 fishing vessels in the bay.

Capt. Layhold, of the British armed brig Halifax, was in the bay, and informed Capt. Weyian, of the American fishing schooner St Cloud, that his orders were to seize all vessels found fishing within the line laid down by the British Government. This line cuts off our vessels from fishing on all the grounds, except in the neighborhood of Canso and Magdalen Islands. The distance from this line to the shore, in some places, is fifty or sixty miles. Another restriction has been placed upon our vessels in the shape of an anchorage duty of six pence per ton in all the provinces. The fishing vessels have been obliged heretofore to pay a like duty at Canso, and now they are obliged to pay this anchorage duty at the other provinces, in addition, which is something never required before.

A schooner from the Bay of St. Lawrence reports that on the 23d a British war steamer was seen off Gaspe with two American fishermen in tow. There are fourteen British war vessels on the ground, and four others fitting out at St. Johns.

Advices from St. John State that the Court of Admiralty had tried the cases of the schooners Coral and Hyndas, for violating the treaty of 1818. Their owners offered no defence. Judgment was deferred until the 29th, when, of course, they will be condemned.

The Halifax papers of the 27th announce that the British sloop-of-war Buzzard had sailed to join the Cumberland off Newfoundland.

Advices from Newfoundland to the 13th state that great satisfaction is felt at the protection afforded by Government to the English fishing interests.

In commenting upon the fishing troubles, the New Brunswicker remarks:

Our Western neighbors may rest perfectly assured that their vessels are not likely to be seized unless they are found clearly within limits, and in places where there can be no possibility of dispute as to their infringement of the convention.

The same paper further says:

The commanders of Her Majesty's vessels employed in the fishery service have received special instructions to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to foreign and friendly powers.

Colonization Items.—We learn from the Colonization Journal for the present month, that an expedition of colored emigrants will leave NewYork for liberia on the 1st of October. Over one hundred applications are already on the list, including a number from Michigan.

An expedition will sail from Norfolk (Va.) early in November, and nearly two hundred emigrants are expected to take passage at that time.

The collections for colonization purposes on or near the 4th of July, have been far more numerous this year than ever before.

President Roberts, by the last accounts, had departed for England, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties provoked by some English traders.

It was reported that an attempt had been made to renew the slave trade north of Liberia, near Sierra Leone; which rumor, says the above paper, "makes us feel an earnest wish to plant a settlement of five hundred people near Gallinas river, as an advance post to watch the pirates."

Wild Animals.—Large numbers of wild horses or mustangs roam over the plains between the Merced and the San Joaquin rivers, in California. Gangs of Mexicans and Spaniards employ themselves in catching them, and the business proves very profitable.

Death from Chloroform.—Mrs. John Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts, died a few days since from the effects of chorotorm, which she inhaled for the purpose of having a tooth extracted.

The United States Treasury.—It is stated that after paying the appropriations in the Deficiency Bill, there still remains in the United States Treasury sixteen millions three hundred thousand dollars.

The Chinese Mission.—It is said that the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, member of Congress from Kentucky, was nominated by the President on the 20th ult. as Commissioner to China.

New Invention.—Mr. George Little, electric telegraph engineer, announces in the NewYork Sun that he has invented an instrument by which the use of the Voltaic Battery will be dispensed with for telegraphic purposes.

A machine is on exhibition in Steubenville, Ohio, for the manufacture of matches. It will produce either percussion or friction matches at the rate of 20,000 per minute, or 1,200,000 per hour.

Naval.—The United States ship St. Louis was put in commission, at Norfolk, on the 20th ult, and dropped down to the navel anchorage. H. N. Tugram is in command.

Fashionable Folly.—The annual grand dress and fancy ball at Saratoga, is mooted. It is expected to surpass any of its predecessors in splendour and extravagance. Costumes are now making that will cost three thousand dollars.

United States Bank Case.—Judge Allison, of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, has decided that the trustees of the Bank of the United States are bound to receive, in payment of debts due to the bank coupons of bonds issued by the bank.

The Franking Privilege.—The Postmaster General has directed that documents and speeches may be franked separately and when tied in bundles, the direction on the outer document alone shall be required. This will save members of Congress, during the political campaign, an immense amount of labor and clerk hire.

Sailing of the Frigate Mississippi.—This noble vessel, Capt. W. J. McKinney in command, and bearing the broad pennant of Com. Perry, sailed from NewYork, under secret orders, on the 28th ult. She was to have been the flag-ship of the Japan expedition. The Fishing quarters are spoken of as her place of destination.

Gosport Navy Yard.—The steam-frigate Powhatan is nearly ready for sea. Orders came from Washington on Saturday, the 24th ult., to put her stores on board and fit her for the Mediterranean station.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis also lies at the yard, and is only waiting for her purser to go into commission. She is likewise bound to the Mediterranean.

The sloop-of-war Cyane, which has been in the dry dock undergoing some light repairs, is about ready, and will go to sea as soon as the court-martial, ordered for the trial of her commander and several officers, is over.

The steamer Alleghany has been hauled out and improved, having "Hunter's" propellers removed and a screw propeller substituted in its place.

The frigate Potomac, which has for some time past occupied the dry dock, undergoing very thorough repairs, is now receiving her copper.

The frigates Columbia and Savannah are also undergoing repairs at the wharf.

Labor Embezzlement.—A young man named S. Cohen Lopes, in the employment of Messrs. North & Scott, in St. Louis, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling funds belonging to the firm to the amount of $10,000. He was a book-keeper and cashier. Lopes was formerly a resident of Mobile, and has always borne a good reputation.

High Price of Fruits and Vegetables.—This year there is unusual complaint at Cincinnati of the high prices of fruits, vegetables, meats, and every other article purchased in market. There is a general advance in prices—fruit double, vegetables 50 per cent. Even blackberries, which last year were abundant at five cents, and the choicest but ten cents a quart, now sell at twenty cents.

Naval.—An order was received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Monday morning, the 26th ult., to place the frigate Constitution in readiness for sea. Workmen were immediately placed upon her, and she was taken into the dock. The sloop-of-war Warren, brig Dolphin, and one or two other naval vessels lying at the yard, have been ordered to get ready for sea, within a few days past.

The Japan Expedition.—Commodore Perry is now in Washington. It says that the Japan expedition is not delayed for want of men—he has seamen and marines enough. But it is delayed, and is likely to be so for an indefinite length of time, by the inability of the persons employed to repair and refit some of the vessels to perform that service.

Mistress of Arts.—At the commencement of the Ohio Female College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, recently, the degree of Mistress of Arts was conferred on the senior class, consisting of seven young ladies. The whole number of students during the last term was 102.

Telegraphic Items.

Three Days Later from Europe Arrival of the Niagara—Cotton Advancing.

New York, August 4

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 21th ult., three days later than were received by the Hermann. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 21.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the last three days, and the sales since Tuesday reach 45,000 bales, making a total for the week of 61,750 bales. On Wednesday a large business was done and prices advanced 1-16 to 1-8d. per lb. The quotations now are for Fair Orleans 5¼, Middling Orleans 5¼ to 5⅜, Fair Uplands 5⅜ to 5⅝, and Middling Uplands 5⅛d. per lb. The sales or export have been 8000, and for speculation 17,000 bales. The market closes firmly.

Flour has been in good request at 19s. per bbl. for Western Canal, and 28s. 6d. for Ohio. Corn 31s. for Yellow and 28s. for Mixed. Lard 60s. per cwt. Consols 100¼ to 100⅜.

Further by the Niagara.

New York, August 4

The Niagara brings the following items of intelligence from Europe:

France—Death of a Distinguished Soldier.

—Marshal Excelmans has been killed at Paris by a fall from his horse.

Progress of Louis Napoleon.

The tour of Louis Napoleon through the Provinces has been one continued scene of triumph, grand fetes, extraordinary demonstrations, magnificent illuminations, and constant enthusiasm, have marked his progress throughout. At Strasburg, where he arrived on the 18th July, a monster review was held, at which a sham fight formed part of the proceedings, and frenzied shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard from the populace and the troops on all sides. Showers of bouquets fell upon him as he passed through the streets, and his reception there as at nearly all places was most enthusiastic.

Belgium.

LeBlanc has been called upon to form a new Belgian ministry.

American Squadron.

The American naval squadron was lying in the harbor of Naples.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Aug 2

In the House the Senate's amendment was concurred, in to the bill granting the rights of pre-emption to actual settlers on the line of the Great Central Railroad. A bill was introduced to amend the postage law. By this bill letters are proposed to be charged two cents postage for all distances, when pre-paid. Newspapers sent any distance under 500 miles are to pay one-quarter cent; under 1000 miles one-half cent; over 1000 miles one cent; the circulation to be free within fifty miles of the office of publication. The bill abolishes the franking privilege. The House then concurred in the amendment of the Senate to adjourn on the 31st August. The House then passed the Senate's amendment to the deficiency appropriation, $50,000 for compensation *per diem*, and mileage of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, which had been accidentally omitted on the engrossment of the bill. The House then took up the Apportionment Bill, which was debated until adjournment.

Catastrophe of the Henry Clay.

New York, August 2.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Thomas Collier, owner, and the officers of the steamboat Henry Clay, who are held accountable to the laws for the loss of property and life by the burning of that boat.

Congressional.

Washington, August 3.

The House to-day was occupied in debating the Appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating $75,000 for the Congressional Library, was adopted, and the House soon after adjourned.

In the Senate a communication was received from the President relative to the Fisheries. He says that Commodore Perry has been ordered to the fishing grounds to protect the fishermen. He was sent in the steam frigate Mississippi.

Washington, August 4.

The House to-day has been engaged on the General Appropriation bill. An amendment has been adopted, authorising the imposition of light-house duties on foreign vessels.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Superintendent of the Census is not entitled to receive pay both as Superintendent and Secretary.

Further by the Niagara.

NewYork, August 5.

England—Yacht Race.—In the yacht race which had just come off at Cowes, Isle of Wight, the English yacht Arrow beat the American yacht.

Bank of England.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, according to the last weekly return, amounted to twenty-one and a half millions of pounds sterling.

France—Movements of Louis Napoleon.—The visit of Louis Napoleon to Baden is said to be a matrimonial project. He is said to be seeking the hand of the granddaughter of the Duchess of Baden. He has decided to visit Algiers. It is reported that a change of ministry will take place upon his return from his tour through the provinces.

Petitions for the re-establishment of the Empire are in circulation in many parts of France, and large numbers of signatures are already obtained.

Italy—Austria.—The Austrian Commissioners have caused sixty arrests of prominent persons to be made at Mantua.

New York, August 5.

The cotton market to-day has been rather active, and the sales embrace 3000 bales; prices are higher also the publication of the Niagara's accounts, and Middling Orleans is quoted at 10⅝c. ℔ lb. Flour has been in good request, and 14,000 bbls. have been sold at $4 to $4 12½ ℔ bbl. for State brands. Corn steady at 66½c. ℔ bushel for mixed Western. Mess Pork $20 ℔ bbl. Lard 11¼c. ℔ lb. Rio Coffee 8½ to 9½c. ℔ lb, with sales of 3000 bags by auction at these rates.

The Treaty with Peru.—We publish the following extract from the recently concluded treaty of "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," between the United States and Peru:

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports and places of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy dwellings and warehouses; and every thing belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territory of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and products not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops, under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. No examination or inspection of their books, papers, or accounts, shall be made without the legal order of a competent tribunal or judge.

From the Plains.—The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult. has later news from the Plains. Several parties of Californians have arrived overland at Weston, Kanesville and other towns. Up to the 15th of July, 25,805 men, 7021 women, 8270 children, 483 horses, 5822 mules, 90,240 cattle, 24,230 sheep and 8166 wagons, had passed Fort Kearney. Mr. Thomas A. Stoddard reports having counted 600 fresh graves between Fort Kearney and Weston. The emigrants were getting along better than in any previous season.

Judge T. W. Smith and company arrived at Kanesville on the 15th, in fifty-four days from California. They made the trip from Fort Laramie in fifteen days, a distance of 700 miles. They packed through, and were in good health. They report the fourth side of the Platte, and represent that there was a little sickness on that side of the river, while there was many deaths on the south side.

Judge Smith examined the route with a view to the practicability of a railroad to the Pacific, and reports that the north side of the Platte is well lapted to the construction of a road, much better than the south side.

Two men from Boone county, Ky., the names of Beal and Bailey, quarreled near Bear river. Bailey was shot and killed. Beal was tried by a jury of emigrants and executed. They quarreled about a division of property, when about to separate.

On the 18th June, on the upper Pike river, a lady was found dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was about thirty years of age, had on a finger a gold ring, marked on the outside with the letter W. E., which is now in the possession of E. H. Harry, California.

On the 20th June, a man and boy we found dead, supposed to have been murdered. The man had brown hair and sandy whiskers, was thirty or thirty-two years of age. The boy had red hair, and was eight or ten years old.

The Mormon train was getting along very well. A son of Col. J. C. Little, Mr. Dodge and Bishop Lane, are reported to have died.

Re-Appearance of the Sea Serpt.—It appears the sea serpent has turned up again, having lately been seen off Halifax, N. S., doubtless on his way to look after the interests of our fishermen. The Halifax Colonist gives the following account of the visit of the snakeship:

"The monstrous critter was seen by Geo. Osborne, of Cow Bay, on Saturday, as he is willing to testify on oath it was quite near to his boat, and thus described by Mr. Osborne: 'Its head was exactly the shape of a serpent, and being above water, appeared to be about five feet in length, by about seven feet in circumference; the body, which was principally underwater, could not have been less than 60 or 70 feet in length.'"

Mr. Tobie Miller, of Westchester, Pa., is the father of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one, who died within a year. The following is the weight of the survivors: 252 lbs., 238, 196, 210, 190, 230, 199, 200 and 204. The father still lives, at the good old age of 76. The joint weight of the father and eight children is 2254 lbs. A newspaper family than the *nine Miles* will not be found in *fifteen miles*.

The Montreal Herald says "hundreds of persons who never saw Montreal, or have seen it only at a distance of have resided in a part far from the scene of our recent disaster will probably peradventure, Canada, and some parts of the United States, representing themselves to be distressed fire-sufferers from our city. Now, each one of these is an errant impostor, and should be treated as such, for there is abundant relief for all who seek, provided they are actual sufferers. We will thank newspapers at a distance to notice this.

Mr. Hebert, of the Paris Hippodrome, throws Van Amburgh in the shade. He has tamed eighty-three lions, besides an indefinite number of hyenas, panthers, tigers, etc. He declares that he is afraid of no fourlegged animal that walks, but he cannot be induced to go within gun shot of a balloon. One of the aeronauts thought it would be an attractive announcement to make that he was to execute his next ascension in company with a lion and applied to M. Hebert for his consent and co-operation. But that gentleman refused flatly, and said he would rather be shut up in a cage with a dozen lions and rhinoceros, than to get into a basket under a balloon.

From the London Illustrated News we learn that on the night of the 27th of June, Mr. Hind, the astronomer at Mr. Bishop's private Observatory, in Regent's Park, London, discovered a new planet on the borders of the constellation Aquilla and Serpens, about five degrees east of the star Tau in Ophiuens, which shines as a fine star of between the 8th and 9th magnitude, has a very steady yellow light and at times during the night, which was not favorable for high magnifiers, appeared to have a disc.

It is stated in one of the biographies of John Randolph, as an instance of his critical knowledge of the English language, that while Dr. Parrish attended him as medical adviser, during his last illness, the following scene occurred. While the doctor was reading for Randolph, the word "impetus" occured. Dr. P. pronounced it "impetus," laying the accent on the second syllable. Randolph, weak and dying as he was, immediately interrupted him with—"Wrong, Doctor; impetus, if you please." Shortly afterwards, while reading a chapter in the Bible, he read the word "omnipotent," accenting on the third syllable. Randolph exclaimed, "Wrong again, Doctor; omnipotent is the word."

Foreign News by the Europa.—The Charleston Courier contains the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by the steamer Europa:

Great Britain.—The elections are over, and the papers state that as far as heard from the Derby Administration had only 187 votes against 481 of the opposition. The latest election returns, however, received just prior to the sailing of the Europa, are said to show that the Ministerial minority is only 66. The majority against it in the last Parliament was estimated at 82.

Serious election riots have occurred in Cork, Limerick and other parts of Ireland, which the military have had to quell, and many lives have been lost.

Belgium.—The Belgian *Monitour* states that the resignation of the Ministry had been accepted, and that a new Cabinet was about to be formed.

Austria.—Many persons have been arrested in this country, in consequence of letters from M. Kossuth having been seized in Italy and sent to the Austrian Government, as their contents implicated certain parties residing under its jurisdiction.

Switzerland.—The Treaty of Commerce between Switzerland and the United States has been completed.

India.—The British troops have carried by storm the town of Bassain, which is one hundred miles west of Rangoon, previously captured. Eight hundred Birmese are said to have been killed on the occasion.

Advices have also been received, which state that a terrible battle had taken place between Yar Mehomet and Candahar, in which the latter had been defeated, with a loss of 2000 men.

A ministerial crisis was threatened in Spain. Gen. Pavia, it is believed, will succeed Bravo Murillo as President of the Council.

There had been immense new discoveries of gold in Australia.

Steamboat Runners.—The Albany (N. Y.) Register gives the following scene from real life, which is rather rich, but at the same time melancholy, as the idle predictions in reference to the steamer Henry Clay soon after proved too true:

There are lively times among the "runners" of the opposition day boats, early these fine mornings. People who have a fancy for reading rare chapters in the large and interesting volume of human nature, may be accommodated by spending half an hour at the new steamboat landing, or at the foot of Hamilton street, between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M.

Your true Runner is "an odd stick"—a "peculiar institution"—unlike all the "rest of mankind"—generally plump, always lively and energetic, and charged to the muscle with the most intense regard for the welfare and baggage of every man, woman and child who may be intent upon perpetrating a journey. One moment he is cursing the "opposition" Runner, and apparently ready and willing to throw him into the dock, and the next he is one vast, unbroken smile, politely retailing to a chance customer with a carpet bag in his hand, the palace-like accommodations and dog-cheap fare of "our boat."

Just for the pastime of the thing, we will follow the fortune of the "Man with the Carpet Bag" till he gets off to NewYork. He wants to go—no mistake about that—and he desires to go as cheaply as possible. The boats advertised are the Reindeer and the Henry Clay—fare 50 cents by each. Reindeer Runner meets him pretty well up Broadway.

Reindeer Runner—"Goin' to York, sir?"

Carpet Bag Man—That's my intention, sir.

R. R.—Better take the Reindeer, sir—smartest boat in all creation, fare only 50 cents.

City Banker—Don't you do no sich thing, sir, if you vallo your life.

C. B. M.—Why not, sir?

C. R.—Oh, the Reindeer has a fashion of running ashore and blowing up about every day, that's all. Besides, they'll charge you $1 when you git aboard. *We* carry for 50 cents—not a cent more—splendid boat, sir—750 feet long, new this summaer, and the tallest kind of feeding aboard.

C. B. M.—Well, I guess I'll go along with—

R. R.—*We'll* take you for 37½ cents, friend—here's your ticket—all easy and tight—he lies ubont our boat—he's paid for it, and don't do nothin' else.

C. R.—I say friend, if you want to go to New York this week, take the Clay. Here's a ticket—only 25 cents, sir; for you and your carpet bag, and perfect safety insured. The Reindeer aint fit to run. She's got a hole in one of her boilers big enough for you to crawl through, and they'll charge you a dollar when they secure you.

C. B. M.—Well, I'm tired of this pulling and hauling. Give me the ticket for 25 cents, and I'll just—

R. R.—Here, take my ticket at a shilling, and say nothing more about it. The Clay never'll get to NewYork if she starts, for she broke one of her wheels all to pieces yesterday, and the moment she gets under way she'll run side ways, and go ashore.

C. B. M.—Well, well, I'll take the Reindeer, and run—

C. R.—On to the overslaugh in spite of yourself. The Reindeer sticks on the bar, sir, three or four hours every morning, in sight of the city. And then the fodder, sir!

C. B. M.—The what?

C. R.—The fodder, sir; the dinner. Tainted steaks, last summer's eggs, cheese that runs nlone, break—

C. B. M.—Oh, bother on your dinner! I've got half a peck of sandwiches in my carpet bag, besides cookies.

C. R.—That's right, sir; nothing like economy in these hard times.

R. R.—There goes the last bell, sir. What do you say? Only a shilling fare by the Reindeer; now's your chance, sir.

C. R.—He's like a trooper, friend; he'll stick you for a dollar if he gets you aboard, and stick you on the bar besides. Come, go with me at a shilling, and say nothing more about it.

R. R.—I'll take you for *sixpence*—I want to save your life, if possible.

C. R.—Here's your ticket for three cents; you are a dead man if you go on the Reindeer.

Disinterested Spectator—The Clay's off, sir.

C. B. M.—Eh? what? gone? Oh! ah! well, fri

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Louisville Journal.

EVENING MEDITATIONS....By C. D. Cranwell.

Alone! I am alone! the sun is setting,
Pensive I gaze upon the brilliant sky!
A year ago—ah! there is an forgetting—
A year ago I had a mother nigh.

Alone, I am alone! night's shades are falling.
The silent birds unto their nests are gone:
The dove beneath her wing her young is calling.
They have a mother, they are not alone.

And in the hour to me—mine eyes are filling
With bitter tears that will not be repressed;
This sorrow ever new, my heart is thrilling.
Until it quivers wildly in my breast.

Alone, I am alone! by hope forsaken.
Life has no joy for me since she is gone:
Love in this heart can never more awaken—
Sad is my fate—alone, I am alone!

From the New York Sunday Times.

THE SOUTH-SEA MARAUDERS.

CAPTURE OF PANAMA IN 1672.

It used to be a common phrase among the great roving and wild class of sailors, that there was no peace south of the line. This was certainly the case during the chief part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the tropical regions of the West were so dreadfully infested by buccaneers or pirates. These desperadoes belonged to mostly all European nations, but were chiefly English, Dutch and French, and the whole burden of their cruelty and rapacity fell upon the Spaniards. Against the "Dons," as they called them, they waged a continual war, and, as it appeared, on the specious pretence of revenging the cruelties which the Spanish nation had committed upon the Indians. So much did the Spaniards suffer in this way, that they at length adopted the inglorious expedient of desisting from carrying on an intercourse with their South American colonies. This, however, served but to excite instead of allaying the plundering propensities of the buccaneers, who now landed from their ships and attacked the colonists in their cities. Curiously enough, these depredations met with little attention in England, or in any country to which the pirates belonged. At this period, the English and other courts of Europe generally winked at the evil deeds of the buccaneers, except when pressed to convict and punish them for their murders and robberies on the high seas. So far as the English were concerned in these enterprises, these can be little reason to doubt that the antipathy which both the nation and the Government had to the Spaniards—an antipathy originating, in a great measure, in the attempt of the Spanish Armada on the country, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and which lasted even up till the middle of last century—was one of the prevailing causes of the piratical aggressions and the impunity with which they were committed.

One of the most audacious piratical leaders, about the middle of the seventeenth century, was Henry Morgan, a Welchman, who contrived to gain the favor and patronage of Charles II. Morgan levied war on his own account, and that of his companions, on a great scale. In 1670, he undertook a grand expedition against the Spanish South American colonies, with 37 sail of vessels and 2000 men, the vessels being well provisioned, and the crews armed to the teeth. After holding a council of war at Cape Tiberoon, it was determined to proceed to attack and plunder the rich town of Panama. But this city was situated on the Pacific coast of the South American continent, and the vessels of the pirates were in the Atlantic. It was hence proposed to leave the ships on the coast, and march overland to the place of meditated destruction. The daring project, which would have daunted less resolute men, was instantly put into execution. Morgan landed at Fort San Lorenzo on the West India side of the Isthmus of Darien. Having captured this stronghold, in which he left a garrison of 500 of his men, and having committed the charge of the ships to 150 more, the advance towards the shore of the Pacific was commenced. At first, like our own Californian emigrants, the party ascended the river Chagres in canoes, which took them a certain length. After surmounting incredible difficulties, both on the river and on land, and enduring dreadful fatigue in carrying along their artillery over huge mountains, as well as suffering from famine, they at length, on the ninth day, saw the expense of the Pacific, or South Sea, spread out before them. As evening approached, they came in sight of the church towers of Panama, when they halted, and waited impatiently for the morrow. At this period Panama consisted of 7000 houses, and was a place of considerable magnificence and wealth.

When the buccaneers resumed their march at an early hour next morning, the Spaniards at once guessed their desperate intentions, and determined on giving them battle. They marched out from the city to meet them, preceded by herds of wild bulls, which they drove upon the adventurers to disorder their ranks. But the buccaneers, as hunters of these wild animals, were too well acquainted with their habits to be discomposed by them, and the attack of the van does not seem to have had much effect. The Spaniards, however, must have made an obstinate resistance, for it was night before they gave way, and the buccaneers became masters of the city. During the long battle, and indeed all that day and night, the buccaneers gave no quarter to 600 Spaniards fell. The loss of the buccaneers is not specified, but it appears to have been very considerable.

When masters of the city, Morgan was afraid that his men might get drunk, and be surprised and cut off by the Spaniards. To prevent this, he caused it to be reported that all the wine in the city had been expressly poisoned by the inhabitants. The dread of poison kept the fellows sober. But Morgan had scarcely taken up his quarters in Panama when several parts of city burst out into flames, which, fed by the cedar wood and other combustible materials of which the houses were chiefly built, spread so rapidly that in a short time a great part of the city was burned to the ground. It has been disputed whether this was done by design or accident—by the buccaneers or by the despairing Spaniards; but it appears that Morgan, who always charged it upon the Spaniards, gave all the assistance he could to each of the inhabitants as endeavored to stop the progress of the fire, which, however, was not quite extinguished for weeks. Among the buildings destroyed was a factory-house, belonging to the Genoese, who then carried on the trade of supplying the Spaniards with slaves from Africa.

The licentiousness, rapacity, and cruelty of the buccaneers, had no bounds. They spared, in these, their cruelties to no sex or condition whatever. As to religious persons, monks and nuns and priests—they granted them less quarter than others, unless they procured a considerable sum of money for their ransom. Detachments scoured the country to plunder and to bring in prisoners. Many of the unfortunate inhabitants escaped with their effects, by sea, and reached the islands that are thickly clustered in the Bay of Panama. But Morgan found a large boat aground in the port, which he launched, and manned with a numerous crew, and sent her to cruise among those islands. A galleon, on board which the nuns of a convent had taken refuge, and where much money, plate, and other effects of value had been lodged, had a very narrow escape from these desperadoes. They took several vessels in the bay. One of them was large and admirably adapted for cruising. This opened a new prospect that was brilliant and enticing; an unexplored ocean studded with islands was before them, and some of the buccaneers began to consult how they might leave their chief, Morgan, and try their fortunes on the South Sea, whence they proposed to sail, with the plunder they should obtain, by the East Indies to Europe. This diminution of force would have been fatal to Morgan, who, therefore, as soon as he got hint of the design, cut away the masts of the ship, and burned every boat and vessel lying at Panama that could suit their purpose.

At length, on the 24th February, 1672, about four weeks after the taking of Panama, Morgan and his men departed from the still smouldering ruins of that unfortunate city, taking with them 175 mules loaded with spoil, and 600 prisoners, part of whom were detained to carry burdens across the Isthmus, and others for the ransom expected for their release. Among the latter were many women and children, who were made to suffer cruel fatigue, hunger and thirst, and artfully made to apprehend being carried to Jamaica and sold as slaves, that they might the more earnestly endeavor to procure money for their ransom. When these poor creatures threw themselves on their knees, and, weeping and tearing their hair, begged of Morgan to let them [illegible] to their families, his brutal answer was, that he came not there to listen to cries and lamentations, but to seek money." This idol of [illegible] indeed; he sought from his comrades as [illegible] capable, and in such a manner that [illegible] they did not lose his brains out.

back to San Lorenzo, the buccaneers divided their spoil, and soon after separated with their vessels, most likely to go upon new expeditions. As for the arch-villain, Morgan, he subsequently went to England, and received the honor of knighthood from the hands of Charles II., who afterwards sent him to Jamaica to fill a judicial office. Here he behaved with his wonted cruelty, and in a few years was transmitted home a prisoner at the instance of the Spanish court; but no charge being preferred against him, he was liberated. Circumstances such as these give us a curiousin sight into the state of morals towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century.

The plundering of Panama by Morgan fired the imaginations of the buccaneers, who now planned similarly daring expeditions to the South Sea, the coasts of which, and their cities, seemed to them like a newly-discovered mine of wealth—a place where gold was to be had for the gathering. This became known to the Spaniards, and gave rise to numerous forebodings and prophecies, both in Spain and in Peru, of great invasions by land and sea.

After one or two ineffectual attempts of parties of pirates to cross the Isthmus of Darien, an expedition was planned in 1680, by a set of English adventurers, who found means to procure the friendship and co-operation of the Indians who inhabited the line of route. The buccaneers who engaged in this expedition were the crews of seven vessels, amounting altogether to 366 men, of whom thirty-seven were left to guard the ship during the absence of those who went on the expedition, which was not expected to be of long continuance. There were several men of literary talent among the marauders, who have written accounts of the proceedings, which have the most romantic interest. These were Basil Ringrose, Barty Sharp, William Dampier—who, though a common seaman, was endowed with great observation, and a talent for description—and Lionel Wafer, a surgeon provIdently engaged by the buccaneers.

It was on the 16th of April that the expedition passed over from Golden Island and landed in Darien, each man provided with four cakes of bread called "dough-boys," with a fusil, a pistol and a hanger. They began their arduous march, marshaled in divisions, each with its commander and distinguishing flag. Many Darien Indians came to supply them with provisions, and to keep them company as confederates. Amongst these were two chiefs, who went by the names of Captain Andreas and Captain Antonio.

After enduring tremendous fatigues, the party at length reached Santa Maria, a town situated on a river which falls into the South Sea. This place they plundered, and put to death numbers of the inhabitants. As their booty was not great, they resolved on pushing onwards by the river to the ocean. On the 17th of April the expedition embarked, and fell down the river to the Gulf of San Miguel, which they did not reach until the following morning, owing to a flood-tide. They were now fairly in the South Sea! The prophecy of the Spaniards was accomplished, and the buccaneers looked across that magnificent expanse of waters with sanguine hope. On the 19th of April they entered the vast bay of Panama, and captured at one of the islands a Spanish vessel of thirty tons, on board of which 180 of the buccaneers immediately threw themselves, overjoyed to be relieved from the cramped and crowded state they had endured in the canoes—though of a certainty even now, so many men on board so small a vessel could leave little room for comfort.

It would be tiresome to recite minutely the adventures of these marauders. By means of their boats or canoes, they had the boldness to capture several vessels lying in the bay of Panama, and in less than a week from their appearance on the coast, they possessed a tolerable well-equipped fleet. In the battles by which they had captured these ships, they lost a number of men; still this did not discourage them. They chose a new commander, one Richard Sawkins, in the room of their deceased leader, and prepared for a cruise. Panama was, luckily, now well fortified, and held out against their attacks. After staying ten days here to no purpose, they retired to the island of Taboga, in the neighborhood. Here they stoped nearly a fortnight, in expectation of the arrival of a rich ship from Lima. The ship came not, but several other vessels fell into their hands, by which they obtained nearly 60,000 dollars in specie, 12,000 sacks of flour, 2,000 jars of wine, a quantity of brandy, sugar, sweetmeats, poultry, and other provisions, some gunpowder, shot, etc. Among their prisoners were a number of unfortunate negro slaves, which tempted the Spanish merchants of Panama to go to the buccaneers, and to buy as many of the slaves as they were inclined to sell. The merchants paid two hundred pieces of eight for every negro, and they sold to the buccaneers all such stores and commodities as they stood in need of.

Ringrose, one of the buccaneers, relates that during these communications the Governor of Panama sent to demand of their leader "Why, during a time of peace between England and Spain, Englishmen should come into those seas to commit injury? and from whom they had commission so to do?" Sawkins replied: "That he and his companions came to assist their friend, the King of Darien, (the said chief Andreas,) who was the rightful Lord of Panama, and all the country thereabouts. That as they had come so far, it was reasonable that they should receive some satisfaction for their trouble; and if the Governor would send to them 500 pieces of eight for each man, and 1000 for each commander, and would promise not any farther to annoy the Darien Indians, their allies, that then the buccaneers would desist from hostilities, and go quietly about their business." The Governor could scarcely be expected to comply with these moderate demands.

Tired of waiting for the rich ship from Lima, the buccaneers in a short time sailed on a cruise, determined to take whatever fell in their way. Generalizing the account of their expeditions, it may be stated that they, from time to time, fell in with and captured both richly and poorly laden vessels; but quarrels among them about the division of the spoil were incessant, and they lost to one another, by gambling, their hard-won plunder. Diminished in numbers by their encounters to a crew of seventy men, under a new leader, Barty Sharp, they at length bethought themselves of returning to the Atlantic. While in this mind, they had the "good fortune," as they termed it, to pick up three valuable prizes.

The first ship was called the San Pedro, with a lading of cocoa-nuts, and 21,000 pieces of eight in chests, and 16,000 in bags, besides plate. The money in bags, besides all the loose plunder was immediately divided, each man receiving 234 pieces of eight. The money in chests was reserved for a future division. Their second prize was a packet from Panama bound to Callao, by which they learned that in Panama it was believed that all the buccaneers had returned overland to the West Indies. The third was a ship called the San Rosario, which made a bold resistance, and did not submit till her captain was killed. She came from Callao, with a cargo of wine, brandy, oil, and fruit, and had in her as much money as yielded ninety-four dollars to each buccaneer. Through their ignorance of metals they missed a much greater booty. There were 700 pigs of plate, which they mistook for tin, on account of its not being refined and fitted for coining. They only took one of the 700 pigs, and two-thirds of this they melted down into bullets, and otherwise squandered away. After having beaten along the coast, coming at times to anchor, making a few discoveries, and giving names to islands and bays, but taking no prizes, they sailed early in November from the shores of Patagonia. Their navigation hence was more than could be imagined; it was like the journey of travelers by night in a strange country without a guide. The weather being very stormy, they were afraid to venture through the Straits of Magellan, but ran to the south to go round Terra del Fuego. Spite of tempests, clouds, darkness, and immense icebergs, they doubled in safety the redoubtable Cape Horn, after a cruise of nearly twelve months' duration.

These ocean-robbers had the fortune to be left in quiet possession of their spoils. Two or three were tried and hanged; but on this, as on other occasions, the bulk of the party were never called to account, or if they were, they found means by bribes to escape a well-deserved punishment. Some had even the impudence to write and publish narratives of their piratical expeditions; and a sort of apology for their crimes has been hazarded in modern times, on account of their discoveries in the South Seas.

The foregoing sketch is presented with the view of giving our readers an idea of the lawless state of society at a period as late as the close of the seventeenth century, and, therefore, of showing in contrast the improvement which has since taken place in national manners. For-

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The bearer is the owner of those French machines in the tent, and wants to sell them. He is compelled to leave the mines owing to some difficulty with the miners, and will take whatever any one will give for them. The miners are driving out all foreigners. Geo. C. Belt.

"Texas Tent."

He furthermore states, that they prohibited any one from furnishing the foreigners with supplies of any description; and one trader who had always furnished them with provisions was also forced to quit—and an American at that.

They had frequently applied to the authorities for permission to remain, on paying the license of $8 per month, but were answered that no collector had yet been appointed.

Mr. Llaguno firmly believes that had it not been for the friendly interference of Mr. Belt, an old acquaintance of his, that he would have been hung.

The consequence of this renewal of distinctive laws for foreigners residing in this State is easily foreseen. The most immediate will be revenge. These poor creatures, relying on American justice, and the treaties with their governments, came to California to labor in the mines. They are driven out, persecuted, and compelled either to starve or rob. Many of them will unite to attack innocent and unwary teamsters and travelers, and our journals will be filled with accounts of murders and robberies. The next consequence will be a return of all the good men among the foreigners to their native countries, to create a feeling of hostility to Americans and free institutions.

Mr. Llaguno is well known to some of the most respectable merchants of San Francisco and Stockton, and has in his possession the most flattering testimonials from prominent men in Mazatlan and San Francisco, of his character as an honest and industrious man. He has arrived here with nothing but the clothes he has on, having been compelled to sell his watch and abandon every thing to the rapacity of the Americans. He is on his way to San Francisco, to lay the whole matter before the Spanish Consul.

The Stockton Journal of June 20 says:

The following note, without date, we have received from Quartzburg, through Todd's Express:

"A party arrived in this vicinity this morning, and gave Mexicans and other foreign miners orders to leave this county by to-morrow at twelve o'clock. The Americans who compose the party are from Mariposa. They give no cause whatever for the proceeding."

Mr. Joseph Hill, of Hill's Ferry, on the Merced, who left Mariposa on Friday and arrived here yesterday, has given us the following information: A number of Spaniards and a few French and Kanakas, had some mining claims on the Mariposa, their right to which was disputed by the American miners in the neighborhood, who ordered them off. The foreigners, headed by a few Frenchmen, challenged the Americans to meet them at 2 o'clock on Thursday, and Mr. Hill was informed that at the appointed time there were 700 foreigners and 500 Americans under arms at Mariposita. We think, however, that the number was exaggerated. A parley was held, and the foreigners agreed to abandon the place. Some twenty or thirty were taken prisoners, but were afterwards released. Subsequently all the Spaniards, French, Kanakas and Chinese, were driven from the county.

Railroad Scheme.—A meeting of the citizens of Sacramento was held on the 26th June, for the purpose of organizing a company to construct a railroad from that place to Merysville. Several thousand dollars were subscribed and a board of directors elected.

From the Mines.—The news from the mines is encouraging, although operations at many places are retarded for want of water.

Two Irishmen, who had not been in California more than two weeks, dug up at a canon, Yuba river, a lump of gold weighing eighty-five pounds! A correspondent of the Herald saw the specimen packed on a mule.

The Relief Train.—The command of the Relief Train has been transferred to Gen. Estell, who has appointed George Wilkes, late of the New York Police Gazette, his aid.

Defalcations at Sacramento.—Large defalcations in the city government at Sacramento have been discovered. A letter in the Placer Times and Transcript says:

I hasten to inform you of the result of the investigations of the Council, about the affairs of our city. The committee has found, as I am told by reliable persons, a deficit against Hardenbergh of $10,000; against the City Treasurer McCracken, $17,000; against L. Curtis, City Clerk, $15,000. Curtis has promised to come up this week with cattle to sell so as to pay arrears. On a certain day in April, I believe the 8th, no entry was made in the books for licenses, whereas it is known that one was issued on that day to a peddler for $50. During another month, entries for some 200 and odd dollars were made, whereas there had been paid over $1200. Collections of fees for city taxes to the round sum of $3000 and over, which Mr. Curtis has kept for his own benefit, which should have been paid to the city, as the City Collector is not entitled to them, and a number of other precious items are detected—God only knows how many not found out—many to be, perhaps, numbers not to be.

Masonic Celebration.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity of San Diego on the 24th June, with a procession, addresses, supper, etc. The affair was a great novelty to the natives of the place.

Lower California.—The San Diego Herald of June 27 says:

A Mexican gentleman from the Southern country, informed us yesterday that Melendrez, the head of the insurrectionary force, is going it with a high hand in Santo Tomas. He has [illegible] and raised [illegible]

Arrival of the Falcon.

The steamer Falcon, Lieut. Rogers, U. S. N., commanding, arrived Monday from Aspinwall, the 23d, and San Juan the 20th ult, bringing California dates to the 1st of July.

Lieut. Rogers reports that the steamship Columbia, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama, on the 20th ult., with eighty-eight passengers, and the mails of the 1st of July.

The Falcon brought twenty-two of her passengers to this city. The rest took passage on the Sierra Nevada, for New York.

Lieut. Rogers says that everything was very dull on the Isthmus. The Falcon put into San Juan de Nicaragua for passengers.

The following vessels were in port at Aspinwall on the 23d: ship Afghan and bark Voluntoer, discharging coal—the latter to sail for New York on the 25th ult.

Arnaud Chapoulior, a passenger, belonging to New Orleans, died on the evening of the 27th ult.

Difficulty in the Mines.—*Expulsion of Foreigners.*—The San Francisco Herald publishes a letter, dated at Stockton, June 27th, which says:

A Spanish gentleman, named Don Jose de Llaguno, arrived this morning from Mariposa, and states that he and about fifty other foreigners, comprising Spaniards, Chinamen, Manilamen and Mexicans, were forcibly expelled on the 25th of this month, from the claims they had been working for the last five months, and which were just beginning to pay. He had erected machinery at a cost of $1300, and had to abandon all to save his life.

It seems a meeting was held on the 18th inst. at the crossing of the Agua Frio and Fresno roads, at which it was resolved to expel all foreigners from the district, and under no other authority than the resolutions passed at this meeting, have these poor inoffensive men been forced to abandon their works, and Mr. Llaguno's life spared him on condition of his immediately leaving the State of California.

The first step of these aggressors was to demand a surrender of their arms from the foreigners, and their having refused to comply was the pretext for driving them away, although the sheriff was in their favor. Mr. Llaguno brings the following passport.

"The bearer of this has been under arms to resist the lawn of American miners, and his life and liberty have been granted him with the express understanding that he leaves the State of California. Americans are requested not to molest him on his way out of the State.

"By order of a company of miners commanded by Capt. Reynolds.

"Mariposa county, June 25, 1852."

He also brings the following:

He furthermore states, that they prohibited any one from furnishing the foreigners with supplies of any description; and one trader who had always furnished them with provisions was also forced to quit—and an American at that.

They had frequently applied to the authorities for permission to remain, on paying the license of $8 per month, but were answered that no collector had yet been appointed.

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Masonic Celebration.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity of San Diego on the 24th June, with a procession, addresses, supper, etc. The affair was a great novelty to the natives of the place.

Lower California.—The San Diego Herald of June 27 says:

A Mexican gentleman from the Southern country, informed us yesterday that Melendrez, the head of the insurrectionary force, is going it with a high hand in Santo Tomas. He has [illegible] and raised [illegible]

Difficulty in the Mines.—*Expulsion of Foreigners.*—The San Francisco Herald publishes a letter, dated at Stockton, June 27th, which says:

A Spanish gentleman, named Don Jose de Llaguno, arrived this morning from Mariposa, and states that he and about fifty other foreigners, comprising Spaniards, Chinamen, Manilamen and Mexicans, were forcibly expelled on the 25th of this month, from the claims they had been working for the last five months, and which were just beginning to pay. He had erected machinery at a cost of $1300, and had to abandon all to save his life.

It seems a meeting was held on the 18th inst. at the crossing of the Agua Frio and Fresno roads, at which it was resolved to expel all foreigners from the district, and under no other authority than the resolutions passed at this meeting, have these poor inoffensive men been forced to abandon their works, and Mr. Llaguno's life spared him on condition of his immediately leaving the State of California.

The first step of these aggressors was to demand a surrender of their arms from the foreigners, and their having refused to comply was the pretext for driving them away, although the sheriff was in their favor. Mr. Llaguno brings the following passport.

"The bearer of this has been under arms to resist the lawn of American miners, and his life and liberty have been granted him with the express understanding that he leaves the State of California. Americans are requested not to molest him on his way out of the State.

"By order of a company of miners commanded by Capt. Reynolds.

"Mariposa county, June 25, 1852."

He also brings the following:

The bearer is the owner of those French machines in the tent, and wants to sell them. He is compelled to leave the mines owing to some difficulty with the miners, and will take whatever any one will give for them. The miners are driving out all foreigners. Geo. C. Belt.

"Texas Tent."

He furthermore states, that they prohibited any one from furnishing the foreigners with supplies of any description; and one trader who had always furnished them with provisions was also forced to quit—and an American at that.

They had frequently applied to the authorities for permission to remain, on paying the license of $8 per month, but were answered that no collector had yet been appointed.

Mr. Llaguno firmly believes that had it not been for the friendly interference of Mr. Belt, an old acquaintance of his, that he would have been hung.

The consequence of this renewal of distinctive laws for foreigners residing in this State is easily foreseen. The most immediate will be revenge. These poor creatures, relying on American justice, and the treaties with their governments, came to California to labor in the mines. They are driven out, persecuted, and compelled either to starve or rob. Many of them will unite to attack innocent and unwary teamsters and travelers, and our journals will be filled with accounts of murders and robberies. The next consequence will be a return of all the good men among the foreigners to their native countries, to create a feeling of hostility to Americans and free institutions.

Mr. Llaguno is well known to some of the most respectable merchants of San Francisco and Stockton, and has in his possession the most flattering testimonials from prominent men in Mazatlan and San Francisco, of his character as an honest and industrious man. He has arrived here with nothing but the clothes he has on, having been compelled to sell his watch and abandon every thing to the rapacity of the Americans. He is on his way to San Francisco, to lay the whole matter before the Spanish Consul.

The Stockton Journal of June 29 says:

The following note, without date, we have received from Quartzburg, through Todd's Express:

"A party arrived in this vicinity this morning, and gave Mexicans and other foreign miners orders to leave this county by to-morrow at twelve o'clock. The Americans who compose the party are from Mariposa. They give no cause whatever for the proceeding."

Mr. Joseph Hill, of Hill's Ferry, on the Merced, who left Mariposa on Friday and arrived here yesterday, has given us the following information: A number of Spaniards and a few French and Kanakas, had some mining claims on the Mariposa, their right to which was disputed by the American miners in the neighborhood, who ordered them off. The foreigners, headed by a few Frenchmen, challenged the Americans to meet them at 2 o'clock on Thursday, and Mr. Hill was informed that at the appointed time there were 700 foreigners and 500 Americans under arms at Mariposita. We think, however, that the number was exaggerated. A parley was held, and the foreigners agreed to abandon the place. Some twenty or thirty were taken prisoners, but were afterwards released. Subsequently all the Spaniards, French, Kanakas and Chinese, were driven from the county.

Railroad Scheme.—A meeting of the citizens of Sacramento was held on the 26th June, for the purpose of organizing a company to construct a railroad from that place to Merysville. Several thousand dollars were subscribed and a board of directors elected.

From the Mines.—The news from the mines is encouraging, although operations at many places are retarded for want of water.

Two Irishmen, who had not been in California more than two weeks, dug up at a canon, Yuba river, a lump of gold weighing eighty-five pounds! A correspondent of the Herald saw the specimen packed on a mule.

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Old Drinking Habits in Ireland.—If on any occasion a guest left the room, bits of paper were dropped into his glass, intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone; and on his return he was obliged to swallow a glass for each, under the penalty of so many glasses of salt and water. It was the practice of some to have decanters with round bottoms, like a modern soda-water bottle, the only contrivance in which the could stand being at the head of the table, before the host. Stopping the bottle was thus rendered impossible, and every one was obliged to fill his glass at once, and pass the bottle to his neighbor, on the peril of upsetting the contents on the table. A still more common practice was to knock the stems off the glasses with a knife, so that they must be emptied so fast as they are filled, as they could not stand. Some times the guests, as they sat down, pulled off their shoes, which were taken out of the room; and the emptied bottles were broken outside of the door, so that no one could pass out till the carouse was over. [Ireland Sixty Years Ago.

War.—Voltaire thus expresses himself on the subject of war: "A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or be killed by the like number of their fellow-mortals, covered with turbans. By this strange procedure, they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land, to which none of them lays any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan, or to another whom they call Czar, neither of whom ever saw, or will see, the spot so furiously contested for; and very few of those creatures, who thus mutually butcher each other, ever behold the animal for whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost over all the earth. What an excess of madness is this! And how deservedly might a Superior Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers."

The New Jersey and Delaware Peach Crop.—It is stated there will be a very light crop of peaches in New Jersey this year; and in the vicinity of Delaware city the crop, it is alleged, will be only about half the usual quantity. The Wilmington Republican, however, says that in that section of the State there will be a full crop. Some 60,000 baskets were sent from Delaware City last season, and it is thought as many will be sent the present season from all appearances. From 50 cents to $1 is expected to be realized per basket, and the buyboldz, it is reported, are unwilling to engage in advance even at $1 a basket. The early fruit will be in market in a week or ten days.

The Lawyer's Sick Mother.—This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came on at a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed a few days, that he might have further time for this purpose. Unfortunately, there was a great press of business, and he knew that this motion would be overruled, unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he bethought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face, he addressed the Judge in accents of great apparent emotion:

"May it please your Honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow."

The request would, of course, have been granted by the Court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf; but at this moment the discomfiture of the lawyer, and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery:

"Isabod! Ichabod! how often have I whipped you for lying?"

The case wasn't postponed, nor was it gained by the afflicted counsel.

Connecticut Banking Law.—The General Banking Law passed at the recent session of the Connecticut Legislature, is published in the New Haven papers. It provides that associations for banking purposes shall consist of not less than twenty-five residents of the State, with a capital of not less than $50,000, or more than $1,000,000, but to be paid in before commencing operations and the remainder within one year. The circulating notes are to be countersigned in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and issued to the associations, upon the deposit of the stock of the United States, either of the New England States, the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky; the cities of New York and Boston, or of any incorporated city in the State of Connecticut; all such securities to be taken not above par, and to be one equal to one per cent. stock. Upon non-payment of the notes on presentation, they may be protested; and if not paid within ten days thereafter, with costs, the Treasurer must sell out the stock, and call in the circulation; the holds of the notes being entitled to 12 per cent. interest until they are paid. The Treasurer and school Commissioner of the State may require additional security to be deposited, or part of the circulation to be withdrawn, by giving due notice to the parties. The stockholders are made individually liable for all the debts of the

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Apportionment of Representation.—Under the act of Congress, which was recently finally passed, the whole number of Representatives will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as follows, viz: Maine 6, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Ohio 21, South Carolina 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7, Mississippi 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 12, North Carolina 8, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2, Indiana 11, Illinois 9, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole number of Presidential electors—adding the 62 Senators—will therefore be 296, making 149 necessary to a choice.

Minors may be Marines.—Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 24th ult., decided the case of a youth named Engle, a recruit in the marine service, (whose father applied for his discharge on the ground that he was a minor at the time of his enlistment,) by remanding the recruit to the custody of Major Harris. The act of Congress declaring the enlistment of minors unlawful, relates only to the army. The English common law governs the enlistments in the naval service, and it has been held in England that a minor may contract an obligation to serve the State, which cannot be set aside by the power of the parent. In such cases the parental authority is suspended during the period of service, although not destroyed.

Railroad Accident.—On the evening of the 29th ult., a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad ran off the track a few miles above the city of Hudson, and the locomotive, tender, baggage car and one passenger car were precipitated into the river. A large number of passengers were seriously injured, and it is astonishing that no one was killed. The water at the place where the accident occurred is twenty-five feet deep, and had not the passenger car lodged on top of the locomotive and baggage car all the passengers must inevitably have been drowned. Carelessness on the part of the switch tender is said to have been the cause of the accident.

Loss of the British bark Charlotte.—The British bark Charlotte, Captain Rea, hence for Liverpool, cleared from this port on the 27th ult., with a cargo of 1084 bales of cotton and 2000 staves. The Charlotte was towed over the bar by the towboat Ocean on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock M., when she was discovered to be on fire in the maintop, and every exertion to extinguish the flames proved useless. The captain and crew abandoned her and arrived in the city yesterday. Captain Rea states that when he left the ship the masts were all gone and deck falling in. There were several towboats about her endeavoring to save something from the wreck. Captain Rea thinks that if they scuttle her, in all probability, some few bales of cotton in the lower hold would be saved. It is supposed that the vessel is insured in Liverpool. The fire was communicated to the maintop by sparks from the chimneys of the towboat.

From Santa Fe.—Dr. Hammond, Surgeon in the U. S. Army, arrived in St. Louis on the 26th ult., and left the same day for Harrisburgh, Pa. He brings but little news. Col. Sumner, now acting as the military commander, and also as civil Governor of New Mexico, has formed treaties with all the Indian tribes, and peace and security was expected. The two bands of the Apaches were the last to treat, but the establishment of forts in their territories, and in the country of the Navajos, has produced very favorable results. The last treaty was concluded but a very few days before the departure of the mail. Colonel Sumner was in Santa Fe, actively pressing forward his plans in the various sections of the Territory. On the way in, Dr. Hammond met a very large number of Camanches and Kiowas, and received no molestation from them.

An Item for Geologists.—A letter from Lake Superior says that a wooden skid was lately found twenty feet below the surface, upon which was resting a mass of copper weighing more than five tons. Two copper tools and several hammers of stone, together with coal and ashes of wood, were lying around it, as fresh to all appearances as though they had been made last year; and yet there was six feet of vegetable so

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From the French of Napoleon Roussel.

THE CATHOLIC AUTOMATON.

A rich mechanician retired from business, and took a country house. The Cure of the place, whose church stood hard by the garden of the new parishioner, came to call upon him, and after the accustomed introductory speeches, the conversation took the following turn:

"I hope," said the Cure, "to have in you not only a good neighbor, but a good parishioner."

"I, for my part, do not share that hope."

"How! will you not come to mass?"

"For what purpose; since you celebrate it in Latin, and I do not understand a word of that language?"

"Never mind that, it suffices to hear it."

"Oh, if to hear it be all, the thing is soon done."

"Of course. But you will also do well to come to vespers."

"I shall not understand a word of them."

"Still, you will be present."

"So be it. Thus, by listening to mass and assisting at vespers on Sundays, I shall become a good parishioner?"

"Oh, but during the week you will also have duties to fulfill."

"What are they?"

"Why, for example, you must not eat meat on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays."

"I do not see what good that will do my soul or my body—it will make me neither fairer nor holier."

"Never mind that, the church enjoins it."

"I hope, then, that three days in the week will satisfy you, and that you will leave me the other four."

"Without doubt; except indeed the forty days in Lent, the Ember Week, and the vigils at which seasons abstinence and fasting are incumbent."

"But what connection is there between these fasts and holiness of heart and life?"

"I have already told you that the church enjoins them."

"I own that I fear often to fail in my obedience to the church."

"In that case the church will not deal hardly with you; she will cancel your faults at the cost of a certain number of Paternosters and Ave Marias."

"But surely, sir, thus to repeat the same words twenty or thirty times, is a very sure way to my them without attending to them; it is to degrade ourselves below a parrot, which at least thinks about the sound it utters, even if it does not understand it."

"You constantly revert to your fixed ideas of thinking, feeling and understanding. The main point is the doing, executing, accomplishing. Whether you think about them or not, your Ave Marias are no less actually repeated."

"Good! good!"

"And besides," said the Cure, looking down demurely, "there is in every parish a pious man, whose prayers may be substituted for yours; and masses——"

"What! Latin words, rapidly chanted by an inattentive priest; can these have a certain efficacy in the matter of my salvation?"

"Certainly they can. The rapidity has nothing to do with it, nor has the inattention; the one thing necessary is, that the priest's primary intention should be to do what the church does; and provided that he do not look off the book, or omit one word of the service, he may get on as fast as he likes. The work accomplishes itself alone. In fact, our grand principle is just this: the value of an action depends upon its material accomplishment, and not upon the moral dignity of the person who accomplishes it; or, as our theological treatises express it, '*Ex opere operato, et non ex opere operantis;*' which means that the value of a sacrament depends upon the action done, and not upon him who does it. Here is a case in point, quoted by one of our doctors: a criminal priest, being pursued by order of his bishop, took refuge in a baker's shop, and there, by way of revenge, he consecrated all the dough that it contained. Do you know what happened in consequence?"

"No."

"All that dough was transformed into the body of Jesus Christ."

"What! at a baker's?"

"Yes."

"By the hands of a priest who was a criminal?"

"Yes."

"In spite of the spirit of revenge which led him to think of such a consecration?"

"Yes, yes, yes—our theologians affirm it."

"And who are those theologians?"

"Those whose doctrines are taught in our colleges."

"Here again, I have nothing to say in reply—and indeed, I begin now to understand the spirit of the church. For instance, this explains to me the virtue of baptismal water, of wax tapers, etc."

"Exactly so."

"Well then, sir, I must tell you, that I have a cousin in England."

"What! In England? he is a Protestant."

"Of course."

"You must convert him."

"That would not be very easy; and, indeed, I was just going to tell you that I have heard him laugh at Catholicism a hundred times, and advance somewhat cogent arguments against its doctrines."

"In that case there is another method of conversion."

"What is that?"

"Look here, get this medal sewn inside his coat, without his knowledge, and be sure that sooner or later he will feel its good effects."

"In converting him?"

"Yes."

"Without his knowledge?"

"Certainly."

"But, in order to change one's opinion, one must think!"

"I tell you, once more, that the medal operates of itself, and that the main point is, that it should operate, and not that your cousin should think!"

"In this case I have no more to say. I own myself conquered."

"And your family, my dear neighbor, will, I hope, follow your example."

"Oh, as for my family, they will be sure to do as I do."

"Thus, then, you are converted."

"We shall see. Good morning, sir." And without waiting for an answer, the mechanician withdrew. As for the Cure, who, during this conversation, had been passing a rosary through the fingers of one hand, and with the other carelessly lifting, every now and then, a medal to his lips—he, now withdrew, perfectly convinced that all this had acted *ex opere operato*.

After this conversation, days, weeks, months passed without the mechanician availing himself of his nearness to the church to go to mass or confession. Nevertheless the Cure had not lost all hope, for his neighbor had sent to ask him for a medal, and in the meanwhile was spending his time in fabricating a master piece of mechanism, placed in a pavilion, at the end of his garden, built up against the church. This piece of mechanism was one of those men made of wood, iron and leather, which, being set in motion by springs and counterpoises, move and speak like living beings. It was, in short, a first-rate *automaton*. The Cure came a second time to visit his neighbor; the conversation again turned upon religion.

"Well, my dear sir, you are not often to be seen at mass; you have not yet been once to confession; and moreover, I see the butcher enter your gate daily. I thought you had promised me that you would fulfil your religious duties."

"Sir, I always perform my promises."

"What! you have heard masses and assisted at vespers on Sundays?"

"Yes."

"In my church."

"Yes."

"You have confessed and performed penances?"

"Yes, yes. I have done all that you required."

But how then happens it, that I, the only priest in the parish, have not been aware of it?"

"You shall soon learn; come along with me."

The Cure followed his neighbor to the end of the garden, and there found himself face to face with a magnificent automaton, of five feet six inches, kneeling on a vesper-chair, with its ear close to the wall of partition between the pavilion and the church.

"What means this?" asked the Cure.

"It means that this automaton hears mass in my place each time you celebrate it in your church."

"You are jesting."

"By no means. Did you not tell me, that to understand mattered little, and that to hear was enough? Well, then, I can assure you that my automaton and I alike knew nothing at all about Latin. The words of the mass strike upon my ear without entering my mind, or touching my heart, and in the very same way they strike upon the ear of my automaton, without entering into or touching his mind and heart."

"But——"

"Wait a moment; this is not all, allow me to push in this knob."

The mechanician pressed a spring, and instantly the lips of the automaton moved, and these words proceeded from them: "*Deus in adjutorium.*"

"What!" said the priest, "he chants vespers?"

"Certainly, and he does it in my stead."

"But it is not the same thing at all——"

"Excuse me; for my automaton chants in my stead exactly as I should chant myself; that is to say, without understanding or feeling any thing whatsoever; he makes a noise, and I should do no more. You see I remember your grand principle: *Ex opere operato.* All depends upon the accomplishment of an action, and nothing upon the moral dignity of him who accomplishes it."

"But, sir, even if this held good with regard to mass and vespers, that is not enough, for your butcher's daily visits convince me that you neither fast nor refrain from eating meat."

"You are mistaken; my automaton fasts daily, for he never eats any thing at all, and consequently always refrains from meat."

"But it is you, sir, you yourself, and not your automaton, who ought to fast and abstain from meat, and, in case of forgetting these duties, to perform penance."

"As you shall see, all that is provided for." The mechanician pressed a second spring, and the automaton began to repeat an *Ave Maria, gratia plena*, from beginning to end, passing a chaplet through its hands the same while, and doing this no less than ten times."

"But, sir, you do not think——"

"On the contrary, it is the automaton that does not think. Have you not told me that thought was not necessary? Have I not seen a hundred times, a rosary told by devotees who were thinking about other things, looking in different directions, and even listening to a conversation? Is it not in the case of such a devotee as in that of my automaton! *Ex opere operato.*"

"But what, then, have you done with the medal you sent to ask from me?"

"Here it is; I have sewn it in the trowsers of the automaton, in order to convert my cousin in England."

"But again you are jesting."

"Not at all. Since the medal operates of itself, it can operate here as well as in London; and since it can convert a man who wears it without his knowledge, my automaton may very well stand in my cousin's place, for I assure you he has not the least notion that he is wearing it."

"But at least it is essential that the person who sews the medal upon another, should do it with intention."

"So I thought, and hence in sewing it I had much intention; it is the same thing as

"My dear neighbor, I see that it is useless to hope to bring you to a better way of thinking; but at least think of your family."

"Sir, in constructing my automaton, I have thought of my wife and children as well as myself. My automaton replaces us all; its continual fasts suffice for my whole family. I wind it up every night; it goes twenty-four hours without stopping, and like the most pious devotee, repeats mechanically masses, vespers, prayers, and all the rest."

"Well then, I catch you in your own words. In order to say mass, it is necessary to be not only a devotee, but also a priest."

"That need be no objection; my automaton is an automaton Cure. If your criminal and revengeful priest was able to change dough into God—that is to say, if the evil sentiment existing in his heart offered no impediment to transubstantiation, still less will the absence of all impediment impede it. If the mass of a wicked priest is valid, why should not that of a wooden priest be so? Thus, my automaton not only says mass for me and my family, but it is capable of doing so for all the sinners in the village."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean this—that I have understood that one priest could depute another priest to perform the masses he himself was engaged to perform, and that thus, without knowing any thing about the sinner in question, the officiating minister no less effected his salvation. Thus I hope, sir, that you may be induced to make over to my automaton the completion of some of your masses."

Not a bad idea, thought the Cure. "Nonsense!" said he, aloud. "And besides, to catch you in your own arguments, I may tell you, that your automaton, even were it able to replace you, could do nothing towards representing your family."

"You are much mistaken. I have baptized my automaton by all the names both of my wife and of my children. It is called John, Baptist, Peter, Francis, Julius, Eleanor, Adolphus, Durant."

"But one never baptizes wood!"

"You often baptize iron."

"How so?"

"Thus you baptize bells."

"But in order to baptize, it is necessary to be a priest."

"Not so. Your church affirms that baptism is valid, even when administered by a heretic; and every day it is customary for midwives to sprinkle new-born babes; and you say that that shuts them out of limbo."

"In spite of all that you can say, I repeat, that your automaton does not think."

"Nor does the priest, who rapidly runs through masses."

"It does not understand."

"Nor does the worshipper, who listens to the mass, without understanding one word of it."

"It does not feel."

"Nor does the devotee, who tells her beads half-asleep."

"It does not feel any love."

"Nor does the man who fasts and refrains from eating meat, without having a converted heart."

"It does not believe."

"Nor does my cousin, who was to be rendered believing in spite of himself, by the influence of your medal. Nor do the baptized bell, the holy water, and the consecrated taper. All of them, like my automaton, act on the principle—*Ex opere operato.* All those people and all those things are put in motion, without thinking or feeling, and their actions are good, you tell me, even when performed mechanically."

"But, sir, admitting that the duties of the mass, of prayer, and of penances, do accomplish themselves mechanically; at least, there is always a primary intention in the person who performs them; even if he does not think of them while doing them, he does so before he begins them. There may not be sustained attention, it is true, but there has been, at first, an intention of doing what the church does, and that is enough."

"Very well, reverend sir: and now I assure you, that if there has not been sustained attention on the part of my automaton, there has been in me a first intention each time that I pressed the spring that sets the machinery going. Thus both priest and devotee have had, in the first instance, intentions of working out their salvation, and that of others, and afterwards they have allowed their feet, their hands, and their tongues, to operate mechanically. Well, I have done the very same. I have had the intention of working my salvation, and that of others; my intention set my finger in motion, my finger pressed the spring, and the spring once pressed—with intention, be it understood—the automaton does the rest."

The Cure was silent.

"But enough of this," said the mechanician. "I hope you have understood my purpose. I never wished, reverend sir, to convert you to my faith, you who sought to win me over to your side. I have wished to prove to you the absurdity of your principle, *Ex opere operato.* I have wished to make you perceive the real worth of a church, where all proceeds passively, under the impetus given by a spring; where you believe, not because you have examined, but because you are told to believe; where you act, not spontaneously, but because you are driven to act—not by love, but by compulsion. Yes, the clergy of the church of Rome is a great automaton, where faith and action are communicated as motion is to a machine. The Pope says, 'No salvation out of the pale of the church;' and the bishops—mere echos of his voice—repeat, 'No salvation out of the pale of the church;' and the Cure says after them, 'No salvation out of the pale of the church.' The Popes, formerly Arians, are Trinitarians at present; and the bishops, formerly Arians, become at present Trinitarians in the same way that the Cures, formerly Arians, now profess themselves Trinitarians. If the Pope lift hand or foot, the bishops lift hand or foot, the Cures lift hand or foot. Is this life? No: it is mechanism! Are these men? No: they are automatons! Ah! reverend sir, I have no more confidence than you have in my compound of wood and iron; but in constructing this machine, I have sought to convince you that you ought no more to trust to mechanical acts, performed by hands of flesh, than to those performed by hands of wood. For my part, I believe that, in itself, an action has no value apart from that which feeling gives. Thus, St. Paul says, 'Though I give all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, I am nothing.' (1 Cor. xiii. 3.) In short, if you want a decisive, a Divine sentence, listen to that of Jesus Christ himself:—'Not that which enteroth into, but that which cometh out of the mouth, defileth a man.' (Matt. xv. 11.) You see that it is possible to put meat into our mouths without being defiled thereby. But would you knew what it is that proceeds from man and defiles him? Jesus shall give the reply:—'Murders, adulteries, thefts, false witnesses, blasphemies.' (Matt. xv. 20.) These are the works of which man is capable, this is what he can accomplish; and hence his works—far from saving—destroy him!"

"In this way, then, all men are lost by their works?"

"Without doubt, they are. But if they feel this, they can, at least, be saved by Jesus Christ."

"Thus, then, according to your system, as well as mine, man is saved by another than himself?"

"Yes; but by another who has felt, loved, suffered! Saved by God dying on the cross, and not by the mechanical performances of a priest. The salvation which Jesus confers fills me with gratitude; that which you profess to accomplish by your careless hands, your thoughtless lips, prompted by your corrupt heart, inspires nothing but disgust. Then I am told that Jesus so loved me as to pardon me, and confer upon me heaven. Then I feel, on my part, that I love Him, and that loving Him, I am led to do His will. But you, who look for salvation from passive actions, material ceremonies, from a body without a soul, you can but remain unmoved after such mummeries, or else grow proud of having performed them, since, in your eyes, they rank as good works. Christ gives me life, and the gift appeals to my generosity; while you sell your services, and that also only awakes my avarice. A mechanical work, done for me by a priest, cheats my conscience without changing my conduct; done by myself it excites my self-complacency, and makes me forget that which it stands in lieu of, to wit—holiness of heart. Yes, here is the great danger of your mechanical performances—they leave the man as impure as ever; they acquit his conscience without quieting his passions. By putting the material actions in the room of the spiritual impulse, you kill morality, and you replace it by mere outward movements, mere sounds, which have only an appearance of morality. Man becomes, beneath your hand, a mere corpse, inflated with air, or stuffed with straw—seeming alive, but being dead! Ah! leave man to himself: let him feel his sins, let him suffer from them: let him cry and weep till the very anguish of remorse bring him to the feet of Jesus Christ. Give him the Bible—that Word of God himself—and let him learn in its pages that a Saviour has died for him, pardons him his sins, gives him heaven, ensures to him immortality! And he may see that the man who believes this, will do something more than mere mechanical works; better than burning wax tapers, gabbling Latin, sprinkling holy water, refusing meat on Saturday, to ask a double portion when Sunday comes.

"Deeply moved by the sacrifice of his God and Saviour dying to obtain heaven for him, that man will feel a necessity of imitating his Master, of sacrificing himself as He did, of loving God, and loving his brothers also; and that love will produce works far better, far holier, than those of this automaton—this faithful copy of your Roman Catholics."

I do not know whether the Cure understood these words spoken by his Protestant neighbor, but I have only to hope that the reader will know how to understand them; and if, as yet, their meaning be somewhat obscure, let him seek for a fuller comprehension of it by the assiduous study of his Bible, and by fervent prayer to God.

PRIVILEGES OF THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath is the day when you may sit down to the Bible without fear of disturbance. It is the day when, with our sinless progenitors, you may take the tour of Paradise, and listen to the anthems of a newly-created world. It is the day when, alongside of Enoch, you may feed the flame of devotion, and try to divine the wonder, and imbibe the ardor of a walk with God. It is the day when, according to your various mood, you may mourn with Abraham at Machpelah, or meditate with Isaac in the fields of Mamre, or go down into Egypt to view Joseph in all his glory. It is the day when you may bid Jacob's star twinkle anew, and Zechariah's fountain flow amain. It is the day when you may fill your ear with draughts of melody from David's sounding lyre, or let your spirit ride aloft on Ezekiel's flying wheels. It is the day when you may take a pleasant walk to Bethany or Emmaus, or, a fourth disciple, ascend Tabor with Peter, and James, and John. It is the day when, with Mary, you may clasp that cross which quivers no longer, and look up to those plain and painless lips, which need never repeat, "It is finished," and gaze on that countenance, in deathless divine, and beneath its thorny crown so full and so benign, till it says to you, "Be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven." It is the day when, in the upper chamber, you may listen to a sermon of Paul; or, a pilgrim of Emmaus, along with the beloved disciple, see Jesus again. And it is the day for your quiet chamber another—a closet within a closet, when you may surely shut out the world, and get very near to God; the day for looking back, for confession, for eyeing the Lamb that was slain; the day for looking forward, for self-dedication, for holy resolutions, for obedience begun anew. And it is the day for public worship, when the glad bells say, "Go ye up to the house of the Lord," and the willing worshipper answers, "Thy face, Lord, will I seek." And it is the day for Christian converse; when, coming from the house of God in company, pious friends take counsel one with another; and when, under the quiet roof, they read, or go over the sermons, or commune together. And it is the day for family instruction, when the hymns are said, and the chapters read, and the truth in Jesus expounded; and when the father affectionately strives to leave the lessons of heavenly wisdom imbedded in filial love. It is the day for the Sabbath-school, and the prayer-meeting, and the visit of mercy. It is the day when, so that you do not exhaust yourself or overtask others, you may give every moment to the one thing needful; the day which is best employed, when the soul gets all, and heaven gets all, and God gets all.

—[Dr. James Hamilton.

THE BEACH BIRD....By Henry T. Tuckerman.

Between old gable roofs afar
I watch the shadows on the bay,
When o'er it hangs the morning star
Or steals the glow of parting day.

Like marble gleams its crystal blue
Beneath the sky's unclouded dome,
While every breeze awakes to view
A thousand crests of pearly foam.

I watch the sail across it glide
And vanish like a wing in air,
Or, mirrored in the glassy tide,
The anchored craft sway idly there.

I see the vagrant zephyrs play
O'er clover bloom and twinkling grass,
Amid the poplar leaves delay
That turn to silver as they pass.

Through clinging mists that, as a shroud,
Its mottled limbs float dimly o'er,
Like a huge spectre wrapt in cloud,
I watch the dying sycamore.

From fancy's trance awakened soon,
I hear the ancient steeples chime
Break on the golden hush of noon,
To summon back the thought of time.

But when the level sunbeams fling
Their rosy flush along the deep,
And to the restless spirit bring
The vigil that it loves to keep.

Then musing by the shore alone,
While near the shelving billows rise,
I list their dreary monotone,
As, with each lapsing wave, it dies.

Or from yon green and craggy height
Gaze forth upon the boundless sea,
That spreads beyond my eager sight,
The emblem of infinity.

NEWPORT, June 24, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF AN ITINERANT.

MR. EDITOR: In my last I had gotten to the close of my first tour in South Alabama. I returned to Madison county to a camp meeting on the circuit I had left, where I met my P. E. and my colleague. We had quite a joyful meeting. I went to Conference in Nashville, from which place I was appointed a missionary to Cotton Gin neighborhood, on the Tombigbe, and down toward St. Stephens. I made my way on to the lower end of the Tennessee Valley, where Russellville now stands, but there had to stop and turn back, for Indians were killing people on their way to the West. I changed my course and went back up the Valley; got to Gandie's Cove, and from that took a trail across the mountain to the Bear Mead Cabin settlements, and joined Brothers Stringfield and Kesterson.

We traveled the circuit I had formed the year before, enlarging it until it was a full six weeks' work. We continued on for some months, when the P. E., Thomas D. Porter, came on and sent Brother Stringfield to the field I had been appointed to, and I continued during the year. The Lord poured out his spirit on us graciously. The difficulties of traveling were lessened, and the means of accommodation increased; but still we had many rough scenes to pass through.

I made my returns to the Tennessee Conference, held in Nashville, in October, 1819. From here I was appointed to the same field on the Bigbe river as the year before. This was quite a new country—only two settlements of much importance—the Cotton Gin and Wise's settlements. I had to form the most of the field of my labor. I had a preaching places where Columbus now is. I went down the Bigbe for some forty miles below Columbus, and up some sixty miles, and back into Alabama some considerable distance. I also went across the river and preached to the Choctaw Indians, through Major John Peachland, the United States interpreter. This I found to be a difficult matter, for I did not understand their language, but I did the best I could.

Sometime during the year an old Indian said he wished to talk with me. He said, through the interpreter, that he thanked me for the good talks I had given him and his people, but said it would not do him much good, putting his hand on his grey head and bending toward the ground, and saying he should soon sleep in the grave; but he then put his hand on the head of a little boy, and said do *puss cuss* good; they learn books and be wise. I then inquired of him what they thought of a future state? He said it was the opinion of his people, as far back as he could learn, that good Indian, when he die, go to a good place to live well and easy; it would be a place open and free from bushes, briars and thorns, and that the good Spirit would send them deer and game of every kind—plenty, without their hunting for them. Also he had heard would go to a bad place, bad hunting ground, and find no game. I then told him he would find the situation of the children. He said *puss cuss* go to good place, and he said so to one heap for her puss cuss, for fear it would suffer from the time it take [illegible] some friend or relative in the other country would find it, to

This year I passed through one neighborhood, going up and also going down the circuit. I had a rest day there both ways. I here collected all the children in the neighborhood, and taught one day in every fortnight. They progressed as fast as I had known children at a day school. This I did because they were destitute of schools.

Late in the fall I, in company with Bro. Meredith Reneau, having a transfer to the Mississippi Conference, put out through the Indian Nation. We made our way toward the seat of the Conference, which was held at "Midway Church, in the thick woods," so called, in Wilkinson county. This Conference was held in December, 1820. We had no Bishop, and we chose Ashley Hewit as President. We had some sixteen to twenty preachers to cover the ground from the Chattahoochee river to the Sabine. From this Conference I was appointed to the Wilkinson Circuit, embracing a portion of Louisiana, and some of Mississippi. Here I had some difficulty in exercising discipline, for in those days the preachers felt it a duty to enforce this rule on rich and poor, free and bond. Just about this time the preachers began to leave off the uniform of a Methodist Preacher; for up to this time a Methodist Preacher was known by his dress. The members too, hankered after the fashions of the day, and commenced dressing gay, and putting on jewelry; but now Methodists and Methodist Preachers wear just what they wish to wear, and the preachers say nothing to them; and yet we have the same Discipline and the same Bible, both of which condemn the course. I do not feel just as pleasant as I could wish about these things. When the great day of accounts shall be called up, I fear many will be found on the left hand—yes, Methodists and Methodist Preachers too.

This year was a pleasant year to me. Here I formed an acquaintance with Wm. Winans, D. D., and his family; made his house my home in some sort. He was then local. In the fall of that year I had visited farther into Tennessee, and also Alabama, and attended Conference at Washington, Mississippi, in December, 1821, and here I was ordained Elder. EBENEZER HEARN.

Alabama Conference, 1852.

HOW SHALL WE TREAT

A TRANSFERRED PREACHER?

The question is *not* unimportant. Our treatment of the brother may have much to do with his happiness and usefulness, and something to do with our own reputation, both as individuals, and as a Conference. Nor is the question impertinent. It would seem that some lack the knowledge or the disposition to qualify them to give such a preacher becoming treatment. Too many appear to regard him, at the outset, with unbrotherly suspicion. In their hearts, they proscribe him, if not openly. They require that he be put on trial, for a few years, or serve a sort of apprenticeship, before he be judged worthy of entire confidence. They look upon him as an intruder, who has no right to be among them. They regard him as in the way of their own elevation, as a man who has come to compete with them for the best appointments. Every thing in his case in the least doubtful, they construe, *not* as much as possible *in his favor*, but as much as possible *against* him. He may, perchance, have had some trouble in his first appointments—(appointments, by the way, to which he never should have been sent, and which must have been exceedingly trying to any man's feelings, under like circumstances,) but eternity may disclose the fact that others were vastly more to blame for these troubles than he himself. Remember this, ye who are so ready to charge him with "imprudence," or "bad management." No man, who is a man, and a consistent minister, can occupy some fields without trouble.

We must sometimes have war before we can have true peace. And we honor the man who refuses to give up his conscience, his views, and his self-respect, for the sake of an ignoble peace. Such a price is too great, even for popularity. Who would not despise the wretch who should consent to make a bridge of himself, for a horse and carriage to pass over, on condition that he became the owner of the horse and carriage? We are not then to repudiate the transfer because he has striven, in what has seemed to him a proper way to maintain his manhood, and his fidelity. No, rather let us respect him for his consistency, and try to copy him. Doubtless he has faults, and who has not? But let us beware how we judge him, "for with what judgment we judge we shall be judged." And if the brother be named in connection with a desirable post, let us not say, "we admit his qualifications for the place, but then, he's a transfer!"

What if he is a transfer? Does *that* disqualify him? What are circuit lines, or district lines, or even Conference lines, to the true followers of him who exclaimed, "*The world is my parish!*" The objection is utterly unworthy of a Methodist preacher. Methodism is *one family*, one *holy brotherhood*, the world over. Every Methodist preacher, therefore, known to be in regular standing, should at once and every where, throughout the whole Church, be received with open arms. No suspicion should be indulged, no confidence withheld. 'Tis enough for us to know that the new comer is in good standing in the itineracy. Why should we inquire farther? But how shall we treat the transfer? If he come to us, properly, honorably? Have we good reason to believe that he comes to us in good faith, and from worthy motives, as an itinerant minister?

Let us, then, receive him as a "brother beloved," and make him to *feel* that he is one. [illegible] surely, if we have gone so far as to vote in open Conference for his transfer, we may not regard him as an intruder. Nor are we to regard his transfer, as *in itself* against him. Some of the best and strongest men of the Church [illegible]

vantage of our cause: nor did they leave their own Conference because they could not have prospered at home. Let us then, receive our brother, "but not to doubtful disputation." Let us, at first, assign to him an appointment, neither of the highest nor of the lowest class, but simply a respectable one. No reasonable man would consent to take more. Give the brother fair play. Give him a chance to show what he can do for the Church. He may do as much good, if we do not hedge up his way. Let us cheer him by our sympathy and prayers. He is in a land of strangers, and he must, at times, feel lonely and sad. O let us encourage his sinking heart! So, in like circumstances, we should rejoice to have others do by us. Let us suspect no unfriendly competition, no obstacle to our own success. We are all brethren, all self-denying itinerants, laboring and suffering for the salvation of souls. Our departure is at hand. Let us away with all envy and strife. Let us, help, and not hinder each other. Let us treat as sacred, each other's reputation. O for more of the spirit of our calling!

One word to our transferred brother. Brother, take courage. Strive not to be great or popular, but faithful and useful. You may expect that the Conference will soon learn to love you, and appreciate you, if you are worthy. Try to feel *at home*. Trust in God and do your best, and all shall be well. You shall not labor and suffer in vain. God richly rewards the faithful. [N. C. Adv.

Falling Off in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

The Bishop of Cashel, at a recent public meeting, said:

"There is an immense work, more than we have any conception of, going on among the Irish population in America; there is a great falling off in the Roman Catholic Church in that part of the world. I stated an important fact the other day, in the House of Lords, and I will re-state it here, because I wish to give my authority. I have here The Annals of the Faith, the great Roman Catholic book, for the details and statistics of the Romish Church. This work contains, among other things, the statistics of that church in the United States; and it appears that the sum total of Roman Catholics in the whole of the United States is 1,663,500.

They did not much like the result, it appears, when they had made it out, for in a note it is added, that 'the real total far exceeds that amount;' and it is added, that the Roman Catholic population of the U. States is generally estimated at 2,000,000. For my purpose, I would just as soon call it 2,000,000 as 1,663,500. A lecture was given at the end of last year by a Mr. Robinson, at a place near New York, on the statistics of the United States. That gentleman estimates the population of the United States at 30,000,000. He further states, that there are in the United States 3,000,000 of born Irish, and 4,500,000 of the descendants of the Irish: so that there are in all 7,500,000 Irish, or 1,000,000 more than are now supposed to be in Ireland. Yet not 2,000,000 of the whole population which came out of a Popish country now belong to Romanism.

"I have another authority. Here is a letter from a priest at New Orleans, dated February, 1852, to the priests of Ireland, on the subject of the dreadful falling off in the Catholic Church in the United States. The writer says: 'That, considering the number who came over, there ought to be 3,970,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, whereas there are only 1,980,000.' He is a little under the 2,000,000. I do not quarrel with him about the excess over the other Romish statements. Well, he says the number lost to the Roman Catholic Church is 1,990,000; so that, in round numbers, 2,000,000 are confessedly lost to the unscriptural Church of Rome, even according to this statement. What this priest acknowledges is doubtless vastly under the reality; yet it is a startling revelation, especially when it is remembered that these 2,000,000 of Irish Roman Catholics have been lost to the Romish Church in less than a quarter of a century."

MASON'S REPLY TO THE SCOFFER.—To a young infidel who was scoffing at Christianity because of the conduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason once said:—"Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then dont you see," said Dr. Mason, "that by expecting professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man, of course, had no reply to make.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried

"My brother! oh, my brother."

A sage passed that way, and said:

"For whom dost thou mourn?"

"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel."

"What wouldst thou do if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied "that he would never offend him by any unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace."

"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will die one day also."

In the Seaman's Chapel, [illegible] Father Taylor was speaking of the [illegible] of Massachusetts for moral and [illegible] ments and happiness which [illegible] Said he, "why shi[illegible]

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 14.

RELIGION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is talent, a great deal of talent, in the aggregate now idle in the Church that might be well invested in establishing and maintaining Sunday Schools. This conviction is gaining upon our mind every day. A great want of the already established schools is devoted, practical teachers. Young men and young women, aye old ones too, are "standing all the day idle" for whom God has a work to do here. The prejudice of the age has so far yielded that it is easy to fill a Sunday School Room with children. Teachers are now the demand.

The Sunday School teacher is one of the best evangelists of the day. Especially when, in destitute places, he opens a school that in time proves to be the nucleus for the Church. On this point let the reader peruse and digest the testimony, the *facts* presented by our Paris Correspondent, in this week's interesting letter.

Ex Opere Operato.—It is against both our taste and judgment to insert very long articles, but we hope the reader will not be deterred by the length of the first on first page, from a careful perusal. It could not be well abridged. Moreover, our local position calls upon us often for demonstrations in that line.

And Protestants need reminding that going through the forms of worship in the absence of a hearty understanding and spirit, is vain as it is formal. "God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Let us beware that we be not *automatons* in church and in closet in making the round of devotion, and practically relying on the *ex opere operato* doctrine, while it is doctrinally disclaimed.

☞ We have often heard of the beauty of natural scenery about Lagrange, Alabama. A friend (Judge S——, of Miss.,) once said to us, that he never saw "a sunset properly done up" till he saw it from the mountain there. This scene of classic beauty will be much enhanced by the improvements, of which the following is official notice:

La Grange College, Ala.—The fall session of this Institution will commence Aug. 25. Some delay in opening the session is found necessary in consequence of the repairs on the buildings not being entirely finished. The repairs are in a good state of progress, and will be complete by the day appointed for the session to begin. The patrons of the College will please observe that the session opens August 25.

Building Committee.—F. C. Vinson, J. S. Spier, D. Mayes, J. W. Hardy.

Lagrange, Ala., July 26.

Mississippi University.—The Commencement exercises began the 12th ult., and continued until the Friday following. Diplomas were conferred on eleven young gentlemen who had completed their collegiate career. A Baccalaureate address was delivered by President Longstreet. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the University Chapel, were conducted by the Masonic Fraternity; and an address was pronounced by W. F. Stearns, Esq., of Holly Springs. On Friday, Col. Jefferson Davis, who had been invited to address the two Literary Societies, delivered an oration, admirably adapted to the occasion, to a large and attentive auditory.

Political Abolitionists.—Sometime ago a New York paper published an item like this: "Sarah C., a woman of color, died in T—— alley, on 2d inst., of starvation."

The Boston Post republished that precious news item, adding: "We never heard of a Southern slave woman dying of that disease."

The latter paper has the following, which we republish, not only because of its truth, but the region it comes from:

"Nobody under heaven cares less for the black man as a man than your political abolitionist. He chuckles over every case of cruelty to slaves as so much political capital, and glories in the commission of rapine and murder by negroes upon whites, notwithstanding such deeds end in the punishment of the black man by tortures and death, and the tightening of his chains. The political abolitionist is so depraved that it is difficult to tell from his conduct which he hates the most, the black race or his own."

Appropriations for American Missions.—The following is a list of appropriations made to the United States last year by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The amount is stated in francs:

Bishop of Nesqually, 10,000; Mission of the Oblates of the Immaculate Mary, in Oregon, 17,500; Mission of the Society of Jesus, in Oregon, 7500; Archbishop of Oregon City, 10,000; Bishop of Dubuque, 12,000; Bishop of St. Paul of Minnesota, 12,000; Coadjutor Bishop and Administrator of Detroit, 7000; Archbishop of Cincinnati, 12,000; Bishop of Cleveland, 12,000; Bishop of Philadelphia, 12,000; Bishop of Pittsburgh, 11,500; Bishop of Wheeling, 4000; Bishop of Richmond, 14,000; Bishop of Hartford, 12,000; Bishop of Albany, 8000; Mission of the Priests of Mercy of New York, 3000; Bishop of Buffalo, 23,500; Bishop of Nashville, 5500; Bishop of Louisville, 2837; Mission of the Rev. Vincent Trappists in the Diocese of Louisville, 1000; Bishop of Vincennes, 17,000; Mission of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, in the Diocese of Vincennes, 1000; Archbishop of St. Louis, 6000; Bishop of Milwaukie, 6000; Bishop of Little Rock, 4000; Bishop of Chicago, 4000; Bishop of Natchez, 7010; Archbishop of New-Orleans, 1000; Bishop of Charleston, 12,000; Bishop of Savannah, 6000; Bishop of Galveston, 45,000; Bishop of Monterey, 6000; Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, 5000; for the Mission of the Lazarists in the United States, 10,000; for the Missions of the Society of Jesus among Savages east of the Rocky Mountains, 11,650; for the Mission of the Rev. Remigian Fathers, Wisconsin, 5500. [Catholic Herald.

Progress of Steamboating in the West.—Thirty-eight years ago, there were but four small steamboats running on the Western waters. During the last year, (1851,) no less than three hundred and twenty steamboats were constructed—at Pittsburgh 112; Wheeling 46; Cincinnati 111; Louisville 31. The aggregate tonnage amounted to 64,000 tons. The total number of passengers carried on these steamers during the year, was 3,500,000. The marine insurance effected on the hulls and cargoes amounted to 70,000,000. For the six months of the present year, there were [illegible] steamboats built or in progress of construction. Number of steamboats destroyed in the course of the year [illegible], belonging to the four districts above named: of this number 10 were snagged and 15 [illegible]. The number of lives lost by these disasters was [illegible].

THOUGHTS ON LEAVEN.

"Another parable spake he unto them. The kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." Matt. xiii. 33.

The leaven was *put in* the meal, so the spirit of life which was in Christ is put in man, and is that life of which Paul speaks: "The life which I live in the flesh." Lifeless dull meal could not produce leaven. It must come from another source. And man fallen, earthly, cannot think, live, or meditate himself into divine life; life comes from above, and is the gift of God.

Leaven works *outward from within*. And religion, real goodness, begins at the heart, in the heart—and works out in the life, "*in all holy conversation and godliness.*" The order is the tree first, and then the fruit. "*First make the tree good.*"

Leaven in its working is *secret and mysterious*. So is the dealing of God with a human heart, and the hidden exercises of a broken spirit in its seeking after God. Away in the night, while his disciples were rowing on Galilee, Christ was in the mountain, alone, in prayer. The battles of the Temptation in the Wilderness, and of Gethsemane he fought alone. Wife nor husband, parent nor child can aid; but as Moses first left the seventy on the mountain, and went farther up with Joshua, and then left Joshua and went up higher alone to meet God, so, all alone, beyond and above the reach of friends, the sinner draws nigh to God in prayer.

The fact of the process of leavening we know, but not the process itself. Who can tell *how* leaven works? not all the philosophers in the world; or else it could be told *how* the spirit is life. So mysterious a process is yet so easily apprehended that all know the bare fact, and are just as well persuaded of it, as if they knew the process in its causes and laws. "Marvel not *that I said unto thee, ye must be born again.*"

The great law of leaven is *to spread*—all-absorbing, all-engrossing—it never stops until the whole is leavened. Leaven would cease to be leaven, if it were to cease spreading. Religion at a stand still! No, verily; "*The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger.*" It grows from blushing morn to brilliant noon; "*The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.*"

"Till *the whole* was leavened." All life, all light, "an Israelite, (nay a Christian) indeed, in whom there is no guile." Leaven as certainly leavens all as it leavens any. Who is it that says, "The kingdom of God is *not* like leaven, because the whole cannot be leavened." "Three measures" of meal can as well be leavened as one measure; the mind, the heart, the body—the whole; for it is the *leaven*, not the meal, that works mightily. "And the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

THE MEETING OF RUM SELLERS.

For several days a conspicuous placard has figured upon the walls and tall fences which were not inscribed "Stick no Bills." It was to this effect, "The Consolidated Association of Coffee-House Keepers, &c., will meet at the Hall over the Pearl, on August 9th, at 8 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the oppressive and onerous license under which we suffer. The owners of billiard rooms and distilleries are invited to be present, and aid in devising means to repeal the tax imposed upon us against all laws of right and equity."

Could there be any earthly convocation which his Satanic majesty would delight to attend, it must have been the meeting called together by this placard. How he must have have "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," when he visited that meeting, and heard the words "law, equity, right," bandied about by men who should wear lightning rods on their heads whenever they approach the places where justice is administered. How he must have chuckled at the even more than diabolic impudence of men who could talk of a reduction of their taxes, when not a week has passed since the State was involved in hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars of expense by the coffee house fight in Theatre Alley, that resulted in the murder of Weymouth. And when too, they must know, if they know any thing but how to compound poisons, that ninety-nine hundredths of the police and criminal court expenses, result directly from their honorable an "equitable" trade. No one can estimate the cost of ardent spirits to the State in the increase of poverty and crime—filling our hospitals and prisons with its victims—paralyzing the strong arm of industry, and turning power, skill and labor into useless weights upon society. We speak not of the incalculable expense, public and private, consequent upon sending out into the world the children of drunkards, whom paternal example fits only for the penitentiary and the gallows. We refer only to the ordinary police expenses of these coffee-houses.

The meeting was well attended, and some "spirit-stirring" speeches were made. The proceedings have not been published, but the resolutions could not have been very different from these.

"Whereas, the Consolidated Association considers that the tax of two hundred and fifty dollars, imposed upon bar-rooms for license, is against all law and equity, and a burden upon the honest followers of our useful and honorable calling:—

"Resolved, That we request the authorities to remit all fines, and make an appropriation from the public treasury, to enable us better to prosecute our noble labors.

"Resolved, That the effort which is now being made to close the bar-rooms at dark, because of the increasing number of riots and murders committed in them, is both wicked and misguided, for in what better way can society be relieved of its burdensome members than by sacrificing them upon the altars of 'right and equity,' erected in every bar-room.

"Resolved, That bar-rooms are quiet and useful institutions, and that we are the conservators of public "spirit, justice, and honor."

It would not require much effort of imagination to picture the eloquent and indignant speech of some groggy member, but it would require a strong effort to see the "right and equity" of the hydra who has dared to "advance his miscreated front" into the highways, and call upon public opinion to help it poison still more fatally the fountains of social peace.

Revival Intelligence.

North Bossier Circuit, La. Conf.

H. N. McTyeire: *Rev. and Dear Brother*—By reference to the Minutes of the last Conference, you will see that North Bossier was left to be supplied. I am on the circuit by the direction of Bro. Sanders. I find it an interesting circuit, and am proud to say to you that the Lord is here in his Spirit's power. Since my last quarterly meeting I have received thirty-six on probation, and twenty-eight have professed religion, and there are many more who are saying, "O, that I knew where I might find him—that I might come even to His seat." I have some reason to think that this infant circuit will prove a friend to the cause of missions. We intend to pay at least the amount assessed to us.

W. A. Manly.

Pineville, Aug. 3, 1852.

Brush Creek Circuit, Ala. Conf.

Brother McTyeire: The Lord is reviving his work on the Brush Creek Circuit. On the 28th day of July I closed a protracted meeting on Five Mile Creek, at Liberty Church, which resulted in the conversion of about thirty souls and twenty-four accessions to the Church.

On last Saturday and Sunday our third quarterly meeting was held, at Mt. Nebo. Our Presiding Elder, Brother Koger, was present. We had an interesting meeting—the amount subscribed for missions more than sixty dollars. The following persons were made life members: Father Blackburn, the oldest Methodist on the work, and Rev. Wm. Vaughon and lady. W. V.

August 6, 1852.

Belmont Circuit, Ala. Conf.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire: *Dear Brother*—It will be encouraging to you and the friends of Zion to know that the Lord is reviving his work on the Belmont Circuit.

First Fruits.—Our second quarterly meeting was held at Brewersville, in May. The church is comparatively small, and does not occupy as prominent a position as some of her sister societies. But when the claims of missions were presented, the congregation, in cash and subscriptions, raised $126. This I then regarded, and now believe, was the first fruits of a rich harvest.

The Full Harvest.—We commenced a meeting in Brewersville on Saturday, July 17, and closed the 26th. Twenty white and nineteen colored members were received in the Church, and I think the same number was converted. This revival was the most remarkable one I ever attended. Generally two thirds of the penitents are females, but here the work was mostly confined to young men—men of fine promise. Since the meeting closed, they have a prayer meeting weekly for the young men. I have no doubt but some of them will preach Jesus and the Resurrection. Would all God's people were prophets.

The conversion of souls gladdens the heart of Christians; but our protracted meetings accomplished much for the Church apart from this. It is virtually bringing together a succession of Sabbaths. The Church assembles—the word is preached—prayer is offered up—the songs of Zion are sung—the people rejoice—their souls are refreshed, and on these occasions persons obtain the power of godliness. This was the case at the above meeting. Three good substantial members, two had been members of the Church for years, the other about one year, were made partakers of that salvation which caused them to rejoice. One gave us his experience; it was as follows:

About eight years since he was deeply convicted of sin, and went to the altar for days. Several professed and praised God aloud. He finally came to the conclusion they were sincere, but deceived. He joined the Church and settled down with the belief that religion consisted in leaving off his sins, and doing what God required in his word; and the evidence one had that he was a Christian, was, that he prayed, attended church, etc. He was encouraged to seek for a special blessing, and while praying God converted him. He was filled with joy, and was actively engaged, until the close of the meeting, to have others partake of the same fulness.

The real benefits of a revival are felt and seen after the meeting closes. The close meeting is now well attended. The family altar is again raised—new ones are erected—love and friendship pervade the town or community where coolness and prejudice were manifest but last week. The house of God is filled. In view of these and many more benefits, no wonder the Church prays for a revival, the preacher preaches for one and all unite in the prophet's petition, "O Lord, revive thy work." W. J. Powers.

Belmont, August 6, 1852.

An East India Princess Baptized in England.—The New York Post states that the Princess Gauramma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, has been baptized into the Christian faith; this personage is one of the dethroned princesses of India. The East India Company have been paying for a long time to her an income of $60,000 a year. This favorite daughter, one of eleven children, is described by her father as a "pigeon among crows." The Queen is going to take charge of her education, and has appointed Mrs. Drummond to attend upon her. She is eleven years of age, very intelligent and but little darker than many Europeans. A younger sister, the Princess Gungahmah, was married, or rather betrothed, to the Napaulese Prince, Jung Bahadoor, about a year ago, and is now educating at Nepaul.

Fitz Halleck has been selected to deliver the poem next year before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. It is many years since Halleck has written poetry, and it is to be hoped that this appointment will revive his muse.

Arago, the astronomer, has predicted a storm in Paris, which will last twenty-four days.

Literary Notices.

Gleanings and Groupings from a Pastor's Portfolio. By Rev. J. N. Danforth. New York: A. S. Barnes: 1852. 12mo., pages 360.

This volume is miscellaneous, and affords much pleasant reading. It is well for the improvement of odd hours and half hours to have such as it about. The author's spirit is the sort that any reader may well seek communion with. He has an eye for the love and beauty that sparkle in domestic life, and sets off these modest charms in a style decidedly inviting to purity and virtue. Now he paints a scene, now draws a portrait not remarkable for skill, but all inclining to goodness. The publisher has done his work very neatly. For sale by J. Ball & Co.

Mathias' Manual. Hogan & Thompson: Philadelphia. 18mo., pp. 125.

This is not a very recent publication, but is for the first time in our possession, and we are glad to have just such a book as it is. The rules of order for conducting business in town meetings, societies, boards and deliberative bodies generally, are here digested and laid down. One may arrive at a definite mastery of that vague term, *parliamentary usage*. The compiler has drawn upon Jefferson's Manual and the Congressional and British Standards. His work has high recommendations from numerous and distinguished men. To conduct public meetings with dispatch, and keep them from confusion and entanglement, it is important that the rules planned by the best wisdom be well understood—especially by officers. It saves time, saves speech, saves feelings, saves temper, and more than saves the price of this Manual. For sale by J. Ball & Co.

Southern Magazine, August.

Our sister city, Mobile, furnishes us a very neat and readable monthly. Much credit is due Messrs. Strickland & Benjamin for their unwearied enterprise, and to the editor, W. G. C. Clork.

Bishop Doane's Protest and Appeal. 1852.

This pamphlet contains the *aggrieved* Bishop's Protest against the action of the three Bishops arraigning him, and his Reply to the "false, calumnious and malignant representations" of his accusers, on which the three Bishops "did ground their unecanonical, unchristian and inhuman procedure in regard to him." The title is strong. For sale by Ball & Co.

Seventh Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Several copies of this Report have been received by Ball & Co., on sale.

Franklin Female College: 1851-52. Holly Springs, Miss.

The neatest Catalogue we have seen this year comes to us from this Institution, under the Presidency of the Rev. S. G. Starks. It was incorporated in 1849. The list of pupils is large, and the facilities of instruction, as described, are very liberal.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 22d, 1852.

Since my last letter I have had the pleasure of witnessing the beneficial results of Sunday Schools, in a part of France, where five years ago, there was no Christian life. I allude to the former province of Poitou, now the Department of Vienne, about 200 miles from Paris, and at no great distance from La Rochelle, where was drawn up the declaration of doctrines which served for many a year as the confession of faith of the Reformed Protestants. This country has ever been the strong hold of Protestantism, as to numbers, for in some of the villages, there are scarcely any Papists; but at the same time there is perhaps no province where exists more spiritual slumber and death. When the ministers have preached once a week, or in some cases, once a fortnight, they seem to think their duty is done, and they quietly stop at home, unless when called out for baptisms, marriages or burials. The religious training of the young is altogether out of the question; visiting the flock is unheard of, and the result is that in some places, out of two or three thousand Protestants, only from fifteen to forty attend public worship.

Such was the state of things in St. Souvant, when, about three years ago, a young minister, full of zeal and of the Holy Ghost, arrived in that village. After his conversion from popery, for he had been a Roman Catholic, in religion, he had visited England, and there imbibed a little of that Sunday School spirit, which pervades the British people. Undounted by difficulties, he set to work, and a fortnight after his arrival, he opened a Sabbath School in his own house, and placed it under the direction of his wife. Some time after, he transferred it to the church, and, as he wanted teachers, he collected together some unconverted young men (there were no converted ones,) whom he told they must become teachers. "But sir," said they, "we dont know what we have to do." "Make the children read the Bible, and explain it to them." "Explain it! why, we dont know how." "Well then, you must learn, and set about it at once." There was no denial possible; so they began to study the Bible, the minister giving them the required help. The Bible converted them, and a few months after, the Sabbath School was nicely organized, with a staff of pious, zealous and happy teachers. The children did not find it hard to love them, and when they returned home after the school, they used to be so full of what they had heard, that the parents felt a great desire to see the wonderful place. They came; they were put into adult classes, to read the Bible, and hear it explained; their taste for religious things was awakened, and they began to attend public worship.

Still, many Protestants had not been reached. The parish being a large one, some of them resided in hamlets at a distance of three or four miles from the village in which the church is built. As they did not care to come to the Sunday morning service, and thus never attended any means of grace, it was thought necessary to take to them what they would not fetch. The minister asked his school teachers to go and exhort in these hamlets. They consented with pleasure, and thus became local preachers, holding every Sunday evening small meetings in barns, kitchens, or in the open air, to such of the peasants as would attend. These peasants have been awakened in great numbers, and are now seen worshipping in the church, which is now often filled, though it contains from seven to eight hundred seats, while formerly there were sometimes only from fifteen to twenty attendants.

The Sabbath School now reckons, with two or three auxiliaries, about three hundred children, and through the blessing of God, it has been the means of renovating the whole parish. Many real conversions have taken place, the attendants on public worship are numerous, regular and attentive; old persons are learning to read, in order to study, themselves, the Bible; a numerous staff of teachers and local preachers are busily employed, almost every day, in announcing to sinners Christ crucified, and lastly, the peasants, who are generally very poor, are beginning to contribute to the Missionary, Bible and Sunday School causes.

This is the place which it was my happy let to visit three weeks ago, as a deputation from the Sunday School Society, in order to be present at the School Anniversary. I was much pleased with the order of the school, the answers of the scholars, and the happy looks of the teachers. Some of the neighboring ministers, who had been invited, were so struck with the results I have mentioned, that they resolved to "go and do like wise," and new schools have been opened since in the neighboring villages.

The former peculiar dress of the peasants, which has disappeared in many localities, still exists there. All the men wear blouses, even the local preachers when in the pulpit. All the women and girls are dressed in short petticoats, of a vivid color, and their large heavy head dress, made of strong pasteboard covered with muslin or lace, gives them a most extraordinary appearance. But all this was soon forgotten, when I heard them speak with raptures of their dear minister, of their beloved school, and of the good they had received in it. God bless them all, and make our piety as simple, as real as theirs.

I have thought it worth while to enter into these details (which the "Sunday School Visiter" might perhaps copy,) because we have here the *first* instance in France of so much good being done by Raike's noble institutions, which, as you are well aware, are but in their infancy in this country. However, we trust it will not be the *last*, and the day cannot be far distant when Sunday Schools will be no more considered as an English or exotic plant, but will flourish upon our soil as well as any where else.

The good example given by government in not allowing any of the operatives it employs to labor on the Sabbath day, as I mentioned last month, has produced some beneficial results, and should the current continue in the same direction, we may hope that, without the interference of a special law, business will soon be generally suspended on the Lord's day. Last Sunday, having to walk over the principal business streets of Paris, I was surprised to see nearly one-third of the shops shut, although it was scarcely mid-day. Similar efforts have been made in provincial towns, such as Metz, Besançon, Marseilles, &c. At Lyons, one hundred and twenty-five important houses have entered into an agreement not to transact business on the Lord's day. From Bordeaux, a petition has been sent, signed by eight hundred and twenty-five respectable persons, requesting that a law be passed on the subject. Although this movement is not a Protestant nor a religious one, and will tend to stop business, but not pleasure, still it will be useful in giving more time to the few who may wish to hear the word of God, and more frequent opportunities to ministers and evangelists.

I think the pressure of matter prevented my mentioning earlier the formation of a society called "Society of the History of French Protestantism." Its aim is to bring to light the documents which relate to the history of French Protestant Churches. It will make researches not only on the internal affairs of the Churches, but on their relation with government, on the life of eminent Protestants, on their literary, scientific and artistic labors, and on all that relates to the origin of the French Reformation, and to the state of French Protestantism in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. It will publish monthly papers on the doings of the society, and a Quarterly Magazine, in which will be inserted the most interesting documents. Guizot has consented to be honorary president of the society, which has already enlisted the sympathies of all the Protestants, and of some Catholics, such as Michelet, &c. As New Orleans was founded by the French, and belonged to them for nearly fifty years in the last century, I should think traces of Protestantism might be found amongst them, and in the town registers, and the society would feel exceedingly obliged to the Editor of the Advocate, or to any other person who could transmit to them any interesting documents on the Protestant founders, if any, of your city.

Our readers will doubtless have heard, ere this, of the religious persecutions going on in Tuscany, and Madiai and his wife, who were accused, nine months ago, of having gone to a Protestant place of worship, and of having more respect for the Bible than for the (Romish) Church. They have just been judged by the tribunal in Florence, found guilty, and (will it be believed?) condemned. Madiai to 56 months hard labor, and his wife to 45 months of the same punishment. The time they have already spent in prison is to be deducted from the punishment.

About thirty witnesses were heard against them, and not an example of their competence and truthfulness, I need only say that one of them declared upon oath that "the Protestant churches only admitted eight commandments instead of ten, and that the Gospel called Colvin."

The martyrs of Florence, for such really are Madiai and his wife, have shown a patience, a charity and a firmness of faith truly edifying. Did space allow, I would give a translation of a letter of Mrs. Madiai to her husband, the day before the sentence was passed—a letter in which she exhorts him to take courage, and rejoice even, since they been thought worthy to suffer for the great King.

This is only one instance out of many, of the persecuting spirit of Rome, in Italy, and wherever she has the power. I begin to be seriously afraid that in France she will again be the mistress, and destroy what liberty of worship we have until now possessed. The priests are laboring hard to obtain this. The other day a Protestant died in a small village at some distance from Paris, where nearly all the inhabitants are Catholics. With the permission of the Prefect and the Mayor, he was buried in the parish cemetery, by the Protestant minister of a neighboring town. But the priest, indignant at this, complained to his Bishop that the cemetery and the church, which it enclosed, had been polluted by the corpse of a heretic, the bishop therefore placed an interdict over both, declaring that they could not be used any more for the rites of the Romish religion. Upon hearing this, the whole of the population rose in a body and proceeded to the Mayor to give orders for the body to be disinterred, and buried in the place reserved to criminals and suicides!

But here is something more serious. Dr. Cook and the Rev. C. de Boinville, our Wesleyan ministers in this city, have each received this week notice, from the Ministry of Police, that they are not to exercise any more their worship in France, not being Frenchmen. The law on which this notice is based, declares that none but Frenchmen can become ministers of the Protestant State Churches in France. But the Methodists having nothing to do with the State, that law evidently does not apply to them. Our ministers have therefore refused to submit to that injunction, and yesterday evening Dr. Cook preached as usual, to a large congregation. Three police officers were present, but said nothing. We are determined, if necessary, to go to law on the subject; a similar case was decided six months ago by the supreme court of justice, against the Government, and we hope therefore that justice may be done to us. If not, it will be ascertained that there is no more religious liberty in France.

There is little to say about the political world. The grand topic of the day is the opening, by the President himself, of the Strasbourg railway, which connects Paris with Germany. It is the largest unbroken line of railway as yet in France, since it is 380 miles long; that distance will be traveled over in nine hours. It appears that Napoleon was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. Some arrestations were, however, made, the reason of which is not yet known.

I regret having *misrepresented* your London correspondent. I had no intention of doing so, but simply of stating what I thought and still think, to be the truth. Shall I also say that he misrepresents my opinions, when he asserts that I *uphold Napoleon?* What I said in his favor was not because I am one of his partizans, but because I think that the devil himself ought not to be painted blacker than he really is. But I shall not enlarge, it would not be proper. I shall say that if to be well informed, it is necessary to be *au courant* of the best London news, I have had and have still *daily* access to the "Times," the "Daily News," and the "Chronicle" not to mention other organs of the English press. But I think I had the advantage, in being able to see also the Government papers, and the Swiss and French papers, so that I have studied both sides of the question. My taking the side of Bonaparte, whenever I could conscientiously do so, will give more weight to my words should I have to accuse him, as I fear I must, very soon.

The weather was oppressively hot last week, and the thermometer rose higher than it had done for the last fifty years. Many dogs became mad and, caused serious accidents, so that the police issued strict orders to destroy all which were found in the streets. Hundreds have since been put to death. Two or three thunder storms have now cooled the atmosphere.

J. P. C.

Indian Interview with the President.

The National Intelligencer of the 5th instant, thus describes an Indian interview with the President:

The four Pueblo Indians who arrived here on Saturday from New Mexico, in charge of Capt. W. E. Love and Mr. David E. Whiting, yesterday made their first visit to the Indian Bureau, and thence called upon the President of the United States. Before being admitted to the President, they remained some time in the East-room, where their admiration was excited to a high pitch by the size of the apartment, and the magnificence with which it is furnished. On being introduced to the President in his official room up stairs, each of the party shook hands with the President and the Secretary of the Interior. The names of the Indians, who are from the Pueblo of *Tesuque*, about twelve miles North of Santa Fe, are respectively Jose Maria, Carlos Vigil, Juan Antonio, and Jose Abeytn. The Indians spoke in Spanish. Mr. Whiting acted as interpreter.

The President having signified his disposition to listen to anything they might have to communicate, Jose Maria, after a few minutes of modest delay, said he solicited permission to speak to the President on two or three subjects. He had, he said, traveled very far to see the country and people of the United States, and what he saw greatly astonished him. He had heard a great many strange things of the habits and customs of the people of this country, but now he saw for himself. Much that he had heard he did not believe, but now he saw more than ever had been told him, with his own eyes. He lived, he said, when at home, in a poor country; he and his people suffered a great deal of trouble, but he looked upon the President as his Great Father, and the father of his people, as well as of his white brethren, and as such he should look to him for help and succor. His people wished to live according to their own habits and customs; but his country was a very poor one; living was very high there, and if he spends a dollar, so much of it goes for food that he has nothing left to buy clothing with. Owing to mismanagement, or something unfavorable, there were a great many thieves in this country; this would sometimes lead to bad results; but for his part and his people's, they wished to live in peace and quietness. He complained of his Mexican neighbors, by whose dishonesty his people had lost several animals, which he wished to have restored.

The President replied by expressing the gratification he felt in meeting them. This was the first time in his life that he had the pleasure of seeing a Pueblo Indian. He knew how long and tedious a journey they had traveled; he knew that they would have to pursue the same journey home; but he hoped [illegible] bless and [illegible] the Great Spirit would sustain them till they again returned to the bosoms of their families.

After another shaking of hands, the Indians retired, and soon after were conducted to the Capitol by their agents. With one exception, all these Indians are of small stature. They can all read and write. Jose Maria is really a pleasant speaker, the Spanish sounding very softly and smoothly as it flowed from his lips.

About to Make Him Pay Up.—Foreign papers state that the French Government is about to make the Pope pay for the military protection they afford him. Austria charges, and a pretty bill she renders, sixteen thousand pounds a month, with occasional extras, running into hundreds of thousands. The French military police think they are as much entitled to pay as the Austrians, and they intend to present a bill which will leave the Pope's purse rather empty.

The French Navy.—It is said that the appropriation for the current year, in France, puts in commission one hundred and twenty vessels, of which seventy-one are steamers—this portion of the force being nearly twelve times the number of steamers belonging to the United States Navy.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE DEATH OF SAINTS.

By Woodsman,

Not many days since I was called to witness the death of a very dear friend, who died in the prime of womanhood. It was a sweet hour—the hour of her departure. My dying words of Wesley and McKendree to her lost: "The best of all is, God is with us." "All is well, all is well," and then with a smile which seemed like the borrowed light a ministering angel, her spirit fled, though the impress of its spiritual loveliness was left behind. Whilst lingering near the scene of her triumph, the sentiment of the Psalmist occurred to my mind a train of profitable and [illegible] solitary reflections. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." The Christian, then, is the peculiar object of heaven's care; he is the subject of [illegible] guardianship, and around him are thrown the dispensation of kind and bountiful Providences. It is for sufficient cause—for wise purposes, and for the accomplishment of [illegible] noble ends that the believer dies; and it is for which makes his death precious in the sight of the Lord—so precious that Divine wisdom has spared but two of these moral gems from the jewelry of our faith. Strong and mighty were the reasons that exempted Enoch from the throes of mortal dissolution, and [illegible] the "chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof," at the command of Elijah; but these, no consideration has ever been adequate to the purchase of such an [illegible].

An obvious reason why the death of saints is so highly set by, is that it affords a most eminent manifestation of the consequences of sin. By sin death entered the world, and mortality in all of its aspects, is an unmistakable record of its advent and reign. We have to look for exceptions to the universality of the doom, we should turn to the Christian and the subject from whom the penalty could be most justly remitted. This ungodly and impenitent could not be thus regarded—possibly the pure and holy might; but the saint shared with the sinner this common experience, and [illegible] declares to the world how terrible and abominable are the results of moral [illegible].

The death of saints is precious for the display of Divine love and mercy. The manner and attendant circumstances of the Christian's dying hour are often mercifully disposed. Reason, peace and friendly sympathy are permitted to ameliorate and smooth the passage in a mild and repulsive way. The hope of eternal life and present joy and assurance are given, and the terror and sting of death are removed. Herein the justice of God is attempered with mercy, and the benignant smiles of His face light up what would else be an unrelieved scene of gloom. Perhaps the Lord highly regards the death of his saints because it illustrates his grace and truth. It is a universal conviction and feeling with us that death is an occasion when extraordinary grace is required. The thought may be instinctive—one of those mental intuitions which come into the mind, self-clothed with authority, and that require neither the confirmation of reason nor the [illegible] of facts. But however its origin may be accounted for, the universal impression is undoubtedly right. This supposition seems to find in that climax of David's faith, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

And it is reasonable enough, too, that the largest measure of divine help should be necessary in order to patient suffering, to the sundering of earthly ties, to the assoulte of Satan, and to sustain in the last all-involving crisis. Death is the eminence, *the occasion of grace*—its most equipoised test; and those scenes of triumph and dissolving glory, witnessed in connexion with the saint's departure, affect the world its brightest illustration. A full and invaluable end is accomplished in the Christian's death, by its confirmation of the truth of Revelation. Ample and [illegible] as are the other evidences of Christianity, this exceeds them all in striking and overwhelming power. The words of the dying are the oracular responses of eternity, occupy a position midway the two worlds, whilst they can not open wide the unseen to our gaze, we feel that their ebbing [illegible] faint but clear articulations of its realities.

Their testimony, of whatever character it has more than the confirmation of an oath. To entertain the thought that the fluttering spirit should perjure itself, near the judgment bar, would be the climax of boldness. Now the peaceful and happy decease of the believer seals the truth of the Gospel. The life of immortality is brought to light, is reflected and exhibited, and the special promises are forcibly set forth and vindicated. Every such death speaks with trumpet tones the truth of the Bible. It comes on ineffaceable corroboration of the sublime doctrines of the Scriptures, and writes the sentence of conviction upon the memory that it can not be erased.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints, as a lesson of piety, of godliness to the living. It is a providential dispensation to a benevolent end; that end in part at least, is the moral improvement of the survivors. All means and instrumentalities for good to men, are precious in the sight of infinite beneficence. Viewed in this light, the death of the Christian is so especially impressive, when the victim dies in youth, beauty and health, and is hastened from the tenderest ties [illegible] of friendship and love [illegible] a shining mark." The [illegible] trite saying, well-nigh thread-bare [illegible] in the economy of Divine providence [illegible] a reason why it is so—why it is required. To be a warning to the giddy and thoughtless, death must be felt; it must make them feel that it is near, and near to all; and no one they could least spare, and the one they could least expect, should be called away. Some must be taken from them. Hence death must be taken as well a shining target, and he must fall amongst the subjects of his cruel shafts, those who are most eminent for piety and worth. The death of such a character is frequently a potent message of conviction to the impenitent. The exhortations of the departed saint are rarely forgotten, and the vows which are made on such occasions are felt to be sacred and binding obligation. Every circumstance speaks eloquently and convincingly to the unawakened sinner, and [illegible] brought more nearly and really home to his thoughts than ever before. Every [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

he may drive his seriousness away. A fugitive from truth, he may revel in worldly and criminal dissipation; but here he must think—he must feel, he must believe. Such a death is a chosen instrument of good to the most direct and profitable application, and by them it should be most carefully studied and laid to heart. To some its language is that of admonition and rebuke; to others it is a trial of faith, and to all an incentive to diligence in prosecuting the race for glory. It also confirms the faith of the Christian and inspires him with joy.

Religion is new no longer an experiment, but a tried and sure dependence. The bark which has been sailing by the chart and compass of the Gospel is soon at length to make the port. Solicitude and doubt are removed, and the scene inspires joy unutterable. Strange paradox! that joy and sorrow, smiles and tears, should thus commingle. But Christianity has its paradoxes—and blessed too. So I thought when my heart was filled and thrilled with holy, pleasurable emotions at the sight of my dying friend!

But let us tarry for one more reflection. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints, because it is the occasion of their deliverance and glorification. This is one of the many uses to which death is appropriated, and it is not the less a reason of preciousness, that it centres in the bliss of its subject. To the saint death is the means of deliverance from a world whose elements are all unfriendly to grace; it is the exodus from the flesh, whose infirmities and pains have nearly borne the spirit down, and it is a safe and final escapement from the wiles and machinations of Satan. The valley of shadows opens out into the plains of life and immortality. To him it is the tunnelled avenue to the skies, through which he advances with faltering steps to the realms of heavenly glory. Already the life immortal disports its rays upon his path, and ho is lost from sight upon the brow of the celestial hills. With him, at last, the trial-state is over—the work of faith is fought, the race is run, and the crown of life glitters on his brow; and the crosses of probation, the armor of battle, and the exertions of the Christian stadium, are exchanged for the joyous fruitions of heaven. But the secret of this preciousness may chiefly lie in the fact that the Savior receives the purchase of his blood, and the Almighty Father a son redeemed.

There is joy in heaven over the penitent sinner, and how much more over the glorified saint! The former is only conditionally safe, the salvation of the latter is placed beyond any contingency, and by so much as certainty is better than doubt, by so much may we suppose the joy of heaven over the dying saint exceeds that which is felt over the conversion of an immortal soul.

Precious then in the sight of the Lord, and precious in the sight of his angels, and precious to all the realms of light is the death of the saint; and we who are left behind in the world of graves, are invited to dry our tears and join in the joy of the sacred throng; to *wave a glad* adieu to the parting spirit, and mingle our congratulations with the hierarchs of heaven.

Thus ended my revsrie, for my friend was dead. The angel of the Lord broke up his encampment betimes, and took his charge up to the pavillions above.

Shreveport, August 8.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—In Lafayette, Ala., on the 3d August, by the Rev. E. G. Richards, J. A. Walker, Esq., and Mrs. T. H. Key, of Meriwether county, Georgia.

MARRIED—August 5, 1852, by Rev'd W. Monaghan, Mr. JOHN E. MASON, of Bibb co., to Miss LUCRETIA A. GAYLE, of Perry co., of Ala.

Obituary.

Died—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 30th of July, JOHN BALL, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and there permanently, until within the last two years. His health failing, he was induced to try a more Southern clime; but that fatal disease, consumption, had fixed him for a victim, and his health has been gradually declining since his sojourn here.

The subject of this sketch was well known in the reading community of this country. At the age of eighteen he commenced publishing books, moral and religious, and has been actively engaged in this noble work ever since. Often, while living, has the writer heard him say, "That it would be a pleasing reflection, when he came to die, that he had been the means of putting forth to the world nothing that he regretted, or was afraid to leave behind him." Such works as Bunyan, Milton, South and Burkitt are immortal, and one might well be proud of having such momentoes.

Mr. B. had been an active member of the M. E. Church for a number of years; and all his sickness, when his body was racked with pain, he submitted with Christian patience, feeling conscious of a blessed reality. A friend writes, who sat by the bed-side and saw him breathe his last, as the messenger of death came to call his spirit away, he raised his eyes and ——

Meet ma[illegible]

——heaven." And thus the soul of him who had fought the good fight and kept the faith," passed from earth to heaven.

"Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death can not claim th' immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust."

H.

Died—August 1, at Shreveport, La., Mrs. MARTHA J. COOKE, consort of Robt. Cooke, Esq., in the 22d year of her age. The deceased joined the M. E. Church in her 12th year, and has lived an exemplary and devoted member from that time until her death. Her last illness was of short duration—only five days, and her death was marked and triumphant.

L. PARKER.

Cholera.—In Rochester, N. Y., on the 5th inst., there were twenty-four new cases and seventeen deaths; on the 6th, eleven new cases and eight deaths. In Buffalo, on the 6th inst., there were fourteen cholera deaths, and on the 7th, the disease was supposed to be rapidly disappearing. In Chambersburg, Pa., and in Sandusky, Ohio, there had been several cholera deaths, and on the 6th inst. many citizens were leaving both places in great fear. In Hagerstown, Md., something like cholera had made its appearance on the 4th inst.

Mortality among Physicians.—Drs. Parrish, Stewart and Hunter, well known and highly esteemed physicians of Philadelphia, are dead. Their deaths occurred within a few days of each other.

General Intelligence.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig Josephine we have files of papers from the city of Mexico as late as the 31st ult. We give our usual summary.

The Pronunciamento of Tehuantepec.—This insurrectionist appears to have given the Mexican Government great trouble. Retreating upon Huatusco, he has met and vanquished a small party of Government troops compelling them to retreat upon Orizaba. Subsequently he entered Cordova without striking a blow. His course appears to have been a triumphant one, supported by the people of his section and urged forward by a large armed force. He and his adherents protest fidelity to the constitution, but demand the abolition of the *alcabalas*, the abolition of laws concerning the National Guard, and the separation of the District of Orizaba from the State of Vera Cruz. At the last accounts, he was ready to fall upon Jalapa. The affair seems to be a serious one.

Other Pronunciamentos.—A pronunciamento has been made at Guadalajara, and one is reported to have taken place at Tampico.

Foreign Consuls.—The American Consul at Acapulco was in the city of Mexico, and it appears that the English Consul at the former place had had his official letters broken open by Mexican officials.

Indians.—The savages appear to continue their depredations and barbarities with unmitigated ferocity and unchecked success. Durango, Coahuila and Tamaulipas chiefly suffer in loss of life and property. A general subscription, to provide means for punishing the savages, seems to meet with favor.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—It would appear, from an announcement in the *Constitucional*, that the Mexican Government has taken some curious and decisive, if not arbitrary and dishonest, action, in reference to the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to trade and travel. It calls for bids or propositions for the privilege of accomplishing this result—the same to be "paragraphed" by two notaries, to be made under seal, and to be received only if presented by the 15th of August. After examining them, the Government will decide which shall be received. All past propositions (or agreements?) are to be considered null and void. The propositions are to be confined to opening a road; the subject of a canal to come up hereafter and separately; and any proposition accepted by the Government, to be subject to the approval of Congress.

Consuls at City of Mexico.—Mr. George Illibon has succeeded Mr. Mackintosh as the English, and Mr. Jose Lopez Bustamente is now the Spanish Consul, at the city of Mexico.

Alabama Elections.—From the returns so far received, it is evident that there will be an immense majority against the proposed State Convention. A few only of the eastern counties give majorities in its favor.

The following are the names of the persons elected sheriffs in the counties heard from:

Montgomery—Henry Peebles; Macon—C. B. Nuckols; Mobile—J. W. Lyon; Perry—Wm. W. Stokes; Madison—George W. Carmichael.

Butler County—E. H. Tickens elected county clerk, and G. W. Thagard sheriff. For Convention 101; against it 1007. Dallas—Harris sheriff. For Convention 143; against it 854. Sumter—J. H. Short sheriff. Convention, no returns yet. Greene—Majority against the Convention 388. Autauga—James A. Lawler sheriff; county treasurer J. Findlayson; for Convention 152; against it 852). Coosa—The majority against the Convention supposed to be between three and four hundred. Chambers—E. H. Muse reelected clerk of the circuit court. Majority against the Convention about 300. Herbourne—The majority against the Convention is 1670; McNab, circuit clerk. Russell—Askew is elected sheriff. The majority for the Convention is 150. Tuscaloosa—The Monitor says this county went against the Convention by about the proportion of three to one.

Treasure in New Jersey.—The Mount Holly Mirror tells an almost incredible story, that some of Capt. Kidd's treasure has been found among the Pines, and that the occupants of that region are in a state of intense excitement. A man dreamed for several nights successively that he should find this treasure, the place to be indicated by four iron bars projecting from the earth. He went and found his dream realized. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars had been discovered up to Monday night, buried in iron chests, and the people have turned out with their pickaxes in further search for the treasure.

New French Minister.—A report comes from Paris, that a son of the ex-King Jerome will be sent to the United States, in the capacity of Embassador of France.

The Sufferers by the Henry Clay.—A subscription has been started at New York for the purpose of enabling those who lost friends or property by the destruction of the Henry Clay, to sue the proprietors for damages.

Australia.—Australia is about 15,000 miles from New York, which distance is accomplished in from ninety to one hundred days; fare, from $125 to $225 in sail vessels, no steam communication having yet been established from an American port.

Hudson River Railroad.—The receipts for the Hudson River Railroad, for July, exceed $50,000, an increase of thirty-one per cent. on the June earnings. One hundred and thirty thousand passengers were transported over the road during the same time.

Copper.—At Mr. Pethrick's mine, near Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, a vein of copper has been struck, of unsurpassed richness. At the Chester county Mining Company's works they are working a vein of pure galena of sixteen inches. The company is mining 800 tons weekly.

The Cochineal Crop.—Advices from Guatemala, under date of the 14th of June, received in Boston, in relation to the cochineal crop, state that it has been nearly destroyed. The quantity secured is about 3000 bales, against 14,000 last year; and many vessels have been obliged to leave the coast without being able to secure a cargo.

Late from Porte-au-Prince.—Dates from Porte-au-Prince, Hayti, to July 22, have been received at New York. The yellow fever had made its appearance in several of the ports, and was proving very fatal.

A disease resembling the plague had also broken out, and was carrying off large numbers of the lubebitants.

New Feature in Trade.—The Boston Courier mentions that sixteen cars, loaded with eight sticks of timber, for ships' masts, eighty-four feet in length and three feet in diameter, loaded in Buffalo, were on Tuesday brought over the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, etc., to Boston, and thence over the Eastern Railroad to Portsmouth, N. H., 826 miles, without change of cars.

Boot Manufacturing.—In Milford, Conn., boot manufacturing is an immense business. It is estimated that not less than one million five hundred thousand pairs will be manufactured there this season. The business is now in a very flourishing condition, the manufacturers are receiving orders as fast as they can be filled, and the workmen realising good prices for their labor.

A New Zinc Mine.—A zinc mine has recently been discovered in Pennsylvania which is said to be superior in quality to any yet known. A chartered company is being formed and it is expected they will immediately commence the manufacture of paint which will equal, if not surpass, that made by the New Jersey Zinc Company, and which has already gained a wide spread reputation.

A Large Train.—A few days ago a train of cars, containing 1700 persons, passed over the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, from St. Hyacin to Montreal, the object of the visit being to see the ruins of the great fire at the latter place. All the fare collected was given for the relief of the sufferers. Another party, quite as large, subsequently left Montreal in the cars, to enjoy a temperance pic-nic.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.—Several persons in Massachusetts have been arrested for violating the liquor law; indeed, arrests, it is said, take place daily. The proprietor of the Exchange Coffee-House, Lowell, has been convicted on three complaints; the penalty for the third offence is not less than three months' imprisonment. The Justices at Cambridge grant warrants [illegible] lance, and Constables [illegible] reluctance to serve them unless they are indemnified. In Boston, the Constables waited on the Mayor in a body, and informed him of their resolution not to serve a single warrant, unless the city would stand responsible for all damages.

Advance in the Beef and Pork Market.—There has been a gradual advance in the prices of pork and beef in the New York market for some weeks past; and the figures, as now quoted in the daily commercial report, are higher than they have been for twenty years past. The stock on hand, just now, is said to be very light, but the advance is not attributable to this fact so much as to an adequate supply from the West. Since last spring, mess beef has gone up from say $11 to $18 50, and mess pork from $14 to $20. The export to Europe is not much greater than is ordinarily the case.

English Blunders.—A late number of the London Illustrated News says the democrats refused to nominate Rufus King for the Vice Presidency at the late Baltimore Convention, and that the white balloted tardily for Douglas for the Presidency. It says, also, that Albany contributed $300 to the Kossuth fund, while "the State of New England" "forked over" $1000.

An accident occurred a short time since at Schenectady New York, by which a young Indian from the Choctaw Nation, and now a student in Union College, was injured by the explosion of a pistol. He was present at an exhibition of an itinerant juggler, who requested one of the audience, as is frequently done, to fire a pistol for him. Wright complied with the request. The pistol was, of course, of a peculiar construction, and owing to his having placed his hand over a concealed barrel, the flesh was torn and shattered by it when he fired. With genuine Indian fortitude, he betrayed no symptom of pain, even by an exclamation or a look, and it was not until it was noticed that his arm was motionless and bleeding, that any one knew that an accident had occurred. Shortly afterwards he fainted from pain and loss of blood. A physician, who was present, attended to him, and he is now doing well.

Arrival of Gen. Uhlazy.—On Thursday evening last Ladislaus Uhlazy, late Governor of Comorn, Hungary, and Capt. Pomuta, arrived in this city on his return from Texas to fix Hungarian colony in Iowa. It will be recollected that the Governor and his companion left this city with the Kossuth troupe for New Orleans, in March last. From there they embarked for a point near the river Nueces, in Texas, where a gentleman had donated to Kossuth one thousand acres of land, for the purpose of forming a Hungarian colony. After an examination of the land and the country adjacent, the two started on their return to St. Louis, and have traveled the whole distance through Texas, Arkansas and Missouri to this city, on horseback. The journey has occupied nearly two months, and has been rather fatiguing, though the Governor, notwithstanding his advanced age, (seventy-three years,) has stood the journey well. He returns in a few days to Iowa, when it will be decided whether the colony will sell its possessions in Iowa and move to Texas or not. [St. Louis Intelligencer, 2d inst.

Destructive Fire in Savannah.—A dispatch from Savannah to the Charleston Courier, dated the 3d instant says: "A most destructive fire broke out in the Western part of this city, known as South Oglethorpe, at four o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, which is still burning, though its progress has been fortunately checked. In consequence of the wind being high and water scarce, from sixty to seventy houses were consumed, and one hundred persons deprived of their homes. The houses were all frame, however, built of wood and principally old. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Great distress is experienced in consequence of so many being left homeless. A great quantity of furniture has also been destroyed. The burnt section extends from Habby street, North, to Margaret street, South, and from Laurel street, East, to Canal."

"Among the sufferers are Captain Nicholas King, Thos. Naylor, Mrs. Morningstar, Patrick Price, Charles Pickett, John Murchison, Henry Thomason, Mrs. Roberts, etc."

Gerrit Smith Robbed.—Gerrit Smith, after advancing $10,000 for the hall ($10,000 in all,) of Chaplin, of Maryland, and $2,000 of the $6,000, for his bail in Washington, sets it down as a clear case of robbery on the part of the abolitionists, who have failed to indemnify his advances. This is proof positive that these same abolitionists are a pack of thieves. In the matter of Chaplin, he was their agent in stealing off several slaves from Washington, the property of Messrs. Tombs and Stephens, of Georgia, and next they rob Gerritt Smith of his money.

Cheap Travelling.—The Panama Herald states that in consequence of competition between the steamers Golden Gate and Winfield Scott, on their last trip to San Francisco, many passengers were taken at $25 each. A voyage of 4000 miles for $25 and found.

Going it Strong.—In March last, three men (!) in the city of Springfield, Ill., agreed together to drink themselves to death. The Register of that place says the first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the contract; and kept sober two or three days afterwards; but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true.

Steamboat Accidents and Loss of Life.—Since the 1st of January there have been twenty steamboat disasters in the United States, attended by the loss of 428 lives and the injury of 100 others. This does not include the killed and wounded by the explosion of the Glencoe, at St. Louis, or the Fitzer Miller, on White River. The number lost by these two calamities is unknown, but would probably swell the aggregate of killed to 500.

Arrival of a Hungarian in China.—The Friend of China notices the arrival at Hong Kong, in the Golden Gate, of Col. Berzicszki, the Hungarian exile, who, it will be recollected, left Washington city while Kossuth was there, with the intention of opening a communication with a tribe of Tartars, who are said to be of the same origin as the Hungarians, and speaking a language very similar, with a view of procuring their aid in an attack on Russia.

Accepted.—Dr. Wm. Carr Lane, of St. Louis has accepted the Governorship of New Mexico, and will leave St. Louis in a few days.

Real Estate in New York.—Capitalists in New York are exhibiting an extraordinary anxiety to invest in real estate. It is said that a change in the monetary system is apprehended at no distant day, and that in the event of a depreciation in the value of gold, a corresponding rise will take place in real estate.

Complimentary.—The London Athenæum, in a critique on Hawthorne's new book called "Blithedale Romance," says, "it puts its seal on the reputation of its author, as the highest, deepest and finest imaginative writer whom America has yet produced."

Hudson River Railroad.—The receipts for the Hudson River Railroad, for July, exceed $50,000, an increase of thirty-one per cent. on the June earnings. One hundred and thirty thousand passengers were transported over the road during the same time.

Corn.—In Prairie county, Ark., corn can be contracted for at twenty cents per bushel.

Large Loan.—The Barings, of London, have negotiated a million loan for the Boston Water Company at 4½ per cent.

U. S. Army.—The standing army of the United States numbers 10,129 men—commissioned officers, 896; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9233. The number of buglers employed is 60, and the number of musicians 258. The headquarters of the army are at Washington, D. C. The number of commissioned officers in the militia is 74,962, and of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates 2,105,524, making a total of 2,180,486 fighting men.

We clip the following from the Planter's Banner, a paper published at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish:

Rayne Tribune, July 29, 1852.

A True Fish Story.—*Mr. Editor:* If you deem it worthy of notice, you can give to your readers the following remarkable circumstance, and though it be a *fish story*, I can vouch for the truth of it. Yours respectfully,

DAVID E. MEADE.

"On Saturday the 24th July, Mr. A. Perigot, who lives on the east side of the Bayou Teche, some two or three miles above Pattersonville, was fishing in the Bayou, when he caught a catfish about three feet long, the abdomen of which he observed was extraordinarily large. The old gentleman being very fond of fish eggs, was congratulating himself on the prospect of a fine dish of the same, when the cat's belly was, from all appearance, likely to afford. He accordingly set to work in preparing the fish for his supper, and on opening its abdomen, lo! and behold! instead of eggs, he found 'Hays's Medical Journal' for July, 1852.

"Mr. Williams, my manager, on the Wednesday before, in returning from the Post-office at Pattersonville, had occasion to cross the bayou opposite Mr. Perigot's residence, and in the act of crossing, he unknowingly let fall the Journal in the bayou. The cat, it seems, in search of his daily food, came across the volume, and unconscious of its real nature, swallowed it for nourishment. Your readers are probably aware that 'Hays'' Medical Journal' is in the octavo form, each number containing from three to four hundred pages of [illegible] matter containing from three able size. The [illegible] thus forming a book of considerable [illegible] Journal, when taken out of the stomach of the fish, was very little injured; though doubled up and completely wet, few of its pages were burt, and the print remains entirely legible."

The above can be corroborated by undeniable testimony.]

A Bear Fight.—The Portland (Me.) Argus, of the 26th ult., gives the following account of an immense bear fight which occurred in Oxford county, in that State, a few days previous:

As Erastus Bean, a young man of twenty years, was haying in his field, accompanied by a boy of twelve, named Dunn, he looked up and saw near him a large black bear, of the white-faced breed, the most savage of the black variety. Having taken his gun with him to shoot partridges, he caught it up and fired at the brute, but with little effect, as the bear immediately began to close upon him. Bean fell back slowly, loading his gun the meantime, when just as he got his charge in, his heel caught against a twig, and he fell backwards, and Bruin leaped upon him! His situation was now a frightful one, but his coolness did not forsake him, and he immediately fired again, but with no visible effect. The bear at once went to work, seizing his left arm, biting through it and lacerating it severely. While thus amusing himself, he was tearing with his fore paws the clothes and scratching the flesh on the young man's breast. Having dropped his arm, he opened his huge mouth to make a pounce at his face. Then it was that the young man made the dash that saved his life. As the bear opened his jaw, Bean thrust his lacerated arm down the brute's throat as far as desperation would enable him. There he had him. The bear could neither retreat nor advance, though the position of the besieged was any thing but agreeable on so warm a day as Thursday last.

Bean now called upon the lad to come and take from his pocket a jack-knife and open it. The boy was a fitting companion for this brave young man. He marched up to the work boldly. But before he could get at the pocket, he had to crawl the bear's head over a little to get at it—the beast meantime not being at all easy with such a huge mouthful in his throat. Having got the knife, Bean with his untramelled hand, cut the bear's throat from ear to ear, killing him stone dead while he lay on his body!

He then threw the beast off, notified his friends, had his wounds dressed and is now comfortable. It was judged the bear weighed nearly four hundred pounds! One of his paws, which our informant saw, weighed two pounds, eleven ounces.

During July, 2301 persons were committed to the New York city prison.

Indian meal has risen one pound per ton in

Arrival of the El Dorado.

17 DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the El Dorado yesterday morning, forty-seven days later intelligence has been received from California, but not a single San Francisco paper came to hand.

The El Dorado left the U. S. M. steamer Illinois aboit sailing for New York, with 400 passengers and $1,800,000 in gold.

The El Dorado brought 100 passengers and the mails.

The mess from California is of minor importance. The business at the mines is not as flourishing as could be wished, but hopes of large yields are expected in a few weeks, as soon as the rivers fall, which they are now doing rapidly.

The crop of oats and barley will exceed any crop ever raised in the country.

Great excitement prevailed in San Francisco, among the passengers of the steamer Independence—Vanderbilt's line. They hung Mr. Vanderbilt in effigy, attaching to the breast of the image, "Vanderbilt's Death Line."

The health of Aspinwall is rapidly improving—but few cases of fever existing, except from imprudent exposure.

Our dates from Sacramento and San Diego are to the 15th ult., and we take from the Sacramento Union a portion of the following summary of news.

The past fortnight has been one of more than usual interest in this commonwealth. The great increase of crime in many sections of the State, has naturally created anxiety and apprehension in the minds of many that the scenes of last year are to be repeated. We, however, have confident hopes that the wisdom and discretion of our people, coupled with energy and vigilant action, will ward off from us the recurrence of farther outrages.

In the counties of Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras and Eldorado, broils, fights and murders have been of frequent occurrence, the particulars of which will be found in another part of the paper.

On the morning of the 3d July, the first overland emigration of the present season arrived in this city. The party consisted of twenty-six young men. They were from the State of Ohio, and made the through trip in seventy-two days.

The Government relief-train, which left this city on the 25th ult., arrived at Placerville on the 29th.

Emigrants from the Mississippi river are now almost daily arriving, many of whom locate in the mining sections of the country. The emigration will be large this season, but probably not equal to that of 1850.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in almost every city and settlement throughout the State. The demonstration in this city far surpassed that of any previous occasion, and the procession particularly presented a magnificent appearance.

In many of the mining precincts, there were orations, dinners and public rejoicings, and the glorious day was universally held in remembrance by every true republican within the boundaries of the State.

Business during the last fortnight has been brisk, and prices have ruled high in consequence of the non-arrival of the many vessels overdue laden with supplies.

The health of the city and State is good. The weather has been very hot for the last few days, but the nights are invariably cool and delightful.

The farmers are busily engaged in harvesting; the crops are coming in freely, and will yield astonishingly.

We learn from agentlemen from Bear river that the Indians have driven the Chinese off from that stream. A son of one of their chiefs was missing for several days, and they supposed the Chinese had stolen him, which is given as a cause for the course they have taken. The boy has since made his appearance.

A party of men at Ford's Bar, headed by one Charles Pearsons, were arrested by a posse of citizens, accused of committing various outrages upon the persons and property of their neighbors, and, on trial, were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Capt. Nathan Lord, owner of the steamer Gov. Dana, was accidentally shot on the 10th inst., on board a steamship. One of the hands took up a pair of saddle bags, which had been left by an emigrant, and in doing so discharged a pistol which was in them, the ball passing through the body of Capt. Lord and coming out at his back. He lived but a short time.

A general court martial composed of the following named officers, has been ordered to assemble, as soon as practicable, at the Mission of San Diego, for the trial of the two deserters charged with the murder of the late Col. Craig, 3d Infantry: Brevet Lieut. Col. Magruder, Brevet Maj. Wessels, Brevet Maj. McKinstry, Capt. Brent, Capt. Burton, 1st Lieut Patterson; 2d Lieut. Stenmer, and 1st Lieut Eddy, judge advocate.

The Times and Transcript.—This paper, which has been published for two years past in Sacramento, and which recently suspended, has reappeared in San Francisco.

Regatta.—A Grand Regatta recently took place in the Bay of San Francisco. The Typhoon won the first prize, making eighteen miles in one hour and forty-two minutes.

Arrival of Mormons.—The Stockton Journal of the 30th ult. says:

Mr. W. Mogg, who has just arrived at Sacramento from Carson Valley, reports the arrival, at the latter place, of several large trains of Mormons from Salt Lake, who had renounced their religion, and determined to settle permanently in California. One train had about three hundred head of remarkably fine loose cattle. In fact they are all well supplied with stock. They have with them their families, and express themselves exceedingly dissatisfied with the state of things at Deseret. Many of them experienced great difficulty in getting away, being harrassed by vexatious and unfounded suits, and their cattle seized. Hundreds have in this way been prevented from leaving who otherwise would.

A Strike.—The brick masons of Stockton recently struck for $8 per day. The strike was in consequence of an arrival of some of the craft, who were hired at ordinary laborers' wages. They were induced to join in the strike.

Deaths at the Oak Flat.—The Stockton Journal says: We are informed that Major Ledon, formerly of New Orleans, died a few days since, from the effects of vaccination. On Wednesday last, Mr. Craig, a traveler, died. A man had his neck broken a short time since, at Big Oak Flat, by a fall from a block. Name unknown.

New Indian Difficulty.—Mr. Stell, the Express rider, has favored us with the following information: A few days ago, an armed party of Indians went to the ferry of Messrs. Campbell, Poole & Co., on the Indian Reserve, upon the San Joaquin, and ordered them to leave, showing them, at the same time, the certificate of the Commissioners. The Indians left, however, without molesting them, threatening to kill them all if they were on the Reserve upon their return. A party of sixty or seventy volunteers were about to repair to their assistance.

Death of Wm. Crockett.—This gentleman, one of the original Texas Rangers, died at Stockton on the 9th ult. He was a native of Richmond, Va., but for many years a resident of Texas.

Marysville.—The population of Marysville, as given by the census taker of Yuba county, is 4500, 243 of whom are females.

The Chinese Letters.—One of the San Francisco papers stated positively that the Chinese Letters to the Governor were written by a Chinaman, of San Francisco. It now appears that Mr. Zabriskie, of Sacramento, had a hand in their manufacture.

From Oregon.

By the El Dorado we have receive[illegible] 10th ult. The news, how[illegible] on the Oregonian to the Panama[illegible]ever, is not of much importance.

[illegible]—Smith, who was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of C. C. Hooker, has been pardoned by Gov. Haines.

Steamboats.—There are six steamboats now plying on the Willamette river.

Coast Survey.—The U. S. surveying schooner Baltimore had arrived at Astoria, and Commander R. D. Cutts had commenced the task of making a full survey of the mouth of the Columbia river, and adjacent coast.

Fourth of July.—The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the territory.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The Daniel Webster, arrived last evening, left San Juan on the 7th inst. She reports the steamship Northern Light, with which she sailed in company, bound to New York, with about three hundred passengers.

The largest lump of the precious metal ever brought to the States is in the hands of one of the passengers. It weighs 28 pounds, and was discovered in the vicinity of Carson Creek, in a shaft of sixty feet deep.

Mrs Ann Hoag.—A Northern exchange gives the following particulars of the early life and criminal career of Ann Hoag, who was hung at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 30th ult., for the murder of Nelson Hoag, her husband:

She was born in the town of Milan, Dutchess county, in the spring of 1821. She was deserted by her parents, and left a foundling in the public streets. The deserted infant was taken into the family of Henry Taylor, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, residing at Red Hook, in the same county, and adopted as their daughter. At the age of twelve years she was sent to a boarding-school for two or three years, and received a fair education. She mingled among the friends and relatives of her adopted parents, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew her. As she advanced towards her eighteenth year, a resident of the same town, named Nelson Hoag, became her suitor, and after a brief courtship they were married. Her husband was the owner of a small farm in the interior of Dutchess county, where they lived happily together for several years. Subsequently they removed to the town of Dover, rather reduced in circumstances, owing to unfortunate speculations. Meanwhile, Ann became the mother of five children. Even in her days of adversity she conducted herself with propriety, and proved herself a faithful and affectionate wife until about the beginning of the year 1851, when she contracted an unholy passion for a young man named Wm. Summers, whose paramour she subsequently became, and thus rapidly traveled the road of crime which has ended in an ignominious [illegible]

Blindly by guilty passion, the ill-starred woman plunged into misery and degradation, renounced virtue, reputation, husband and children, with the deliberate purpose of removing all barriers to the complete abandonment of herself to crime. It was in July, 1851, that she resolved to commit [illegible] the atrocious crime of taking the life of her husband, which purpose she accomplished by mingling arsenic with his daily food, until he died. In the month of March following, she was tried and convicted, and the sentence of death pronounced by Hon. Judge Barculo, who fixed the day of execution on the 7th of May, 1852. As the appointed time for the execution approached, a respite was granted until the 30th of July, when the unfortunate woman was about again to become a mother. Jonas Williams, the negro, who was executed with Ann Hoag, was convicted of the unnatural crime of committing a rape on his step-daughter, aged eleven years, from the effects of which she died.

Somebody lets off the following on the marriage of Mr. John Rush to Miss Sarah Canter:

When Cupid fell this maiden banter,
(In Hymen's course to take a brush,
At first she went it with a *Canter*,
But finished with a *Rush*.

Telegraphic Items.

Four Days Later from Europe Arrival of the Pacific—Cotton Advancing—Interesting General News.

New York, August 8.

The Collins steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult., four days later than those brought by the Niagara. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 28.

The Cotton market has continued active since the departure of the Niagara, with a good demand from the trade and for speculation. The sales of the four days reach 57,000 bales, of which 5,000 have been taken for export and 12,000 by speculators. The improving tendency in prices has continued, and the sales have generally been effected at a further advance of ¼d. for nearly all descriptions. The quotations are now as follows: Fair Orleans 6⅜ to 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans 5¾; Fair Uplands 6; Middling Uplands 5⅝d per lb. (The quotations by the Niagara were: For Fair 6¼d.; Middling Orleans 5⅝ to 5¾; Fair Uplands 5¾ to 6; and Middling Uplands 5¼d per lb. Eds.) Flour has been in fair request at 19s. per bbl. for Western Canal, and 20s. to 21s. 6d. for Ohio.

Pork has been in moderate demand at about the rates last quoted. Yellow 31s. and White 28s. 6d. per quarter.

British Elections—Another Riot.

The Parliamentary elections were nearly completed, and the result showed a small, but hardly a working majority in favor of the Ministry.

Another serious election riot had taken place at Limerick. The mob attacked the military, and the latter were compelled to fire on their assailants. Eight of the mob were killed, and many wounded.

Changes in the English Ministry.

It is currently reported that an early change will take place in the British Cabinet.

France—Anticipated Coup d'Etat—Approaching Marriage of Louis Napoleon.

Paris circles are much occupied with speculations regarding the coming 15th of August, on which day, it is confidently asserted, the Prince President will make another coup d'etat, preliminary to his marriage with the Princess of Baden. This princess is a relative of Louis Napoleon, being a grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnais. She is of the Protestant faith.

Destructive Fire.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday in this city, by which nearly fifty houses have been burned to the ground. They are mostly residences of the poorer classes, and much distress is produced, though the actual loss is not very great to the owners of the property.

Ohio River—Markets.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.

The river here is now at a stand, with about two feet ten inches water in the channel. It is raining heavily in the mountains, and the upper rivers are rising very rapidly. It is therefore probable that a large rise will soon take place here.

Death of Mr. Rantoul.

Washington, August 9.

The Hon. Robert Rantoul, member of Congress from Boston, Mass., died in this city yesterday (Sunday) morning.

North Carolina Elections.

Baltimore, Monday, August 9.

David S. Reid, the democratic candidate, has been re-elected Governor of North Carolina by a majority of 3000 votes. The political complexion of the Legislature is yet doubtful, and both parties claim a small majority.

Case of Dr. Gardner.

Washington, Monday, August 9.

The trial of Dr. Gardner on the charges of fraud, etc., in the matter of the Mexican claims, has been postponed to the September term of the court.

Pittsburgh, August 10.

Delegates to the Free Soil Convention are arriving rather numerously. The States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kentucky are fully represented. John P. Hale is expected to receive the nomination for the Presidency.

Another Seizure on the Fishing Ground.

New York, August 10.

Another schooner, the Florida, has been seized on the fishing ground, and taken into a British-American port for examination.

Congressional.

Washington, August 10.

Neither House of Congress is in session to-day, both having adjourned on account of Mr. Rantoul's death.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa—Liverpool and Havre Markets—Cotton Active and Firm.

New York, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult. and from Havre to the 30th—three days later than the accounts brought by the Pacific. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 31.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market during the week, and the sales reach 115,000 bales of which speculators have taken 40,000 and exporters 12,000 bales. Prices have been firm but there is no change in the quotations since the departure of the Pacific on the 28th inst. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6½, and Fair Uplands at 6d. per lb. The stock of Cotton on hand is 654,000 bales against 539,000 at the same date last year. The demand for Flour has continued fair, and prices are without material alteration. Corn has been in good request at a small improvement in the rates. Sugar is dull, but unchanged in prices. Coffee is lower.

Money and Trade.

Money continues abundant in the London market, and the rates are easy; Consols close at 100 to 100⅛.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has been good, and the Manchester market is steady.

Crops in England.

The reports of the crops continue very satisfactory, and the harvests promise to be large.

General News.

France.—There has been a change [illegible] Ministry. [illegible]ge in the French Cabinet.

England—Parliamentary Elections.—The elections are over, but it is not known whether the Government will be in the minority, or have a majority in the House of Commons.

Russia—New Prime Minister—Cholera.—The Prime Minister of Russia has been succeeded by Prince Magendorff (?).

The cholera has broken out with considerable malignity in Warsaw.

New York Markets.

New York, August 12, P. M.

Cotton has been firmer since the publication of the Africa's accounts. The total sales of to-day are 2200 bales. Flour has been in better demand, and 13,000 bbls. have been sold at $3 93 to $4 06½ per bbl. for State brands. Corn has improved, and sold at the close at 64 to 65c. per bushel for mixed and yellow. Mess pork $19 87½ to $20; Prime dull and prices nominal. Sales of Kentucky tobacco at 4c. per lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Aug. 12.

The House to-day passed the bill regulating costs and fees in the United States Courts, and then took up the Army Appropriation bill, which was discussed and laid over until the evening session.

In the Senate, the Indian Appropriation was passed, after which the Fisheries question was taken up. Mr. Soule is now making a speech on this subject.

Washington, August 13.

The House wasted the evening session, last night, in trifling discussions.

In the Senate, Mr. Soulé made an eloquent and powerful speech in favor of the American rights to the fisheries. He said that the people of the United States would submit to all propositions, and oppose all peace negotiations forced by the British Government, while their vessels were lying under the range of British cannon. They would not treat under threats.

The debate was pursued by Mr. Cass, Mr. Butler, and the subject was postponed (Saturday).

New York Mar[illegible]

New York, Frid[illegible]

Cotton has been in good dem[illegible] day sum up 3000 bales. Middli[illegible] 10½ to 10¾c. per lb. Corn [illegible] and mixed Western closed [illegible] sales embrace 20,000 bushels [illegible] prime range of 90 to 95[illegible]

Congressi[illegible]

The House has to-[illegible] the Army Appropri[illegible]

A Powerful [illegible] this side of th[illegible] sets from Ne[illegible] of the Liqu[illegible] particularly [illegible] common [illegible] comfort [illegible] stood [illegible] recas[illegible] vi[illegible] ju[illegible] ing [illegible] ers as the [illegible] chusetts. [illegible] Lowell Courier.

The exports from Ne[illegible] for the month of [illegible] from t[illegible]

Mr. Pratt, and [illegible] until to-morrow [illegible

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Adopted in Convention July 31, 1852.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

TITLE I.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 1. The powers of the government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are Legislative to one, those which are Executive to another, and those which are Judicial to another.

ART. 2. No one of these Departments, nor any person holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

TITLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 3. The Legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "House of Representatives," the other the Senate, and both the "General Assembly" of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general election.

ART. 5. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually, on the third Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ART. 6. Every duly qualified elector, under this Constitution, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, provided that no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be, at the time of his election, a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial district from which he is elected.

ART. 7. Elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law. The Legislature may designate the parish or establishing election precincts to the parochial or municipal authorities.

ART. 8. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the total population of each of the several parishes of the State. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. No new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a population less than the full number entitling it to a Representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and amount of population.

The first enumeration by the State authorities under this Constitution shall be made in the year 1853, the second in the year 1858, the third in the year 1865; after which time the General Assembly shall direct in what manner the census shall be taken, so that it be made at least once in every period of ten years, for the purpose of ascertaining the total population in each parish and election district.

At the first regular session of the Legislature, after the making of each enumeration, the Legislature shall apportion the representation among the several parishes and election districts on the basis of the total population as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall be entitled to representatives as its aggregate population contains it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half the Representative number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than one hundred, nor less than seventy. Until an apportionment is made [illegible] first enumeration to be made [illegible] the Representation in the House of Representatives shall be established by law.

All that part of the parish of Orleans as bounded by the limits of the present city of New Orleans, including that part of the parish of Orleans, formerly known as the city of Lafayette.

All that part of the parish of Orleans which is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river shall be divided by the Legislature into not more than two Representative districts, and until a new apportionment shall be made according to the first census to be taken under this Constitution, that part of the city of New Orleans which was comprised within the former limits of the city of Lafayette, shall vote for Senators from the parish of Orleans, and form the tenth Representative District, and shall elect two out of the three Representatives now apportioned by law to the parish of Jefferson; the other Representative District shall remain as they are now established.

ART. 9. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 10. Every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a citizen of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of suffrage; no voter on removing from one Parish to another within the State, shall lose the right of voting in the former until he shall have acquired it in the latter. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

ART. 11. The Legislature shall provide by law, that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to elector.

ART. 12. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, no pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under conviction of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

ART. 13. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the Parish of his residence, and in cities and towns divided into election districts, in the election precinct in which he resides.

ART. 14. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years. The Senate, when assembled, shall have the power to choose its officers.

ART. 15. The Legislature, in every year in which they shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts. No Parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District—the Parish of Orleans excepted. And when ever a new Parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which part of its territory was taken, or to such contiguous District, at the discretion of the Legislature, but shall not be attached to more than one District. The number of Senators shall be thirty-two, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the total population contained in the several Districts.—Provided, that no Parish shall be entitled to more than five Senators.

ART. 16. In all apportionments of the Senate, the population of the city of New Orleans shall be deducted from the population of the whole State, and the remainder of the population divided by the number thirty-seven, (37,) and the result produced by this division shall be the Senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator. Single or contiguous Parishes shall be formed into Districts, having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a District to a Senator; and if, in the apportionment to be made, a Parish or District fall short of or exceed that ratio one-fifth, then a District may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made as directed in the eighth Article, the Legislature shall not pass any law until an apportionment of Representation in both Houses of the General Assembly be made.

ART. 17. At the first session of the General Assembly after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be equally divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years, and a majority thereby kept up perpetually. In case any District shall have elected two or more Senators, the Senators shall vacate their seats respectively at the end of two and four years, and lots shall be drawn therefor.

ART. 18. The first election for Senators shall be general throughout the State, and at the same time that the general election for Representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be biennial elections to fill the place of those whose time of service may have expired.

ART. 19. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 20. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, elections and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such a manner as shall be directed by law.

ART. 21. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

ART. 22. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

ART. 23. Each house may punish by imprisonment during its session not exceeding ten days, any one not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly conduct in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. Such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed ten days, nor at any one session for any one offence.

ART. 24. Neither house, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

ART. 25. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars a day during their attendance, going to and returning from the session of their respective houses. The compensation may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives by whom such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend to a period beyond sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of the said sixty days, shall be null and void. This provision shall not apply to the first Legislature which is to convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 26. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 27. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

ART. 28. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, or who may have been otherwise entrusted with public money, whether State, Parish or Municipal, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State Government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted.

ART. 29. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days, it be read over in each House of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the House where the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 30. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills; provided they shall not introduce any new matter under color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 31. The General Assembly shall regulate by law, by whom, and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ART. 32. The Senate shall vote on the confirmation or rejection of officers to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by yeas and nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments respectively, shall be entered on a journal to be kept for that purpose, and made public at the end of each session, or before.

ART. 33. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

ART. 34. In the year in which a regular election of a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to the said election.

TITLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 35. The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the second day of the session of the General Assembly, then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives, to examine and count the votes. The person, having the greatest number of votes for Governor, shall be declared duly elected, but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor shall be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 36. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-eight years and been a citizen and a resident within the State for the space of four years next preceding his election.

ART. 37. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the fourth Monday of January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall have taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this Constitution.

ART. 38. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 39. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 40. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. The Legislature may provide by law for the case of removal, refusal to qualify, of both, resignation, disability, or refusal of Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the residue of the term.

ART. 41. The Lieutenant Governor, or other officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled, had he continued in office.

ART. 42. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote thereto. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 43. While he acts as President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall for the same period be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

ART. 44. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offences against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

ART. 45. The Governor shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 46. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 47. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, and whose appointment is not therein otherwise provided for: Provided, however, that the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 48. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution, but no person who has been nominated for office, and rejected by the Senate, shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 49. He may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 50. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 51. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 52. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 53. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves, he shall sign it, if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

ART. 54. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

ART. 55. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office during the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them. He shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either House of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 56. There shall be a Treasurer of the State who shall hold his office during the term of two years.

ART. 57. The Secretary of State and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. And in cases of any vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or absence of the Treasurer or Secretary of State, the Governor shall order an election to fill said vacancy.

ART. 58. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ART. 59. The free white men of the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services.

ART. 60. The Militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed must expedient by the Legislature.

TITLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ART. 61. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such inferior courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, order and establish, and in Justices of the Peace.

ART. 62. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars; to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost whatsoever, or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation, shall be in contestation; and to all criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the offence charged is punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor, or when a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed. The Legislature shall have power to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases to questions of law only.

ART. 63. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the Associate Judges a salary of five thousand five hundred dollars, annually, until otherwise provided by law. The Court shall appoint its own Clerks; the Judges shall be elected for the term of ten years.

ART. 64. The Chief Justice shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into four Districts, and the qualified electors of each District shall elect one of the Associate Judges. The State shall be divided into the following Districts, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct:

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the City of New Orleans which lies below the line extending from the river Mississippi along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said canal to the Lake.

SECOND DISTRICT.

That portion of the City of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal to the Lake, and the Parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermillion, St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Landry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Parishes of Calcasieu, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Jackson, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Winn.

ART. 65. The office of one of the Associate Justices shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of another at the expiration of the fourth year, of a third at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the fourth at the expiration of the eighth year—so that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected every second year.

ART. 66. The Secretary of State, on receiving the official returns of the first election, shall proceed immediately, in the presence and with the assistance of two Justices of the Peace, to determine by lot among the four candidates having the highest number of votes in their respective Districts, which of the Associate Justices elect shall serve for the term of two years, which shall serve for the term of four years, which for the term of six years, and which for the term of eight years, and the Governor shall issue commissions accordingly.

ART. 67. Any vacancy that may occur in the Supreme Court from resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election for the remainder of the unexpired term, but if such remainder do not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by Executive appointment.

ART. 68. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in New Orleans from the first Monday of the month of November to the end of the month of June, inclusive. The Legislature shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere [illegible] the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 69. The Supreme Court and each of the Judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of all persons in actual custody under process in all cases in which they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 70. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court without the concurrence of a majority of the Judges comprising the court. Whenever a majority cannot agree, in consequence of the recusation of any member or members of the court, the Judges not recused shall have power to call upon any Judge or Judges of the inferior courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in the place of the Judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 71. All Judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ART. 72. The Judges of all courts within this State shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definitive judgment, refer to the particular law in virtue of which such judgment may be rendered, and in all cases adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 73. The Judges of all the courts shall be liable to impeachment; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for Impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of three-fourths of the members present of each House of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the Journal of each House.

ART. 74. There shall be an Attorney-General for the State, and as many District Attorneys as may be hereafter found necessary. They shall hold their offices for four years; their duties shall be determined by law.

ART. 75. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall, at stated times, receive a salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and they are prohibited from receiving any fees or office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any civil duties performed by them.

ART. 76. The Legislature shall have power to vest in Clerks of Courts authority to grant such orders, and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice, and in all cases the powers thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 77. The Judges of the several inferior courts shall have power to remove the Clerks thereof, for breach of good behavior, subject in all cases to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

ART. 78. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall be limited to civil cases to cases where the matter in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to appeal in such cases as shall be provided for by law. They shall be elected by the qualified electors of each Parish, District or Ward, for the term of two years, in such manner and shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 79. Clerks of the District Courts in this State shall be elected by the qualified electors in each Parish, for the term of four years, and should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Judge of the court to which such vacancy exists, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next general election.

ART. 80. A Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each Parish, by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. The Legislature shall have the power to increase the number of Sheriffs in any Parish. Should a vacancy occur in either of these offices subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ART. 81. The Judges of the several inferior courts shall be elected by the duly qualified voters of their respective Districts or Parishes.

ART. 82. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to fix the time for holding elections for all Judges at a time, which shall be different from that fixed for all other elections.

ART. 83. The Attorney General shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and the District Attorneys by the qualified voters of each District, on the day of the election for Governor of the State.

ART. 84. The Legislature may determine the mode of filling vacancies in the offices of the Interior Judges, Attorney General, District Attorneys, and all other officers not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

TITLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 85. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

ART. 86. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and of the Judges of the Inferior courts, Justices of the Peace excepted, shall be tried by the Senate; and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior Judge thereof shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachments of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting on a Court of Impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

ART. 87. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the parties convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 88. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred, shall be suspended from the exercise of their functions during the pendency of such impeachment. The appointing power may make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision of the impeachment.

TITLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 90. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall take the following oath or affirmation.

"I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor out of it, with a citizen of this State, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, nor have I acted as a second in carrying a challenge, or aided, devised or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God."

ART. 91. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

ART. 92. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

ART. 93. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, and from right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice.

ART. 94. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 95. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide difficulties by arbitration.

ART. 96. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all District or Parish officers within their Districts or Parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

ART. 97. All civil officers, except the Governor and Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall be removable by an address of a majority of the members of both Houses, except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 98. In all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot, and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 99. No member of Congress nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this State.

ART. 100. The laws, public records and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

ART. 101. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be conversant with the French and English languages; and members may address either house in the French or English language.

ART. 102. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

ART. 103. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

ART. 104. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any offence or crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ART. 105. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 106. The press shall be free. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

ART. 107. The Seat of Government shall be and remain at Baton Rouge, and shall not be removed without the consent of three-fourths of both houses of the General Assembly.

ART. 108. The State shall not subscribe for the stock of, nor make a loan to, nor pledge its faith for the benefit of any corporation or joint stock company, created or established for banking purposes, nor for any other purposes than those described in the following article:

ART. 109. The Legislature shall have power to grant aid to companies or associations of individuals formed for the exclusive purpose of making works of internal improvement, wholly or partially within the State, to the extent only of one-fifth of the capital of such companies, by subscriptions of stock, a loan of money, or public bonds; but any aid thus granted shall be paid to the company only in the same proportion as the remainder of the capital shall be actually paid in by the stockholders of the company; and in case of loan such adequate security shall be required as to the Legislature may seem proper. No corporation or individual association receiving the aid of the State as herein provided, shall possess banking or discounting privileges.

ART. 110. No liability shall be contracted by the State as above mentioned, unless the same be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which shall be passed by a majority of the members elected to both houses of the General Assembly; and the aggregate amount of debts and liabilities incurred under this and the preceding article, shall never at any one time exceed the sum of eight millions of dollars.

ART. 111. Whenever the Legislature shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war; to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, they shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due. And the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, or unless the repealing law contain some other adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The Legislature shall provide by law for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor the buying or selling of lottery tickets within the State is prohibited.

ART. 114. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

ART. 115. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 116. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case, the act revised or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 117. The Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws, but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 118. Corporations with banking or discounting privileges may be either created by special acts, or formed under general laws; but the Legislature shall in both cases provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

ART. 119. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

ART. 120. In case of insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

ART. 121. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as it may deem expedient for the relief or revival of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the acts already passed for the same purpose are ratified and confirmed. Provided that the Bank is subjected to the restrictions contained in articles 119 and 120 of this Constitution.

ART. 122. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of emolument, except that of Justice of the Peace.

ART. 123. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property on which taxes may be levied, in this State, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property shall be taxed higher than another species of property of equal value, on which taxes shall be levied; the Legislature shall have power to levy an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession.

ART. 124. The citizens of the City of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, that the Mayor and Recorders shall be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly; and the Mayor, Recorders, and Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, shall be commissioned by the Governor as Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature may vest in them such criminal jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor crimes and offences, and as the police and good order of the city may require.

ART. 125. The Legislature may provide by law in what case officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

ART. 126. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within the State or out of it, with a citizen of this State, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid and assist in any manner those thus offending, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit, and of enjoying the right of suffrage under this Constitution; and the office of any State officer, member of the General Assembly, or of any other person holding office of profit or trust under this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be *ipso facto* vacated by the fact of any such person committing the offence mentioned in this article; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the ascertaining and declaration of such forfeiture.

ART. 127. The Legislature shall have power to extend this Constitution and the jurisdiction of this State over any territory acquired by compact with any State, or with the United States, the same being done by the consent of the United States.

ART. 128. None of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Louisiana for aiding it in constructing the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamps and overflowed lands in this State, shall be diverted from the purposes for which they were granted.

ART. 129. The Constitutions and laws of this State shall be promulgated in the English and French languages.

TITLE VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. 130. There shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of four Commissioners. The State shall be divided into four Districts, containing as nearly as may be an equal number of voters, and one Commissioner shall be elected in each District, for the term of four years; but, of the first elected, two, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for two years only.

ART. 131. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the election and compensation of the Commissioners and the organization of the Board. The Commissioners first elected shall assemble on a day to be appointed by law, and decide by lot the order in which their terms of service shall expire.

ART. 132. The Commissioners shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision over all public works, in which the State may be interested, except those made by joint stock companies. They shall communicate to the General Assembly, from time to time, their views concerning the same, and recommend such measures as they may deem necessary, in order to employ to the best advantage and for the purposes for which they were granted, the swamps and overflowed lands conveyed by the United States to this State. They shall appoint all officers engaged on the public works, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 133. The Commissioners may be removed by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; but the cause of the removal shall be entered on the journal of each House.

ART. 134. The General Assembly shall have power by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each House, to abolish said Board, whenever in their opinion a Board of Public Works shall no longer be necessary.

TITLE VIII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. There shall be elected a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. His duties shall be prescribed by law; and he shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct; provided that the General Assembly shall have power by a vote of the majority of the members elected to both Houses, to abolish the said office of Superintendent of Public Education, whenever in their opinion said office shall be no longer necessary.

ART. 136. The General Assembly shall establish free Public Schools throughout the State, and shall provide for their support by general taxation on property or otherwise; and all moneys so raised or provided, shall be distributed to each Parish in proportion to the number of free white children between such ages as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

ART. 137. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or support of schools, and of all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not expressly granted or bequeathed for any other purpose, which hereafter may be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons in which the State may become entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent; which interest, together with the interest on the trust funds deposited with this State by the United States, under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, and all the rents of the unsold lands shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 138. All money arising from the sales which have been, or may hereafter be made, of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State, for the use of a Seminary of Learning, and from any kind of donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which at six per cent. per annum, shall be appropriated to the support of a Seminary of Learning, for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, and no law shall ever be made diverting said fund to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said Seminary of Learning.

ART. 139. The University of Louisiana, in New Orleans, as now established, shall be maintained.

ART. 140. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as may be necessary for the further regulation of the University, and for the promotion of literature and science, but shall be under no obligation to contribute to the support of said University by appropriations.

TITLE IX.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 141. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the State Legislature, in at least one newspaper, in French and English, in every Parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 142. The Constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and forty-five is declared to be superceded by this Constitution, and in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby ordained and declared as follows:

ART. 143. All laws, rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

ART.

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

The following lines were suggested by hearing an account of a converted heathen who, on his dying, exclaimed to a missionary present, "My boat is on the sea; its sails are spread, and I am only waiting for a breeze to waft me home!"

My boat is on the sea,
Tempestuous winds are gone;
The waves float past half joyfully,
While I look calmly on.

Days on days gone by,
When, launched upon the deep,
Winds howled and clouds rode in the sky,
While waves my boat would sweep.

My sails above I spread;
Those sails, how white they are!
How pure, while floating overhead,
Like some bright beacon star!

Once they were black as night,
With sin all stained and dark,
But Christ's pure blood has washed them white,
And hung them o'er my bark.

My boat is on the seas,
My sails are spread to-day,
I only wait a friendly breeze
To bear me hence away.

Joy! away! I long to go,
Kind winds, O come, O come!
Weary of my stay below,
I pine, I pant for home!

Come! come! sweet home! dear word!
When will the moment come!
Joy! I move; my sails are stirred;
Home! home! I'm going home!

WILLIAM M'KENDREE.

BY PROFESSOR LARRABEE.

WILLIAM M'KENDREE was born in the State of Virginia, in 1757. His parents were members of the American branch of the Church of England. When very young he became seriously disposed from reading the Bible in the common school. Naturally quick in his perceptions, thoughtful in his habits, and sensitive in his moral nature, he was affected by the simple and evident truths of the Divine revelation. He read the story of Jesus, his sensitive soul was moved at the exhibition which that story presented of love, of mercy, of goodness, of virtue, and of suffering. His clear perceptive power and his strong understanding enabled him to see and comprehend the nature and the design of the mission of Jesus Christ. He comprehended, so far as youth without personal instruction may do it, the doctrine of depravity, of the atonement, of repentance, of faith, and of regeneration. He became convinced of sin, and earnestly desired to be saved from wrath to flee from the wrath to come. He prayed, he wept, he read, he thought; but he had none to encourage, none to aid, none to guide him. Nor his associates, nor his parents, nor his parish minister knew any thing of experimental religion. They had never felt the godly sorrow for repentance; they had never exercised the faith that brings justification; they had never passed through the struggles of the new birth. The poor boy, in doubt and darkness, in distress and anxiety, wandered alone along a devious way, from childhood to youth, in search of that which he could not find; his heart found no place of rest; his heart found no object to grasp; his mind found nothing on which it could rely.

When he was about nineteen years old he heard, for the first time, a Methodist preacher. We have no means of determining who was in the providence of God, the honor and the glory of being the first to shed the light of the gospel truth along the dark path of the youthful M'Kendree. What Wesleyan first poured the soothing doctrines of grace to the sensitive mind? Was it Asbury himself? Or was it one of the American workers of blessed memory, raised up by Providence as heralds of salvation in those early days of Methodism? or Waters, or Dromgoole, or Pedicord, or Tunnel? The preaching of that Methodist, whoever it might be, fixed conviction, deep and pungent, to the heart of M'Kendree. He yielded to the conviction; he resolved to lead a new life. In accordance with Methodist usage—the usage then existing as members on trial all such are required "to flee the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins"—he was admitted to that connection. The scene must surely have been a thrilling one, when the noble, the accomplished, the generous, the buoyant M'Kendree went forward, before the whole congregation, and gave his hand to the ministers of God. Little did he then think how glorious a career was before him.

Although he became a member of the connection, yet had he no evidence of conversion. He had only the form of godliness; the power he was seeking. Not, however, being yet fully aware of the illusory deceptions of the deceitful human heart, nor thoroughly versed in the way of truth and righteousness, he retained his social connections with his religious companions. They were civil, careful and moral, and he thought no evil. Result from keeping up his intercourse with them. Nor would any evil [illegible] thus had he been fully initiated in the holiness. But the seeker of religion must avoid intercourse with the careless and irreligious. Let him retire to the woods and pray alone. Let him wander along by the river sides, or ramble over the pastures, where undisturbed he may reflect and pray. Let him pour out his soul in secret prayer before his God alone. Let him not, during the process of conviction, mingle with the world. When, however, he becomes converted, then he may strengthen his brethren; and then he may safely mingle, if he but keep up in extent. Every three months he had to travel over it. The country was now, the rivers bridgeless, the woods pathless, and much of the territory houseless. It was his policy to advance with his corps of itinerants as fast and as far as emigration proceeded. Wherever the settler erected his log cabin, there stood M'Kendree to preach to him the Gospel. To reach the frontier settlements, and to pass from one settlement to another, he had often long, tedious and dangerous rides. He must wade through swamps, swim over rivers, and pick his way through the woods. Night often overtook him far from any dwelling. In such emergency he would dismount from his horse at some convenient spot, gather up a lot of fuel, kindle a fire, eat a morsel of food kindly put up for him at the last cabin, lie down under a tree, with the forest leaves for his bed, his saddle-bags for his pillow, and the overhanging foliage for his covering, and soundly sleep till morning.

He spent in these western wilds eight years. And they were years of wonderful interest. But we have no record in detail of the stirring scenes through which he passed. We only know that he preached with extraordinary power and success. He often preached at quarterly meetings and at camp meetings to immense multitudes. Effects followed similar to those which attended the preaching of Wesley at Bristol and at London, and of Whitefield at Kingwood and at Moorfields. Careless ones would be awakened to intense anxiety; hard-hearted veterans in sin would weep bitterly; athletic men would fall helpless as infants on the ground; deep conviction would seize on the sinner; earnest and fervent prayer would arise from lips from which but an hour before had proceeded only curses; then would arise songs of praise and shouts of victory, making the grand old forest ring with peans of triumph.

Fresh from the field of glory and of triumph, where for eight years he had been enjoying such success in his ministry as seldom crowns the labors of mortals, M'Kendree proceeded to the city of Baltimore, to attend the General Conference of 1808. He was a stranger in the city, having not, as I can learn, ever before visited it. He was a stranger to most of the members of the General Conference. Few of the junior preachers of the Eastern and Middle States, or of the Southern Atlantic States, had ever heard even the name of William M'Kendree. At that time mails and postoffices were few, and newspapers had hardly begun to be. There was not in any denomination a religious newspaper in America. The Methodists had no organ whatever of communication. Once in a great while a letter might be conveyed by the mail on some one of the great routes, and Bishop Asbury might thus, while in the South, be informed of the state of the churches North and East. But very few of the preachers knew any thing of what was transpiring in a distant section of the country. Though, therefore, rumors of the wonderful displays of power and grace exhibited in the West might have reached some of the Eastern preachers, yet few of them had any distinct information of the events, or any knowledge of the brave and chivalrous man who had so successfully led on the embattled hosts of the Lord.

Among the appointments for preaching on the first Sabbath of the General Conference, there was announced for the Light Street Church the name of William M'Kendree. When the hour of morning service arrived, there appeared an immense multitude of people, of all ranks and conditions of society, congregating in a populous city. The members of the General Conference were there, the polished and hospitable citizens were there, and the slaves were there. The house was crowded, positively packed full—full in the main body, full in the first gallery, full in the second gallery, and full in the pulpit. All eyes were turned to the stranger, as, at the appointed time, he entered the pulpit, and stood before them. He was a man of tall form and commanding appearance; but he was clothed in very coarse and homely garments, and his movements seemed to the genteel part of his audience awkward, and his manners rustic.

He read the hymn without much regard to rhythm or melody. He prayed with indistinct and faltering voice. He read his text without any regard to impressiveness. He introduced the main subject of his discourse with a few commonplace and uninteresting remarks. The spirit of the people died within them. Their expectations of an interesting discourse from the Western stranger seemed wholly disappointed. They made up their minds, as Christian people should, to bear as patiently as possible the dull and awkward sermon about to be inflicted on them.

But when the discourse was about half finished, a "change came over the spirit of their dream." Samson arose in his might and shook himself. The lion of the West made the walls of the Light Street, as he often had made the forests of Kentucky, ring with his powerful voice. The effect was tremendous. An electric impulse thrilled thro' every heart. The whole congregation seemed overwhelmed. Tears burst from the eye, and sobs and shrieks from the voice. Multitudes fell helpless from their seats, sudden as if shot with a rifle.

The preacher then changed the tone of his voice, and there followed from the enraptured multitude shouts of joy and acclamations of triumph and praise. He changed again, and a sweet and holy influence, like the mellow light of Indian summer floating over the autumn landscape, seemed to invest the assembly.

When he came down from the pulpit, the people gazed at him as they might at some messenger from another world, who had spoken to them in tones such as they had never heard before. The preachers, with one accord, said, "That is the man for a bishop." Accordingly the same week he was elected, [illegible] nothing of the stirring scenes of revival through which he passed, nor of the lights and shades of itinerancy on which he looked.

He suffered during the time a slight eclipse in the cloud that passed over the sky of Methodism in 1792, when O'Kelley withdrew from the Church. O'Kelley had been for several years M'Kendree's Presiding Elder, and had, of course, acquired over him much influence, which he failed not to use in procuring disaffection toward the Church. M'Kendree, however, did not become deeply involved. At the Conference of 1792, when the difficulties came to a crisis, he declined taking an appointment, and sent Bishop Asbury his "resignation in writing." But a short time after the adjournment of the Conference, he met the Bishop, withdrew his resignation, and took a regular appointment at Norfolk.

In the autumn of 1800, Bishop Asbury and Bishop Whatcoat, passing through Virginia on their way to the West, took M'Kendree along with them. He was the very man, as the event proved, for a pioneer in the West. They gave him charge of the whole Western Conference, including all the State of Ohio, of Kentucky, and of Tennessee, with all that part of Virginia lying on the Kanawha, and [illegible] missions in Illinois and in Mississippi.

It might seem inexpedient, as a general rule, for an ecclesiastical body to elect a man to an office so important on an impulse so sudden. Yet in this case the choice was most fortunate. No man in the American Methodist Church at that time united in his person so many admirable qualifications for the office as did William M'Kendree. As a man, he was single hearted, magnanimous, generous, and of most refined and exquisite sensibility. As a Christian he was deeply pious. As a minister, he was, in power and success, a prince among his brethren. He was thoroughly acquainted with the Discipline and government of the Church; probably better versed in ecclesiastical law than any of his contemporaries, except Asbury.

He held the office of bishop for twenty-seven years. During the first twelve years he was effective and vigorous, traveling annually from the Mississippi of the West to the Merrimack of the East, and from the Saint Lawrence of the North to the St. Mary's of the South. For the last fifteen years of his life he was deeply afflicted by disease. He suffered at times intensely. Owing to his severe afflictions, the General Conference, by unanimous vote, released him from all obligation to travel at large; yet still he pursued, so far as he possibly could, his usual rounds, often traveling from one end of the continent to the other when he was so infirm as to have to be assisted by his attendants in getting into his carriage or out of it.

He retained, during the twelve years of his effective service, all the energy, the eloquence and the power of his early days.

During the tedious years of his physical decline, from 1820 till his death in 1835, he continued, whenever it was possible for him to move, or be moved to his carriage by friendly hands, to travel over the continent, preaching occasionally, overseeing the interests of the Church, and aiding, by his counsel and advice, his associates and the preachers in the prudent and efficient discharge of their official duties. In the summer of 1824, after having attended the General Conference at Baltimore, he made an extensive tour over the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio river, across the country from Wheeling to Sandusky; on Lake Erie, thence south through the central portions of Ohio to Shelbyville in Kentucky, and west through Indiana and Illinois to the Mississippi, and again south to Nashville. In 1828, after the adjournment of the General Conference at Pittsburgh, he made an extensive tour through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. Having visited the churches, so far as his health admitted, all along this western and southern tour, he attended the Annual Conferences at Baltimore and at Philadelphia, and then returned Southwest to Nashville.

In the spring of 1832 he proceeded to Philadelphia, to attend the General Conference. On his arrival in Philadelphia, he was too feeble to attend regularly the sessions of the Conference. Occasionally he would be seen feebly walking up the aisle, and taking a seat by the side of his colleagues; but he could remain in the room only a short time. His last visit to the Conference room was made the day before the adjournment. Having remained as long as his strength would admit, he arose to retire to his lodgings. He was but too conscious of his approaching dissolution ever to expect to meet his brethren again in another General Conference. Leaning on his staff, his tall and manly form bent with age and infirmity, his eyes suffused with tears, his voice faltering with emotion, he exclaimed, "My brethren and children, love one another!" Then spreading forth his hands, and raising his eyes to heaven, he pronounced, in impressive accents, the apostolic benediction. Then slowly and sadly he left the house, to return no more.

On the 23d of November, 1834, he preached, at the Methodist Church in Nashville, his last sermon. From this time he continued to decline till his death, which occurred at the house of his brother, near Nashville, on the 5th of March, 1835.

As this eminent soldier of the cross, this captain of the hosts of the Lord, this leader of the armies of the faithful, was standing, at the age of nearly fourscore years, on the last heights of earth, looking back on his heroic career for half a century, looking around on the spoils he had won from sin, and looking forward along the dark and perilous way to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns," he cried out, in accents of confidence, "*All is well!*" As he descended to the valley of the shadow of death, and stood looking on the "land of darkness as darkness itself, and of the shadow of death, without any order, and where the very light is as darkness," he cried again, in tones of faith, "*All is well!*" As he plunged into the deep and dark shadows, and stood by that lethean stream, whose oblivious waters all of earth must cross, his voice again was heard resounding through the gloom, "*All is well!*" When, descending to the brink, he had committed himself to the stream, and the deep, dark and returnless tide was bearing him on, the words again arose above the roar of the waters, "*All is well!*" Faintly yet sweetly the echo of those words, from the hill of the heavenly Zion, seems yet to come back to the children of earth, "*All is well!*"

[Ladies' Repository.

The Southern Baptist Convention has now in its employ 15 missionaries and assistants in China; five others are on their way. In Africa there are seventeen missionaries and assistants.

PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.—We gather the following items from the Presbyterian. They are condensed from the returns presented at the recent meeting of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. Ministers 2059; churches 2733; communicants reported 210,414; churches constituted the preceding year 75. Amount contributed to the four Boards,

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Every word of God is pure; he is a shield unto them who put their trust in Him."

How true! how pure, the Word of Life,
To those who trust in Him;
With heavenly treasures always rife,
To bless the soul within.
Riches divine in it appear
Which never fly away,
Written in Jesus' hand most clear,
As with a sun-lit ray.
Here may the poor obtain their wealth,
With certain, sure success;
By faith and prayer, and not by stealth,
The humble God will bless.
Here, the distressed may find relief,
A rest of sweet repose;
A promise for each child of grief,
A balm for all their woes,
A shield to meet each wily foe,
The tempter to disarm—
Each subtle scheme to overthrow,
By Christ's all powerful arm.
Who would not treasure up its gems,
Of such immortal worth?
More brilliant than those diadems
Which crown the kings of earth.
The Word of God! how sweet it is!
How precious to the heart,
Tinged with the hues of heaven's own bliss,
Which never can depart:
This earth may fade, the planets fall,
But still His word will stand
Above the wreck, the fun'ral pall,
Amid the spirit land.
O! pilgrims, trust to it alone!
'Tis steadfast, firm and sure;
It will a seat near Jesus throne,
To thy own soul secure.

S. B. T.

Jackson, La.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A PLAN FOR THE ENDOWMENT

OF CENTENARY COLLEGE, LA.

MR. EDITOR: I beg to submit to the public the following plan, which was adopted at the late meeting of the Trustees and Visitors, for the endowment of Centenary College:

We suppose it will be conceded by all that no College is safe unless it is endowed; for thousands of circumstances may occur to diminish the patronage, cut off the support of the Faculty, and finally destroy the institution. Still professorships in Colleges should not be sinecures. A College Faculty should be made of faithful, laborious men. No lover of ease should ever seek a place in a College. The plan proposed by the Trustees, and which, I trust, will be seconded by the entire community, requires the Faculty, by their untiring exertions, to endow the College. It throws the labor upon the very men who ought to be the most deeply interested in the success of the Institution.

According to the plan, I am authorized to sell five hundred scholarships at $250 each; the scholarship to commence so soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained, and to continue twenty-five years. Here, then, is the plan. 1st. Scholarships at $250 each. 2d. Not to take effect until all the five hundred are sold. 3d. To continue twenty-five years, commencing with the date of the sale of the last scholarship.

Notice the advantages this plan offers to the purchaser. 1st. It reduces tuition from fifty to ten dollars per annum; or 2d. It offers twenty years' tuition gratis, if any person will pay five years in advance. Tuition for twenty-five years would amount to twelve hundred and fifty dollars; the purchase of scholarships upon this plan saves, then, one thousand dollars. There is no bogging. The College offers inducements even to speculators, and invites safe investments from the capitalist. The Faculty work for the endowment. The endowment secures patronage, and patronage ensures the endowment. All the subscribers become interested in the College; it becomes their property; they are the stockholders in a concern which yields a more profitable per cent. than any other investment they can make.

I appeal to the ministers of the two Conferences to present this matter to the people. Now is the time to do this. A deep and all-pervading interest is taking hold of the minds of the Southern people in behalf of their own *home* institutions. We *can*, we *must* have Southern Colleges. An endowment such as we ask, places this Southern College on a permanent basis.

I know you dislike to beg; but we do not ask you to solicit charity; we ask you to aid us in selling scholarships cheaper than they were ever offered by any Southern institution, so far as my knowledge extends. We ask you, we entreat you to enter with your accustomed zeal and energy upon this matter, and no crumbling walls, nor prostrate Institution will bear mournful evidence of another failure. But in all coming time Centenary College will continue "a bright and shining light," a living testimony of your wisdom, piety and zeal. To the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, I beg leave to make a most earnest appeal. Suffer one who was born and educated at the South, and who has devoted eighteen years to the advancement of Southern Education, to entreat you to look this matter fully in the face. You are offered the privilege of endowing your college and reaping an immense profit. We do not ask you to give, but we do solicit you to buy. Alumni of the College, honorary and regular, help in this great work.

Finally, to all Southern parents, to the people of Louisiana and Mississippi, especially, we present this plan, and offer to sell these scholarships.

R. H. RIVERS.

A man who lived much in society, said

MACON FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE, MISSISSIPPI.

The annual Examination of this Institution commenced on Friday, the 23d of July, and closed on the following Tuesday. A larger number of visitors attended the examination than have any previous year. Also, the Board of Visitors was full. The teachers and the young Misses received them with a cheerfulness and freedom which plainly indicated that they all had been preparing for their inquisitive guests, and were ready and fully competent to pass through the expected ordeal.

The first class the Committee heard was the class in French, by Ollendorf's system of teaching. Considering the time the class had devoted to this study, they acquitted themselves with much credit, evincing a knowledge of the rules and idioms of the language and correct pronunciation.

Miss Stockley's classes in English Grammar, Geography and Roman History, gave general satisfaction. They spoke with such clearness as evinced a familiarity of the text-books they had studied—given in their own language.

Mr. Poindexter's classes in Mental Arithmetic, in Cæsar, Physiology, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophies, and also in Algebra, Geometry and Grecian History, all showed that they had been taught with great care, and satisfied the committee that each student was acquainted with the general principles of the sciences they had studied.

These recitations were spiced, at intervals, with instrumental music on the piano and violin, in concert, by Prof. Landman and the young ladies.

On Sunday an appropriate discourse was preached by Dr. Neely, the appointee for the occasion. The subject was a timely one, and was delivered in his usual eloquent and forcible style.

On Monday, in sight of the Institute, the corner stone for a Methodist Episcopal Church was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and an address on the occasion was given by the same gentleman—then a collection of three hundred and seventy-five dollars was taken towards making up the deficit for building the house, which is to be of brick, and will cost seven thousand dollars.

At night the young ladies entertained a large audience, by reading some very graphic compositions—several quite amusing. A colloquy was also spoken by several Misses, which produced no little merriment. It was a pithy hint to parents who find fault with teachers, that dunces are not always manufactured in the school room, but rather *à la maison*.

On Tuesday, the Rev. W. H. Milburn pronounced an oration before a large and intelligent audience. It was one of his happy efforts, and an almost breathless silence pervaded the whole assembly for an hour and ten minutes, broken occasionally with bursts of laughter and applauding.

On Tuesday night the young ladies' concert came off. The house was filled to overflowing, which caused excessive heat, and necessarily detracted from the melody and sweetness of the music. The young ladies, however, sung and played with excellent good taste, as all must admit, upon the sweetest toned pianos we have ever heard in a school room. Professor Landman is one of the best performers on the piano and violin. He touches the keys with an exquisite softness that few ever excel in. He had succeeded, too, in imparting this finished touch to his pupils, who were successful imitators. A comic dialogue was acted in the mean time, but previous to drawing the curtain, in the acme of the excitement, a bonus, to the tune of a hundred and sixty dollars, was politely solicited of the gentlemen as a privilege, by the fair actresses, to replenish the young ladies' library, which was readily responded to, and in less than ten minutes was forthcoming. This money, laid out judiciously, will make quite an addition to their already well selected library—the largest and choicest collection we have seen in any institute of the kind. It is certainly a consideration highly creditable to the founders. We know of no more valuable acquisition to an institution of learning, than a choice library, where the young can cultivate a habit of useful reading. If children are not taught to acquire a taste for reading while getting an education, they seldom acquire a taste in after life, other than novel reading. This should be one very strong inducement to parents to send their daughters where they can avail themselves of useful reading books. Macon is one of the most desirable locations in the country for a permanent school. The buildings stand in a retired and elevated spot, overlooking the whole town, which presents a most beautiful landscape to the eye. The buildings have been fitted up in a convenient style; besides, resolutions were passed by the Trustees to make additional improvements. A well conducted boarding hall is attached to the school, where, if the parents choose, they can place their daughters under the immediate control of the teachers and matron.

The Institute is under the protection of the Alabama Conference. An efficient Board of Trustees has the especial control. They intend to spare no pains to make this equal, in every way, to her sister Conference institutions; hence the best of teachers will be employed by the Board to teach every branch necessary for an accomplished education. The friends of education are earnestly solicited to send their children to this school, and especially the members of that denomination it represents. While we wish well to all schools for education, we must be zealous for our own. A cry is raised by some against sectarian schools, but we know of no good schools but what are decidedly denominational. This is doubtless best. It causes an emulation by which good schools are being raised up in all parts of the country.

V. L. HOPKINS,

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF AN ITINERANT.

MR. EDITOR: In my former I reached the point where I resigned my field of labor in the hands of my colleague, in order to survey new fields. (Here I shall in part occupy the ground I went over in a former communication.) I hastened to my father's house to arrange my outfit for the new enterprise, after which I took my leave of relatives and friends, and mounted a fine horse and started southward, passing through Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, Fayetteville and Huntsville, and crossed the Tennessee river at Ditto's Landing—a place where we crossed in the army. Now I entered a lonely, uninhabitable country; only a few Indian countrymen squatters on the road or trail going to the New Settlements, on the Black Warrior and Cahawba rivers. I rode some [illegible] miles, and came to a cabin on the road. Here I inquired for the next house, which was but a few miles ahead; and while the man was giving me directions, I overheard the lady say, "Don't let him go there, for he is a preacher." This determined me to stay; so I alighted from my horse, and was kindly treated. I talked with them about religion, and prayed with them. This was on the spur of the Cumberland mountain; it was some twenty-five miles across it. When I reached the other side I struck the head springs of the Black Warrior river. Here was the noted cave called the Bear Meat Cabin, once a small Indian village—now the seat of justice for Blount county.

Here I found a settlement sufficient to justify leaving an appointment, the commencement of a circuit. [illegible] for at this time the settlements were [illegible] and people had to carry their [illegible] thirty or forty miles; as for [illegible] were not thought of, for if we could [illegible] the substantials we were [illegible] ceeding southward, crossing the Warrior, reaching [illegible] Valley, I formed a preaching [illegible] Reed's—a worthy, unassuming family.

During one of my visits to this family I witnessed a circumstance worthy a place in print, from which I have been benefitted through life. About sunset, there came in some half dozen men, on their way to St. Stephens, as members of the Convention to form a constitution for the State. Such was the condition of the family there were but few conveniences; say two chairs, and the balance stools.

In the [illegible] was quite a young man, very forward; supper was announced and the young man seized one of the chairs and seated himself; the next youngest stood off for a time; at length [illegible] one saw him, and called to him, "Will you come to supper?" to which he replied, "I am waiting to see whether older folks are seated." The rebuke was severely felt, and I have no doubt he was benefitted by it, so that I always have given my children a reference, and hope I shall never forget to practice old age. Not so with [illegible] men.

When I reached Jones Valley I found an admirable family—the Rev. David Owen. I formed several preaching places and societies in this extensive Valley. From there I went to Roop's Valley, and thence to Cahawba Valley, crossing it at the Falls so called. I found a Baptist preaching place, and found the preacher at the house, where I [illegible]. It was Saturday night. Sabbath morning the preacher went across the road to a [illegible] and got his dram, before prayer or [illegible].

I left soon, and went to Brother [illegible]'s, where there was a two days' meeting. When I got there they were holding a Love Feast, there being several local ministers there—the Rev. Dr. West, Joseph Walker, Drew [illegible] Powell and J. D. Lee. This was a [illegible] settlement; among them some Tennessee and Georgians. Here I had the first camp meeting and quarterly conference ever held in the new country.

Through this valley I had several appointments, and successful ones, too. From the upper end of this Valley I went to Simm's Settlement, on Beaver Creek, a pretty good settlement. The next place of note I found was Catawley town, on Canoe Creek. Here I found myself on the same ground where I had been five years before, contending with the hostile Indians—now I was able to form societies and preach the Gospel where but a few years before the savage roamed the forest, and wild beasts of prey were heard to howl, etc. Completing a circle of several hundred miles, I got to the [illegible] for six or seven months was [illegible] nor heard of a traveling preacher. At this time I had many obstacles [illegible] Providence ruling the wind [illegible].

One circumstance I will [illegible]. I had deposited what money I [illegible] D. Owen, reserving only the amount which I thought would serve me until I should get there again; but I found myself more than one hundred miles from my money, and but thirty-seven and a half cents to go on. I thought the next morning, when my bill was presented, I would put a fine watch in pawn for ten dollars, to get me back to my deposit. I preached to a fine congregation of attentive hearers, collected in a few hours notice. After preaching, an old Irishman by the name of Mathew Gage, invited me home with him. He was an old backwoodsman. After supper and prayer with the family, all [illegible] of them, the old lady dropped into my saddle-bags money enough to carry me where my money was. This I thought was from the Lord, just as much as if I had taken the fish out of the water at the command of the Lord. Since this time the old man has [illegible] and I claim to have lived happy in the Church several years, died and went to heaven. The Lord never fails to provide for his own.

Idleness is the dead sea that [illegible] virtues, and the [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 21.

THOUGHTS ON THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

"Again the kingdom of Heaven is like unto a merchant-man seeking goodly pearls; who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had and bought it." [Mat. xiii, 44-46.

The merchant-man was SEEKING pearls when he found the one of great price. Not like the man in the preceding parable, who had the good fortune, without seeking, to stumble upon "treasure hid in a field"—as one who might accidentally come into church, thoughtless, and be cut to the heart, and all of a sudden, out of the midst of sin, be found crying for mercy.

The merchant-man, on the contrary, is looking for GOODLY PEARLS; he tries to find that which is good. "Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" He may, like Paul, strive after perfection by the law, and, after the straightest sect of his religion, live a Pharisee; or, in a lower sense, may try to be a patriot, taking Washington as his file-leader; or a philanthropist, such as Howard was; or a merchant, after some one of less note than they, but of equal integrity; or he may strive to be a perfect gentleman, self-denying, thoughtful, generous, pure: for all these things are good, and as the diamond dust which is scattered in cutting, so from Christianity have been scattered these notions of excellence.

Such are sometimes happy enough to find ONE PEARL of great price, one of greater value than ever they had pictured to themselves; that "the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus" is itself all that true value they seek after; that His patriotism, His generosity, His gentleness, His purity, His mind, are the chief good, the *to kalon* of this life.

The late discovery fills with joy, for "happy is the man that FINDETH wisdom." "She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." Eternal life is in her right hand.

It is in this [illegible] admiration that the merchant-man SOLD ALL THAT HE HAD to gain possession of the pearl. The condition is, "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven: and come and follow me." The promise is, "And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." Christ offers the sinner to pay the large debt which he owes, upon condition that all he has shall be given up. This is the only price, marked upon the pearl, "ALL YOU HAVE;" your house, your bed, your ring, your name, your fame, your all. It is truly of great price, if one only estimates what it cost to buy it—Not to mention *our* little all, the friend of sinners, our friend, GAVE HIMSELF for it: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Willing was the merchant to obtain it at such price! See how as he went right away to sell what he had, that the chance might not escape him. O, if he had the world he would give it! And well he might, for his Saviour had paid ten thousand times more: "See," He said, "here I put in my crown, my vestments of glistening beauty, my immortal home; all is paid down, and life and love is yours."

It is his! he has BOUGHT IT. Strange fiction, not of the law, but of grace, to say so: how little, after all, has *he* given for it. He is amazed at his own success:

"The greatest debt humility;
The wonder, why such love to me!"

And now, it does not lessen by possession, as do most goodly things. He says, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee." Every way he turns his precious gem it is beautiful, like the light of a jasper. It is the ticket, "a *white stone*," which entitles him to a high seat; for at those gates who shall be able to enter, save he that hath the pearl of great price?

"LIZZIE" NEWTON.

MRS. LAURA A. L. GOODWYN, wife of Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, of the Louisiana Conference, the accomplished lady who has been so favorably known as a contributor to this and other of our church periodicals, under the above signature, died August 13, at Plaquemine, La., after an illness of several weeks.

Her health had been delicate for some months, but not alarmingly so. Her friends hoped that she might live long to shed the lustre of her gentle, pure nature upon a future and developing literary career. But she is cut off in youth and in the midst of promise. It was only the other day that we saw her reading a composition, one of the graduating class of the Alabama Centenary Institute. She took the first honor there in 1848. Then presently she appeared a happy Methodist preacher's wife fairly out on the voyage of actual life; and now, soon afterward, that her bark had gone but a little way, she saw Jesus walking on the sea and drawing nigh; and she was afraid. But he said, It is I, be not afraid. Then she willingly received him into the ship; and immediately the ship was at the land whither she went.

She was born in Georgia, May 12, 1827. Her body now sleeps upon the bank of the Mississippi.

MATERIAL AID.

A money article! We are told by one who ought to know, that a good money article would at this time very much promote the interest of the Advocate, and, indeed, is needed. We will divide this subject into two parts:

1. *Reminding of Promises.*—At the late Conferences of Alabama and Louisiana, the members resolved, with most cheering heartiness, to secure twenty new subscribers, each, to the N. Orleans Christian Advocate. Brethren, the time before you is enough, and not more than enough, for fulfilling that resolution. Bring the subject before the people, and redeem that pledge to your publishing committees and the paper. It can be done, we doubt not. The resolution was made *considerately*, and *with intention to carry it out*: so we believed then, and now. We only remind you of it.

2. *Reminding of Necessities.*—Weekly expenses are heavy, and recur with singular promptness, whether the mail arrives or not, with letters from the agents, containing MATERIAL AID. While we labor, we lean for this aid on you—the agents. The religious press, with all its sacred vigor and influence, is really in your hands. We can do nothing without you.

Besides the two Conferences mentioned, in their official action, the New Orleans Christian Advocate has many and strong friends in Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and East Texas. From these all we are frequently receiving tokens for good. Let them be multiplied. Individuals whose advance subscription is now due, will please feel at liberty, if no agent calls on them, to forward the amount to us without delay.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

The following is the letter from Madam Madiai to her husband, alluded to by our French correspondent, last week. If Eve did tempt Adam to sin, her daughters have largely made amends for this pristine weakness of the sex by heroic devotion to the truth and its holy cause. They have made the heart of man strong to resist temptation, to bear up under great adversities for religion's sake. Would that the world were full of such "affectionate wives" as Rosa Madiai.

The letter was written from prison, June 7, 1852, after the Judge had concluded the condemnation:

"*My Dear Madiai*—You know that I have always loved you, but how much more I ought to love you, now that we have been together in the battle of the Great King—that we have been beaten, but not vanquished! I hope that through the merits of Jesus Christ, God our Father will have accepted our testimony, and will give us grace to drink, to the last drop, the portion of that bitter cup which is prepared for us with returning of thanks. My good Madiai, life is only a day, and a day of grief! Yesterday we were young, to-day we are old! Nevertheless, we can say, with old Simeon, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'

"Courage, my dear, since we know by the Holy Spirit that this Christ, loaded with opprobrium, trodden down, and calumniated, is our Saviour; and we, by His holy light and power, are called to defend the holy Cross, and Christ who died for us, receiving his reproaches, that we may afterwards participate in his glory. Do not fear if the punishment be hard. God, who made the chains fall from Peter, and opened the doors of his prison, will never forget us. Keep in good spirits; let us trust entirely in God. Let me see you cheerful, as I trust, by the same grace, you will see me cheerful. I embrace you with my whole heart.

"Your affectionate wife,

"ROSA MADIAI."

PRAYER ANSWERED.

Our readers will remember a publication of a concert of prayer for Colleges, that God would pour out his Spirit upon them, converting the students. God has proved, in this case also, to be a prayer-hearing God, and given his people increased reason for putting their hope in Him. The Congregational Journal has gathered the statistics below. Several new items could be added:

"The President of Howard College, a Baptist institution in Alabama, states that 12 of the students have been converted during a period of religious interest, and 15 or 20 of the pupils in the Judson Female Institute. We have been at special pains, says the Journal, to preserve a full list of the colleges and seminaries which have been graciously visited since the annual concert, and adding Howard College to those already given, find the whole number to be *sixteen*, which we believe has never been exceeded in the most favored year of college revivals. Besides these, six or seven academies and seminaries have shared in the blessing. In three of the colleges about 200 conversions occurred; and if only three times as many occurred in the 13 others, the whole number of conversions in all the colleges in the country would be about 800—a signal illustration of the power of prayer, and a source of encouragement."

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.—Rev. B. Jenkins has kindly furnished us, for the N. O. C. Advocate, with copies of the letters from Chiun which are being published in several of our contemporaries. We regret that the first *four* numbers have not come to hand.

UNIONTOWN, ALA. CONF.—Rev. J. D. Fisher writes, date August 14:

"We are doing pretty well here, I think. Sometime since we had a delightful meeting here, which resulted in the conversion of six souls. As many were added to the Church."

JUVENILE MISSIONARIES.—A member of the Louisiana Conference writes:

"By reason of my Juvenile Missionary Societies, my missionary money, already some $50 over the assessed amount, is continually increasing."

GREAT REVIVAL.—The frigate Independence, which recently arrived at New York, during her absence was the scene of a glorious revival of religion, and she returned with over a hundred converts. This great work took place at a foreign station, and is without a parallel in the history of our navy.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: In our Discipline, sec. 21, page 72, on "local preachers," we have the following question and answer: "*Quest.* 2. What shall be done when a local elder, deacon or preacher, is reported to be guilty of some crime expressly forbidden in the Word of God, sufficient to exclude a person from the kingdom of grace and glory?"

"*Ans.* 1. The preacher having charge shall call a committee, consisting of three or more local preachers, before whom it shall be the duty of the accused to appear; and by whom he shall be *acquitted*, or, if found guilty, suspended until the next Quarterly Conference."

Now, when all the above steps have been legally taken, and the committee, after hearing all the testimony and arguments, on both sides, *unanimously* decide that he is *not guilty*, and therefore *acquit* him, must this case, after such an acquittal, come before the Quarterly Conference for their approval, before the accused can be finally acquitted, or is the decision of the committee *final*? You will confer a favor on many of your friends by giving your opinion on this subject, and also very much oblige

Your affectionate Bro. in Christ,

THOMAS NIXON.

ANSWER.

The question is whether the decision of the committee is final in case they decide that there is nothing against the accused. We answer:

1. The committee is a disciplinary provision for investigating charges against local preachers, which may be brought during *the interim*, between the sessions of the Q. M. Conference.

2. If the committee suspend, it is until the next Q. M. Conference; if they acquit, so far as *they are concerned* the case is final.

3. Their action does not affect the jurisdiction of the Q. M. Conference, which, in the case of a local preacher, is original. So that whether the committee action be final or not in *regard to the local preacher* it is for the Q. Conference to decide. If the Conference does not see fit to call the local preacher to account, the case has ended; if they do call him, the case will come up *de novo*, without regard to the previous action of the committee.

OVER THE LAKE.—Our citizens have, to a large extent, availed themselves this summer of the breezing and bathing afforded by the watering places on the Gulf and Lake shore. Thanks to Capt. Dunnica, of the steamboat Lenora, we had, the first part of the week, a quick and pleasant transit across Lake Ponchartrain, to a quiet and charming summer place—Lewisburg. We tell this for the benefit of those who belong to the Gant-get-away Club, and cant go North. There is a pleasant resort nearer to them than Saratoga and Newport, and easy of access—a hundred per cent. cheaper and as good. It is no small boon, at this season, to escape to the regions of pure air and forest leaves, and to listen to the moaning of tall pines as they bend their tops under breezes from the Lake.

PICKENSVILLE SCHOOLS.—Alabama abounds in first rate schools, male and female: and they are ably sustained by private patronage. In Pickensville there are a "Female Institute" and "Male High School," which can compare favorably with the best in the State, if we may judge from published accounts of their recent examinations and from the opinion of intelligent gentlemen and ministers who have had opportunity to know their worth. A very handsome catalogue of the "Institute" is upon our table. It employs six preceptors, including Mr. R. BRADSHAW, A. M., Principal, and numbered, during the past session, ninety-five students. The buildings were erected at a cost of $13,000, and stand about five minutes' walk from the town. The location is healthy, as proved from the fact that during the past two years there has not been a *single case* of protracted sickness. These schools are so well endorsed, that we gladly commend them to the favorable notice of the Methodist public. See advertisement.

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.—The venerable and much respected relict of the late President Taylor, departed this life, at Pascagoula, on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Taylor had been for some time laboring under a severe illness, and her death was not unexpected. A large circle of friends and connections, by whom her numerous amiable and estimable qualities were appreciated, will learn her loss with the most profound regret.

PRESIDENCY.—Drs. Geo. Peck, Cummings and Clark, and A. W. Smith, LL. D., were candidates for the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Olin, in Wesleyan University. On third ballot, Dr. Smith was elected, and has accepted. He has for several years been connected with the University as Professor of Mathematics.

BIBLICAL PROFESSORSHIP.—The Methodists of Ohio have raised $7000 of the $10,000 towards an endowment of a Professorship of Biblical Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University. We should like to see such a professorship in each of the Colleges in the Southern Church.

Rev. C. C. Collins, D. D., late President of Emory and Henry College, Va., has accepted the Presidency of Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa., to which he was recently elected.

HONORARY DEGREES.—At the late Commencement at Middletown, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Bishop Baker, and on Rev. D. Curry:

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 1835, four lovely children died in one week, of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged five years, was killed. Two daughters, aged thirteen and twenty-one, were among the lost on the Henry Clay. The heart-broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household.

The American Board of Missions has paid off all its debts, and commenced the financial year with a surplus of $5 35.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GERMAN MISSIONARY.

[Brother HOFER is traveling in Alabama, making collections for the purpose of building a brick German Church in this city. We insert this rather unexpectedly to him.]

RUSSEL COUNTY, Aug. 14, 1852.

REV. J. C. KRENER:

Dear Brother—You may have learned, by this time, that I have started on my tour. I presented my cause in Mobile in both the churches, but met with but little success. I must confess, too, that I did it very awkwardly. In Brother Hamilton's church we took, in collection and subscription, $33 30; and in Brother Hutchinson's church, $18. But I intend, when I get back to Mobile, to call on some individuals that perhaps will give us something.

I hastened on to Brother Garrett's district, who wrote me a letter, in answer to the one you had written to him—had rather a tedious journey up the Alabama river, the water being very low. Reached there in the night, about 10 o'clock: staid in the Exchange till morning; found Brother Oliver at eight in the morning left Montgomery on the railroad for Tuskegee, which we reached at 12 o'clock. Having found out the stationed preacher, he procured me a home during my stay in the place. In the afternoon Brother Garrett came to town, but I did not see him until morning. I was glad to find the old brother. He takes a great interest in the German cause, and aids me all he can. I preached to the people at 11 o'clock; after that there was Quarterly Conference, at which it was determined that their missionary meeting should be held the first Sunday in September, and that I should attend it.

Saturday afternoon, August 7, went to a camp meeting twelve miles from Tuskegee, at Warrior Stand; but the preacher, Brother M., refused to give me a chance to present my cause. Sunday passed away rather heavily for me. However, in the afternoon I was called upon to preach, which I did. After that I found friends. Brother Garrett came out to the camp on Monday afternoon. He insisted that a chance should be given to me to present my cause, which finally was granted. I should remark, however, that on this circuit they had already held their missionary meetings, and taken up collections and subscriptions. Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, I made a speech, after which we took up subscriptions and a collection to the amount of $84 36. The meeting was hardly over before it began to rain, thunder and lightning, which broke up the camp meeting, so that I well nigh had been deprived of the opportunity of doing any thing.

I left, with Bro. G., to go to a quarterly meeting within nine miles of Columbus, Ga. I arrived just in time for their missionary meeting. The blacks were permitted, by their masters, to spend two days for religious purposes, which was turned into a two days' meeting, especially for them. I was permitted to preach to them twice, which I did with the greatest pleasure. I saw here what rejoiced my very heart—*the masters coming to meeting with their negroes*; and the negroes, in Love Feast, spoke of their masters and mistresses as children do of their parents, "of meeting them in Heaven." It melted my heart; and if there had been still a spark of abolitionism about me, it would have been dispelled entirely.

I am much pleased with the country up here; feel much stronger since I left home; my prospects, so far, are very good. I shall attend four more camp meetings, in succession, at which I hope to do well for our German cause. For four weeks to come I am engaged, and after that I know not how soon I may be able to come home again. Brother Garrett thinks I can not get home before the end of October.

I am your humble brother and fellow laborer in Christ. Ever affectionately yours,

JOHN M. HOFER.

Missionaries to California Wanted.

I wish to send TEN preachers to California as soon as possible. The work demands them. In justice to those already there, and to the moral and religious necessities of that rapidly increasing population, they must go. Dr. Boring also wants four or five persons competent to take charge of literary institutions. Where shall I find all these?

Bishop Soule intends, God willing, to leave early in November for California. Those who can not precede him, might go with him. If Brother Jones does not go from Mississippi, I hope that Conference will find me his substitute. Holston and Missouri should send one each. Texas, I expect, will furnish the German and French missionary for whom Dr. Boring calls. But where are the rest to be found? Come, brethren, name the men, and let me hear from you. Then raise your $1000, and let the preacher be off to preach the Gospel to the representatives of "all nations." Such a move will increase your missionary collections.

In about five or six weeks I leave for the western division of our work. I desire to have this matter arranged before I start. Speak quickly—act promptly.

God is giving the seal of his approbation to our efforts there in the conversion of souls in various places. The cause is suffering for laborers: "The field is white unto the harvest," and the cry urgent for help. Who will go where he is "most needed!"

It will be no use to write to me at this place after the first week in September. I shall be in Missouri. What I do must be done before then. After that, address Dr. Sehon, at Louisville, Ky.

R. PAINE.

Aberdeen, Miss., July 24, 1852.

[N. and L. Advocate.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.—The National Intelligencer states that the efforts of Mr. Kennedy, chief of the Census Bureau, for the establishment of an International Congress of Science and Statistics, have interested a number of the distinguished literary men of Europe in their furtherance, and are likely to prove altogether successful. Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Kennedy, the officers of the Belgian Government after corresponding with the savans of other European nations, have taken the initiative by calling a meeting at Brussels next month for the purpose of organizing an International Scientific Congress. Baron Quetelet, Director of the Royal Observatory at Brussels, has addressed Mr. Kennedy on the subject, explaining the steps that have been taken and the programme that will be hereafter pursued. It is proposed to divide the Congress into sections, each of which shall pursue the investigations committed to it. The first section will be devoted to "general statistics, territory and population;" the second to "production and consumption;" the third to "the state of education and morals." The Intelligencer suggests that as the formation of the Congress was an American idea, it is important that this country should be suitably represented in it.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference is now assembled in the town of Sheffield, under the Presidency of the Rev. John Scott. On Wednesday, the 27th, the Conference met and proceeded to the election of its President. The preparatory committees had been meeting for nearly a fortnight previously, beginning with the Stationing Committee. After the Stationing Committee had completed its draft, on Wednesday, July 20, of stations for the coming year, the committee of the New Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools met. On Thursday, the Contingent Fund met; on Friday the Chapel Fund; and on Saturday several private committees, connected with the affairs of the Preachers' Assistant Society, with the relief of special cases of ministerial or circuit distress, produced through recent agitations, and with several legal points affecting chapel cases. Monday was taken up almost altogether with the review of our educational efforts and progress during the year. The Sabbath Committee, also, met in another room, on that day: and the Catechumen Committee sat at night till late. On Tuesday morning, from nine till nearly three, the Missionary Committee of Review was busily engaged; and in the evening the Theological Institution Committee sat.

During this year of agitation the two most beautiful, extensive and complete buildings of Methodism have been entered upon and regularly occupied for the service of Methodism—I refer to the New Kingswood School, and the Westminster Normal Institution, for the training of day school teachers. The former of these is beautifully situated near Bath—old Kingswood, Mr. Wesley's Kingswood, having retained from the first (though in a mitigated form) those characters of darkness and depravity for which it was so infamous, when Whitfield and Wesley first preached there, more than a century ago, and having always been a most utterly unfit place in which to train the children of our preachers: the new erection has been built at an expense altogether, including purchase of ground and every item, of some £15,000 or £16,000, for the accommodation of one hundred and thirty scholars, or perhaps a few more.

The Normal Institution will soon have been brought to a full completion, at a total cost of £40,000, and is already in most efficient and beneficial operation. You will find a fair account of it in the Watchman, for this week, as of all the details of our educational operations, and therefore I will not enlarge upon it here. Only I may say that our educational work lies at the foundation of all our other operations; that it will not only benefit the world, but will continually feed and supply Methodism in all its departments, and that unless we had set about this work, at the present crisis, Methodism must have entirely lost its hold upon the masses of our people. Its influence would have been supplanted by the education of infidelity and worldliness, which is going on so incessantly and powerfully on every side, and by the assiduous and unsparing efforts of high churchism and Popery, whose characteristic policy it is to get into their hands the education of the young. Sixty students are now at the Normal Institution, some six hundred children are taught there, and sixty Wesleyan day schools are expected to be built in the course of the ensuing year. This is a promising infancy.

The funds of Methodism during the past year, have been wonderfully sustained. Let it be considered that we have now about the same number of members in Society as we had in 1839, whilst we have eighty more ministers to sustain. This alone imposes upon the Connection a yearly tax, at £150 per annum for each preacher, of £12,000. Then we now raise £20,000 more yearly for the missions than in 1839: and we have our educational movement extra, and many additional chapels, etc. So that we can not estimate the total pressure upon the springs of the Connection at this moment at less than £10,000 more than in the year 1839. What wonder if the machine should drive heavily! The manner in which Methodism has met the present crisis is truly wonderful. The missionary income and the educational movement have both been sustained. It is true that many particular circuits have been, as they could not but be, very deficient in their contributions, and not a few have been compelled to give up one of their ministers, but, notwithstanding, the contributions to the contingent fund (a fund for home missionary purposes and to meet Connectional contingencies) have exceeded for the past year those of the year preceding, by £461.

The subscriptions towards the educational movement are nearly completed. A new collection for educational purposes has been established, and an adequate income provided for the support of the Normal Institution, as well as for school assistance in general. The subscriptions towards the Theological Institution equal or exceed those of former years. The chapel fund is well sustained. Altogether looking at these things, what can be said but "This is the Lord's doing; and it is marvellous in our eyes." Notwithstanding, there must be no attempt to disguise the fact, that the efforts of the opponents of Methodism have involved the Connection in present difficulties of no ordinary kind. So many circuits and ministers have been reduced to extreme distress, that the demands on behalf of these on the contingent and chapel fund, has been exceedingly heavy. The former fund, indeed, is heavily in debt. And special efforts are called for to relieve not a few of our chapels. To meet these demands, however, and to consider the whole condition of our financial economy, with a view to securing, if possible, some means and plan of permanent relief, a large Finance Committee will be summoned to meet next autumn. It is hoped, by some united movement, by raising, suppose, some £30,000, to effect the needful present relief, and at the same time, by the united counsels of the ministry and laity, to effect some serviceable reforms and improvements in our general financial management.

The Missionary Committee of Review presented several features of extraordinary interest this year. The decision to effect the separation, to a large extent, of the Australian and of the French mission, from the parent body, each under the care of their own Conference, certain great characteristic principles of Methodism being formally accepted by the newly constituted Conferences, and a certain pecuniary grant being, for the present, guaranteed by the British Conference and Missionary Committee, is a most important event in our history. Not less important and interesting is the resolution at once to send out several missionaries to China, to establish a Wesleyan mission there, on the condition, however, that such mission be for five years to come supported from its own resources, and make no charge on the general mission fund. Fifteen hundred pounds had already been amassed from special contributions for this particular service, and other such contributions are likely still to be afforded. Our noble Treasurer, Mr. Farmer, (whose state of health, I lament to say, has prevented him from attending the present Conference) takes a very deep interest in this mission. Mr. Piercy, a devoted young man, late a farmer and local preacher in the Pickering Circuit, England, was so deeply impressed, twelve months ago, with the case of China, that he went out himself, on his own resources, (small as they were—only a few hundred pounds) to China, there to do what he could, in his own way, for the conversion of the Chinese, having made up his mind, if need be, to work with his own hands for his maintenance, that he might be able to devote all his available time and means to the work of the Lord.

This young man, by a singular Providence, was met at Hong Kong, on his landing, by the sole survivor of a small band of Methodist soldiers, who was lamenting that his last religious comrade and counsellor had just been taken from his head. This was the first person he spoke to on Chinese ground. Judge how the Wesleyan brethren rejoiced to meet and embrace each other! Piercy took these as a plain token that his mission was from God, and he has gone on working ever since. He has made good progress in the Chinese tongue, has been very useful in the work of conversion among the English, and is now in Canton, breaking new ground, and devoting himself more exclusively to the Chinese work. This devoted and truly apostolic man has not been left to languish unaided. Several benevolent and Christian men, Mr. Farmer especially, have supplied his wants from time to time; and now he is to be joined by several devoted, and in every way suitably qualified young men, who have volunteered joyfully for this work, and are eager to be engaged in it. Altogether the chain of Providence by which the committee has been led to engage in the Chinese mission has been most remarkable.

Not only is it intended to constitute the Australian and the French missionary bodies into separate and, to a great extent, independent Conferences, but the same is also likely to be done in the case of the West Indies and of British North America.

The Presidential election is one which is likely to give very great satisfaction to all moderate and true-hearted men among the Wesleyans, whether laymen or ministers. Nobody, perhaps, so much commands the confidence of all parties in Methodism as our present excellent President. There is no one in whose judgment and calm truthfulness of view and sentiment so many will repose strong trust as Mr. Scott. At the last Conference his health was poor, and soon after the Conference failed entirely; but during the spring and summer he has so much recovered, that now he is deemed competent to undertake the onerous duties of the Presidency. You are aware that his permanent office is that of Principal of the Westminster Normal Institution, and Chairman of the Educational Committee. It is he who has brought to so safe and prosperous an issue the preparatory educational movement, and has been the means of launching it upon an open sea, and, as I can not doubt, upon a most beneficent course. He is a man of grave but kindly temper, of a quiet, but sly and keen humor, of extraordinary shrewdness and sagacity, with a sallow face, in which the lines of thought are deeply graven, a dark and thoughtful, yet often an indescribably comic and humorous eye, and a quiet, firm and penetrating voice. His temper is of unfailing serenity, his liberality of spirit and sentiment very great, yet his conservatism safe and deeply-principled, his judgment of almost unfailing truth and certainty.

Such is the wise and excellent man whom this year we have placed at our head. He is the very man for the crisis.

Dr. Alder was also put in nomination for the Presidency, but while Mr. Scott had 161 votes, he had but 62. Why Dr. Alder should be put in nomination as the antagonist of Mr. Scott, time may perhaps reveal. But the Dr. himself has certainly conducted with great urbanity and consummate ability and tact. It is possible that two or three years may see him worthily filling the Presidential chair. But it is much more probable that that delightful and accomplished little man, John Lomas, who this year had thirty-six votes for the Chairmanship, will *next year* be the President, than any other person.

Mr. Methley, an excellent and useful minister, a liberal constitutional Wesleyan, and the Chairman of the Birmingham District, and Mr. Henry Davies, a clever man, a high Wesleyan Conservative, and the Chairman of the Cornwall District, were chosen, by nomination, into the number of the one hundred: five others being chosen by seniority.

We are, it seems, to have two Conferences besides our own in this town—one of a set of persons calling themselves "Moderates," but who in fact agree in almost every thing with the out-and-out "Reformers," except that they have not yet gone *professedly*, or *all of them*, to the extent of "stopping the supplies," nor have mixed up their claims directly with the cause of the expelled ministers. Some of these—perhaps many—are good, but mistaken men; but of the leaders we can not judge so favorably. They are subtle, but resolute, revolutionists, and their apparent moderation is, after all, but a veil to most ruinous designs. Those men call themselves, most unwarrantably, "Methodists," and have *their* Conference here. The more advanced "Reformers" are to have theirs, and we of course have ours. Of both these parties I shall have more to say, by-and-by.

The editor of the Wesleyan Times has "cut" the country in disgrace, taking off with him, I believe, or having previously embezzled some hundreds of pounds belonging to the "Reform" fund. The Wesleyan Times has passed *virtually* into other hands, and is printed in connection with the British Banner and the Patriot. The editor is now Mr. W. L. Horton, who twelve months ago took his ordination vows as a Wesleyan minister, but in a few months joined the Independents, having, as it was afterwards proved, been from the time of his ordination far from a Wesleyan Methodist at heart. He, then, through professing Independent principles, hired himself to the Wesleyan "Reformers," and for them he now does work as editor and flaming agitator. The Rev. S. Dunn has now avowedly gone over to Indepency, having discovered that he "can not conscientiously" minister under *any modification* of Wesleyan Methodism," and that Indepency is "in Wesley's own plan." So the bubble bursts.

As to politics. The Derby gains about 30 or 35 votes; but not by any means so many for protection. On this question they will still be in a minority, which probably they are not sorry for. The Irish elections have been distinguished by the most fearful and almost fiendish riots, instigated by the Popish priests, and which will no doubt call for Parliamentary inquiry.

X. Y.

P. S. The recommendations of the Memorial Committee, and not a few other matters of interest, will form topics for my next letter.

Sheffield, July 29, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

As the time for holding the Annual Conferences is coming on, the attention of the preachers is called to the importance of making full reports of Sunday School statistics to the Committee appointed on that subject at each session. Be careful to specify the number of Sunday Schools, scholars, teachers, superintendents, volumes in library, copies of Visitor taken, money raised for Sunday Schools, money raised for the publication of Sunday School books during the year.

The editor of the Visitor takes this occasion to say that those who have not renewed their subscription to that paper, can do so now, and he supplied with the back numbers either from July or January. New orders are most respectfully solicited.

As there are many families, congregations and Sunday Schools that have never seen the Visitor, we will send the back numbers of the present volume, to wit, from January to June, to any person ordering them for gratuitous distribution, *free of subscription charges*. In ordering them, state the number of copies desired, and the postoffice and State to which they are to be sent. Address post paid, the editor, Charleston, S. C. Editors of other church papers will please copy this notice.

THOS. O. SUMTER.

To the Ministers on the Mobile District.

BRETHREN: The Secretary of our Missionary Society has forwarded a bundle of the reports of the Parent Society to my care for your benefit, which you can have by applying to Bro. T. J. Carver.

J. HAMILTON.

Mobile, August 7.

Camp Meeting Notice.

The Camp Meeting at the Bardwell Springs, Starkville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, will begin 23d September next. Ministers are invited.

ALLEN CASTLE, P. C.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The Northern papers publish the able report of the Board of Visitors for the West Point Academy for the present year, which has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. The Board consists of sixteen gentlemen from as many different States, of which the Hon. M. C. M. Hammond of South Carolina is President. After reviewing the history of the Institution, the circumstances under which it was founded and the services it has rendered, the Board adds that the accumulating experience of fifty years carefully noted and improved upon in practice from time to time, as possible to do so, has left little now to be altered, and proceed to enumerate a number of recommendations for the improvement of the institution and the increase of its usefulness, the most important of which are the following:

The increase of the number of cadets by the appointment of two additional from each State, and the augmentation of their pay to $28 20 per month. An increase in the pay of the Superintendent and the several instructors. The erection of a riding hall for winter use, for which an appropriation of $12 000 will be required; and the construction of permanent stables. The allowance of a suitable set of horses, one for artillery and the other for military exercises. The erection of additional buildings for the use of officers, and the enlargement of the present residences. The introduction of cavalry tactics among the studies, the extension of the period of study to five years, and that the study of logic be dispensed with, that ancient and modern history, army regulations, etc., physiology, and the evidences of Christianity be introduced with the increased term.

DECISIONS UPON THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Maine have decided that the inhabitants of that State may keep liquor in their houses for their own use, and that liquor may be brought into and transported within or through the State, if it be not intended for sale. The amount of the decision seems to be, that the Legislature may prohibit the sale, or keeping, or offering for sale of liquor, but cannot prohibit its use. This decision makes the law analogous to the laws concerning other poisons. Only licensed druggists and apothecaries can sell them. These can only sell it under certain regulations. All others cannot sell it at all. But the law does not prohibit the use. Hence, any body may use arsenic in any quantity, and it is much used in preparing the skins of animals and birds for stuffing. And any body may take it, even with the felonious intent of suicide, without incurring the penalty. Hence, if one should take arsenic or other poison with such intent, and should be saved from death, a prosecution for taking the poison could be sustained.

WHAT IS A FOP?—A Mr. Stark, in a lecture before the Young Men's Association, of Troy, N. Y., gives a definition of the above:

"The fop is a complete specimen of an outside character. He is one-third collar, one-fourth patent leather, one-fourth walking stick, and the rest gloves and boots. As to his remote ancestry there is some doubt, but he is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a monkey by gums. He becomes excited at the smell of new cloth, is somewhat nervous and to dream of a tailor's bill is to him the nightmare. By his air one would judge he had been dipped like Achilles; but it is evident that the nurse held him by the heel instead of the heels. Nevertheless such men are useful, if there were no tailors there would be no frogs. They are not so entirely to blame for being so devoted to externals. Paste diamonds may have a splendid setting to make them sell for what they seem a waste of material to put $5 worth of horse on 50 cents worth of brains.

A FEMALE ADVOCATE.—A French lady, Madame Grandin, has been allowed to plead her own cause in the Court of Common Pleas, in Paris. She was successful, and that she got a verdict in her favor, as might have been expected when a beautiful woman, as she is described, pleads to the other sex for justice.

REFORMATION IN THE FIVE POINTS.—Yesterday, says the New York Tribune of Monday the 9th inst., we chanced to stroll through that far-famed locality, the Five Points, and confess to much agreeable surprise as to the appearance and sounds by which we were surrounded. At the "Old Brewery," that recent virulent ulcer upon the body of the physical world, we found a large company of children of the legitimate heirs of poverty, degradation and sin, employed in reciting passages from the gospels and singing long hymns, that must have awakened strange echoes in the locality so entirely unused to them. Around the door stood a group of fifty or more of Misery's children, in rags and dirt, and almost sunk from the imbruting influence of rum and ignorance. Yet none of them seemed disposed to disturb the exercises within. A young lady, devoted to this repulsive place, moved like an angel of hope to and fro among her wretched pupils, and her sweet and benignant smile was sufficient to check any unseemly tendency to actions of those in the street.

DEATHS OF CLERGYMEN.—Rev. John Walsh, pastor of St. Paul's (Catholic) Church at Harlem, N. Y., died on Sunday, the 8th inst., of dysentery, aged 47 years. Rev. B. Creagh, of the M. E. Church, died in New York on Tuesday, the 10th inst. He was a native of Ireland, and formerly Secretary of the New York Conference.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—July 6, in the M. E. Church, Vicksburg, by Rev. John Lane, W. P. Ballingberg, of the Mississippi Conference, and Miss H. Lundie, of Vicksburg.

Obituary.

DIED—On the 13th May, in Demopolis, Sarah Thomas Shields, wife of Hon. John Shields, in the 38th year of her age.

She professed religion at a revival in the Methodist Church in Demopolis, in the summer of 1843, and continued a member of that church from that time until her death.

During the last fifteen years of her life she was physically a great sufferer. Religion brought to her the consolation she needed; and her pain she was cheerful, and had a smile in the Lord.

But a few weeks before she died she was heard to say that death would be a welcome visitor. The change was sudden which resulted in her death, and after it came over her she was insensible until she expired.

"I did so *often* (she) *had patiently endured, and obtained the promise.*" Who that knew her can doubt it!

Notwithstanding by when she was converted, and ever since then have I enjoyed her pleasing Christian society. Within a year she returned from South America with her husband and son, after an absence of five years. Being called unexpectedly to Demopolis, I looked forward with great pleasure to meeting with her once more; but, alas! I arrived in time when she was dying, just before she entered into rest.

"For the pain of life is past,
All her warfare now is o'er;
Death and hell behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more."

J. C. Keener.

Advocate Office, August 14.

Persons making remittances will please see that the same is acknowledged.

Rev J Avery :	
Rev I K Hogan, Mansfield, La. Less $2 50.	
Rev H Cox :	
Rev — Banks, Columbus, Miss. W ll pays to No 150	$2 50
Rev J A McCutcheon :	
Rev — Sweet, L Hill, Ala.	2 50
Rev W J Powers :	
Rev T Smith, Belmont, Ala. Less $2 50.	
Rev D Kinnear, on account	5 00
Rev — Baker, Clifton, La.	2 50
Rev I Taylor, Clinton, La.	2 50
Rev I Bond :	
Rev J J Parker, Sparta ; n s, R J Phillips ; n s, Dr J Robertson, Vienna, La ; n s, M Spivey, Carroll ; n s, B Cuillin, Vernon, Ala ; Rev G Pelts, N Stephenson, Dr L Williams, F Grounds, Bethlehem. Less $12 50	10 00
Rev G M Rogers :	
Rev — Bourgois, Miss ; Wm M Christian, Carroll Parish, Miss.	5 00
Rev N B Reed :	
Rev Caleb Kelly, Monroe, Wisconsin	2 50
Rev W B Hines :	
Rev D Downs, Pt Hudson, La. Less $2 50. J A Bowman, Ala.	2 50
Rev G Richards.	2 50
Rev J Williamson :	
Rev D Everett, Jarnagan's, Ala. Less $2 50.	
Rev J B McCarter :	
Rev — Thompson, P Hill, Ark.	2 50
Rev — Johnson, Ala.	2 50
Rev W A Manly :	
Rev — Johnson Shippley, Blanvillin, La. Less $2 50.	
Rev J J Hotchinson :	
Rev — Adam Landrum, Preoch Camp, Miss. Less $2 50	
J F M :	
J S Malone, Homer, La. Less $2 50.	

AUGUST 21.

Rev J C Keener :	
Rev T L Brothers, Mobile, Ala.	$2 50
Rev Wm Jones, Mobile, Ala.	2 50
Rev Wm Morris :	
Rev A T Richeson, James Henry, Folcon, Ark ; Tyra Hill ; C W Hollis, Camden, Ark.	10 00
Rev J D Fisher :	
Rev J Wan, Uniontown, Ala ; Dr Wm Deason.	5 00
Rev — Bozeman, Shelly Grove, La.	2 50
Rev J A Bettis :	
Rev M A Walker, Starkville, Miss. Less $2 50	
Rev W. Murrah :	
Rev — Bledsoe, Pickens, Ala.	2 50
Rev — Lacy Falconer, Montgomery, Ala.	2 50
Rev J C Goodgion :	
Rev — Caldwell, P A Ragan, Many, La ; M L Branch, Rock Lake, La ; R W Morehead, Many, La.	10 00
Rev W P Harris :	
Rev — Townsend, Clinton, La.	2 50

New Orleans District.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Algiers Quarterly Conf, Aug 24, L Feast, Aug 30, 8 P. M.
Carrollton " " Aug 31, L Feast, Sept 2, 2½ P. M.
Gretna " " Sept 3, L Feast, Sept 6, 7½ P. M.
Orleans " " Sept 4, Algiers, 4½ P. M.
Sacrament, Algiers, Sept 5, 11 A. M.
Millicut street, Sept 10.
Sac'ment, Piety st, Sept 12, 11 A. M.

Bayou Sara and Wiuans Chapels, Q C, Aug 17, L Feast Aug 23 & 24.
Bayou Sara Mission Q M, Sept 18 and 10.
Bayou Sara and Lafourche Mission Q M, Oct 2 and 3.
Thibodaux Mission Q M, Oct 9 and 10.
Donaldsonville and Prestons Mission, Oct 16 and 17.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

The National Convention.—The National Free Soil Convention assembled at Pittsburgh on the 11th inst. It is estimated that two thousand persons were present. A dispatch dated at 11 o'clock A. M. says:

Gerrit Smith, chairman of the National Committee called the Convention to order, and explained that the object for the Convention was intended to include all the friends of freedom under whatever name they should be known. In alluding to the fact that Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, Giddings, and several other distinguished men were present, with delegates from four slave States, the assent of each name was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Tappan, of New York, explained that the objection to the Buffalo and other anti-slavery men who at first declined attend this Convention, was because the call was for the party that approved of the platform, which he did not. That matter having been explained to satisfactory, he withdrew his objections, and hoped that they would be able to form a platform from which nothing could jump without breaking his neck.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, was then entitled to the Chair, Mr. Booth, of Wisconsin appointed temporary Secretary.

Judge Spaulding, on taking the Chair, briefly returned his thanks, accepting the post as one of both duty and honor.

Hon. C. Nevins addressed the Throne of Grace. A resolution was offered by Mr. Woodman, of Maine, for the appointment of a Committee on Organization, which was adopted. At this moment a banner was brought into the Hall with the following inscription: "No Compromise with Slaveholders or Dough-faces," by the delegation from Ohio, which was received with great cheering.

The States were then called, and the following named as the Committee on Organization: D. Barker, New Hampshire; James Woodman, Maine; Henry W. Bird, Massachusetts; Joseph R. Holley, Connecticut; D. B. Harris, Rhode Island; Nicholas Wluder, Vermont; Chas. O. Sheppard, New York; Alexander Ladies, Michigan; James H. Paine, Wisconsin; Isaac Powers, Iowa; John Parkinson, Virginia; John R. Stollings, Kentucky.

Lloyd Douglass was present, and, as usual, very conspicuous.

A Committee on Platform, consisting of one from each State, was appointed. The Convention then adjourned till evening, and in the mean time several mass meetings were held—one, a mass meeting of females. A dispatch, dated 9 o'clock, P. M., says:

The mass meetings to-night are largely attended. Speeches are being made, and great enthusiasm is evinced. A young girl addressed the multitude from the Theatre stage. Frederick is addressing the ladies to-night at the Hall. A number of delegates have their wives and daughters with them.

The Platform Committee, after seven hours' closetting, are prepared to report. They are divided on the name—Liberty for Free Democracy, and the other for Friends of Freedom. The people of Pittsburgh take but little interest in the Convention.

The Death of Mr. Rantoul.—The National Intelligencer, in recording the death of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, says:

Mr. Rantoul was in his seat in the House on Tuesday the 3d inst. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a boil on his forehead. On Wednesday morning, the inflammation was surrounded by erysipelatous inflammation. The consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the swelling he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. Friday evening, he became much worse; the erysipelas entered his entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralyzed, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Large Notions.—The prosperity of South Deerfield, Mass., is closely identified with so insignificant a vocation as the manufacture of wallets. Three years ago, the Deerfield Arms "took a notion" to sew what could be made into wallets, and have supplied themselves to it energetically ever since. They now employ in their shops, exclusive of the out-door hands; and 125 dozen of the articles are produced for the market daily. The yearly sales amount to $200,000, which is about double the cost of the materials used. Their success has started up competitors, so that there is quite a village of shops, boarding-houses, etc., owes its existence to the aforesaid "notion." Enterprise and prosperity are twin sisters. [Jour. of Com.

General Intelligence.

Spiritual Thumpings.—The manifestation of spiritual vibrations in different parts of the city, in the opinion of many, has become a fixed fact. That certain weak-minded persons, children and antediluvian grannys, should believe in such matters is not a matter of surprise, but when sincere men, who occupy high social positions and are noted for extensive information and acute intellects, take up the cause of the spirits and openly proclaim their belief in them, the subject demands investigation. More than one eminent divine in our midst has admitted the existence of the "manifestations" without pretending to give a solution of their cause. That the "thumpings" occur, there can be no possible doubt, for in favor of the fact we have the strongest human testimony. The how and the wherefore is matter for investigation.

Several "spirit circles" have lately been formed in the green and rural portions of the city. At Temperance Hall, sundry meetings have taken place, but as the conversations have been private, nothing more than vague and detached rumors of the doings therein, have become known to the uninitiated. It is stated as a fact, that at one of these meetings, where a table had cut up sundry evolutions, and danced around, variously, a gentleman who was an unbeliever offered to bet a right round sum that said locomotive table would not move in the direction where he was sitting. No sooner was the irreverent banter made, than the table immediately became active, and slid up against him, a distance of several feet. This evidence of animation on the part of the inanimate, of course, astonished the incredulous individual to such a degree, that he left the room in huge dismay. Without professing to be acquainted with the cause of these vibrations, none of those who have been present at the meetings pretend to doubt the fact of their existence. Some of the mediums pretend to converse with the spirits of their deceased relatives, and to be informed by them of the state of matters both here and hereafter. Those more sublimed assert that the spirits have become visible to their corporeal vision, as distinct in form and feature as in life. They say that they have conversed with them face to face, and that from information received, that bright millennial age is at hand, when all shall have their eyes opened to the secrets of the inner world; all shall be subject to the instruction of these "just men made perfect," and all shall believe in the same spiritual religion.

Certain worldly minded individuals, having speculation in their eyes, have thought to make their intimacy with the spirits an instrument for the service of mammon. One man wants to know the price of cotton in Liverpool, another the price of Camp street stocks at a certain future date, and another essays to find out what tickets are for sale here that have drawn prizes in the Havana Lottery. It is to be hoped that the spirits having a regard for equal rights will not develop. Give all a show. These thumpings have lately been made manifest in a house on Philippe street. Strange noises have been heard there, to the utter routing even of the rats. One enterprising police officer in endeavoring to ferret out the mystery, got "thumped" on the head. The spirit that did it is supposed to be that of the celebrated John Barleycorn, acting through the medium of a houseless night walker.

A bed-stead in Carondelet street was afflicted with these thumpings. The application of a bucket full of cold water dislodged two huge cock-roaches and the thumpings ceased incontinently. Another bed-stead in Canal street rapped the years of a gentleman's age, etc., and so the thing goes.

These interesting celestials have widened their field of operations to a great extent during the past week. From a few solitary individuals, who first made themselves manifest in the Fourth District, they have rapidly spread around to all parts of the city, and number now a legion. Toothless old women, and the ignorant and superstitious are not now the only ones whom they condescend to visit. They have become aristocratic in their notions, and dwell in the palaces of the "merchant princes." An eminent merchant has been visited by one, which professed to be the guardian genius of the merchant's young daughter. This same goblin assumed to be skilled in nativities and other occult sciences, and went so far as to inform another eminent merchant—a visitor at the house where the spirit happened to "clung out"—of the exact date of his birth, age, etc. The same "thumper" being asked where a friend of the gentleman was, at a certain date, answered that he was in the city of New York—the questioner being mortally certain that he had gone to England. So sure was he of this fact, that he at once set the ghost down as a humbug; but, to his astonishment, when he went to his office the next morning, he found a telegraphic dispatch from this same friend, dated at New York the previous day! Thereupon he concluded that the ghost was an honest ghost, and in every way to be credited. Much annoyance was experienced by the owner of the house, and by the members of his family, at the constant "thumpings" of this strange visitor.

The gentleman went so far as to have the weather-boarding or plastering of the room where the noises occurred taken off, in order to see whether any hidden machinery had caused the disturbance. The ghost treated their demonstrations with contempt, continuing the rappings on different parts of the walls, and in the middle of the room. The rappings were accompanied by a slight hissing sound, like a whisper, as if the supernatural was making an effort to speak. Finally the rapper "vamosed," much to the regret of the family, who had become accustomed to his demonstrations, and rather liked them than otherwise.

We heard some alarming "thumps," just now, opposite our office, which, on inquiry, we discover to be caused by a watchman thumping on the pavement. What next?

Railroad Straightened.—The branch of the N. O. and Carrollton Railroad, where it was laid around the site of the Jackson street Market, has been straightened so as to run over the site of the Market, the Market-house having been pulled down.

Indians About.—Yesterday, a lot of about 20 Seminole Indians, of the tribe commanded by the renowned William Bowlegs, arrived at the United States Barracks, on their way out West. They are a wild looking and *outré* set, with faces tinged with a deep and settled melancholy at the prospect of leaving their native forests to light new fires in another land. They are to be shipped off immediately.

New Baronne street Watch-house.—The plan of this proposed institution, for the accommodation of the unfortunate and disorderly, gives promise of a very handsome building. It is to be erected on Baronne street, between Hevia and Olrod streets, on the site of the old Watch-house. The building is to be of brick, with two stories and iron columns. In the centre is to be a large door, opening into a yard and to the cells appropriated for the accommodation of visitors. On either side of the entrance is to be the Police-office and the private room of the Captain of the Watch. The passage in the centre leads to an area in the rear, which will be cut off from the cells and interior yard by a large gate. A flight of stairs from the gate leads to the second story. The front room, in the second story, is to be occupied by the Recorder's Court, and the rear rooms are for the Recorder's private use and for other offices. The plan of the building presents a very neat appearance.

Capt. Marcy's Command.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 7th inst. confirms the recent telegraphic dispatch, announcing the safety of Capt. Marcy and his command. The Herald says:

Capt. Humber, Lieut. Cubell and Lieut. Black, arrived in this place, from Fort Gibson, on Thursday morning, having left that post on Wednesday morning, and bring the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Capt. Marcy. We learn from these gentlemen, that a man arrived at Fort Gibson, from Fort Arbuckle, just before they started for this city, having left that post on the 20th of July, and reports that Capt. Marcy and his command had all arrived, in good health and spirits, at Fort Arbuckle, two days before he left, and that Capt. Marcy was to have started for Fort Smith in a day, or as soon as he could make his arrangements. It appears that the report of the massacre is all an Indian fabrication. Lieut. Cabell informs us that he questioned his informant very closely, and that he told him there was no doubt about it, and that he certainly saw Capt. Marcy and his men, and that they were at Fort Arbuckle when he left that place.

Perilous Leap.—A man leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the middle of Niagara River, on Monday week, for the entertainment of a crowd of people. Owing to a strong current of air under the bridge, he was unable to retain a perpendicular position, and he struck the water upon his back. He was able to swim to a boat in waiting for him, but thinks he will decline any further feats of the kind.

The Fire at Helena, Ark.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer gives the following account of the disastrous fire at Helena, Ark., announced by telegraph some days since:

The Helena Shield office was not burned out, as at first reported, but only sustained some damage in the hurry and confusion, by removing their materials out of the building.

The insurance offices in this city are sufferers by the late fire in Helena, as well as the unfortunate persons burned out. The Memphis Insurance Co. had $10,000 on Norton, Fackler & Co.'s stock, and the branch in this city of the Nashville Insurance and Trust Co. $5000 on Messrs. Hicks & Bumpass' stock.

We are indebted to Major J. A. Jackson, of Helena, who came up on the mail-boat yesterday morning, for the following particulars of the extensive conflagration which visited that town a few days since.

The fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the large livery stable of Mr. Hargrahes, which was entirely consumed, together with Messrs. Norton, Fackler & Co.'s extensive dry goods stores, Messrs. Hicks & Bumpass' do; J. Levy's do; Howerton's produce store; the Masonic Hall and Land Office; Coulart & Klog's drug store; the Planters' House; R. F. Sutton, J. B. Jackson and Brinton's law offices; the Swamp Land office; a barber and tailor shop.

Many of the goods in the stores were saved, and also nearly all the books and papers in the two Land offices—Messrs. Norton, Fackler & Co. were insured to the amount of $10,000, and Messrs. Hicks & Bumpass for $5000. The entire loss, it is estimated, will not fall short of $65,000 to $70,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but as yet no clue has been discovered as to who was the perpetrator.

Starvation in the West Indies.—Accounts from the Windward Islands continue to be received of the state of starvation into which the people of those Islands are involved from the long-continued drought. Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Anguilla and Curacoa, are represented as particularly destitute and distressed. In Anguilla, the drought, which had prevailed for seven months, had reduced the poorer classes of the inhabitants to a state of absolute destitution and misery. The poor are absolutely dying for want.

A Congress to Regulate the Coin.—Several European Powers have accepted the proposition of the English Government to convoke a Congress at London, in order to come to an agreement respecting the regulating of the coin. France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have been specially nominated. The Congress will not commence its declarations till the month of November next; meanwhile a statistical bureau will be established, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations.

Old Plymouth.—Plymouth is Plymouth still, with no shadow of a change except in the erection of some thirty dwellings this season. The population of the town is now 6000, and it is gradually increasing. It is the largest town in the Commonwealth, it being eighteen miles in length, by six or eight in breadth. The last extent of woods in the southern part of the town, and in Sandwich, affords plant the only range for the wild deer in the State. One of their number wandered down as far as Plymouth Rock a winter or two ago.

The business of Plymouth is now principally the manufacture of ropes, nails, etc., fishing, domestic trade, and agriculture. Some fifty vessels are engaged in the fishing business the present season.

Steamer Sunk.—The steamer Emily struck a snag a few days since, in White river, sunk in twenty feet water, and broke in two. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss.

Appointment.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser learns that Governor Collier has appointed Hon. Nat. Cook, of Lowndes county, a Judge of the Circuit Court, to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Hon. E. Pickens.

The Crops.—The Carroll (Miss.) Watchman says: "The prospects of the planters of our parish for having bountiful crops of both cotton and corn, were never better at this season of the year than they are at present. The Bayou places were nearly exempt from overflow this year, and the unsurpassed lands of Joes Bayou and Bayou Mason will yield a mammoth return for the husbandman's labor.

Australian Gold.—The Editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful specimens of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that the proportion of pure metal is 995 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or thereabouts.

Fire Engine in Stone Store.—The election held on Thursday, the 12th inst., to get the consent of the citizens of Shreveport upon the proposition to levy a tax of $3000 on real estate for the purchase of a fire engine, resulted in favor of the tax by a majority of two votes.

Phillips' Fire Annihilator.—The second trial of the fire annihilator was given at Boston last Friday, the 6th instant. The building was allowed to burn till the flames had burst through the roof and walls, and it became the general opinion that it would burn down. At this moment two annihilators were set in operation, and the flames completely extinguished in about half a minute.

Exploration of the Java and other Seas.—The British Admiralty have dispatched a well-appointed surveying ship and tender for the purpose of exploring the Java and China seas. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer adduces this fact as one that should have its influence with Congress in providing for a like reconnoissance and exploration.

Home-made Gas.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser notices an experiment which was recently made in that vicinity in lighting the residence of Mr. W. C. Dusenberry, President of the U. S. Portable Gas Company, by the means of a small apparatus, which does not occupy but a few square feet of space, and it is said to require no more skill in its management than an ordinary cole fire. The gas is made from rosin, gives a clear brilliant light, and burns without any unpleasant smell. The cost of the gas thus manufactured is estimated at $1 50 per thousand cubic feet; the price of the apparatus is $150.

Brazil.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, published in the New York Times, draws attention to the inequality of the trade between Brazil and the United States. Our country takes of Brazil one-half of its immense coffee crops, costing millions of dollars, all of which enters our ports free of duty. Brazil, however, imposes a duty of thirty-three per cent. upon the flour from the United States, forty-five per cent. on our furniture, one hundred and fifty per cent. on carriages, and admits nothing under thirty per cent. Mr. Schenck, our present Minister to that country, has endeavored to get these restrictions on American commerce removed, but, so far, without effect. The correspondent of the Times proposes, as a remedy, to restore equality of trade, that the United States should put a duty upon coffee.

From Texas.

Arrival of the Mexico.—The steamer Mexico, Capt Place, arrived yesterday from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. She brought papers, however, only to the 13th, the same as were received by the Yacht.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith, U. S. A., was passenger on the Mexico.

Newspaper Change.—The Lagrange Monument has been purchased by Mr Albert Pevey, by whom it will hereafter be conducted.

Happy Community.—The Texas Ranger, published at Washington, congratulates the citizens of that place on the fact that the recent election passed off without any *killing*.

Cuero.—The Victoria Advocate, of the 7th inst., says:

The cholera has again broken out in this place. On Sunday last Mr. Thomas Jenkins, for several years a resident and enterprising merchant of our town, but more recently of Lavaca, fell a victim to it. Since that time Mr. Richard Owens and A. James have had it; the first has recovered, and there is hope of the recovery of Mr. James. These are the only American cases. Among the Germans there have been five or six deaths.

The San Antonio and Gulf Railroad.—The South Western American publishes the report of Colonel J. E. Johnstone, U. S. A., the Engineer who was appointed to survey the route of the proposed railroad from San Antonio to the Gulf. The report is favorable to the project. The average cost of the road will be about $10,000 per mile. The committee appointed to select a Gulf terminus have decided to let the question remain open for the present.

Extra Session.—The propositon to call an extra session of the Legislature appears to be gaining in public favor.

Whirlwind.—The Huntsville Item says a whirlwind passed over that town on Wednesday, the 4th instant, doing some damage to the roof of the Penitentiary, and taking down an unoccupied house in its vicinity.

Change.—In accordance with a recent vote of the citizens of Lavaca county, the county seat is to be removed to Hallettsville.

Indianola.—The Bulletin says the health of the town is excellent, and business unusually brisk for the season of the year.

The Crops.—The most cheering accounts of the crops continue to come in from all parts of the State. The worm had appeared in a few places only, and not much damage had been done.

The Texas Lighthouses.—The light-houses at Bolivar Point is now completed and ready for the light. That at Matagorda will be done in two weeks, and the one at Brazos Santiago soon thereafter.

A Bonaparte in the American Army.—A promotion of forty-three cadets of the Military Academy at West Point has just taken place in the United States Army. We remark among the number, the name of the cadet *Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte*, who was No. 11 in his class at the time of the examinations, and who is appointed to the regiment of mounted riflemen. He is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the French Senate. His grandmother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, resides in Baltimore.

Three Lives Lost in a Well.—At Alexandria, Mo., on the 11th instant, J. S. Phillips, Joel Enoch and Mr Henderson, were killed in a foul well. Mr. Phillips descended to cleanse it, but not returning, Mr. Enoch descended to assist him, and also fell in victim. Mr. Henderson then went down to make fast a rope to Mr. Enoch, and when about half way up, became exhausted, and fell into the well dead. Mr John Enoch then went to their assistance, and barely escaped with his life. The bodies were extricated by means of a pole hooked to their clothes.

U. S. Supreme Court.—The telegraph has announced the appointment of our fellow citizen, E. A. Bradford, Esq., to a vacant seat upon the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. B. is a gentleman of studious habits, extensive reading, cautious judgment, blameless life, and (what is of much importance to Louisiana and three other States of the Union) well versed in the civil law. We are happy to be able to record so excellent an appointment.

Steamer Sunk.—The steamer Emily struck a snag a few days since, in White river, sunk in twenty feet water, and broke in two. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss.

Appointment.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser learns that Governor Collier has appointed Hon. Nat. Cook, of Lowndes county, a Judge of the Circuit Court, to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Hon. E. Pickens.

The Crops.—The Carroll (Miss.) Watchman says: "The prospects of the planters of our parish for having bountiful crops of both cotton and corn, were never better at this season of the year than they are at present. The Bayou places were nearly exempt from overflow this year, and the unsurpassed lands of Joes Bayou and Bayou Mason will yield a mammoth return for the husbandman's labor.

Australian Gold.—The Editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful specimens of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that the proportion of pure metal is 995 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or thereabouts.

Fire Engine in Stone Store.—The election held on Thursday, the 12th inst., to get the consent of the citizens of Shreveport upon the proposition to levy a tax of $3000 on real estate for the purchase of a fire engine, resulted in favor of the tax by a majority of two votes.

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Congressional.

Washington, August 13, 1852.

Senate.—A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the private calendar, but, after some debate, it was withdrawn.

Mr. Houston, as a privileged matter, made a report from the select committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery or fraud in the prosecution of claims, in which it was stated that Mr. John McIntosh had contumaciously refused to be sworn as a witness before said committee, after having been duly summoned, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That John McIntosh, in refusing to take the oath propounded to him by the select committee of the Senate, raised on the 6th of August, 1852, has committed a contempt against the authority of this body, and therefore the sergeant-at-arms take him into custody, and imprison him in the jail of the District of Columbia, until he shall consent to take the said oath, or until the further order of the Senate.

Mr. Houston asked that the resolution be considered.

Mr. Chase objected, and the matter was laid over.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and the following bills were passed: For the relief of the heirs of Henry King, Maria Taylor, Santiago Arguello, the heirs of Wm. Jones, Isaac Adams, J. M. White, H. D. Miller, P. H. Thompson, J. H. Turley, widow of Major Kendrick, John Tucker, John Boyd, M. E. Blaney, Mary Lovely, Leonard Skinner, J. W. Quinney, E. C. Greenway, Abigail Stanford, and several others.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Olds reported a bill, which was passed, establishing certain post roads.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the civil for the military superintendency at the National Armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill declaring the Wheeling bridges to be legal structures was debated during the morning hour.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the further consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mace made a democratic party speech, and

Mr. Moore, of Pa., spoke of the necessity of a reform in our light-house system.

Several amendments were made to the bill—one of them appropriating $200,000 for additional pay to the commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in California, New Mexico and Oregon, for the ensuing year; and another appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of camels for the army, on the Plains, as a substitute for horses.

The Committee rose, when the bill, so amended, was reported to the House. Several votes were taken, but without finally disposing of the subject, the House adjourned.

Washington, August 14.—The Senate on Saturday took up the message from the President of the United States relative to the Fishery question, and was addressed thereon by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New York.

The House of Representatives considered a variety of private bills.

The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

On a right line from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, the distance is the pine woods upland beyond the lake is thirty miles.

On the route recently surveyed, passing between Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, the distance to the like upland is about fifty miles.

From those two points to Jackson, the distances are about the same, and the facilities for constructing the railroad may be assumed as the same.

The difference then is twenty miles. The cost of constructing this whole fifty miles is estimated by those most competent to judge, at $14 000 per mile. If we add a liberal sum for the bridge across the Manchac, the whole cost of this most difficult portion of the work must amount to about one million of dollars.

If this million of dollars were expended upon the direct line, it would give $21,333 per mile. Or if we deduct five miles, as being similar in all respects to the route around the lake, and therefore not likely to cost more than $18,000 per mile, we should have left $36 000 per mile for constructing the road across the lake.

Let us deduct $5000 per mile for the cost of iron, (a liberal allowance) for this will be the same on all routes; and we have $31 400 per mile for constructing the track upon piles, and laying the rails across Lake Pontchartrain.

Query. Would not a contract be promptly taken at that, or a less sum?

What are the real difficulties in the way of this proposition? It cannot be denied that difficulties exist.

I answer the following. There may be others that do not occur to me:

1. The lake is a navigable water—the property of the United States.

2. The questionable practicability of making a safe and permanent track across the lake, on account of its depth and uncertain bottom.

3. The dangers to life resulting from any accident, such as running off the track with the cars.

As to the first difficulty, there would probably be no opposition to the construction of the road, provided suitable draws were made, one near each shore and one in the middle of the lake, to admit of the passage of vessels, as required by the law relating to roads across navigable waters.

It will be recollected that the lake trade is almost wholly to and from New Orleans, and its transit across the lake would be parallel to, and not transverse to the line of the road; and it would experience very little delay or obstruction in passing through the draws.

The second objection I shall endeavor to meet in another number, if this meets a favorable reception. Some works now being constructed seem to pinch this matter in a light altogether more favorable; and such lights must be heeded by those who conduct public enterprise.

The third objection is in a great measure removed by the simple suggestion that the track would be *straight* throughout its whole length, and therefore not likely to experience such accidents as the running the cars off the track. It is moreover obvious, that it would be much safer from the obstruction that vicious persons sometimes place upon railways. With a telegraph along the track to communicate from side to side, all risk of collision could be avoided.

What are the inducements to undertake this line rather than the land route?

The answer is, that it saves twenty miles of distance in the line, and avoids the dangers of overseas inundation.

The answer needs no elaboration.

"A Man up a Tree."

Crescent.

Later from California.—By the arrival at New York of the steamships Illinois and Northern Light, we have some later California items. The Northern Light brought dates to the 17th ult.

The collisions with the Indians continue, and many of the latter have been killed and captured by the whites.

There is a project on foot to expel all the Indians from Mariposa county.

The accounts from the mining regions are of a highly satisfactory character, and the yield of gold continues unabated.

It was reported that the difficulties previously existing between the Americans and foreigners in Mariposa county, had been settled.

A rumor was current in San Francisco at the time the steamer sailed, that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire.

Interior Intelligence.—At Little Rock (Ark.) on the 10th, the river was falling slowly, with three feet water in the channel, and no prospect of a rise.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 10th says: "There were three feet water in the canal last evening, and the river rising slowly. We had a very heavy fall of rain last evening, and, from appearances, we shall have more. If it should prove to be general, it may help navigation."

The Emily, White River and Memphis mail packet, was lately snagged and sunk in White River, near Jacksonport; after which she broke in two.

Insubordination among Sailors.—The Norfolk Argus states that on Tuesday night, the 10th instant, some of the sailors attached to the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, now lying off the naval anchorage, obliterated the white streak painted around the ship by the application of an admixture of tar and black paint. After this they hoisted to the topmast on old chair, and were guilty of other fantastic tricks. Some half dozen of the crew of this vessel were tried recently before the Court Martial sitting on board the Pennsylvania for disorderly conduct while on her late cruise on the West India station.

Crops in New York.—The wheat crop of New York, it is said, is all secured, and it turns out well; the yield has been good. Of rye, but little has been planted, but it has turned out well. Oats, turu out pretty well; a great amount was sown. Indian corn has not yielded well, but a very large area is covered with it. Potatoes abundant and good. Hay and grass, two-thirds crop only. Fruit scarce.

Cholera.—Several deaths of cholera have occurred at Vincennes and Princeton, Ind., and Hickman, Ky.

Naval.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at New York on the 12th inst. All hands well.

Death.—Benjamin Mathias, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Senate, died on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Sailing of the Glasgow.—The steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Philadelphia on the 14th with 73 passengers.

Twenty Horses Burnt.—Last week, the stables attached to the Hamilton House, Canada, were destroyed by fire, and twenty valuable horses burnt to death, a number of which were destined for the American market.

Earthquake.—An earthquake was was experienced at Bathurst, New Brunswick, on the 24 inst. The main wall of the court-house separated nearly half an inch in the upper story. Considerable glass was broken in various buildings.

Sunday Liquor Law.—An attempt to fine parties for selling liquor in Brooklyn, in violation of a city ordinance, has failed, the magistrates deciding that the ordinance was in conflict with the State law for regulating the sale of liquors.

The Savannah Republican states that a monster shark was caught recently, off Tybee. It measured fifteen feet from the end of its tail to the tip of the nose, and when opened it was found to contain ten king crabs, a sea-gull, and a man's boot, with any quantity of bones resembling those of the human body. It took seven men to haul and lash it to the gunnel of the pilot boat.

The Herald publishes a rumor that Hon. Jas. Brooks is to succed Mr. Hall, as Postmaster-General.

Telegraphic Items.

Another California Arrival.

New York, Monday, Aug 16

The steamer Northern Light has arrived here from Aspinwall City, bringing one million of dollars' worth of gold.

North Carolina Elections.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug 16

The returns of the election so far show that sixty-one whig, and fifty-two locofoco members have been returned for the House of Commons. There are yet four districts to hear from.

Riot at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug 16

There was a serious riot in this city on Saturday night among the firemen, during which two persons lost their lives, and a number have been seriously injured.

Safety of Captain Marcy.

Memphis, August 10

Advices are received here from Fort Smith which state that Captain Marcy and his command had arrived at Fort Arbuckle, in good health and spirits.

Further by the Canada—Liverpool Markets.

New York, August 17

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the Canada were 24,000 bales, and for the whole week 57,000 to 58,000 bales. Of this amount 9810 bales were taken for speculation, 6270 for export, and about 30,000 by the trade. Prices were a shade lower, most qualities having given way 1-16 to 1-8d., but the principal decline was in the middling and lower grades. The principal brokers quote as follows: New Orleans Fair 6½, New Orleans Middling 6½, Mobile Fair 6, Mobile Middling 5—, Atlantic Fair 6, Atlantic Middling 5¾d. The imports of the week were 50,230 bales, of which 14,150 were American descriptions. The stock on hand exclusive of the amount on board ship, on Friday, the 6th of August, was 535,000 bales.

Congressional Proceedings

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WATCHING.

The following lines are printed from the proof-sheets of the volume of poems soon to be issued by L. Colby, from the pen of Mrs. Emily C. Judson. The poem was evidently written in the East, during Mrs. Judson's lonely watches by the bedside of her husband. [N. Y. Recorder.

Sleep, love, sleep!
The dusty day is done.
Lo! from afar the freshing breezes sweep
Wide over groves of balm,
Down from the towering palm.
In at the open casement cooling run,
And round thy lowly bed,
The bed of pain,
Bathing thy patient head.
Like grateful showers of rain,
They come:
While the white curtains, waving to and fro,
Fan the sick air;
And pityingly the shadows come and go,
With gentle human care,
Compassionate and dumb.

The dusty day is done.
The night begun;
While prayerful watch I keep
Sleep, love, sleep!
Is there no magic in the touch
Of fingers thou dost love so much?
Pain would they scatter poppies o'er thee now,
Or with soft sapors,
The tremulous lip its own supendhe press
Upon the weary lid and aching brow.
While prayerful watch I keep,
Sleep, love, sleep!

On the pagoda spire
The bells are swinging,
Their little golden mrcles in a flutter,
With tales the wooing winds have dared to utter,
Till all are ringing
As if a choir
Of golden-nested birds in heaven were singing:
And with a lulling sound
The music floats around,
And drops like balm into the drowsy ear,
Commingling with the hum
Of the Sepoy's distant drum.
And lazy beetle ever droaning near,
Sounds those of deepest silence born,
Like night made visible by morn;
So silent, that I sometimes start
To hear the throbbing of my heart,
And watch with shivering sense of pain,
To see thy pale lids lift again.

The lizard, with his mouse-like eyes,
Peeps from the mortise in surprise
At such strange quiet after day's harsh din;
Then ventures boldly out,
And looks about,
And with his hollow feet
Treads his small evening beat,
Darting upon his prey
In such a trickery, winsome sort of way,
His delicate marauding seems no sin;
And still the curtains swing.
But noiselessly;
The bells a melancholy murmuring,
As tears were in the sky;
More heavily the shadows fall,
Like the black folding of a pall,
Where juts the rough beam from the wall.
The candles flare
With fresh gusts of air;
The beetle's drone
Turns to a dirge-like, solitary moan,
Night deepens, and I sit in cheerless dmuht alone.

THE LAWS OF HONOR.

The Canadian.

Visiting lately a rural district of Scotland, we were led to pay a visit to a small private asylum for lunatics—a scene always peculiarly attractive to those who take an interest in the philosophy of the mind. Everything was found to be in a most comfortable and creditable condition—as unlike as possible to that of all such places twenty or thirty years ago. One individual, out of the small number of persons confined there, arrested our special attention. He was a man past mid-age, upright in person, and with that general bearing which at once indicates the military man. His manner was quick and lively, or rather restless, and this was, in truth, the only feature in his department from which one could have guessed anything to be amiss with him. He spoke rapidly, and with apparent good sense, and seemed to take a pleasure in talking with visitors, as well as to have an anxiety to entertain them. His power to do so was in a great measure confined to the exhibition of his room, and the few curiosities contained in it. He had everything in excellent order, the habits of the soldier in this respect being evidently strong within him. All his books were neatly arranged, and his numerous papers were docketed and shelved with the greatest regularity. These papers consisted chiefly of memorials to Government or the War-office, the drawing up of which formed the great occupation, we were told, of his days, and the main theme of his conversation. Altogether, he spoke so sensibly, and every thing about him had such an appearance of order and respectability, that it was impossible not to feel an interest in the poor man, or to avoid entertaining some curiosity as to his past history. Fortunately a friend was able to supply the desired information on this point.

"Poor Captain B——," said our informant, "is a victim to the nicetles of military honor at the present day, though, in some measure, as you shall hear, he assuredly deserved his fate. He served with credit in the British army during the early part of the continental war, and was subsequently sent ont with his regiment to one of the West India Islands, for the possession of which the French were then disputing with us. The British took the Island, and remained stationed in it for some time, but they were in turn attacked and expelled by the French. A considerable number of our soldiery were taken prisoners, and among them was Captain B——. He was a man unpossessed of that degree of mental fortitude which can render endurable any change occurring in the way of duty, and fretted greatly under the misfortune that befel him. Nevertheless, like others, he gave his parole not to attempt an escape, and on the faith thereof, was permitted to enjoy a good deal of license in his movements. He and his companions were not permitted to roam wherever they chose, indeed, on the Island, but they were allowed the freedom of a large open space for the benefit of air and exercise.

"Such had been the state of things for some weeks, when, one day, a British ship was seen hovering off the island. Captain B—— saw it among others, and instantly the possibility of an escape occurred to him. If he could quit his place of confinement, and put off in a small boat from the coast, under cover of the shade of the evening, the probability was that he would readily reach the ship. But, then, his parole—the word of honor given by him not to attempt flight! Captain B—— was not blind to the impropriety of breaking a pledge of this kind; but the desire of escape gained the ascendancy over all other feelings, and smoothed down all objections. That night, without communicating his intention to any one, the captain contrived to leave his room, clambered over the wall enstriding his place of confinement, and made his way safely to the beach. The moonlight enabled him to see the British ship at but a short distance, and he got hold of a very small boat without being observed. In this vessel, after a long and laborious pull at the oars, the captain found himself at last by the side of his country-men's ship, and was taken in greatly exhausted.

"To the officer in the command, Captain B—— said nothing about his parole, but when conveyed to Jamaica, where his regiment then lay with the rest of the forces on the West India station, he found himself obliged to tell the truth, knowing that, sooner or later, it would be learned from others, whether he himself told it or not. After the excitement attending the act of escape had passed off, he had begun to reflect, with some uneasiness, on the light in which the matter might be viewed by his superiors in command. But the reality was far more harassing than he had at all anticipated. His Colonel, when informed of the affair, threw him instantly into arrest, and summoned a court martial to inquire into the matter. The captain's statement was decisive against himself. He admitted having given his parole, and having broken it. The decision against him was unanimous, and to the effect, that "his conduct was most unworthy a British officer and gentleman, and calculated to throw disgrace on the whole service." It was, moreover, resolved that he should be instantly sent back again to the French station, with the explanation, that "the British army, to a man, reprobated the conduct of Captain B——in breaking his parole."

"Accordingly, by the earliest opportunity, the unlucky officer was reconveyed to his late place of confinement among the French. His state of mind, under these circumstances, was pitiable. To be so cast off and repudiated by his own friends, and to be sent back to meet still greater disgrace, and perhaps punishment, at the hands of the enemy, was indeed calculated to gall his feelings most deeply. The results of his re-transmission to the French station made the case much worse. When he was landed under a flag of truce, and conveyed to the quarters of the General in command, that personage immediately called his principal officers about him, and held a consultation with them. Captain B—— was present, and every eye was turned upon him with indignant contempt. The conference was short, and ended in the commander sitting down to write a note, which here, that the French were highly gratified with the politeness of the British in sending back Captain B——, and sincerely believed that every man in the British army must despise his conduct in violating his word of honor; but that they (the French) begged leave to return him to his friends, as they declined keeping, or having anything further to do with so mean a rascal.' This note was read aloud to Captain B——, and that unfortunate person was afterwards under the necessity of returning to the vessel which had brought him from Jamaica.

"If the feeling of shame and disgrace endured by the captain was great before, it was increased tenfold on his return to Jamaica with the scornful note of the French commander. All his former friends cut him directly and avowedly. No man would speak to or associate with him, and he was ultimately obliged to petition to be sent home on the plea of bad health. In reality, his bodily health was perfectly good, but not so with his mental health. The circumstances here related preyed upon his thoughts, until reason was shaken from her throne. This change was first made apparent in England, by the incessant and lengthy memorials which he poured in upon Government, all relating to his own services and sufferings, and conceived in such rambling terms as clearly to indicate the writer's state of mind. We believe that from Government came the suggestion of confinement. However this may be, Captain B—— was placed in a private asylum; and there he now is, and is likely to be for the remainder of his days. It is, perhaps, well that the poor man thinks himself injured, for he is rendered by that impression comparatively happy. By one breach of the laws of honor, he lost his place for ever in society, and perhaps put undeservedly; yet, no one can regret any circumstances which tend to give him comparative ease in his, at best, most unfortunate condition."

Further by the Pacific.

ENGLAND.

The elections are now over, with the exception of five vacancies yet to be filled, namely: Orkney and Wick in Scotland, and Tyrone and Donegal in Ireland. It is, even with the returns before us, a difficult matter to tell what majority—for majority they will have—the Derby ministry will be able to command in the House.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is again rumored that changes are about to be made in the Foreign Office. Lord Malmesbury will, it is said, succeed Lord Clanrby at Paris—the latter going to Constantinople; and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs will then be confided to Lord Canning, better known as Sir Stratford Canning.

OCEAN STEAMER CAPTAINS.—The Board of Trade has issued an invitation to captains of ocean steamers to be examined as to their acquaintance with the steam engine, and to take certificates of proficiency therefor.

ANOTHER AMERICAN YACHT VICTORY.—The American-built Yacht Truant, belonging to Mr. Ormuell, came in first at the Liverpool Yacht race, on Saturday, and gained her owner a piece of plate.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THEATRICAL ARTISTES.—The Sun says: There has been quite an influx of our transatlantic brethren of literature and the drama, in London the present season. Among the late arrivals are Mr. Edwin Forrest, Miss Cushman, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. J. R. Stebbins, Miss Grace Greenwood, the authoress; Mr. Buckman, the tragedian; Mr. Owens, lessee of the Baltimore Museum; Mr. Howard Paul, the dramatist; J. Hall Wilton, Mr. Barnum's theatrical director, who engaged Mnlle. Jenny Lind on her American tour.

MISCELLANEOUS.—On the 24th, the sub-marine telegraph between Donaghadee, Ireland, and Portpatrick, Scotland, was laid down successfully, but was not put in connection with wires on land.

Numerous lrauds by Australian obligration companies have been exposed in London within the past few days.

EMIGRATION RIOTS IN IRELAND.—In Ireland deplorable scenes have taken place at the election in county Clare, South of Ireland. The military were called out and several lives sacrificed. On Thursday, polling for Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Cornelius O'Brien and Col. Vandeleur, at Six-mile bridge, about seven miles from Ennpreh, when a riot arose between the voters on the respective sides. No clear statement of the affray can be had, but the most probable version of the story is, that the country people threw stones at a party of Lord Conyngham's tenants who were proceeding to the polls under an escort of military, and that some of the missiles striking the soldiers, they fired a volley among the crowd, and killed five men on the spot, besides wounding five or six others—three mortally. Twelve shots were fired by the soldiers, and all took effect. A jury has been empanelled; but, at latest accounts, had not returned a verdict.

Most of the Irish provincial papers that have come to hand teem with accounts of election outrages. At Ballina, the police had to charge the crowd with the bayonet.

At Roscommon, and elsewhere, the same disturbances took place. The outrages are much regretted by the moderate men of all parties.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

IMPERIAL MOVEMENTS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, ETC.—Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on Friday evening, the 23d ult. from Strasbourg. He drove in an open carriage between two lines of troops, along the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, and the Champs Elysee, to the Barriere de l'Etoile. His reception is described as having been extremely cordial on the part of the Parisians. Extensive preparations are already making for his journey to the South. The Municipal Council of Montauban have voted 20,000 francs; Rosanne, 10,000; Bordeaux, 50,000; and Pau a like sum, to give him a welcome.

For some time past the President has been arranging his household on quite an Imperial footing. General Roguet is to be Grand Marshal of the Palace; Col. De Beville, Palace Prefect; Count Bacchiochi, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; Col. Fleury, Grand Equerry, etc.

It transpires that new titles of nobility continue to be conferred, without any public announcement of them. The *Patrie* has taken to styling the President of his Highness Monseigneur the Prince President," but all the opposition papers omit the handle to his name. Nevertheless those straws are taken as an indication that the wind again sets in an Imperial direction. An additional subject of gossip is found in the approaching *fete* on the 15th August, the birthday of the Emperor, on which occasion as many reminiscences of the Empire as can be will be revived. One of the most impressive parts of the ceremonial was to have been the inauguration of Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides, but the works cannot be completed in season.

M. Lemayne, formerly French Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, is appointed Consul General and Charge de Affairs of France at Buenos Ayres.

The approaching marriage of the President is regarded in Paris as a fact beyond doubt. The lady, however, is now said to be the Princess de Vasa, but another Baden Princess, grand daughter of Eugene Beauharnois and of Don Pedro. The lady is now undergoing the process of conversion from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic religion, in order to render her a suitable match.

Another body of emigrants are sent to California with the proceeds of the Ingot Lottery, have just left Paris for Havre, and are to embark immediately on board the ship Magellan.

The decree of the 22d January continues to be rigorously enforced. Placards are posted, announcing for sale the forests belonging to the Duc d'Aumale, in the departments of the Ardennes, Meuse and Aisne.

Accounts from the departments describe the ravages occasioned by the late storms. In the Aisne particularly, a hurricane had caused great destruction of property.

ITALY.

The Turin Gazette contradicts, as absurd, the rumor that the Island of Sardinia is to be sold to England.

From Florence we learn that the Tuscan ministry have been turned out of office. The Baudi Duke announced to his Cabinet that the line of policy they were pursuing was repugnant to his conscience, and contrary to his duties, as a Catholic Prince, towards the Court of Rome, and that if they did not adopt a more pious course of conduct they must resign. This announcement is said to have surprised no one except the ministers themselves. They did, however, tender their resignation, which was accepted. M. Rosilla is now at the head of affairs.

The Milan Gazette quotes a letter from Rome, which states that public attention regards as suspicious the numerous fortifications which the French are constructing around the Castle of St. Angelo, as also the circumstance that Gen. Bevaillart, under the pretext of instructing the pontifical artillerymen, has withdrawn them from Cevita Vecchia and the other defences on the coast, all of which he has occupied with French artillery. On the other hand, it is asserted that a communication has been made to the Austrian Government that the French garrison will quit Rome within a year.

A difficulty has arisen between M. Amici, Pontifical Governor of Ancona, and Mr. Moore, British Consul there, respecting the landing of a passenger without a visa on his passports.

In Naples, also, the British and the local authorities are at variance respecting some infringement on the rights of a Protestant schoolmaster, named Harrison.

Grape blight has again appeared in many parts of Upper Italy and Tuscany. In Sicily, we learn from the Catania Journal, it has totally ceased its ravages.

PRUSSIA

The Zollverein Congress adjourned on the 20th ult., to August 16. Previous to the adjournment, the Prussian Plenipotentiary announced that the 16th of August, the day fixed for the re-assembling of the Congress, is the last which Prussia will allow for replying to its demand on the States of the Old Customs Union, as to whether they intend to maintain or abandon their resolution of 25th May, relative to negotiations with Austria.

Considerable sensation has been excited in Berlin, by the condemnation for three successive days of the New Prussian (or Kreuz) Journal, and its subsequent declaration that it would cease to appear till the courts of law shall have decided on the legality of the decision. The Journal was made itself obnoxious to the French, Austrian and Russian envoys, and had gained many enemies by its plain speaking. The crown lawyers have since sanctioned the confiscation.

The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, has an article on the treaty just concluded between Switzerland and the United States, in which it remarks that the unpolite London procedure regarding Neufchatel, has hastened the period for the commencement of American interference in the affairs of Europe.

We learn from Berlin that Mr. Barnard, the American Minister in Berlin, has succeeded in procuring the release of several Prussians, who had been naturalized as citizens of the United States; but on their return for a short time to their native country, were arrested on a charge of evading the military conscription.

Phosphorus severe at Ostrowo. On the 16th ult. a fire took place at Kalisch which destroyed sixty houses. Cholera had previously committed great ravages in the town.

Several Poles were lately arrested in the Duchy of Posen on the charge of conspiracy against the Emperor Nicholas.

The King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria are to have an interview in the end of September.

AUSTRIA.

The budget sheet of the National Finance for 1851 has been at length published, and shows a deficit of 55,158,32-florins, although the receipts were 295,95,581 florins more than in the preceding year.

The Emperor entered Transylvania on the 20th, and according to official accounts, was well received.

The correspondent of the London Times learns from a good source, that Gregory is to be, or has already been, sent to the fortress of Kufstein, in the Tyrol. The correspondent sincerely hopes the information may prove incorrect."

A Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle says: "Mr McCurdy, the Envoy of the United States, returned on the 20th, from his tour in Italy and Switzerland, and, for the present, it is probable he will remain in Vienna."

HOLLAND.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—We find the following in the Amsterdam *Handelblad* of the 18th: "We learn from a positive source, that the Government of the United States of America has abandoned its project of an expedition against Japan. It has preferred invoking the mediation of the Dutch Government. We are also assured that the Dutch Government, which, in 1846, made overtures to the Emperor of Japan, in the interest of the whole of European commerce, has accepted the mission, and we have no doubt of its using every effort to accomplish it successfully.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers state that the Spanish Consul at Neutrleans had sent home official intelligence that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of an intended filibustering expedition against Cuba.

PORTUGAL.—A rumor came by the Peninsular mail on Friday night, that Count Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister in London, is to be sent to Germany on the deliberate mission of getting Don Miguel to make a public and formal renunciation of his claims to the throne of Portugal.

A French gentleman named Barbier, who proposes to establish a line of steamers between Nantes and a port in the United States, calling at Lisbon, has petitioned the Government to exempt his ships from maritime dues. The petition is under consideration.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, in the *Independance Belge* of Brussels, states that the Monk Christophorus, who had excited a formidable insurrection, had been arrested.

King Otho was expected at Trieste about the 21th, on his way to Germany.

Foreign Miscellany.

The letters from Rouen state that the market for manufacturers had become more active. There had been little alteration in prices, but the favorable result of the fair at Beaucaire had induced buyers to operate with greater freedom.

The first two large screw steamers, at present building at Dumbarton, for the Messrs. Burns and intended to run between Glasgow and New York, are to be called the Andes and the Alps.

The first volume of a new work on America has just left the press in Stockholm. It is "Sketches of a Tour in the United States, by P. A. Siljestrom;" and is entirely devoted to an examination of the school system in that country. M. Siljestrom was sent out by the Swedish government to make inquiries on this weighty point, and an octavo of nearly 500 pages is the result abounding in information of the most valuable kindand far surpassing any other European book on the subject.

Another attempt was made, a few days since, at the Hippodrome, Paris, to solve the problem of steering balloons. A balloon, in shape like a whale, was filled with gas, and attempted to be guided by means of a shaft of wood, suspended horizontally, with a sail at the end, to act as a rudder. To this shaft was affixed a platform, with a steam engine of four-horse power, working a screw with three arms of canvas, like three sails of a windmill. The experiment was made in presence of several scientific men, but was unsuccessful.

The process of cutting the Kohinoor diamond is going on successfully, but is expected to be a work of many weeks.

Hay, Jr. Ritchie, of Longforgan, Scotland, and Rev. Mr Sutherland, of Dingwall, are appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, to visit the congregations of that communion in the British American provinces.

Accounts received from Scotland and the North of England, of the prospects of the harvest, are extremely favorable. The hay has been an average crop. Wheat looks well, and will soon be ready for the sickle. Barley is partially cut, and is above the average. Potatoes, though inferior in localities, are above an average. Beans are deficient in many places. From the South of England and Ireland favorable accounts are also received.

Louisiana Interior.

A NEW PAPER.—Mr. Winfree, jr. late of the Baton Rouge Gazette, is about to start a new paper in West Baton Rouge.

INDICATION.—A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Thibodaux on the 3d inst.

CHOLERA.—The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday says: "We are sorry to be informed of the fatal existence of the cholera on some plantations in Claiborne county, Mississippi. Feversalso are prevalent in Jefferson county of the same State. It is generally the case that when sickness prevails on the hills, the swamps and alluvions are perfectly healthy."

The same paper has the following items:

THE WEATHER.—The present week has been distinguished with several showers of rain—one of them quite powerful, and attended with lightning and thunder. It was somewhat too rude for the safety of the cotton bolls, which were knocked off by its violence. The nights and mornings which succeeded the showers have been cool with stirring breezes.

COTTON PICKING.—We heard of a number of planters in our vicinity who have commenced picking cotton in earnest some of the last days of the present week.

The Catahoula Advocate, of the 5th inst., says that two gentlemen on contiguous plantations, from three to five miles from Trinity, below Black River, commenced picking cotton on the 2d inst, and have been gathering about seventy-five pounds to the hand since.

The Natchitoches Chronicle learns from all sources that the cotton crop of north-western Louisiana is excellent, and is satisfied from observation that if the season continues propitious, abundant crops of both corn and cotton will be the result of the summer's toil. A gentleman informs the editor, however, that already has the dreaded moth made its appearance on his plantation, and that the caterpillar is to be the certain sequence. It is thought, however, that it is not the genuine caterpillar fly.

THE ARMY WORM.—Wpare sorry to learn that the army worm (not the boll worm) has commenced serious ravages on a number of plantations, on both sides of the river, in this vicinity. We might mention the names of the planters who are said to be sufferers, but decline to do so, from the hope that the damage may not be as serious as is now apprehended.

EARLY PICKING.—The Catahoula Advocate of the 12th inst. says: Mr. J. G. Brooks, manager on the Garrett place, Black river, writes us that he pressed one bale of cotton on the 6th inst. Who can beat it?

SPIRITUAL RAPPERS.—A convention of believers in the so called "spiritual manifestations" was commenced in Boston, August 0, at Washington Hall. The Rev. Adin Ballon presided; and Mr. John M. Spear and Andrew Jackson Davis were among the persons on the platform. According to report, some very odd things were done and still odder things were said. The male mediums were arranged on one side of the platform, and the female on the other. A lady from Dedham was among the speakers, and she professed to have a large circle of correspondents in the spiritual world, and among them Baron Swedenborg. They called spirits from "the vasty deep" of air, but the spirits didn't feel inclined to operate. They shut the doors and windows, and then the spirits preferring darkness to light, rapped immensely. We have "spirits" here, and they are much accommodating They sometimes produce "rappings" when they are neither called upon nor expected to do so. By the way, we may note that the splats have appeared in Scott county, Kentucky. The editor of the Georgetown Herald attended the manifestations of the spirits at the house of a very respectable citizen, and gives his views in an editorial of over two columns in length. He wishes to investigate th matter further before venturing to give an opinion. The mediums were a girl, twelve years of age, daughter of the gentleman at whose house the rappings took place, and two bare-footed negroes.

IMPORT OF RAILROAD IRON.—Some idea of the number and extent of the railroads now being built in the United States, may be derived, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, from the fact that the importation of railroad iron in 1851 was double what it was in 1850. A table, carefully compiled, and published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, makes the import of 1850 about seventy thousand tons, and the import of 1-51 over one hundred and forty-one thousand tons. A large portion of this iron has been paid for in the bonds of the companies on whose account it was purchased. The remainder remains unpaid, or has been liquidated by exports, either of specie or of staples.

A BOLD LEAP.—A letter from Niagara says: "I heard from one of the guests that a young English lady had a narrow escape on Friday morning. Perfectly enchanted with the scene, and anxious to possess some memento of her visit, she, assisted by the guide, stepped off the ridge on Goat Island, familiarly known as "The Hog's Back," from rock to rock, until she reached the large slab which divides the American sheet of water, and in the crevices of which grew a small tree. From this, gathering a branch, she proceeded on her perilous journey—the boiling rapids at her feet, within a few yards of taking their mad leap, and the spray dying around her. At the second step the rock being wet and slippery, she fell, but caught the water here was shallow, and escaped unhurt. The guide, who had seen the accident, ran to the island, and thus escaped with an awful fright, and a thorough baptism in Niagara's stream, obtained, perhaps, nearer the extreme edge of the falls than was ever previously managed without loss of life. She neither screamed nor fainted when she reached terra firma, but, like a genuine woman, felt thankful for her deliverance, and proud of her trophy, which she had retained all the time."

LONDON IN 1852.—Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, in a letter from London, say

"Have you a realizing sense of what London is in population and magnitude, really is? Do you know that in population it is larger than the census of 1850 showed the entire State of New York? The inhabitants of the city of New York, Philadelphia, Boston Baltimore Albany, Troy Utica, Syracuse Rochester and Buffalo combined, would not make, by three or four hundred thousand, another London. It has already swallowed up all the surrounding villages, and is extending in lamp districts in every direction, as rapidly as Milwaukee or Chicago spread themselves. I have been driven five, six, seven and eight miles in different quarters, without getting through the wilderness of dwellings. The railroad runs 12 miles, not through, but over the city. And as for the wealth of London, why, that is beyond the power, if not of figures, at least of computation."

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful pieces of Australian gold, weighing in all three guineas, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained by an assay of part of the quantity, that that the proportion of pure metal is 995 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty-two dollars per ounce, or thereabouts.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TEN TURKS AND TEN ENGLISH.—A letter from Constantinople, dated July 1, says:

The whole Frank population here are in a fever of excitement, in consequence of an outbreak of event, which has laid the British representative under the necessity of entering into a hot dispute with the Porte. Last Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, the Viceroy, Omer Pasha, with a number of passengers, proceeded, as usual, up the Bosphorus on the first station, which is Arnaout Kiuy, the captain would not land the passengers on account of a vessel lying alongside the wharf—he therefore went higher up towards the palace of Fethy Ahmet Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law.

On approaching the landing, a couple of Turks attacked the sailor sent on shore with the rope; the captain, therupon, jumped on shore, and remonstrated with them. In the meanwhile, the passengers were quietly coming out of the steamer, when the Pacha's servants and boatmen and other ruffians, armed with stones and deadly weapons, collected in an instant, and rushed towards the Franks who were on terra firma.

A dreadful scuffle ensued; the passengers, mostly English, and unarmed, for a while resisted the assailants, who dealt with their clubs right and left; the latter finally drove the Franks to the palace. Seven Englishmen, of known respectability, were wounded, more or less; one young man named Henry Jacob, was so severely beaten that his life is despaired of. The harbor master is also among the ill-treated. Several times he attempted—in his official capacity—to appease the Turks—but his efforts were of no avail.

When the police officers came up they quietly said, that they were not authorized to interfere and that they could not fight the matter out in any way. Yesterday, individual and collective complaints against the barbarous treatment experienced, were sent to Colonel Rose, who will, no doubt, obtain ample satisfaction for the injuries of the sufferers. The defence of the Turks is, that they had repeatedly informed the owner of the steamer that he should not land the passengers in front of the Pacha's palace.

SEVERE STORM AND DESTRUCTION OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—On the 20th ult., Cambridge, Ohio, was visited by a storm, which, for severity, has not been equalled for many years. The large three story College building, erected on the hill at the east end of the town by the Methodist Protestant Church, is a mass of ruins, the roof story and most of the second story were carried to the ground. The new Methodist Episcopal Church was injured to the amount of some $40 to $50.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Yacht, Capt. Thompson, which arrived Monday, brought us news from Galveston to the 13th ultimo.

The News says that there is much sickness in Middle and Western Texas, though it is generally agtie and fever and not often fatal.

On the 6th inst, Mrs. Edmonson, the wife of Dr. E. Edmonson, a dentist of Galveston, died in her bed, her husband being entirely unconscious of the dreadful calamity that had befallen him, until he awoke in the morning and beheld the lifeless corpse by his side. Mrs. Edmonson had been afflicted with the toothache for some time, and had been accustomed to find relief in the use of chloroform, administered by her husband. It is believed that she was afflicted with the pain in the night, and being unwilling to wake her husband, procured the chloroform and, administered it herself in such excess as to cause her death.

A correspondent of the News, who has been traveling through the State, says that the crop of corn is immense, and the cotton crop never gave better promise at this season of the year. He does not think the amount of land planted in cotton is as large as it was last year. All the other crops look well, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

Texas is supposed to contain a population of 300,000 souls, having about 50,000 persons over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write.

The Western Texan says the flood in the San Antonio, occasioned by three days of heavy rain in the last week of July, was two feet higher than the overflow of last spring, which did so much damage. It swept away several public and private bridges, bath-houses, fences, etc. Buildings near the bridges were also washed down.

The postmasters on the route between Houston and Austin have all written to the Post-office Department at Washington City, recommending the establishing of a daily mail between these two points.

The Editor of the Texan Advocate learns that offers have been made to deliver corn to contractors for Government supplies at San Antnnio, at twenty-five cents per bushel.

A man named Samuel Compton was killed by a man by the name of Goss, at Cameron, recently, with a pistol.

Each of the following religious denominations in Texas have under their auspices the institutions of learning located as follows: Methodists, at Rutersville and Marshall; Presbyterians, (O. S.,) at Huntsville, Goliad and Fredonia; Episcopalians, at Anderson and Cuiderland; Presbyterians, at Dangerfield.

Two hundred Sunday school teachers are much wanted, immediately in Texas. They would find good employment, and wages equal to what is paid in any part of the United States.

The Brownsville Rio Bravo has the following paragraph:

MAN KILLED.—During the election at Brazos Santiago, on Monday last, an old man well-known in the army as "Spanish Peter," who has been in the employ of the quartermaster on this frontier ever since the commencement of the war, and who had endeared himself to the officers of the department by his fidelity and integrity, was killed by a man named Thibeault, who struck him on the head with a stick, fracturing his skull and causing his death instantaneously. Alas, poor Peter, he died as well he might die hell"—he is gone, and may the earth rest lightly upon him. Thibeault has been arrested, and is now in jail to await his trial. We, therefore, refrain from making any further comments upon this sad occurrence.

The Rio Bravo, speaking of the election in Brownsville, charges that a large number of illegal votes were polled. The whole number polled in Brownsville is stated to be 611, whereas, this paper says the legal votes could not have exceeded 414—making 200, or nearly one-third of the whole vote, illegal.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—In Itawamba county, Miss., between $80,000 and $100,000 have been subscribed for stock in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the citizens individually, and in the County of Pontotoc, the people have voted to tax themselves, independent of individual subscriptions, $100,000 for the purchase of stock for the County in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The Paducah Democrat learns from Col Childs, the chief engineer of that work, that negotiations are now on foot for putting the whole line of road, from Mobile to Paducah, under contract during the coming twelve months.

The Democrat says that the vote of the people of Paducah and McCracken counties in favor of the issue of $350,000 bonds, to be invested in stock in the road, already manifests itself in the increased valuation of property in Graves county.

The bridge on the Hamilton and Eaton (Ohio) Railroad gave way while the down train was passing over it, on the 5th inst. Two freight and baggage cars were smashed, and four persons badly injured. The passenger cars fortunately became detached when the forward cars fell, or the result would have been more serious.

A dispatch of August 7, from Albany, N. Y., says: "The express train coming east met with a casualty, to-day at Waterloo, in consequence of a misplaced switch the engine ran off the track, smashing it, together with the tender and baggage car. One of the passenger cars was literally demolished. A number of passengers were injured—three so dangerously that they were left at Waterloo. Mr. Erastus Corning, of this city, had one of his legs injured, but was able to reach home in the train.

The laying of the track on the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was to have been commenced on the 15th inst (?)

CROPS—KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal learns that the corn and tobacco are suffering severely from drought, in Grayson and adjoining counties. There had been no rain for forty days. The farmers despaired of making any crop at all.

HAY.—In several of the New England States and New York, the crop of hay has been light, probably below the average amount in their usual seasons. This fact has caused some speculative movement, and parties are now engaged in buying up entire crops, deliverable in September, at unusually high prices. The Oquedensburg News says new hay sold there as high as $8 per ton.

THE RICE CROP.—The Savannah News says that in consequence of the frequent rains during the season, the rice crops on the Savannah river are backward, and that little, if any, harvesting will commence before the first of September. The crop, it is thought, will not be more than an average one.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest in the southern and middle States is now over, and from nearly all quarters accounts concur in representing an abundant yield. In the sections of the country where the crop has been garnered, says the New York Express, the grain is reported as being of an excellent quality; and as more wheat was sown in the United States last year than ever before known the conclusion is inevitable that the crop is the largest one ever harvested. These facts naturally indicate the belief that in the absence of any extraordinary foreign demand, the prices of wheat and flour will rule very low for the next year.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Aberdeen Independent, of the 7th instant, says that an immense crop of corn will be raised in that section, and if the balance of the cotton season proves to be as favorable as the preceding part, an abundant crop will be raised. Prospects of plenty were never so promising.

ALABAMA.—The Clayton Banner says that in some places not a great distance above that town the boll worm has made considerable havoc with the cotton crop.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—*Norfolk*, August 5, 1852.—Our Navy Yard presents "scenes stirring" and if I might prophesy, "the future is big-bellied with events," which, doubtless, the nation is yet to play a conspicuous part.

The sloops of war St. Louis and Cyane are now ready for sea, and but await orders to sail. The former goes to the Mediterranean, forming part of Commodore Stringham's squadron. The St. Louis is commanded by Commander Thomas N. Ingraham, a fine officer, and one calculated to carry our flag nobly should war destroy the present amicable feeling between us and "merrie England."

All the mechanics are hard at work upon the three frigates now fitting for sea. The Columbia has her lower masts on, and topmast polated, and she soon will be rigged. The Savannah then will be taken in hand, and then the Potomac." The noble steamer Powhatan is now ready for sea. All her officers have been ordered to report by the 10th of this month, and they come on board, she can slip from the wharf and walk to the fishing banks, there to show Johnny Bull a specimen of our noble steamers. The Powhatan I pronounce the finest steamer that we have in our Navy. The Superintendent chief Engineer, Mr Sewell, has placed in her engines, the superior of which cannot be found in the world. Whilst building, the slightest flaw in any of the machinery at once condemned it, and I now predict for her none of the breakdowns that attended the Susquehannah and San Jacinto, for forsooth she is faultless, and a more beautiful vessel the eye never rested upon.

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From the Home Journal.

THE CONVICT'S CHILD.... By Prince C. Carey.

Unlock the still home of the dead;
Down to its slumber we would lay
One, who, with firm unshrinking tread,
Drew nearer and nearer day by day.

For when the morn of life for her
Did all its beautiful light in tears,
The shadow of her sepulchre
Woke in her soul no human fears.

Eyes in the spring-time of her youth,
Before that she had wept or striven,
With all its wealth of love and truth,
She gave her young heart up to heaven.

Something prophetic of her doom
Before her vision sadly rose,
So, ere the evil days had come,
She gathered strength to meet their woes.

Child of a lost and guilty sire,
She felt what time must darkly prove,
That home and hearth were not for her,
Nor the sweet ministries of love.

And when her trembling heart at last
By maiden hopes and fears was thrilled
Clasping the sacred cross mostdear,
That pleading for the earth was stilled.

Turning from eyes whose tender ray
Burned with affection true and deep,
Love's passionate kisses never lay
Upon her forehead but in sheep.

Yet more than mortal may be tried
Was she who truly bore that part,
And the meek marty

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. / T. W. BOWMAN, / W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

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FAITH.

Ye who think the truth ye sow,
Lost beneath the winter snow;
Doubt not, Time's unerring law
Yet shall bring the genial thaw.
God in Nature ye can trust:
Is the God of mind less just?

Reap we not the mighty thought
Once by ancient sages taught!
Though it withered in the blight
Of the mediæval night.
Now the harvest we behold.
See! it bears a thousand-fold.

Workers on the barren soil,
Yours may seem a thankless toil;
Sick at heart with hope deferred,
Listen to the cheering word:
Now the faithful sower grieves,
Soon he'll bind his golden sheaves.

If Great Wisdom have decreed
Man may labor, yet the seed
Never in this life shall grow,
Shall the sower cease to sow?
The fairest fruit may yet be borne
On the resurrection morn.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A SHORT SERMON.

Text, Luke xii: 48, "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."

The justice of the principle set forth in the text none can or will question.

When men are gifted with great talents and powers of usefulness, all allow that they should be used for the glory of God and the welfare of humanity, and ought not to be selfishly devoted exclusively to the individual or his immediate family.

But does not this rule hold good, and is not the principle as true in relation to material, as it is to intellectual wealth? I certainly think so. God gives capacity and facility for the acquisition of mental and moral wealth, and so he does for material wealth, "for every good and perfect gift cometh from the Father of Lights;" without his gifts and kind providence no sort of wealth could be acquired.

But do the materially rich, with some honorable exceptions, feel, (I mean, of course, those who profess to be Christians,) the force of the above reasoning? Do they believe the doctrine? Do they carry out the principle? Really, my hearers, I fear not. I have been indulging in some calculations and reflections in relation to this matter, and I will now proceed to state them, praying a blessing on the hearers and the speaker.

I suppose, and I think the supposition to be a reasonable one, that in the eighteen Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, (I am preaching, you understand, to a Methodist congregation,) in among over a half million members, that we have one hundred men who are each worth two hundred thousand dollars, and make twenty thousand dollars each per annum. Now, I think, that these brethren who profess to be denying themselves, and to be following him who had not where to lay his head, ought to be content to live on five thousand a year, to be satisfied with ten thousand a year to carry on their business and add to their capital, and to devote the other five thousand to God, in any way they might deem best. There would be the handsome sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Next, I suppose that there are two hundred others in our half million members, who could give twenty-five hundred each; this would be another half million dollars; together, the magnificent sum of a million dollars per annum. Would it be extravagant to say that the remainder of our half million of members could at least raise as much more? But I will not urge or discuss this point now, as I am preaching to the rich, those "to whom much is given."

This noble sum of a million dollars per annum could be raised in the M. E. Church, South, without hurting anybody, without detracting from the comfort of one individual, or the real happiness of one family. Instead of this, my hearers, it would be a great blessing to you and to your families, to devote this much of your surplus to the spread of truth and righteousness in the earth. You would personally enjoy the exalted and unspeakable satisfaction of being a public benefactor, and of hearing multitudes in this life and the next rise up and call you blessed. God "giveth to all," and it is a Godlike privilege to be able to give largely. God hath said that "the liberal soul shall be made fat." But the blessing and the benefit would not stop with you; it would be far better for your children to give less to them and more to God.

If you have, as I have supposed, one or two hundred thousand to divide among your children, they will be but too rich to do well either temporally or spiritually. I need not say that the rich farmers, merchants and manufacturers, who own the capital and control the trade of the world, were nineteen-twentieths of them poor boys, who by their industry and economy have risen to wealth and power. I need not say that the children of the rich men of thirty years past are now, nine-tenths of them, comparatively poor. I need not say it, for the world knows it, that nearly all the eminent jurists, politicians, authors and divines, who create and give tone to public opinion, who hold the reigns of power and rule the land, who shed glory on our history, and make our country the glory and wonder of the earth, have sprung from the poor and middle classes of society.

Riches, let me say to you, are, in the opinion of your speaker, in various ways inimical to a great and elevated development of the characters of your children. The children of the rich are in greater danger of being indulged and spoiled, than are the children of the middle class; not that the people of this class are naturally better, but they have not the means to indulge and spoil their children to the extent that the rich have; if they had they would most likely do as most other rich people.

Riches take away the necessity for laborious effort: for men, and especially young men, are not naturally disposed as much to labor as they are to indulgence: and without labor, distinction and enlarged usefulness is impossible in any field of enterprise. The rich young man is subject to many temptations, growing out of the fact that he is rich. Leeches and spongers will hang around him, and flatter and wheedle him out of his money, and most likely reduce him to poverty, if not to disgrace.

The rich young woman is in constant peril of becoming the victim and the prize of that enterprising and unprincipled class of individuals who are out upon the "vasty deep" of life—privateering in search of any well-rigged and richly laden craft in the guise of a rich man's daughter that they can flatter with false pretensions of undying attachment into matrimony.

Spiritually considered, how dangerous is wealth to the young! How rare a sight is a truly religious young man or woman! Why so! Because they have great temptations to sensuality and vanity—they have "great possessions," and have not been "beware of covetousness," and the pride-inspiring influence of wealth.

If then, my rich brethren, you desire your children to be eminent for knowledge, usefulness or true piety, it would be best for you to give more to God and less to your children. It would render industry and economy necessary to them; it would save them from a thousand temptations, and God and Eternity alone can tell the blessed influence of your noble example of devotedness.

My rich brethren, have I asked you to do do too much? Perhaps you think I have, and think perhaps that your wealth is all your own, and that you ought not to be urged to sacrifice so much to the cause of God. But hear me. Were not the great talents of Paul, Luther, Wesley, Asbury, Olin and Bascom theirs just as much as your wealth is yours? But these men say you were fitted for "great work;" surely they were. But have you not also, through Providence, been so circumstanced that you too can do a great work for the glory of God and the good of man? Oh, but these men were preachers, and it was specially their work to sacrifice and be sacrificed upon the altar of God. Ah! were they so indeed? And are you not bound to take up your cross, and deny yourself also? Have you not been redeemed by the precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, as well as they? "You are not your own; you have been bought with a price." You and all you have belongs to God—"for the world is His, and the fullness thereof." The power and facilities for growing rich God has given—he has prospered the work of your hands—and for what, think you, has God done this? that you may hoard it up—that you may enrich and endanger the salvation of your children? "For how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." "I tell you nay, you are the stewards of the manifold grace of God, and will have ere long to give an account of your stewardship, for we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." Why must preachers be called to endure brain and body-wasting labors? Why must they consent to a life of poverty and sacrifice, and you escape all this, and on a flowery bed of ease gently glide into heavenly bliss? But my rich brethren, what have I called upon you to do? I have not asked and urged you to a life of toil and privation. No, I have proposed to let you grow richer every year—to have even a luxurious living. I have only asked you three hundred rich men, who make four millions of dollars annually, to give one of these millions to God annually. Do you think that the dying hour and the judgment seat of Christ will say that I have asked too much of you?

Oh, brethren, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, favored beyond other men with the bounties and blessings of a generous Providence, what good might you not do? Your million of dollars annually given to God would publish sixteen millions of copies of the Word of Life, annually. How many churches would it build? How many destitute in our own and other lands would it supply with the glorious gospel! How many colleges and schools would it endow, and how many thousands of the orphan poor would it educate and raise to usefulness and honor! But lest I weary you I forbear. I leave to your own intelligent and conscientious reflections how much you could and ought to accomplish for the glory of God and the good of man.

And now to God, as is most due, be rendered all honor, power, dominion, and glory forever—Amen. J. B. Walker.

Louisiana, August 26, 1852.

THE BLESSED COUNTRY.

So much as moments are exceeded by eternity, and the sighing of a man by the joys of an angel, and a salutary frown by the light of God's countenance, a few frowns by the infinite and eternal hallelujahs, so much are the sorrows of the godly to be undervalued in respect of what is deposited for them in the treasures of eternity. Their sorrows can die, but so cannot their joys. And if the blessed martyrs and confessors were asked concerning their past sufferings, and their present rest, and the joys of their certain expectations, you should hear them glory in nothing but in the mercies of God, and in the cross of the Lord Jesus. Every chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a palace, and every loss is the purchase of a kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honor, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, multiplied with a never-ceasing numeration; days without nights, joys without sorrow, sanctity without sin, charity without stain, possession without fear, society without envying, communion without loss of joys without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed country, where an enemy never entered, and from whence a friend never went away. [Jeremy Taylor.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REVERIES.

My father thou didst promise oft to leave
The bright abode of Paradise, and watch
Around me. O, at this calm, holy hour
When all is hushed and still, save summer winds
At play among the leaves, and Ocean's wild
Waves breaking on the lonely shore, 'tis joy
To hope thy spirit hovers near, and ah,
What rapture could I feel the pressure of
Thy hand upon my brow, as erst in by-done hours!

The last bright lingering sun-set beam
Has slowly faded from the sapphire west;
The sea-bird's mournful song has ceased; around
The forest green, ride Darkness throws her pall
Of dreary shadows, while Night hangs on high
Her vesper lamps—their trembling fires shine on
Thy far-off grave, my sire!

Couldst thou but tell
Me of thy home of bliss! O whisper of
Those sun-lit climes, those amaranthine bowers
Of fadeless happiness!

When pleasure holds
Her court amid the festive scene, where all
Is gay and glad—If is thy voice I hear,
"My child the hour of prayer." O ever thus
Around me watch, and guide my feet in ways
Of truth, that when life's scenes are o'er, thou mayest
Escort my spirit to the realms of light.

Mississippi City. Rosy Rambler.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. V. BRANTLY.

Died, on the 20th ult., at his residence in Caddo Parish, La., Jesse V. Brantly, aged thirty-nine years and six months, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality. The disease which terminated his existence, was so violent in its attack and rapid in its progress, that it soon placed its victim beyond the reach of medical skill. Hence, his sufferings, though severe, were not long, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation. He was a native of South Carolina, but for twelve or fourteen years a citizen of Caddo Parish, La., and resided at the same place where he died. Notwithstanding the many unfavorable circumstances attending a life in a new and sparsely settled country, our brother cast in his lot with the people of God, and lived for twelve years a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. Church, filling with unwearied diligence and fidelity the office of class-leader and steward. His house was always the itinerant's home, as many still laboring in the vineyard of the Lord can testify, who have in years past partaken of his generous hospitality. His liberality to the Church, and particularly its missionary field, perhaps has not a parallel within the limits of the State; though not rich, yet possessing an ample competency, he annually gave "to the Lord" four bales of cotton, regardless of its price, besides his liberal contributions to the support of the ministry, building of churches, and other benevolent purposes. So great indeed was the missionary zeal which actuated him, that he was even desirous to have his annual donation continued after his death. It is needless that we speak farther of his life of devotion to the cause he espoused—his ennobling traits of character, which endeared him so much to all who knew him, but we hasten to notice some of the circumstances attending his most triumphant death.

It has never been the lot of the writer to witness a scene so solemn, yet so instructive and strengthening to the Christian, as the last illness of our dear brother. Though impressed, in the early stage of his disease, with a belief that he would not recover, yet the fact was not made known to him until the day previous to his death; and never will the resignation and composure evidenced by him upon receiving the intelligence be forgot by those who were standing around. His pious physician, having despaired of all hope, approached his bedside, and taking his hand, with a sorrowful heart and trembling voice, said to him: "Brother Brantly, it becomes my duty to inform you that you must die; if you have any arrangements to make, make them soon: you have but little time." Composed, and with a smile upon his countenance, he looked up and said, "I know it, Doctor; I have long been preparing for this hour; I am ready; I am not afraid." Soon after he exclaimed, "all is love, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost." Though at times his mind had been wandering, yet, now it became perfectly clear, and never for a moment after did he give evidence of a disordered or fevered imagination. He seemed to fear that his ecstacy of mind might be ascribed to some mental aberration, the result of his disease, or of medicines, and remarked several times, "my mind is perfectly clear." He spoke of death with the utmost composure, gave directions to be buried at the new Methodist Church, which is being erected near his residence, to which he had very liberally contributed, and frequently said, "*It is nothing to die.*" Calling his weeping wife to him, he bade her raise his children for God, and then kissing each, he said "farewell;" then extending his hand to weeping friends who surrounded his bed, said, "farewell, meet me in heaven." The servants were then called in, whom he bade farewell, exhorting them also to meet him in heaven. Thus, in this happy state of entire resignation he continued all day, exhorting, praying and rejoicing. He saw the sun set for the last time, but there was no gathering darkness upon his happy spirit; it was illumined with the reflected glories of a world of light.

Hour after hour moved slowly by, and still he lingered, though often he expressed a desire "to depart and be with Christ." Painless and almost lifeless he passed the night calm, peaceful and happy, awaiting his change. Day was beginning to dawn ere death had completed its work. A few minutes before 5, the writer of this, standing by his side, observing that he was seized with a shortness of breathing, said to him, "Brother Brantly, you are almost gone," he nodded his head by way of assent. "Are you still happy? If so, raise your hands;" he made an effort to speak, and raising both hands, he whispered, "happy, happy," and breathed his last. If the tears and prayers, and unwearied attention of a devoted wife, anxious relatives and friends, and a faithful physician could have prolonged his life, then "our brother had not died."

"But we sought to stay an angel on the earth,
A spirit ripe for heaven.
And mercy in her love refused."

August 7, 1852. R. L. C.

EFFECTS OF NIGHT AIR.

An error which exerts a most pernicious influence is the belief that the night air is injurious: this opinion hinders the introduction of ventilation more than all other errors together. Now there is not a particle of proof, nor have we any reason whatever to believe, that the atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen undergoes any change during the night. But there are certain causes in operation at night, which are known to exercise over us an injurious influence. We will investigate them to see if closed doors and windows will shut them out or stop their operation.

First, it is known that there is a slight increase of carbonic acid from plants during the night, but this poison is generated in much larger quantity from the lungs of animals, and accumulated immensely more in close rooms than in the open air. It is therefore certain that nothing is gained in this respect by refusing ventilation.

The next difference between night and day, to be noticed, is the fact that sunlight exercises a most important influence on plant, and on animals: but it is evident that shutting out fresh air will not restore its rays.

Another fact is, that all bodies, animate or inanimate, exposed at night to the direct rays of a clear sky, radiate heat with great rapidity, and their temperature is quickly and greatly reduced; and it is well known that it is dangerous to the health of men for the temperature of their bodies to be rapidly and greatly reduced. But persons sleeping in a ventilated room, even if windows are open, are not exposed to the direct rays of the clear sky, (and the law does not apply to any other combination of circumstances; therefore this frequent source of injury to persons exposed, does not reach those in a sheltered house.

As to the injury to be feared from a cold current of air, I would observe that it is gross carelessness for any one to expose himself to this danger, night or day, whether the house is ventilated or unventilated. I believe there is not known any other cause which can be supposed to produce any special injurious effect at night, and the least reflection will show that not one of those mentioned can by any possibility injure a person more in a ventilated than in an unventilated house. It therefore follows that the objection of the night air being injurious is entirely futile. The pure atmosphere has nothing to do with causing the death of persons exposed at night within the tropics; nor does it produce the cough of the consumptive and asthmatic, nor the languor and misery which the sick so frequently experience.

These and other sufferings experienced more particularly at night, are caused by carbonic acid, absence of sunlight, rapid reduction of temperature, the night being saturated with moisture, etc., and not by that without which we cannot live three minutes. It is absurd to suppose that fresh air supports our life and destroys our health at one and the same time. The same thing cannot possess the utterly incompatible character of good and evil, of supporting life and destroying it.

A Christian's Reflections on Death.

I would not give one moment's enjoyment of the calm serenity which pervades my mind, when thinking of death, for lives spent in gaiety and mirth. Death! how soothing the thought as it gently steals o'er me. Why should I wish to linger here? Earth's charms are few. Go hence my spirit, and dwell in the bright peaceful land above. Thy loved ones will ere long meet thee there. Dissolution, seize my feeble frame, and free my sad spirit, and let it be happy with its Maker, for all happiness here below has forever fled. Ah! sweet and soothing thought, that my days will soon be numbered. Look up, my soul to heaven; no longer tarry; the angels are calling thee away. Bend my knee once more, ere my spirit wings forever its homeward flight! Hark, that angelic sound, whence comes it? It summons thee, my soul, to tune thy golden lyre to hymns of praise. The hour has come, and now one long farewell till we meet at the judgment seat of Christ.

A Dreadful Risk.—A few Sabbaths since, at the close of a discourse of great pungency and plainness, a preacher made a solemn appeal to his hearers, whether, in view of the truths and warnings he had uttered, they would run the risk of denying the work of repentance? Will you run the risk of losing your souls? Will you run the risk of perishing in your sins, and dying without hope? The appeal was kindly and solemnly pressed on the minds of those present. At the close of the service, in passing down the aisle, a lady, deeply impressed with the appeal which had been made, said in a low but earnest tone to a gay young lady of her acquaintance, "Can you resist such an appeal as you have just heard? Will you venture to run the risk of losing your soul?" "O yes," she replied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the risk." A few days after, the pastor who made the appeal was called to attend the funeral of a young lady in a certain street, who had died suddenly. It proved to be the young lady who had ventured to run the dreadful risk of losing her soul. Behind the curtain of eternity we may not penetrate, or follow the spirit to its last account. [Zion's Herald.

PROFITABLE CAMP MEETINGS.

The camp meeting, though not *necessary* to the development of spiritual life in a believer, or to the conversion of the word, is nevertheless a very delightful means of Grace. Objections lie against it we know, in many judicious and reflective minds. Yet placing these objections in the balance, and weighing them against the acknowledged benefits proceeding from it, the latter will be found so far to exceed the former as to justify if not to demand its continuance. The camp meeting, with all its inconveniences, is an instrument of great spiritual good; therefore let it be sustained! And with a vigor which will ensure its highest success.

To enjoy a camp meeting it is necessary to make all proper arrangements *at home*. The husband should place his family in a condition not to suffer inconvenience through his absence. The *merchant* should properly arrange his business, so that it may be left with safety; and the *mechanic*, the *apprentice*, and the *domestic* should have fit and seasonable understanding with their employers. By neglecting these precautions, religion may be seriously wounded; and the parties meet with contentions on their return which will neutralize all the pious influence of the meeting on their own minds.

Having made these preparations, the person who intends to derive spiritual profit from the camp meeting, must next interrogate himself concerning his motives in attending. Relaxation from business, physical recuperation, social re-unions with choice friends are too frequently the chief motives which determine many to visit the sacred groves. Now, while we do not wish to decry these motives wholly, we do solemnly protest against them as controlling ones. A desire to gain spiritual good and to be useful to others ought to be the primary and governing principles of action. And they *must* be, if the parties wish the camp meeting to be any thing but evil in its effects upon their religious character.

The next condition of being benefited is a determination to yield to every right influence, when at the meeting. Mental submission to the work of the Spirit is the precursor of every degree of spiritual growth. It needs no *violent* excitement, no *excessive* agitation to enter more deeply into the mysteries of the spiritual life. Resistance to the teachings of the Spirit is the cause of most of those agonizing conflicts which many experience. Let the heart, if penitent for its errors, simply submit to the voices of the Spirit in the docile temper of a little child. Let it yield its sin, especially its unbelief, and *calmly* look for divine manifestations, and they will be given. The unspeakable joys of faith, the delicious meltings of love, the sweet sense of peace, the glorious fellowship of the Father, will assuredly follow. For our Redeemer wishes to give us these things. He died, he lives, for this very purpose. And our unbelieving unsubmission is the only reason why they are withheld. Yield then, when at the camp meeting, to all its right influences, and you will not fail of receiving divine gifts.

Another essential point is the practice of wandering from tent to tent. Abide with your own people—throw your whole spirit into their exercises. Follow after no extraordinary person or meetings. But wait humbly and patiently for the visitation of the Spirit in your own company. You may be less *excited* by this course; but you will be more truly and enduringly benefited than by buzzing about all parts of the encampment.

A regular, uniform attendance upon all the public services of the meeting is also important. Lounging at the tent door during the hour of preaching is the sure sign of a lazy, undisciplined, dissipated mind. It sets an example of insubordination, because it violates a rule of the meeting. When it is practiced from an acknowledged want of interest in the officiating preacher, it is contemptible and deserving of all censure. For then it is a confession that you have "itching ears," that you lack genuine simplicity of mind, and that you are ignorant of your own spiritual wants. Therefore, if you really desire to profit by the meeting, do not fail of being regularly in your place, before the stand, whenever your health will admit.

We might add other hints, equally important perhaps, but we must avoid prolixity. Let these be observed, and we will guarantee the result. Let the churches go up in companies, in the spirit we have described, and the camp meeting will flourish in all its ancient glory. Salvation will be its walls, and the presence of Jehovah its light. Returning in the might of the Lord, its attendants will spread hallowed influences throughout the churches. Revivals will multiply. Men will be converted: believers will grow in holiness, and the church, clothed in the beautiful garments of purity, will travel on in the majestic greatness of her strength toward the day of her universal triumph." [Zion's Herald.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

Lord, bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet-helper for him in all the accidents and chances of the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity, and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever. [Basil Montague.

Idleness is the parent of crime.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SMALL TALK.

David was a very small man—the stones in his shepherd's bag were very small stones; yet this small man, with one of these small stones, slew the gigantic Goliath of Gath, who defied the armies of the Lord. A cherry seed is a very small seed: yet with one of these small seed, Anacreon the poet was choked unto death. A hornet is a very small insect: yet it has a sting, which can make an ox roar with pain. A goose-quill is a very small quill; yet has it, ere now, revolutionized kingdoms, and is the only truly potent sceptre in the earth. We do not argue from the above, that our small talk will be particularly influential; we only cite these, to show that small things are not always to be despised. We purpose, Mr. Editor, to hold a quiet chat with your readers, about every thing in general, and a few things in particular. We shall purposely be loose, unmethodical, and scattering. As some of the old brethren say, "we shall draw the bow *at a venture.*"

To begin, in *medias res*, did you ever attend a revival meeting, where many preachers were present, during which, there was not a great deal of surplus preaching? The great object of such a meeting is to improve the church—stir it up to the spirited performance of present duty—awaken sinners, and lead them to immediate and decisive action. Now, every discourse which has not these ends in view, on such an occasion, is very nearly thrown away. Some brother is called to preach. He is anxious to make a good impression—he has on hand a sermon which he thinks is *some*—his theme is a difficult passage, or a mooted point, or some original view—he is full of it, and this is a fitting time to let off his extra steam. True, he knows he is not there to make an impression, but to save souls; and that his sermon is about as well adapted to this end as a lecture on botany. But, then, when will he have such an opportunity of showing off again? He can stick on a little exhortation at the close, and trust to that to wake the people up. Another subject, far less ably treated, would accomplish a great deal more. But then, he might fail to preach a fine sermon. This, you know, would be the direst of misfortunes. Fail? *Horribile dictu.* He feels, let any thing else befal him, but let him not fail! Let him awaken and save no soul, but let him not fail. Suppose he prays, before he goes into the pulpit, and is honest in his prayer; would it not be something like the following? "O Lord! I am going to preach thy word. Thou knowest I desire to obtain favor in the eyes of the people. It would be the delight of my heart to hear them extol my effort. Therefore, O Lord, go with me, and help me. If I can obtain admiration and save souls too, let it be so: if not, let me have the admiration and let the souls go."

When a special effort is being made, every sermon, every prayer, every exhortation, every song should tend directly to the production and extension of revival influence. Whatever does not is out of place, and impertinent. Warm, pointed, exhortatory talks will often do infinitely more, however loose in style and defective in arrangement, than the most elaborate discourse, which possesses all the elements of a finished sermon, but which is on an inappropriate theme. I heard a distinguished minister once, in the midst of a powerful revival, preach a sermon, the burden of which was to prove that the earth possessed, within and around it, materials for its own destruction. Though remarkably fine discourse, its effect can well be imagined. It distilled a spiritual frost upon the whole congregation. For the time being, it wholly arrested the progress of the revival.

If brethren are desirous always to preach well-digested sermons, let them prepare such for revival occasions. Let there be, ordinarily, nothing to attract attention from the great object of the meeting, feeling that that is a good sermon which accomplishes the end in view.

My brethren in the ministry! attend to this matter. We are all involved, to some extent; for many, whose motives are pure, often err in judgment most wofully on this point. Souls are lost by our course. Let us abandon it at once and forever. But we are going beyond our intended limit. To secure the reading of this, we will cease, and resume our *tete-a-tete* at another interview.

Gossip.

Alabama Conference.

Farmers' Boys.—One half of the farmers' boys, who, discontented at home, leave it for something more congenial to their feelings and tastes, do so because of the excessive dullness, and want of interest in objects to attract them there, and keep them contented. Boys, in America at least, are apt to be too smart. So their parents think, at all events; and too smart they prove to stay at home, and follow the beaten track of their fathers, as their continual migration from the parental roof too plainly testifies. This, in many cases, is the fault of the parents themselves, because they neglected those little objects of interest to which the mind and tastes of their sons are inclined, and for want of which they imagine more attractive objects abroad, although in the search they often fall in finding them. We are a progressive people. Our children are not always content to be what their fathers are; and parents must yield a little to "the spirit of the age" in which they live.

And boys pay too, as they go along, if properly treated. They should be made companions, not servants. Many a joyous, heart spirit, who, when properly encouraged, comes out a whole man at one-and-twenty, if kept in curb, and harnessed down by a hard parent, leaves the homestead with a curse and a kick, determined, whether in weal or in woe, never to return. Under a different course of treatment, he would have [illegible] home either at his birthplace, or in the immediate vicinity and in a line of [illegible]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

It matters not how loud a profession one may make, if there be upon his part a connivance at any sin, and especially if that sin be a crying evil, his profession is vain, and his religion a deception.

In the lives of its adherents true religion requires an undeviating observance of its precepts, and an open and practical hostility to every form of evil. These propositions appear superfluous, inasmuch as they are self-evident facts. We will, however, let them serve as a text upon which to preach the following remarks.

There is obviously—and it is but too lamentably so—a great lack of interest on the part of a large portion of the Church in regard to one of the most humane and worthy movements of the age, an enterprise which has for its object the pulling down the strongholds of intemperance—the master evil which has deluged our country and earth with wretchedness, and is the cause of at least two-thirds of the crimes which fill our criminal dockets throughout the land. In reference to all such non-committal persons—wear they the sacred garb of Christianity or not—it may well be said that friends of this enterprise, be that is, are not with us in the spirit of our cause, is as much against us in their example, and in the withholding of their efforts and influence.

Glad, however, would it be for the cause of the Church, if this position of indifference were all that tarnished its fair escutcheon. There are some of its membership—and it is to be hoped their number is small—who not only assume this position, but who even go a great deal farther and indulge in daily potations at the public bars of some of the [illegible] drinking saloons to be found at convenient distances from each other in all our cities, like so many gorgeous pavilions of pleasure, whose province it is to allure the unwary and guileless to their destruction.

How mortifying to the zealous friend of the cause, who upon expostulating with a young friend who has but recently contracted the dangerous habit of imbibing spirituous liquors, to have it said by him, in reply, in well timed persuasions, "The Rev. Mr. ——, an official member of your Church, and Mr. B., a deacon in another Church, both of whom may be seen every day in certain bar-rooms with glasses in their hands or [illegible] picious kind of liquid, in close proximity to their lips; and if they indulge with impunity, I don't see any impropriety in my doing likewise, especially as I make no pretensions to piety."

This example—be it criminal or indiscreet—the young man in his error adduces as a common mode of reasoning, constitutes it into an argument whereby to justify his own indulgence; and his friend, disconcerted, is forced to end his importunity at least for the time being.

The time was, it may be, when the pernicious practice by Church members [illegible] have been winked at; but if that time ever exist, it is now forever gone by. The spirit of light, emanating from the Sun of Christianity, reveals now to the Christian world the hideousness of the beast of intemperance in its multiform [illegible]. No extenuation now can be plead for the tampering with this gross vice, nor can be admitted for even the position of indifference in regard to its widely extended ravages.

Temperance, in all its bearings, is a prominent part of the creed of the Church, and as the members of the Church, in uniting themselves thereto, subscribe to its creed, they virtually pledge themselves not only to refrain from a violation of its principles, but also to use their efforts in its promotion.

In regard to those members of the Church of whom we have remarked in this article as being heterodox on this subject, in addressing to such, we would, in connection, respectfully refer them for imitation to the noble stand taken by the illustrious Apostle of Christianity, and the genuine Christian spirit manifested by him in his memorable words, "If by eating meat I cause my weak brethren to err, I shall never eat meat again." Now, brethren, if [illegible] willing to refrain from eating meat, that it will be readily conceded is not [illegible] able to the palate, but essential to the [illegible] ought you to be willing not to [illegible] baneful use of ardent spirits, [illegible] don your false position.

To prosper effectually, the temperance must be [illegible] a popular and fashionable drinking [illegible] popular, and must be regarded in character as a heinous vice, not to be tolerated. To accomplish these ends it is requisite that the respectable part of community, [illegible] all the members of the Church, give their influence in favor of the Ministers of the Gospel [illegible] rance in all its modifications and [illegible] more frequent denunciation in the pulpit.

Mobile, Ala.

Statistics of Li[illegible]

Magazine for J[illegible]

Liberia, states [illegible]

300,000, [illegible] slaves.

guarded [illegible] There

2000 [illegible] in the C[illegible]

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schools, and 1[illegible]

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Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 28.

MORALITY OF RAILROADS.

Railroads are now occupying the attention of the Southern and South-Western States to an unprecedented degree of practical earnestness. Companies are surveying routes, the public (not capitalists alone) are subscribing stock, and the best talent of the country is engaged quickening and enlightening the public mind on the subject. These are auspicious omens of Southern progress and well-doing.

Not the secular press is nobly setting forward this cause by its powerful advocacy, and all pervading intelligence, we are not unconscious of its claims upon the religious press. Railroads have been commended to public favor, and support exclusively upon commercial considerations. Truly, there is no apology for these, and they have been arrayed in such force and number that the citizen who still reluctates to fall in with the enterprise, must be equally deficient in the virtues of patriot and political economist. But the subject has its moral aspects, too. They are many and striking, and we propose to submit a few of them.

1. *Railroads are a scheme for ameliorating the wants.* This they do by furnishing cheap transit for the laboring man in their pursuit, maintenance and management; by giving value to that which is valueless, by increasing the resources of human industry; and by means of quick and cheap communication making that general in use which production which is local in production: turning worthless lands and idle workmen and commodities they *create* capital. The whistle of a locomotive is magical. It does more than else besides scare the cows off the track; it wakes up whole communities from lethargy to gainful enterprise.

No one can be denied an interest in these results. We are reminded, in this connection, of a late letter of Bishop [illegible], writing a letter on official business to Mr. Owen, editor of one of our papers, who had lately been a delegate to the Convention in Arkansas, [illegible] does not consider it out of place to quote much of his letter in remarks upon the business of that convention. He says:

"The [the Arkansas people] occupy a country abounding in advantages, which if properly improved must render it a very fair rival of our inheritance. It must, when the natural advantages are developed by the energetic enterprise of her citizens, in carrying out the plans for internal improvements which I am happy to see have been recently set on foot, obtain a heavy and flourishing population. Let her citizens lay their own plans. The central railroad to the Texas line is a work in which every man, woman and child in Arkansas has an important interest. I earnestly deprecate any sectional controversy or interest to divide the united, prompt and vigorous support of this great plan. Forgive this hint, which might seem a little aside from the point on which a Methodist Bishop should speak; but why apologize—whatever concerns agriculture, trade, or prosperity of the country, interests me, because Christianity looks to the improvements of mankind in the departments of social life, and therefore whatever tends in any measure to the improvement of society in any respect is peculiarly interesting to me."

2. *The locomotive is a powerful social engine.* What have not steamships done in establishing the neighborhood and brotherhood of the inhabitants of this globe? It has brought strangers and foreigners into communication, and is daily improving their social relations. And what the steamship is so wondrously effecting on the large scale of kingdoms and continents, the railroad does for cities, villages, neighborhoods, states. Every iron track laid down is a new social tie, an additional pledge of social harmony and international peace. One thought, one sentiment, thus operating upon great masses, though widely separated, and brings them to unity of feeling, thought and action.

By this means all the errands of Christian benevolence are facilitated. Take this standpoint for example. The New Orleans Christian Advocate, by the present lines of travel, does not reach many portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, and the western part of Louisiana, under seven or eight days. But with the railroads constructed, now in course, the religious press, with its evangelical messages and sacred vigor, could be thrown into all those regions in nearly as many hours. The same facility is open for tracts, bibles, etc. Besides, the pulpit would be opened to religious instruction, visitation, in various forms, that would be incalculable, if any extent, the field of Christian action.

3. *Railroads redeem the time.*—It is an old exhortation, "Redeeming the time." Sermons have been preached on it. Many a divine has bewailed the necessity of eating and sleeping. He grudged the time. He deplored the tardiness of locomotion. Time is a greater enemy upon time, and instead of renewing, it wears away strength. He that overcomes time, in any degree, is a benefactor of his race. A man travels a day to put him where he can do an hour's work. This accomplished, he returns the same way! Overcoming distance—this doubles and trebles time; for life is measured by its results, not its years. Railroads are time-savers.

[illegible] is now before us, bearing an invitation to a Methodist minister at a protracted meeting in [illegible] District. Were the person, to whom this invitation comes, to accept it, (as he would like to do) he must take a boat and perhaps travel on Sunday: be an uncertain time in reaching the place; preach and return: and the service rendered abroad would cost two Sabbaths absence from his own pulpit here. Were the Opelousas railroad in operation, he might fill his own pulpit on Sabbath, start Monday, do the same amount of ministerial labor, and return Saturday to serve his own congregation the next day. And this is a feeble illustration of how the availability of the ministry may be largely increased.

Men employed on benevolent agencies could canvass the country more thoroughly and cheaply than twice their number plodding the common path of travel, and often without any path. Presbyteries, Conventions, Conferences could meet, transact business, make appointments, and without long seasons of pastoral destitution intervening, or the expense and trouble of providing substitutes, the preachers would be at their posts again.

Is there nothing in all this to give the Church an interest in railroads?

4. *Railroads promote Temperance.*—Nearly every steamboat is a floating grog-shop. Its bar-keeper is as much a fixture as the pilot. Besides the bar, there is the social hall for gambling. A long, tedious journey on them has been the beginning of the ruin of many. Time hangs heavily, and temptations are not wanting. But the railroad has neither bar nor bar-keeper. The traveler is put right through, without pretence or opportunity for dissipation.

We have been struck with the neatness, thrift and morality of the villages along a railroad in comparison with those "landings," where the traveler, weary of waiting, is driven to various shifts to kill time, (various are the "shifts" provided for him) and when every boat arrival is the signal for scenes of profanity and uproar between the crews and the loafers and vagabonds that dwell about a wharf. The railroad is exact in its time, and systematic in movements. It comes and is gone. The operatives are few, and of few words. There is not even time to "take a drink." Ten such visits a day would do less in promoting dissipation in a city, than one poast-coach quartered there, with idle hangers on, or a steamboat touching once a week and laying at the wharf an hour.

5. *Railroads promote the safety of Human Life.*—Of all modes of travel, public or private, they are proved by abundant statistics to be the safest. Not more than two or three in a million of railroad passengers, perish by the casualties of travel. Four hundred and eighty-two lives were lost on steamboats during the last year. Supposing this to be above the annual average of mortality, yet how great the destruction of human life! How many thousands have been thus hurried into eternity under conditions the most unfavorable for spiritual preparation. This mingling of bodies and burning and drowning is not the sum of misery. Widows and orphans are made, and wailing fills the land. Humanity rejoices in the application of steam to this safer mode of travel.

6. *Railroads are Favorable to Sabbath Keeping.*—Travelers by slow stages on the highway, often plead the press of time, or the expense of laying by with idle teams, or the unfitness of the places they fall upon at the end of the week for keeping the Sabbath day with holy profit. With steamboats the most popular day for beginning a trip, at least in the South, seems to be Saturday, involving Sunday travel. Then there is the plea of falling or freezing rivers, when boats *must* hurry through any how, Sunday or no Sunday. Or, if conscientious passengers think of staying over the Sabbath along the route, they cannot calculate on a boat the next day; another may not come along in a week. And so a fearfully extensive Sabbath profanation prevails among travelers.

Now by the directness and rapidity of railroads, a passenger may reach the most distant point in the country within the six days allowed to man, and thus a specious pretext for breaking God's law is removed. Or a delay over Sabbath may be made and the journey resumed with certainty. The moral effect throughout the land thus induced, is beyond computation.

It is not asserted (alas, in few instances can it be) that railroads are Sabbath keepers. But it is asserted, that of all public carriers, by land or water, they offer to the public the most favorable conditions for Sabbath keeping.

The subject invites, but we pursue it no farther. It seemed meet that we should not regard this commanding enterprise of the day with indifference and hold back our humble co-operation, while others, having no higher interest to be served, are laboring for its furtherance. Right heartily do we cheer it on. If our remarks shall enlist any in railroads and enlarge the subscription, we shall be glad. At the least, we trust that the Christian, the philanthropist and the patriot will find in these moral aspects of the subject abundant reason for regarding the liberal schemes of internal improvements, now being projected throughout the country, with increased and lively satisfaction.

Mr. Greenough, the American artist, is now in Leghorn, where some while since our Government enticed into a contract with him to furnish a group of statuary, intended to adorn the eastern portico of the Capitol. The House of Representatives, we perceive, has inserted in the general appropriation bill an amendment appropriating seven thousand dollars to transport the work hither and place it upon a pedestal.

"When Socrates was asked why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied, "Small as it is, I wish I could fill it with friends."

Death is the only subject upon which everybody speaks and writes without a possibility of having experienced what he undertakes to discuss.

MINISTERING UNTO CHRIST.

The Saviour has identified himself with his Disciples, not only in his exaltation, but in their destitution and sufferings. They triumph in Him, and He is ministered unto in them. Blessed unity! "*I* was ahungered and ye gave me meat; *I* was thirsty and ye gave me drink; *I* was sick and ye visited me. * * * Lord, when saw we *thee* ahungered and fed thee, or a thirst and gave thee drink? * * * Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of my brethren, ye have done it unto me." "Faith without works is dead." Dead it must be, quite dead, which in view of such promises, does not secure abundance of the works of charity, where there is opportunity to bestow them.

A quiet, yet refreshing instance of this ministering to Christ, came to our view a few evenings since, in a visit to a bereaved family. It is no *great thing*, reader, in itself; but it is a bright, lovely thing. In it is seen the source whence spring the good things, and the great things too, that bless mankind.

A middle aged gentleman left his family here, for the Isthmus, to extend his business. Without greed of gain but with a husband and father's heart, he was making provision for his house. Soon he was prostrated by tropical disease and began his return home. The ship, three or four days out, put in at a port of a West India Island to recruit her sick. Our friend was far from the hands that were wont to soothe his fevered brow; a stranger in a strange land. Partially recovered, the trip was resumed, but he died at sea and was buried. In the top of his trunk was found the following note. It is short but implies enough to show that he had not passed, on that sultry island, the tedious days and nights of sickness without a friendly voice to greet or a tender brotherly hand to minister unto him. There was a missionary station there. An Episcopal minister occupied it, and he was not wanting in the spirit of his Master.

Are you a wife—(a widow)—are you a child—how would you prize ministering like this to *your* husband, *your* father, under such circumstances! Go and do likewise.

The letter was only intended to be to the sick stranger in place of a visit, and not for a newspaper. But we have obtained the privilege of its publication and give it entire and literal, with the omission of names. It breathes the spirit of pure religion and undefiled: a real every-day, flesh and blood kindness, well becoming this lower world of ours:

"Dear Brother—I have sent you the oranges, and my wife has sent a few tamarinds in syrup; they will be found serviceable in giving your mouth a pleasant taste.

"I know not if you are aware that your present attendant will leave you on Monday. Mr. F. informed me of it last evening and applied to me to procure another, which I will do. We have some cabbages growing in our garden which is at your disposal when your stomach will bear it.

"Being engaged preparing to preach to-morrow, I do not visit you to-day, but to-morrow evening, God willing, I will do myself the pleasure of seeing you. My wife unites in best and kindest regards to you. I believe I need not add that myself and all I have is at your disposal, and I esteem it a privilege to be allowed to minister to my dear Lord in the person of one of his dear brethren on earth. "Lord, when saw we the sick and ministered unto thee?" "In that ye did it to one of the least of these ye did it unto me." Brother C., I am 'bought with a price,' even the blood of Christ; I am his, and therefore yours, so call on me night or day, and command me and mine; it will be no task-work or sacrifice, but a privilege to be able to wait on my Lord in your person. I need say no more. And now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit.

"Yours, in the best of all bonds,

"Philip Livingston, Jr."

Claimants on Conference Funds.

One of the acts of the late General Conference, North, was to hand over to the Annual Conferences the settling of the question, who, in their bounds, should be claimants on Conference funds. Accordingly the Black River Conference of the M. E. Church adopted the following resolutions, at its recent session:

Resolved, That no member shall be a claimant on the Conference funds, who shall not have rendered five years' effective service, in full connection in the Conference.

Resolved, That any preacher who shall have rendered effective service for five years or more, shall be entitled to a half claim, during as many years as he has rendered such service, at the expiration of which term of years his claim shall cease.

Resolved, That any member who has rendered effective service ten years or more, shall be in full claimant for as many years as he has thus served the Church, at the expiration of which his claim shall cease.

Resolved, That every preacher, who shall have labored effectively for twenty years or more, shall be entitled to a full disciplinary claim, without limitation.

Resolved, That the distribution shall be made to all the widows and orphans of deceased preachers on the above basis.

Resolved, That every superannuated preacher, who shall be employed in any work, to which the Bishop might constitutionally appoint an effective minister, or who shall be employed as an agent of any other society, shall be required to report his receipts from such source to the stewards of the Conference.

This matter, though of no *present* concern to us, is worth thinking on. Dr. Patten, of Holstein C. Ad., remarks upon it thus:

"If it be a dictate of wisdom, of benevolence, of justice, that some provision should be made for the man who has spent the strength of his years in the service of the Church—receiving a bare support for the time, does it follow that with limited means the Church is equally bound to recognize and provide for the wants of one who has served her only when in his novitiate?

Some men enter the traveling connection with feeble constitutions, impaired health, and the seeds of hereditary disease—travel a few years, and then avail themselves of the provisions of the Discipline for the superannuated; and, in some cases, dwell with peculiar emphasis upon the fact that they broke down in the service of the Church; whereas, they would have suffered an equal or a greater loss of physical ability at any other active employment."

Methodist Press.

The Higher Law.—The people of this country will not forget soon the Shadrack affair of Boston. The law and officers of the land were overrun by those citizens who could not "conquer their prejudices" against an unpopular federal enactment. The Bostonians stroked their chins complacently at this *coup d'etat* of the higher law as if there would be no sequel.

The Bostonians have become so enamored of this doctrine, they will only do what suits them. The consequences are working out. Why not allow liquor sellers and their customers the benefit of a liberal construction of this law as well as others? Massachusetts enacted a liquor law, and entrusted its enforcement to the marshals of cities. The Boston fathers dodged by abolishing the office! Zion's Herald complains indignantly against this elusion of the claims of the Legislature and want of respect for the law! It says that from the aristocratic hotel to the plebeian beer-shop, the traffic is carried on with impunity. The following extract is good, especially the last sentence:

"Seriously, we enter our solemn protest against the conduct of the authorities of Boston. The dismissal of Marshal Tukey was a miserable subterfuge to escape an unpleasant duty. The giving of so many licenses on the eve of the passage of the law, expressed an intention to disregard it if passed, and the whole action of the authorities in relation to it is disgraceful to themselves, to the city, and to the State. It is also demoralizing in its influences on society. When men, whose duty it is to enforce law, set a righteous law at defiance, what can be expected but a consequent spread of a spirit of disrespect for legal authority, through all classes of society?"

The California Mission.—The Louisville side of the N. and L. Advocate has an emphatic editorial upon a letter of Dr. Boring's, published a month ago, on the affairs of the California mission. The Superintendent of the California mission complained, through the Southern Advocate, of the modification of his "plan" by the Missionary Board as having, in a great measure, defeated it:

"The moment that we saw our plan had been so modified as to require one preacher from each Conference, and in the event one or more should fail to furnish the man and money, some other more affluent should be permitted to send an extra, we were satisfied that the result would be as all former movements of the kind—disastrous. We knew then as well as now, that there were several Annual Conferences of the Church who not only could not, but *ought not*, to spare either man or money. The result has demonstrated the correctness of the opinion. The Conference sessions have long since been gone through with—the Bishops are preparing to enter upon the next year's round—the middle of June has come, and of the preachers called for and promised, we have received eleven, the last of whom, Bro. Graham, from Fla., arrived on yesterday."

Dr. Parsons, a member of the Board, submits a vindication. He insists that this modification was helpful to the cause, and thinks the plan has been amply carried out. After stating the 1st article of the plan:

"This mission shall be supplied with twenty efficient men, (including the three now here, and those on the way,) who shall be here and ready to work by the 10th, or at farthest, the 15th of April, 1852."

He quotes from the minutes of the lately organized Pacific Conference to show that twenty-*one* or *two* men were forthcoming. His editorial ends with the following semi-official *suggestion*:

"Would it not be prudent—to say nothing of the courtesy or respect due to the Missionary Board, that all letters from missionaries, on the subject of their particular work, and intended for publication, should be addressed to press through them."

For ourselves, we took a somewhat different view of Dr. B.'s letter, underscoring, in our mind, certain sentences. Doubtless he will speak out again.

Effhontery Extraordinary.—It appears from an animated correspondence in the Texas Banner, that on the laying of the corner stone of the new State House, at Austin, the officiating minister took advantage of his position to commit a marked trespass upon the union of the day. It is characteristic, and we give the case:

"The laying of the corner stone of the new capitol at Austin, on the 4th of July, has spread far and wide throughout the State discontent and contempt. One of the deposits in the corner stone of that building is an intrusion upon the sacred rights of all Texas. Side by side with the Declaration of Independence of Texas, are the names of the vestry men, etc., of the church—the Episcopal Church—deposited. If we are not greatly mistaken, the Masonic Fraternity will have cause to regret this act, so far as they were concerned: it will be a dark spot upon the lamb skin of the ancient fraternity for many long years to come. The organ of Masonry, on this occasion, was none other than the Rev. Mr. Fontaine, the pastor of the church at Austin, whose name is so sacredly to be perpetuated. The world abroad at once will come to the conclusion that "the church" is the only church that was in Austin on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1852—when thirteen years prior to that time the Rev. gentleman himself preached under the authority of the the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well know that Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Campbellites or Christians, Roman Catholic, and Old Presbyterian had organized."

This writer, full of the '76 spirit, is alive to equal rights, and goes on to say:

"This matter should be thoroughly investigated. The Governor should at once order the work stopped, and the document taken out; it has no business there, and if it is found to be the work of the commissioner, or any part of it, dismiss him at once. A hundred years from now, when the house is torn down and that delectable document found, the "Church" will declare that there was no other church in Austin on the 4th of July, 1852."

Fletcher's Studies.—The author of Studies on Slavery has sent to the editor of the Western Advocate his book. We extract a sentence or two of Dr. Elliot's judgment:

"He that can approve of this book can approve of sin, and wrong, and moral turpitude of any or every sort that ever human depravity was guilty of. A pedant in learning, a bungling sophist in argument, and a Herodian in religion, the author of the 'Studies' seems to have courage enough to teach the world, as well as to denounce them for not receiving his palpable errors."

A Speck of War.—The Christian Advocate and Journal thinks there is "a speck of war in the Northern horizon." It appears that a certain "Mr. Gridley has had the use of the Northern Advocate to publish his strictures upon the action, or rather want of action of the late General Conference on the question of slavery. The "Official" applies the lash to Mr. Gridley with his wonted dexterity, and then throws the gauntlet at the feet of the Northern Advocate. His article closes:

"We have long delayed these remarks on Mr. Gridley's communication, for it appeared in the Northern Christian Advocate, of the 7th July. But we had no heart to this strife in the Church, belligerant as we are said to be. On the contrary, we had hoped on coming again to our former post, that the causes of controversy had disappeared from within, and nothing remained for our editors but to aid the common effort to spread Scriptural holiness over this and other lands. We were mortified to find we have been mistaken. And now, we have only to assure the Northern Christian Advocate, that if this war is to be continued against the peace of the Church, in a General Conference paper, we are committed to the issue, and may God defend the right."

The "Northern" is unterrified and holds on its way.

Camp Meeting.—The Observer of 22d ult. tells of a successful camp meeting just closed at Sonoma, under Dr. Boring, at which were several conversions.

RELATIVE SIZE OF CHURCH PAPERS.

From the following, which appeared in the N. and L. Christian Advocate of August 12, in a communication from the Rev. E. Abbey, it would appear that of all papers of the Church South, the New Orleans Christian Advocate is the dearest, giving the least matter, and charging the most money:

"But let us compare now, as was promised, the cost of reading our papers with what it ought to be. Our papers contain the number of square inches and are sold at the number of square inches to the cent, as set forth in the following table:

Memphis,	1218 sq. in.	316 sq. in.	to the ct.
Nashville,	1127 "	293 "	"
Charleston,	1053 "	274 "	"
St. Louis,	950 "	247 "	"
Texas,	864 "	224 "	"
N. Orleans,	840 "	174 "	"
Holston,	792 "	205 "	"

The average being 247 sq. in. to the cent. We would suggest that if the brother wishes superficial measurement for his money, that a steamboat bill or a circus placard contains more square inches than any of our Church papers. If he will compare the quantity of *reading matter*, this "Advocate" has nothing to fear with the largest.

A friend has taken the pains to see the difference in the *number of words* between ourselves and others.

New Orleans C. Advocate, of August 21, contains 38,150 words.

Nashville and L. Advocate of August 12, contains 37,725 words.

The South C. Advocate, of August 20, contains 30,429 words.

So much for the number of words; and then too, it should be taken into the count that *we* often use *very big* words, which take up a great deal of room and do not count so well, but which often serve an excellent purpose in making a subscriber feel as though he were getting the worth of his money!

The statement of brother Abbey, in his interesting article quoted from, though it may be correct as far as it states, is calculated to be the ground of an inference prejudicial to this paper. We have, therefore, in self-vindication, carried out the calculation as above. As to prices and square inches, we doubt not that all the paying and reading subscribers of our Church papers get the worth of their money, and more.

Shreveport District, La. Conf.

Brother McTyeire: I have closed my second round on the Shreveport District. The preachers are all at their post, and at work, except Bro. Davies: he is at his post, but unable to work. His health has been very bad for the last three months. I consider the work generally in good condition, with one only exception: I allude to the Minden and South Bossier Circuit. The North Bossier Circuit is supplied by Rev. W. A. Manly, who is doing well. He has a considerable revival on his work. I was also fortunate in getting a brother every way worthy and well qualified to supply the Natchitoches Circuit, who is doing well. Bro. W. A. Smyth is preaching in the town of Natchitoches to a good congregation. I think that should have been placed on the list of Missions. I indulge the hope that we shall be able to bring up a favorable report at the Conference. Joel Sanders.

Sparta, La., August 18, 1852.

Paulding District, Miss. Conf.

I have nearly completed my third round. We have some five Quarterly Meetings. I have just left Newton county 3d Quarterly Meeting, where we had quite a happy time. Several conversions and accessions; and the Church happy. The meeting was still protracted after I left. There is in progress a glorious work of God, in part of Hillsboro' Circuit. Our prayer is that God may spread it all over the earth.

I am yours in the gospel of Christ,

J. Nicholson.

Mississippi, August 13, 1852.

The Examination and Commencement of Centenary College.

The committee appointed at the last session of the Mississippi Conference, to attend the examination of Centenary College, beg leave (though with regret that only one of the patronizing Conferences is herein represented) to submit to the Conference and the public the following report:

The exercises of the occasion commenced on Monday the 19th ult., and closed on Wednesday 28th; the examination of the classes closing on Friday, 23d.

On Monday the classes in the Preparatory Department, under the charge of the Rev. A. G. Miller, efficiently assisted by Mr. W. L. Nugent underwent a rigid and highly satisfactory examination in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, Greek, and Mythology.

The exercises in this department illustrated well the fine teaching abilities of the experienced Principal and of his worthy assistant, reflecting great credit on the students under their charge. Principal Miller will have during the next year the joint aid of Messrs. G. M. Miller and W. B. Compton, highly commended for moral worth, scholarship and aptness to teach, in which employment both have had experience.

In the college proper, the Freshmen Class were examined in Latin, Greek and Geometry: the Sophomore class in Latin, Greek, Geometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, Rhetoric and Logic; the Junior Class in Latin, Greek, Mechanics, Chemistry, Geography, Evidences of Christianity and Rhetoric; the Senior Class in Differential and Integral Calculus, Meteorology, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Constitutional Law, Law of Nations and Chemistry and Geology completed.

It will be seen from the above catalogue of studies, that the course is quite extensive.—The examination was severely critical throughout, and the continued exhibition of thorough instruction and scholarship fully sustained the high character of the Faculty, was highly creditable to the students and very satisfactory to those in attendance. The difference in degrees of proficiency were as slight as could be expected from the necessarily varied mental aptitudes and habits of study. The design on the part of the instructors was abundantly manifest not only to impart a thorough knowledge of the studies, but by continually exercising and disciplining the mind, to strengthen its powers, preparatory to future independent investigations. The words of the text book, excepting in definitions, rules, &c., were wholly lost sight of, the ideas only being required, connected in many instances with the independent views of the student himself. This prominent characteristic of a thorough, successful course of instruction, was so strikingly exhibited as to be deemed worthy of special note. Strictly impartial and thoroughly conducted, both by the faculty and the examining committee, the examination was eminently successful in developing the real proficiency of the students.

On Saturday we witnessed the commencement exercise of the Feliciana Female Institution, under the charge of Rev. B. Jones, assisted by a very able corps of Instructors, and we beg leave, thus parenthetically, from the exhibitions of the day, the very satisfactory character of the preceding examination, from our knowledge of the Faculty, etc. to commend this very flourishing College, as exceedingly worthy of public patronage.

On Sabbath morning the commencement sermon was preached to a very large audience by Dr. Geo. C. Light, from 1 John, 5, 20—the succeeding hours of worship being occupied by other ministers of the gospel.

On Monday morning, after witnessing a celebration of the Sons of Temperance, among whom were many of the students, and listening to the stirring appeals of Rev. Messrs. Harmon, Campbell and Harp, the audience were highly entertained in the evening by the exhibition of the Preparatory Department, in the form of speeches, dialogues, scenes, etc.

On Tuesday evening, after listening to very fine addresses, worthy of extended comment, by several young gentlemen, the vast audience were enchanted and delighted by an address, learned, able and eloquent, from Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, on the importance of education, especially in view of the advantages and responsibilities, present and future, of American citizenship.

In the afternoon, the Alumni were addressed on the advanteges of knowledge, in a speech characterized by philosophic thought by Robert Bowman, Esq., of Clinton, La.

At night, the audience were addressed in eloquent strains by six young gentlemen of the junior class.

On Wednesday, commencement day, the graduating class, consisting of Marcus T. Carpenter, Minden, La.; A. C. Huff, Wilkinson county, Miss.; D. C. Montgomery, Washington county, Miss.; J. Jay Lane, New Orleans, La.; W. E. Montgomery, Washington county, Miss., (third honor;) W. L. Nugent, St. Landry, (second honor;) and Charles Spencer, Catahoula, La., (first honor;) delivered thrilling addresses to delighted hearers, the last mentioned gentleman delivering a very fine address on "The Southern Graduates," and impressive valedictory addresses to the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and his class mates. The young gentlemen were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, excepting Mr. Carpenter, who, in consequence of not having studied Greek (substituting in its place French and Spanish) was constituted Bachelor of Science.

The valedictory "Anthem" (composed by Mr. Nugent) having been finely executed in harmonious interminglings of vocal and instrumental strains, the Baccalaureate address on "The basis of true Greatness," able, eloquent, and deeply impressive, was delivered by President Rivers. We trust the young gentlemen will, in accordance with the excellent and beautified advice of their beloved Instructor "make Zion's hill their Parnassus, and Siloah's brook their Pierean fount."

After conferring the degrees, the President presented to each of the graduates a copy of the Holy Bible as his future teacher and guide, accompanied with appropriate and affecting remarks.

This unusual and commendable procedure was highly appreciated by the moved and delighted auditory.

Without drawing distinctions among the addresses of the young gentlemen, we will remark that all of them were highly creditable; some of them characterized by fineness of classic taste, extent of research, reach of thought, and power of genius, worthy deep attention and enthusiastic applause elicited during the exercises. Also are more than satisfied with this occasion.

The successive Commencements were opened with prayer, and with very fine music, vocal and from the well trained College chestra, under the charge of Mr. A. mar, who has been elected a Faculty, as Professor of Vocal mental Music. Prof. Blackmar is high moral worth, and so far as able of judging, is certainly well the duties of his beautiful vocation.

A Professorship of Hebrew in connection with the duties of dent, with the hope that formed, within the patronage of in this ancient sacred language.

The financial condition of the good. The College property, wns purchased of the State of \$10,000; afterwards commuted for ten scholarships, in perpetuity.

There is a permanent endowment for the centre building; the to be completed, if possible, by residences, of lands belonging provided the State will grant the which it is confidently believed will

The tuition fees, with the endowment fund, fully pay the only \$2000 is due on repairs of the building.

An arrangement was made for the present endowment of the College, by 500 scholarships for 25 years, at per annum, offers great inducement who have sons to educate. In short, the character and talent of the Board Trustees and Visitors, the ability and the devoted President, and of the connected with him; the commodious the buildings; the beauty and healthfulness of the location; the fine social, moral religious influence brought to bear; the usual freedom from temptation to dissipation with attendant vices—the sale of drinks being prohibited by law; the apparatus, laboratory, museum, etc. present an array of advantages seldom And that these advantages are to a great extent appreciated, is manifest from the number of students (208) connected with College during the past year.

We heartily congratulate the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences on the establishment of an institution of learning so eminently worthy of public patronage.

The next session will commence on the Monday in October next.

Geo. C. Light,
James L. Forsythe,
Wm. H. Seat.
} Committee.

August 6, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

APPEAL.

Some time last year a lovely lot was by Mr. R. Perry, of Perry's Bridge, M. E. Church, South, on the condition within eighteen months a House of should be erected thereon; and, if that time no Church was built, then to revert to the donor.

Perry's Bridge is an old and important in Methodism, having been occupied many years. Yet greatly has the people hindered from the want of a pleasant in which to worship. We contemplate ing a substantial brick Church, and the method—as the community at Perry's are generally poor and unable, however ling, to contribute largely to this asking of our friends their assistance.

As the Church will be open, when occupied by the Methodist itinerants for orthodox denominations, we ask of each, tance to build a strong, and expansive testant Church. Any pastors who will up collections in their respective others, who are favorable to the spread pure, evangelical truth, will please for what they may be willing to bestow worthy a cause to "Aborn Lyon, Perry's Bridge, Louisiana," for which they will ceive the sincere thanks of all concerned.

Respectfully,

H. A. Moss, P. C.

Conjugal Affection.—The Hon. Mann, in his eulogy on Mr. Rantoul, following touching instance of conjugal affection in connection with the last illness of the deceased:

"Yet Mr. Rantoul, even amid the stupor of his disease, had lucid intervals. The convolutions in his mind so deep-seated, affections in his heart so strong, as to be moved by any tempest of delirium. One telegraphed respecting the illness of her husband his devoted and excellent lady, then in Massachusetts, hastened to his succor. She arrived here at six o'clock of the morning of the died. Instantly her voice wooed back the ness and reason. He seized her hand in his held it till he breathed his last. Even when mind wandered, this grasp of affection was clenched. Death only relaxed it.

The swelling of the disease had closed the and it was beyond the power of surgical traction to open them. He desired to have opened by mechanical means, that he might once more behold the features and face for more than twenty years, the light of had shone down into his heart. Thank God that, amid all the alienations and strife hostilities which seem sometimes to deform the human bosom, as though it were their natural fountain, there are also affections, tenderness and loves, which are indelible from it; allied to it by a more than finity, and which we always say is 'olose as green to the verdant leaf, as the rose.'"

Health of Cities.—The following statement of the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending August 14th, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.
Boston	83	138,788
New York	502	517,849
Philadelphia	288	350,000
Baltimore	141	109,026
Charleston	18	48,014
Savannah	25	1,000

Tobacco.—A letter from Amsterdam, in the Transcript, says:

"The consumption of tobacco here is enormous. King James would have done had he been King of England, is past imagining. Old and young are addicted to the habit. I have seen a knot of children gathered as gravely as if they had been born with pipes in their mouths; elderly citizens marching along the streets puffing forth volumes of smoke, like so many fire-engines. Some of the Amsterdam dandies affect the cigar; but for the most part the fashion is with its pipe as long as a walking stick, with a bowl the size of a thimble for burning the weed. Many smoke during their meals, slipping tobacco smoke as other people do wine; and, as it is not considered indecorous to smoke at table, others are eating. I was regaled while at the dinner table this morning, in the principal hotel of the city, with some very choice tobacco smoke from two gentlemen opposite me. They breakfasted upon bread and butter, tobacco eggs and coffee, and I do not doubt that a pipe after ten furnishes the lower classes a light supper or heavy meal.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

Died, on the 17th August, in Lafourche Interior, La., Mrs. Ellen R. Armitage, in the 28th year of her age.

Mrs. A. joined the M. E. Church in the early part of the year 1851—both in Felicity Street Church, New Orleans, where she joined, and in Thibodaux, where her membership was held at her death there is a mournful but pleasing remembrance of her consistent piety and unaffected earnestness to save her soul. She agonized to enter in at the straight gate and entered it. She sought diligently the way of life, and found it.

At the time of joining the church, which she did with much trembling, she was not clear as to her spiritual state, and remarked in an under tone, extending her hand to the pastor, "It seems I must take this step, though unworthy. Don't say I am converted, but I think the Lord will do more for me." The writer believes she was then converted.—Her personal character was enriched by many lovely traits of mind and heart, and guarded by a pleasing dignity.—To these, pure religion added its teachable simplicity and its humility and heavenly mindedness.

The mother, husband and three little children are bereaved indeed. And of all the friends to whom her memory is as sweet fragrance, none mourn the departed more than one who has been Her Pastor.

Died, on the 12th of July, at Millville, Marion co., Ala., Mrs. Sarah Davidson, wife of James Davidson, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

She was born in York District, South Carolina. She was raised by parents belonging to a sect of Presbyterians called Seceders. In the year 1842, she united herself with the M. E. Church, and remained a consistent member until her death. Her life was exemplary to all who know her, and though dead, she yet speaketh. Her house was a home at all times for the preachers. Her heart beat with warm and ardent desire for their success. Her place in the community is never to be filled. On her the poor and distressed of her neighborhood relied for help; they always found in her that charity which would minister to their wants.

A few moments before her voice failed, one of her daughters asked her in reference to her final change. She replied, "Jane, to me, death has no terror;" then she turned on her bed and addressed her children, and said, "don't grieve for me, for I shall soon be at rest with Jesus, my Savior; but trust in God who is able to bring you out more than conqueror, through Jesus Christ." In a few moments her voice failed, she remained speechless for two days, and died.

Geo. W. Tucker.

Died, on the 2d of August, 1852, in Green county, Alabama, Mrs. Salina Ann Fearell, consort of Wm. Ferrell, in the 29th year of her age. She professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1841, and continued a faithful member till *her death*. In all the relations of life, much might justly be said to her praise, but her virtues are known to her friends and all written in their memory, and need not be rewritten here for them, and strangers would not appreciate them. Sister Ferrell's piety was uniform and consistent. She will be missed in the Church and community, but O how much more in the family circle, by her husband and three small children, who now mourn their loss. To her distant friends I will say her end was peaceful; in her last illness she spoke freely of death, she prepared for the change, she said her peace was made with God, and she was not afraid to die. She has left eleven years of holy living, and oral testimony in her last hours, as evidence to her friends that she has gone to rest. Her infant, three weeks old, died one week after her.

Her Pastor.

August 14th.

To the Ministers on the Mobile District.

Brethren: The Secretary of our Missionary Society has forwarded a bundle of the reports of the Parent Society to my care, for your benefit, which you can have by applying to Bro. T. J. Carver.

J. Hamilton.

Mobile, August 7.

Camp Meeting Notice.

The Camp Meeting at the Bardwell Springs, Starkville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, will begin 23d September next. Ministers are invited.

Allen Castle, P. C.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings.

McGehee Quarterly Conf, Aug 24, L Feast, Sept. 6, 8 P. M.
Felicity st " " Aug 31, L Feast, Sept. 2, 7½ P. M.
Morgan st " " Sept 3, L Feast, Aug 30, 7½ P. M.
N O Cir. " " Sept 4, Algiers, 4½ P. M.
German Miss " " Sacrament, Algiers, Sept 5, 11 A. M.
" " Milliken's street, Sept 10.
" " Sac'ment, Picty st, Sept 12, 11 A. M.
Wesley, Soule, and Winans Chapels, Q C, Aug 17, L Feast Aug 20, 3½ P. M.
Thibodeaux Quar M, Sept 18 and 19.
Houma and Bayou Black Mission Q M, Sept 25 and 26, at Tigerville.
Napoleonville and Lafourche Mission Q M, Oct 2 and 3.
Plaquemine Q M, Oct 9 and 10.
Donaldsonville and Prestons Mission, Oct 16 and 17.

J. G. Keener, P. E.

The Metropolitan Hotel, NewYork, which is to be opened in September, is the most extensive concern of the sort in Amorica. Its cost, it is said, will be one million of dollars. It is built of brown freestone, is six stories high, and measures three hundred feet on Broadway, and two hundred on Bruce street. It has one hundred and seventy-four windows on the former street, one hundred and twenty on the latter. It will accommodate easily six hundred persons, and, if crowded, a thousand. Each room is larger than usual in such houses, and is furnished by pipes with hot and cold water and gas. There are also one hundred baths. It has fifty parlors, and a magnificent bridal room, whose bed cost $1200—the coverlet $300. The number of persons necessary to conduct the house will be these hundred and fifty, including servants. The latter are to be dressed in livery, and while waiting on the table, wear white kid gloves. No dishes are to be put upon the tables, but the eaters are to call for what they want. The Day Book, from which we gather these facts, says:

"Not the least interesting feature of the establishment is a steam engine which is turned to all manner of uses, from ironing a shirt to cleaning a pair of boots, and cleaning your teeth even, should you require it. It plays the part also of a dumb waiter.

"A stout plethoric gentleman arrives at the hotel, who is troubled with the asthma, and is informed by the civil host that every room is taken short of the sixth story. He remonstrates, and pleads his infirmity, and as a reply is requested to step for a moment on a platform, and presto, as quick as a slight of hand of Professor Anderson, he is *thar*. Down he comes again the next instant, and is immediately, at his own request, booked. The principal use of the dumb waiter, however, is to mount and descend the baggage."

General Intelligence.

March of Improvement—*Bricks and Mortar.*—Our hybernating citizens who have flown away north to find sweat and sentiment at fashionable watering places and crowded hotels, and who will be absent but a few months from the sea breezes and moonlight nights enjoyed here so exclusively by that sensible class who remain at home, will be astonished on their return at the almost magical changes that have taken place in the architectural appearance of the city. Casting their eyes over the oaken groves that skirt the suburbs, they will see in the town of Jefferson, on the borders of the Fourth District, a new city arising out of the green fields, where hundreds of white cottages, garnished by delightful gardens, glance in the light of the sun, inhabited by those genuine sprigs of republican aristocracy who are not ashamed to work for a living—the mechanics, artizans and tradesmen who retire there at night after the laborious duties of the day, performed by the heart of the crowded town. These are the houses of the producing classes, whose vestments are neither of purple nor of linen, whose sleep is not racked by the nightmare and who are indebted for the homes they inhabit neither to credit nor to unrighteous speculation. This is the beginning of a city that in a few years will spread to the bounds of Carrollton.

Further down, within the borders of what was called Lafayette, elegant mansions and miniature palaces spring up on every hand. Gardens are laid out and groves planted, and ingenuity is put to the rack to invent new forms for the service of luxury. Not a street but abounds with the evidences of progress. Jackson and Magazine streets are particularly favored in this respect. A plank road is in process of construction along the continuation of Magazine street to West Bonligny, making a delightful drive of more than four miles.

In front of the First District, that long disputed territory known as the batture property, has been subdued in lots, and is now rapidly filling up with buildings. This portion of the new city comprises a space of a square in depth, and more than half a mile in front.

Passing from this quarter, and having an eye on the four respectable old ladies that ornament the top of St. Patrick's, (as a steering pilot,) we emerge upon Camp street. Between Julia and St. Joseph streets are two new rows of elegant brick dwellings, constructed at a cost of $35,000. Between Julia and Hired, some vacant and unsightly lots have been filled with tenements of like spacious and elegant structure. Hired street, too, long the chosen abode of vice and of all manner of uncleanness, begins to aspire to respectability, and where of late dingy huts frowned gloomily, peopled by the vicious, arise symetrical structures. It abodes for refinement, taste and luxury. This street, on one side, from Camp to St Charles, has been rebuilt with substantial three-story edifices. Within a square, stands the Odd-Fellows' Hall, a showy building, combining the elegant with the useful, and rapidly progressing to completion. In this the different lodge-rooms are fitted up in the most elegant style, and with a view to the greatest usefulness. It has a concert room—the largest in the city—capable of accommodating the greatest number of visitors to any new mingled and foreign humbug, gotten up for the scraping together of dimes—where Lola Montez may hop in long petticoats, or where Barnum may show the elephant.

Between Camp and St. Charles streets strangers will be astonished to see the fine improvements on the newly opened Commercial Place. It is built up on both sides (a length of more than three hundred feet) with four story houses, of an elegant order of architecture. This space is devoted to professionals and jobbers, and forms a very convenient cut-off or chute for Campand St. Charles.

The new St. Charles Hotel approaches completion, and with its huge dimensions, its tall and graceful columns, its massive coraices and its exceeding chasteness of finish, furnishes a land-mark for the stranger.

Back on Carondelet street and Baronne, we are bewildered with multiplicity of new buildings, with granite fronts, and wonder where the people are to come from who are to inhabit them. They number scores with expensive finishings and unique ornaments.

Taking a turn on Canal street we come upon the site of the contemplated Custom-house—a huge affair, straggling under the weight of vast masses of granite to its second story, projected on acres of ground.

Canal street—supposed by the unprogressives to have been *finished* years ago—is being in many places torn down, and new buildings are in process of erection in place of the old ones.

Even the regions of the Second and Third Districts begin to show certain spasmodic signs of returning vitality. In this venerable quarter, respectable for its gravities and crippled antiquity, among the quaint old cornices, damp with the mould of ages and loved of the rat family, the trowel has renewed its work.

Opposite the St Louis Exchange, the chaste proprietor of the corner rat-trap on Royal street has torn down the old walls, and the rickety shed has given place to a substantial block. The Second District is particularly favored in the way of public appropriations for improvements. Royal street, from St. Ann up, is being paved with square block stones, and the same improvement is also progressing on Chatres.

The Mobile Mail Boats.—The stormy weather that prevailed on the Lake on Wednesday last, has created apprehensions in the minds of many that some accidents may have been occasioned thereby to the steamers due here yesterday and the day before. Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the Oregon from Mobile, or of the California, from Illinois, both due here on Thursday morning—nor of the Florida, due yesterday. It is probable, from the terrific storm that prevailed during Wednesday and Wednesday night, the vessels may have been driven aground. It would be found impossible for vessels to come through Grunt's Pass during such a high sea as must have been running at the time. A vessel attempting it must have struck bottom, and thus losing her steerage-way would have gone ashore. The storm is represented to have been severe beyond all previous experience. At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad the water ran entirely over the pier, and into the houses on shore. The great quantities of drift wood driven ashore, proves how severe must have been the gale. The small craft, fishing boats, etc., on the coast must have suffered severely, as none had arrived during three days. Yesterday a great number of persons crowded to the lake shore, deeply anxious to hear news from the Gulf shore. Some of these have families who are expected to arrive by the first boat. They manifest great anxiety as to their safety. The hotels at the Lake end were crowded by these visitors.

During the day Mr. H. B. W. Hill chartered a schooner for the purpose of crossing to the watering places, and took with him about forty residents of the city, who were uneasy as to the safety of their families.

It is not apprehended that any serious accident has happened to these steamers, as they are all staunchly built and commanded by careful and experienced officers.

The Lone Star Order.—We understand that there are four lodges of this flourishing order in the city of New York, and several in New England. The order has not been established a year, and yet, we learn, already embraces thousands. Its first anniversary will be celebrated in private, on the 16th of September.

Affliction.—Intelligence reached this city yesterday, we learn, that General Arinant, of the parish of St. James, has had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children. They all died within a space of six hours, of cholera.

Hon. Robert Rantoul's life was insured at the British Life Insurance Company, in Boston, for $10,000. A pretty good lift for the afflicted.

At a late meeting of a scientific association in Albany, N. Y., a communication was received from Professor Horsford, of Harvard, Mass., stating that the Bunker Hill Monument swings backwards and forwards like a pendulum every day! By an apparatus, which it is unnecessary to describe, it has been ascertained that there is a light but perceptible movement in the morning to the Westward; at noon to the Northward; and in the evening to the East. It is caused by the unequal expansion of the sides of the monument by the heat of the sun. What confirms it is that a shower suddenly cooling one side also produces a movement.

Railroad Dividend.—A dividend of eight per cent has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Georgia Southwestern Railroad on the operations of the first year.

Presentiments.—The Albany, N. Y., Journal, in speaking of the late melancholy accident in that city, by which Mr. Bamber lost his life, gives the following interesting particulars:

"It seems to have been a settled conviction of the deceased that he would die a violent death. Sitting in Mr. Cagger's office, at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, just about an hour before the accident, he gave a short history of his family, and mentioned the fate of several relatives. His father, while engaged in felling a tree, was struck in the breast by the falling tree and instantly killed. Others of his family had met a similar fate. It is a singular fact, too, that Mr. Bamber entertained a strong presentiment of some immediate evil, which he expressed at various times on Friday last. During that day he more than once declared his desire to make a will, running over some accounts and bills, etc. He was most warmly devoted to his young wife, and left her reluctantly on that fatal evening. Before going out he requested her to play a favorite air on a piano he had recently purchased for her, and as if conscious of some impending danger, he would get up to go and then come back and insist on her repeating it. At length he kissed her, and promising to return immediately, left her to meet his terrible fate."

When brought back to his boarding house, a lady boarder, to whose husband Mr. Bamber bore some resemblance, fainted, supposing it was really her husband who was almost burned to death. Busied in restoring and consoling this lady, it was not until Mrs. Bamber went up to aid the principal sufferer, that she realized her own affliction. Every feature of this appalling accident is melancholy. The widow, we believe, is hardly yet seventeen, and has been married not yet a year. She is moreover an orphan."

A machine for palating window blinds has been discovered by Samuel Fields, a painter of Worcester, by which one man can paint easily eighty pairs of blinds in a day, and not work over ten hours.

Lake Pontchartrain.

The examination recently made by me of the bottom of this lake, has resulted in a proof that it is, on the line examined, everywhere firm and reliable, for works of any character which it may be desired to construct upon it.

There exists, it must be confessed, a possibility that the firmness indicated by the lead may be but superficial, and that beneath the crust of shells which covers nearly the entire bottom of the lake, there may be a soft or treacherous stratum. But this is not likely, for the following geological considerations and view of the formation of the delta:

The whole delta, including the bed of the lake, is formed by deposits from the Mississippi river.

The matter transported by the river is distributed in this manner: The coarsest particles are drifted along the bottom of the channel, and are deposited near its mouth, or forced up the inclined sides of the channel, and left along the banks, wherever the currents lose their velocity, and their consequent ability to transport. These are chiefly small fragments of siliceous rocks. The abundant matters, capable of extremely fine comminution, are held longer in suspension, and being nearly of the specific gravity of the water, are carried farther, and deposited in the nearly tranquil eddies.

The river's mouth has never been nearer to the lake than its present channel—otherwise the lake would not preserve a depth equal to the depression at the present mouth of the river. The material composing its bed must, then, be of the alluvial character, which the waters could transport to a distance, by very gentle currents. This material is the blue clay which is so well known for its ductility and tenacity, wherever it has had time to become compact. Over the entire extent of the lower delta, particularly on the lakes, bays and prairies

The trembling prairies, or the bed lake or lagoon beds, filled with vegetable matter, by gradual encroachment from the sides. Beneath them all (as I know of them can be very deep), is the blue clay. The encroachments of the lakes, in several localities, is going on still; and at a time not very long hence, geologically measured, such lakes as Maurepas, Des Allemands, Ouachia, Catouachia, and their bayous, may become trembling prairies.

On the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, the division, or drift-lines, show an easy slope towards the Lake; and it may be, and is indeed probable, that for a few miles in the lake the substratum is composed of the clay and sand alternations that make up that geological formation. But if so, the foundation is not less reliable for any practical uses, than if the whole were blue clay.

On the lowest portions of the drift-lines near the Lake, are found in many places beds of gumbo-lien shells. These do not belong properly to the formation, but are any existing species, now inhabiting the Lake in the vicinity.

This indicates a change of relative level of the lake and that shore by which a portion of the land formerly under the brackish water of the Lake is now elevated several feet above it. We are enabled by an inspection of these drift-like beds of shells to form some idea of the character of those beds beneath the ridges. They are seldom more than two feet thick, and are in places where they have been heaped up by the waves of by human agency.

If this is reliable authority, the levee will be found to have a similar thickness on the bottom of the lake, if resting upon or based on the surface for the support of piles, driven through them into the basis of earth beneath.

From these considerations, I have given confidence that the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain is sufficiently firm for the support of any work of engineering which the progressive spirit of the age and the exigencies of our people may indicate as necessary.

It remains to be seen whether the depth of the water, and the violence of winds and waves, are obstacles which should deter us from undertaking to construct a railroad through the lake, to avoid the difficulties and the distance on the route around it. This argument I defer for another article.

Carondelet Forshey.

[Crescent]

Crops, etc.

Many New Cotton.—One hundred and thirty-eight bales of the new crop arrived yesterday morning on the M. Relf from Alexandria, and eight hundred and fifty-five on the Natchez No 2. from Vicksburg and the coast.

The first bale of cotton of the new crop has reached Tallahassee. It is a week before its time. The Sentinel of the 17th says: "During the last two days, both cotton caterpillar and the boll worm have been detected on and apparently all the plantations in this vicinity. Both of them are proving very destructive and pointers wear long faces."

The Pamplin, Ark., Traveller of the 14th says: "The weather has been pleasant for the past two days. We had a fine rain on Tuesday last, just enough to revive the crops and planters. The prospects of the farmers are very excellent."

The Marshall, Harrison county, Texas, Republic of the 14th, has the subjoined paragraph: "We have had one or two delightful rains within the last few days, which have held the cankerworm from ravaging, and the cotton crop of cotton. In some parts of the country, cotton was suffering and began to shed badly; but this rain, the bottom crop being already made, renders a tolerable crop at least certain for this region."

The following is an extract from a letter to the Nacogdoches (Texas) Chronicle, from Tamoon, Cherokee county, and dated the 8th inst.: "Corn is generally a fund of plenty. Some of our farmers have this year raised over 50 bushel per acre—twenty bushels to the acre is not an over estimate. The cotton crop will turn out equal to any I have ever seen in Illinois or Missouri, while the average of cotton crops cannot possibly fall short of a bale to the acre."

The Jackson (Miss.) Southron says: "The crops are exceedingly fine. But few complaints are made of the appearance of the worm. Many planters have already commenced picking their cotton."

The Homer (Claiborne parish, La.) Advocate of the 14th inst. says: "Since the settlement of this parish we are informed by that very respectable individual, the oldest inhabitant, that he has never seen such a corn crop, both for the bottom and fine uplands. Seldom, indeed, does the cotton crop promises fair. We hear that it is opening finely all through the parish."

The Pueblo Indians in Washington.—The delegation of Pueblo Indians, from New Mexico, now in Washington, who were assaulted and stoned by a gang of boys, while passing through the streets of that city a few days ago, have addressed the following letter dated the 13th inst., to the Hon. R. H. Weightman, the delegate from New Mexico:

"*Dear Friend:* After saluting you, in company with your body and the children, we beg leave to inform you that, upon our arrival here, we were highly gratified and delighted to have reached such a delightful country, and to have seen our well-beloved President—the father of all our republic and country.

"To-day, sir, we are deprived of the liberty of walking in the streets to amuse ourselves on account of the bad management of some parents who do not restrain their children. On the 12th instant we went out, and were stoned by the boys without having given them any cause to do so. You are to determine what steps should be taken to remedy this evil. Having nothing further to communicate, we beg leave to assure you of our esteem, and desire to be of service to you."

The letter was written in the Spanish language and signed by Jose Carlos Vigil and Jose Maria Vigil y Lucero. They appear to be very intelligent men, and deserve to be protected. Mayor Maury, it is said, is endeavoring to find out the authors of the outrage. Major Weightman, in communicating the letter to the press at Washington, says:

"The great amount of *natural* and *untearable* property of the government here, some of which is invaluable as the records, etc., the obligation to protect foreign ministers, etc., should, it seems to me, suggest that more liberal appropriations for this district generally, and particularly for the maintenance of a sufficient police, might be made by Congress, not only without injustice to the people of the United States, but consistently with its duty to protect the people's property, and to carry out national obligations."

The editor of the Hillsboro (Ala.) Patriot has seen the model of a machine for topping cotton, invented by Col A. Dickson, from which great things are expected. The Union describes it as follows:

"The machine is trunnelled along between the rows like a wheelbarrow. The driving wheel propels two sets of reforming blades—one set in a horizontal direction, which tops the cotton, the other in a vertical direction, which lops off the ends of the branches where they are lapping across the rows. It is so constructed that the horizontal blades may be lowered or elevated, to suit the height of the cotton, while in operation, at the will of the operator, and is designed to be so lightly constructed that one person may operate with it with ease going over ten or twelve acres per day. It tops two rows as it passes along."

New Railroad Car.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company put on the road, on the 10th inst., a new car, with the arrangements and ventilators to prevent the annoyance suffered from dust. The ventilators are so fixed at the top as to prevent the cinders from the locomotive from getting in, and the shots permitted to escape at the side—thus creating a current of air from the top to the sides of the car, and not in from the side as in the case of all other cars.

Recent experiments, it is stated, have shown that steam, as generated in steam boilers, is an effectual extinguisher of fire. A foreign journal states that it was applied to a fire on board a steamship, from the boiler, with the most complete success. It was also tried at Trenton, in an iron foundry, with the same result.

During the mock trial of Louis XVI., he was asked what he had done with a certain sum of money, a few thousand pounds. His wife's fate had been, and the tears came into his eyes at the question. At length he replied: "I loved to make the people happy." He had given away the money in charity.

The quarterly returns of marriages, births and deaths in England for the quarter to the 31st of March, have just been published; the numbers are as follows: Marriages 32,068; couples; births 150,126; deaths 100,513. In neither case is there any remarkable departure from the average.

Letters received in Paris, from Cheschell, in Africa, have announced that the ancient seed of corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharoits, had been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, which offered a new species entirely unknown to modern agriculture.

The Cincinnati Times says, two funeral trains met at the Two Mile House, near that city, the one going to the cemetery and the other coming from it. Both stopped, and the men alighted to drink. A general fight ensued, in which several persons were severely bruised, and the coffin considerably damaged.

A passenger in one of the New York omnibuses, a day or two since, in order to have no delay in settling his fare, put the sixpence for that purpose into his mouth. The coin unfortunately slipped into his windpipe, where it lodged, causing immediate loss of voice and danger of suffocation. After much suffering by the patient it was extracted by cutting into the windpipe.

Congressional.

Washington, August 18, 1852.

Senate.—Petitions of an unimportant character were presented.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California, to aid in the construction of a canal across the Sierra Nevada valley.

Mr. Dodge reported a bill to establish an additional land office in Minnesota territory, which was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hunt reported back the bill to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses.

Mr. Fish gave notice that on Friday he would move that the bill known as the land distribution bill, be taken up.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the expediency of re-annexing the Ladies Islands to the United States. Laid over.

The bill from the House granting land to the States for the relief of the indigent insane, was referred to a select committee.

The Michigan ship canal bill was passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Davis, took up the River and Harbor bill.

The first amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce, was changing the phraseology of an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Messrs. Downs, Cass, Bright, Borland and Pratt opposed making amendment to the bill: though not perfect, it was still better to have it as it was, than run the risk of losing it.

Messrs. Soule, Atchison, Butler, Rusk, Mason, Hunter, Chase, Hale and Bell contended against being forced to adopt the principle that a bill, no matter how defective, should be adopted, because of a supposed danger of its failing in the House. This principle would be to make the Senate the mere tools of the dominant party in the House.

Mr. Atchison reminded the Senate that this bill was in nearly all particulars the bill vetoed by Mr. Polk.

Mr. Cass said that he voted for the bill vetoed by Mr. Polk. He had even gone to Mr. Polk, and suggested considerations why he should sign the bill.

Messrs. Davis and Seward desired that this amendment should be adopted, and let the test be taken on the first amendment appropriating money.

The debate was continuing when the letter was closed.

House.—Mr. Curtis, of Pa., concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill constituting the Wheeling Bridge a post road, and insisted, in conclusion, that the Representatives of Virginia, Ohio, and even Pennsylvania, were not impartial judges in a case so affecting their interests.

Mr. Newton, of Ohio, followed, who contended that the bridge was not a nuisance, so far as the Government is concerned, but is a connecting link and great thoroughfare. He referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, by which the bridge is ordered to be elevated, which he said had not been alluded to in debate; he contended that if it were so elevated, the capital invested in the structure would not be secure, in the absence of legal authority; and concluded by comparing the interests of the entire company, which the question involves, with that of six or seven steamers, whose business would be reduced by the railroad connecting, by means of this bridge, the Atlantic States with those of the West.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., said the bill was an important one, but there were other important measures requiring consideration; and as the subject must be well understood, he moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. Walsh, of Md., previous to the "previous question" being put, obtained permission to publish the remarks which he wished to make; but which the operation of the "previous question" prevented.

Previous to putting the main question, Mr. Giles, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, commenced a speech closing debate. He dwelt on the importance of the bridge to the people of Ohio, Indiana and Virginia; for the continuance of which the Representatives from Pittsburgh to Mississippi were in favor; alluded to the compact between Congress and the State of Ohio, by which a road was to be constructed to the Ohio over that river, and through the State, and contended that Congress having failed to provide the means of communication, it was lawful for the State to do so.

He went into a history of the facts connected with the bridge; pointed out the continuous and rapid means for traveling which it would afford when completed, and was about to show the impossibility of elevating the bridge in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, when the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. Houston, all debate on the bill making appropriations for the navy, was limited to half an hour, after the House shall again go into committee.

The House then went into committee, and again took up the bill.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., increased the salary of the Navy agent at Memphis, was adopted.

Mr. Stanton then submitted the amendment, to which he spoke yesterday, relative to building ships of war, to replace unserviceable vessels.

Objections were taken by Mr. Jones, of Tenn., to the introduction of the amendment, on a point of order, which the chair sustained.

Mr. Stanton appealed against the decision, which was reversed—yeas 91, nays 73.

Mr. Houston said the vote in favor of the amendment came with a bad grace from those who supported the increase to the Collins line of steamers, who are now proposing to add to the navy, notwithstanding the argument that was used formerly, that the Collins line should be maintained, because in the way the navy could be increased in case of necessity.

Mr. Chandler, of Pa., said it was never contended that the navy was to be dispensed with, and that the defence of the coast should be neglected, in the face of the powerful navies of the Old World.

Several amendments were moved, varying the sum, which were lost, and the original amendment was adopted—yeas 70 nays 50.

A considerable time was occupied in discussing the question of patronage in the appointment of midshipmen, the object being to place it on the same platform as that of the cadets of West Point, an amendment to which effect is still discussed.

By Telegraph.—Five and a half o'clock—The House at 4 o'clock adjourned, without taking the vote on the Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate discussed the river and harbor amendments till toward 5 o'clock, and then adjourned without taking any vote.

Louis Napoleon's Intended Marriage.—The European papers contain various rumors of Louis Napoleon's intended espousal of the Princess Wasa, of Baden, a lady of whom it is said that she mingles in her blood that of the most celebrated of the Kings of Sweden; Charles the XII, Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus, as well as that of the celebrated Beauharnais family of which Louis Napoleon himself is a scion. She is the daughter of the Prince of Wasa, an officer in the Austrian army, who was the son of Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth, a king who was compelled to abdicate, when Bernadotte assumed the sway. The mother of the Princess was a daughter of the Duke of Baden, who married a Mademoiselle Beauharnais, niece to Josephine, the Emperor Napoleon's first wife.—Hence she is related to Louis Napoleon, whose mother was Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. The fortunes of the Beauharnais family are as remarkable as that of the Napoleon family. An English paper, whence we derive the above facts, says:

Of the two children of the Empress Josephine, the daughter, Hortense, married Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and the history of her descendants is now beginning—whereit will end who can say? Her son, Eugene, became King of Italy, and married a daughter of the King of Bavvaria, by whom he left two sons and two daughters. The eldest son married Donna Maria, the present Queen of Portugal, but unfortunately died a month afterward. The other son, the Prince of Leuchtenberg, married a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, who is determined to make him a King as soon as soon as a kingdom can be carved out for him. Of the two daughters of Eugene Beauharnais, the eldest is the Queen of Sweden; the other is the ex-Empress of Brazil, widow of the once famous Don Pedro. She, though no longer an Empress, yet lives very comfortably at Lisbon with her daughter, now twenty-one years old, who will probably soon day or other likewise marry a King. So much for some of the characters in the great drama to be performed in Europe, of which the first act is now in progress.

Telegraphic Items.

Further from Havana.

New York, August 20.

Passengers arrived by the Crescent City give a sad account of the state of affairs in that city. The yellow fever, the cholera and the small pox are raging there with great virulence and have proved very fatal among the troops. Out of a garrison of one hundred and twenty soldiers and one of the stallions, one hundred and ten have died of the cholera. Almost every vessel in the harbor has some cases on board. The Government is sending detachments of troops into the country to preserve them from contagion. The prisons are filling up rapidly, and the disease are very fatal in them. Many of the prisoners are dying, and yet numbers of Creoles are daily consigned to the most loathsome dungeons. Almost every Creole family in the city is under the surveillance of the police, and arrests are made upon the slightest grounds of suspicion.

Wheeling Bridge.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill declaring the Wheeling bridge a Failed States post route. This annuls the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which ordered the bridge to be removed on the ground that it is being in obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio River.

Wheeling Bridge Case.

Washington, August 20.

The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday, declaring the Wheeling bridge a post route, and a legal obstruction, was 137 yeas and 11 nays.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Aug 20.

After passing the Wheeling Bridge bill the House yesterday took up the Naval Appropriation Bill, which was discussed without public action until adjournment.

The Senate had under consideration the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which was finally postponed, when the River and Harbor bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted providing for opening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The French Fishermen.

Boston, Aug. 20.

Advices from Labrador have been received here, which state that the British cruisers have driven the French fishermen off that coast.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Atlantic—Interesting Commercial News.

New York, August 22.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived here this morning bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th instant, four days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 11.

The demand in the Cotton market has been moderate since the departure of the Canada, and the sales are limited to 32,000 bales for the three business days. Of the 32,000 bales have been taken for speculation, and 4000 for export. The imports for the same time are 40,000 bales. Prices were without any material change, and the quotations are for Middling Orleans fair, to 5¾, and for Middling Uplands 5¾ to 5¾ per lb.

Flour has advanced 6d to 1s per bbl. Corn has been in fair request at an enhanced prices. Wheat has advanced 3d to 4d. Lard is firm at previous rates. Provisions generally are unchanged in prices. Rice has been firm, but a small business has been done.

The Crops.

Accounts from the agricultural districts of England and Ireland are unfavorable, but for the wheat and potato crops. The crops in France, however, are reported to be in good condition and the harvest is promising.

Money and Trade.

There has been an increased pressure on the money market, owing to the recent accounts of the condition of the Fishery question. Consols have further declined, and are now quoted at 96¾ to 97 for money and account.

The Manchester trade has been active, and prices have considerably improved.

Havre Markets.

Advices from Havre to the 10th represent the cotton market as quiet, but the quotations were unchanged. Of the sales official portions rates. For sugar the demand was mod rate of the last quotations.

Arrival of the Asia.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

General News.

France and Tripoli.—The report of the bombardment of Tripoli by the French forces proves to have been incorrect. The difficulties were settled without proceeding to bombard the city.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, has been appointed on a temporary mission to the Government of the United States.

England and Acadia.—The British Government has given an assurance to the Emperor of Austria that an eye will be kept on Kossuth while he remains in England.

The fishing question continues to occupy a good deal of the attention of the English Journalists, and the subject is discussed with the most amicable feelings toward the United States.

Another Freshet.

Baltimore, August 23.

Heavy rains within the last day or two have swollen the streams very much, and travel between this city and Philadelphia has been suspended for two days, owing to a part of the railroad having been washed away.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, August 23.

The Senate on Saturday continued the debate on the River and Harbor, and the Civil and Diplomatic, bills, but adjourned without definite action on them.

In the House a bill was passed allowing soldiers of the late war to surrender such of the bounty lands as are worthless, and select other lands in their place. The debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill was continued without important action.

New Minister to England.

Washington, August 23.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Joseph R. Ingersoll, as Minister to England. In place of Mr. Lawrence.

Collision and Awful Loss of Life.

New York, August 21.

The steamers Atlantic and Ogdenburg yesterday came into collision on Lake Erie, and the former immediately sank. She was crowded with passengers, most of whom were emigrants bound for the West, and three hundred lives were lost.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, August 24.

In the House, yesterday, the Speaker appointed the following members as a Select Committee to investigate the Gardiner Claim, and the connection of Secretary Corwin therewith: Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Howard, of Texas, Duncan, of Miss., Chapman, of Maryland, and Preston, of New York.

The House then took up and debated the bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, but final action was not taken on it.

The Senate sat until a late hour last night, occupied in discussing the River and Harbor Bill. Mr. Douglass offered an amendment authorizing the different States to levy tonnage duties on vessels for the purpose of improving Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Cass and Mr. Smith spoke in opposition to the amendment, which was withdrawn, Mr. Douglass avowing his intention to introduce it during the next session.

The Senate adopted an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the removal of Red River raft. The appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river was stricken out.

During the session a message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing the correspondence relative to the Sandwich Islands. The correspondence was ordered to be printed.

New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 24.

The Cotton market is yet quiet, and sales limited to 900 bales, without any material change in prices. Flour is in good request, at $4.50 per barrel for State brands. Mixed Corn has advanced to 72½ cents per bushel, with a active demand. Pork is steady with sales of Mess at $10 75 per barrel. Beef is quiet, and prices unchanged. Bacon Shoulders have sold at 8½ cents per lb.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

Louisville, Aug. 24.

The steamboat Dr. Franklin yesterday collapsed a flue, a short distance below St. Louis. The two engineers were killed, and about thirty passengers were scalded, but none of the latter are dead. There were no cabin passengers on the boat.

Ohio River.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 24.

There is now three feet seven inches water in the channel, and the river is rising slowly.

A Discovery.—The New York Gothamite of the 14th inst. has the following paragraph:

"A gentleman of this city is preparing a paper, which will shortly be published, collected principally from ancient documents and authentic journals of Hudson's voyage, that will prove most conclusively that the present Island of New York is not the Manua-hatta of Hudson; that, on the contrary, it was the present site of Hoboken, at that time an Island and even no less than a century ago, as was also the present site of Jersey City. Don't be startled gentlemen of the historical society, for it can be shown as plain as the nose upon your face, or else the English language is incapable of expressing itself so as to be understood. Wait a few days."

A discovery has been recently made in France in regard to the increase of fish, by which it is possible to increase their numbers to any required extent. We hope this may lead to the replenishing of all our rivers with salmon, pike and trout. The government of France, by giving encouragement to the discovery, has caused the price of fish, in some parts of France, to be reduced, to one-fourth the former price.

A Stately Bridge.—The New York and Buffalo Railroad, connecting Buffalo with the Erie Railroad at Hornellsville, via Warsaw and Portage Falls, is now completed and running, except the bridge over the Genesee at Portage Falls, which is to be completed on or about the 20th inst. Of this bridge the Wyoming County Mirror says: "This immense structure is nearly completed. Those who have not seen it should go now, as it is worth fifty miles travel to see them raising it. It will be, if not the wonder of the world, the wonder of the thousands who will visit it annually. We are not aware that there is another bridge in the world as high as this, and are confident that there is not, of similar structure.

"It is 235 feet from the river to the track, and 220 to the top of the railing; and the length is 1000 feet. The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is 230 feet high and 795 long—so that Niagara is beaten in that respect. And yet, though the work is reared to such an astonishing height, it has the appearance of perfect safety. We are told that by calculation they know that it would bear twenty times the weight of any train that could be put upon it. We think we should not fear in the least to ride over it the first time. We understand it is in contemplation

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...ivan papers to the ... from the interior.

The South-Western Americ... Gillette will soon leave Austin ... here he will muster into service ... Rangers, for the protection of the ... Capt. G. K. Lewis, Henry Clay Davis, ... have been selected to raise compa...

...TY.—The excitement in ... continues, ... people seem determined ... Legislature, in relation to the ... vention was attended by dele... and resolved to sustain the ... in taking forcible possession ... the agent, and expelling him from the ...

...CHMEN.—A letter had been received ... Antonio, from Col. Loomis, stating that he had ... out, Lieut. Stewart with fifty dragoons in search of ... Mary. The dragoons were those sent to reinforce ... Forts Chadbourn and Belknap on the Brazos. It was gene... ally believed that the reported destruction of Marcy's ... and was true. Happily these fears are groundless.

...SESSION.—The Victoria Advocate learns that Gov. ... determined to call an extra session of the Legis... some time during the coming winter.

...MINGS.—The Houston Beacon says: A disgraceful af... recently occurred in Lavaca county, in relation to the ... location of the county seat. At the recent election a ma... ity of the votes were given in favor of Hallettsville, but a ... attempt was made to destroy the poll books and ... still the voice of the majority.

...INDIAN OUTRAGE.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 10th inst. says: From a letter just received by our ... Mr. Callaghan, we learn that on the 24 inst., ... Frenchman and two Mexicans were attacked by a ... party of about twenty Indians, supposed to be Lipans, ... miles west of the Chacon, and twenty-five from Eagle Pass. The Indians fled after a figurous firing on the ... of the assailed. One of the Mexicans died the following night from the effect of an arrow wound.

...TORNEY GENERAL.—The election returns are not yet ... in, but it is highly probable that Bayles is elected, over Hamilton and Jennings.

...NAS HORN.—The three-masted schooner Arispe, Shepherd master, arrived at Powder Horn from Attakapas on Saturday, the 14th inst., with 140,000 feet of assorted ... lumber, consigned to Baldridge, Sparks & Co., ex... ...ready for the wharf, hotel and storehouses at that place. ...That house has already on hand for their works, four hun... thousand feet of lumber, besides five hundred pal... metto logs.

Maj. Thomas S. Smith has arrived in Galveston in charge of a block of native marble intended for the Washington National Monument.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.—Corn is selling in Austin at 50 cents per bushel, though that price is not expected to be maintained; 25 cents is the price on Webber's Prairie and in many other places, and this will probably continue to be about the average price in the country.

The Galveston News says: We are sorry to learn that the late rains have extended along the coast counties, and considerably into the interior. As was to be expected, they are having a very injurious effect on cotton. We do not learn that the worm has yet made its appearance except in a few places, but if this wet weather continues, the worm is almost certain to do great damage. But even now we learn that the heavy rains have done much injury to the open cotton, by beating it upon the ground.

Soundings in Lake Pontchartrain.

Since it has been seriously proposed to construct a railroad through Lake Pontchartrain, to avoid the difficulties and to save the great distance of passing around it, all light thrown upon the practicability of such a work must be interesting to the public.

After some inquiry, I found that no systematic soundings of the lake had been made of recent date, and that the first inquiry relating to the work, could not be with safety answered, namely: What is the depth of the lake on a line suitable for the direction of the road?

For the purpose of satisfying myself in respect to the depth and character of the bottom of the lake, I have made a very careful sounding on two lines, the one from the harbor at the end of the Pontchartrain railroad to Mandeville, 22 miles; and the other, from Madisonville to Pontchartrain railroad harbor, 27 miles.

LINE TO MANDEVILLE.

Many soundings were made that are not here recorded; but about three soundings per mile give the following depths:

First Mile: 7 feet, in harbor; 10 feet at extreme of new ... 9 feet one mile from lake shore, to the hotel.

Second Mile: Gives 10, 10, 14; 3 gives 17.5 each; 6 and 5 give the same; 9 gives 18, 18, 17.5; 7 gives 17.5, 18, 18; 8 gives 19, 19.5, 19.5; 9 gives 19, 19.5, 19; 10 gives 18.5, 18, 17.5; 11 gives 17.5, 18; 12 gives 18, 18.5, 18; 13 gives 17.5, 18, 18; 14 gives 17.5, 17, 17; 15 gives 17 each; 16 gives 16 each; 17 gives 16.5 each; 18 gives 15, 17, 16.5; 19 gives 15, 5, 14.5; 20 gives 14, 12.5, 13; 21 gives 12, 11.5, 11.5; and the 22d mile gives 11.5, 11, 9.5, to the end of the Mandeville wharf.

The total mean depth appears from these data to be about 15.6 feet, and omitting three miles on the north, and two miles on the south side of the lake, (the mean depth which five miles is 11 feet) and the mean depth for the 17 miles is 17.8 feet, with a maximum depth of 19.5 feet.

MADISONVILLE LINE.

From the wharf at the railroad terminus, the right line to the harbor in front of the Chefuncta river, is 24 miles. The width of the bar is 2000 feet, from 16 feet water outside to 11 feet water inside. The actual lake width from the rail... or from the new canal, to the Chefuncta light, is 24 miles.

Soundings made at mean tide, the lake standing at a mean level.

From the wharf where the boats lie, where the soundings give 7.5 feet, out to the extremity of the new pier, where there is 9.5 feet water, the bottom is soft mud, and the lead (of 9 pounds) sinks three or four inches into it. Beyond the wharf, the mud on the bottom grows firmer, to the distance of one mile from the end of the pier. From thence the bottom is hard, covered with shells, or is a mass of clay and disintegrated shells, almost the entire distance for 19 miles. And thence to the Chefuncta bar, the soundings gave occasionally tough clay, but mainly hard bottom. Some of the soundings showed a thin stratum of ... bottom. But at no place did the lead indi... ...ft bottom, such as I have found at many places, in... ...ar angels of the Mississippi river, and in the other ... and bayous of the lower delta.

The soundings were as given below, commencing at the extreme of the new pier, and crossing in a right line to the Chefuncta light-house.

Miles.							
1—	9.5	10	11	12.5, 14	14.5	14.5	15	15, 5 ft. mud and clay bottom.
2—	15	16	16	15	hard bottom.		
3—	16	16	16.5	"	"		
4—	16.5	17	17.5	"	"		
5—	16	16	16	"	"		
6—	17.5	17.5	17	"	"		
7—	17.5	17.5	18	"	"		
8—	18.5	18.5	18.5	"	"		
9—	18.5	19	19.5	"	"		
10—	19	19	18	"	"		
11—	18.5	18.5	18.5	"	"		
12—	18.5	18	17.5	"	"		
13—	17.5	17.5	17.5	"	"		
14—	18	18	"	"			
15—	17.5	17.5	17.5	soft bottom first sounding.			
16—	17	17	17	hard bottom.			
17—	16.5	16	16	"	"		
18—	14.5	14	13	"	"		
19—	13.5	15.5	15.5	"	"		
20—	15.5	15	15	"	"		
21—	15	15	15	soft, on hard bottom.			
22—	14.5	14.5	14	hard bottom.			
23—	13.5	13.5	soft, first sounding.				
24—	12.5	11	11.5	10 tough clay to Chefuncta Bar.			
25—	10	5.5	6.5	7	11 to near light-house.		

The total mean depth derived from these soundings is 1636 feet, with a maximum depth of nineteen feet, near the middle of the Lake. Omitting four miles as under fifteen feet mean, the twenty miles remaining have a mean of seventeen feet.

The Chefuncta river, from the bar up to Madisonville, ... miles, and has a depth of fifteen to twenty-five ... soundings taken along the usual channel run ... I learn from Capt. Warren A. Grice, that it is ... feet ... in many places, and that the bar at its ... a depth of seven feet water. This I subse...

I also ... a series of soundings from the mouth of the ... to Pass Manchac, finding fully 7 feet water on ... bar, 8 to 11.5 feet in the lake on a right ... Manchac, and 5.5 feet only on the bar of the ... is nearly 1.5 miles wide, in the line of our ... of Pass Manchac is about 1200 ... varies from 17.5 to 35 feet. At the ... Nashville railroad line, just below ... 17.5 feet. The stakes with ... were painted out as the line re... of the New Orleans and Jack... end of Lake Maurepas, about ... Pass. The water grows shal... bar, 5.5 feet, with soft mud bot... ... of the Pass are much ... of bottom.

Mr. Jno. Hampson, Engineer of the ... and were accompanied by ... elected President, and Mr. ... of the New Orleans and Opelou... of the N. O. Crescent, and seve...

To ... Capt. ... Phillis, I am indebted ... for making these ... examin...

Mr. Editor, I shall, in another ... a practical application of the ...

GALEN O. FOSHEY.

August 2, 1852. (Crescent.

...—A ... as large as ... Doniel ... is losing correct... contain ... addition ...

Foreign Items.

We find in the Baltimore Sun, the following additional items by the steamer Canada:

Notwithstanding the accounts that the potato rot had appeared in Ireland, it can only be regarded as partial, and at least counterbalanced by the abundance of the sound crop.

The London Standard says: "If we are not misinformed, the maritime powers will be invited by England and France to consider the situation of Mexico, with a view of establishing her independence, both financially and politically, so that a barrier may be established to the aggressive spirit of America in the South."

The Cologne Gazette, in a telegraphic dispatch to Berlin, states that the Prussian Gazette declares the secret convention of the Northern Powers, published in the London Morning Chronicle, to be a mere fabrication.

In a sitting on the 29th ultimo, the Germanic Diet adopted by a large majority the report of the commission appointed to ratify the treaty respecting Denmark, with Prussia and Austria. By this vote, the affairs of the Duchies are concluded. The nobles of Saxe Coburg Gotha have lodged with the Germanic Diet a protest against the new Constitution of the Duchies. The Duke, on his part, protests against the absorption of the Duchy of Lauenburg into the Danish Monarchy.

The Cologne Gazette states that friendly relations are re-established between Prussia and Westphalia.

Dates from Lisbon are to the 20th ult. The Ministry having been defeated, tendered their resignations, which were not accepted, the Queen preferring to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. The elections are to take place immediately, preceded by a new electoral decree.

The vine disease had manifested itself in the province of Malaga, and committed great ravages.

A complete failure in the vines and vintage of the Island of Madeira is announced.

The commercial conference between France and Belgium, which was interrupted by the Belgian Ministerial crisis, is resumed.

A letter from Posen states that 1800 had died (out of a population of 12,000) from cholera. A fire had also lately consumed eighty houses, and the greatest distress prevailed in the city.

Domestic politics in England are extremely quiet, and will doubtless remain so until Parliament reassembles in October.

The aspect of public feeling in the United States, respecting the encroachment in the fisheries, has awakened much attention among all shades of politicians. The general opinion of the press is in favor of the English reading of the treaty, but the Government is blamed by many of the leading journals for using the show of force without due previous notice: at the same time, it is stated that the nineteen ships, of which a list is given in the Colonial papers, are not more than the usual fleet on the British American and West India station, while one of the vessels, the Jane, mentioned as sent to the scene of difficulty, is, in fact, being paid off at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble has caused considerable feeling, and with other circumstances has had a depressing effect on the funds.

At first, however, no particular significance was attributed in London to the note of Mr. Webster respecting the fishing rights, as the matter was considered susceptible of an easy and amicable adjustment. The Daily News winds up an article on the subject by almost accusing the Derby Government of wishing to foment war abroad, for the purpose of stopping progress at home. The Times hints that Mr. Webster may, perhaps, be courting popularity, and blames the British Foreign Secretary for seeking to protect the trade by bounties, at the same time aiding with the British Government's interpretation of the treaty.

The English Charge d'Affaires has succeeded in procuring the punishment of the Turks who assassinated the steamer Victoria's passengers.

The crusade against the press continues in Piedmont, two editors being fined for articles against the press.

Letters from Naples announce that Gen. Frangi was to be superceded in the Government of Sicily, either by the Prince of Ischitalla or by Count Trapano, brother of the King.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN MARCY.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, of the 14th inst., says:

Capt. Marcy, Capt. McClelland and Dr. Shumard, arrived at this place on the 10th inst., having completed their examination of the country upon Red River. Capt. Marcy goes to Washington to make his report to the War Department, while Capt. McClellan is ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to report in person to the Commander of the 8th Military Department.

We learn from these gentlemen that they ascended all the principal branches of Red River to their sources—that the country over which they passed, for the first two hundred miles above Fort Arbuckle, promises very superior agricultural qualities. The soil is excellent, producing a very heavy growth of grass and other vegetation, the timber large and abundant, while numerous clear spring branches, flowing rapidly over rock or gravel beds, make this the best watered country that can be found.

It is very elevated and rolling the atmosphere pure and elastic, and it can not prove otherwise than healthy. Indeed, these gentlemen represent it as being the most beautiful and desirable country for farmers that they have seen in the South West.

This is a country which must settle before many years, and as it is contiguous to our borders, and near this place, the Arkansas must be the channel through which the product of the country will find its way to market. This country abounds in copper ore of a rich quality, specimens of which were brought in by gentlemen of the expedition.

The command, while it was in the plains, with the exception of a few cases of scurvy, was very healthy. There were no deaths, and all returned in good health and spirits, not even losing an animal upon the entire expedition. The command returned to the Brazos from Fort Arbuckle.

We learn from Capt. Marcy that he met with no molestation whatever from the Indians; all that he saw were peaceable, and committed no depredations. The result of this expedition will, we think, prove of much importance to the country generally, and particularly to the State of Arkansas, as it lays open to us a new and very extensive district of fine country west of us, which has heretofore been wholly unknown, and which might have remained so for a long time to come. In addition to which, the places of resort of many bands of the prairie Indians have been discovered; and in the event of a war with them, this information would be highly important. These facts, with the geographical and geological information that has been obtained, will, we are confident, make this one of the most important expeditions that has been made upon the prairies.

NEWS BY THE CANADA.—We take from the Charleston Courier, the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by the steamer Canada:

England.—A rumor prevails in London that France was about to call a meeting of the marine powers to protest against what it terms the aggressions of the United States on Mexico.

The advices received in London from Australia, are of the most favorable description. The yield of gold continues steadily on the increase, and the weekly production is estimated at £100,000 sterling.

France.—The Paris Monitieur has published an ordinance emanating from the French Minister of Police, which has for its object the more effectual suppression of clandestine publications.

The Conference with Belgium had been resumed.

Belgium.—The States General had resolved to reject the Commercial Treaty with France.

Prussia.—The Cholera is raging dreadfully in this country.

Barbary.—It is reported that the French fleet had bombarded and captured Tripoli. [In the month of June last, it appears that some differences had arisen between the French Consul, M. Pelissier, and the Pasha. One was in consequence of the Algerine Jew possessing a French passport, perfectly *en regle*, having been arrested and thrown into prison, where he suffered much ill-usage. M. Pelissier claimed him, but the Pasha refused to give him up, on the ground that he was a Tripolitan subject. M. Pelissier then sent in a strong protest on the subject. Another cause of difference related to two French deserters, who had entered the Pasha's cavalry as veterinary surgeons. As they were most harshly treated in consequence of their being Giaours, they refused to serve any longer, but the authorities refused to let them leave the army, and they were obliged to apply to the Consul for redress. As, however, they were deserters, he could not do anything, unless they agreed to deliver themselves up to him to be sent to France. They preferred doing this to remaining, and openly announced their intention of doing so. Both of them were seized and thrown into prison, whence M. Pelissier was unable to obtain their liberation. He considered it his duty, under the circumstances, to immediately send in a fresh protest, which, we presume, together with the first, met with no attention, and hence it is probable arose the bombardment and capture of the city.] Bos. COURIER.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—The Boston Mail of the 14th inst, records the following thrilling incident:

"A most thrilling incident took place at the vault of Mount Ida Cemetery, on Monday last, during the funeral ceremonies of the late James Ilyan. Upon the arrival of the procession at the vault, the coffin was taken from the hearse by the bearers, and carried into the vault, followed by the relatives of the deceased. A portion, if not the whole of the bearers came out, when the flooring of the vault gave way, and sank with a tremendous crash, some six or eight feet, carrying all, corpse included, down with it. No one was injured, but the fright produced even upon the stoutest heart at such an accident, in such a place, and under the circumstances, cannot be described, and scarcely imagined. There are two stories or apartments in the vault, one of which is under ground, and is used for stowing bodies in the heat of the summer. The timbers supporting the floor over this, had become so rotten, that when any considerable weight was placed upon them they gave way.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A dispatch from Newberry, N. C., dated the 18th inst., says:

For several days past the weather has been remarkably cool for the season. It is now the middle of August, yet winter clothing is requisite for ease comfort. It is quite a favorable time for pulling fodder, large quantities of which harn been garnered in fine condition during the last week. The early corn crop is, of course, mature, and is beyond contingency. The only danger to be apprehended now is that arising from the overflowing of the water courses. The yield of corn will be immense. The cotton crop looks remarkably well. The plant is very full of blooms, which promise to stick to the stalk and mature. It is in very few and limited sections that we hear of its shedding. The rust is making its appearance in small spots on the gray lands; as yet it has done no serious injury. Altogether there is a good prospect of a large yield of cotton.

RETURN OF MR. LAWRENCE FROM ENGLAND.—The return of Mr. Lawrence from the Court of St. James is no longer a subject of speculation. The Newburyport Herald, in reference to Mr. Lawrence's return, says:

"We have a hint from a well informed source, that Mr. Lawrence returns from England at the request of some of his business associates in Massachusetts, who desire his advice and assistance in consummating some of the important manufacturing operations which have been in embryo for some years, and to which they and he are largely interested. Among these is the Essex Company at Lawrence, which is condncting its operations on a gigantic scale, and is now engaged in one of its works in constructing an enormous mill, six hundred feet long, for the manufacture of Bayge de Laine, an article not before attempted in this country. The mill, it is stated, will require but a million dollars to complete, if but it is the opinion of many that to complete and operate it will require double that amount of capital. As it is a new undertaking, it is of course liable to be a very losing or very profitable concern, according to the knowledge and skill displayed in its construction and management, as well as the state of the times."

CATHOLIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Stonestreet, the new Provincial of the Society of the Jesuits in the United States, has made the following recent appointments: Father Flemigan is appointed to Baltimore to take charge of the new college, Father Rice is appointed to St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.

The Union Whig Convention.

NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER.

The Convention of the Union Whigs of Georgia convened to nominate a third ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency assembled at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, on the 17th inst. One hundred and forty-six delegates were present, representing forty-one counties.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was temporarily organized by Mr. Geo. S. Stapleton being chosen Chairman and Messrs. James L. Nisbet and P. W. Alexander Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to the election of regular officers, and the following named gentlemen were chosen, viz:

PRESIDENT—Edmund H. Worrell, of Talbott.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Gen. R. H. Rutherford, of Bibb, and Col. H. H. Cumming, of Richmond.

SECRETARIES—James T. Nisbet, of Bibb, and James M. Mobly, of Harris.

A resolution was adopted that the delegates from each county, be entitled to twice as many votes as they were entitled to Representatives in the State Legislature.

The following resolutions were adopted, and then the Convention took a recess to 3 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three from each Congressional District be appointed by the President to report matter proper for the action of this Convention.

Resolved, That said Committee be authorised to hold a conference with such Committee as may be appointed by a Convention of a portion of our political friends, to meet in this place to-morrow, to ascertain if there be any means whereby the harmony of the party may be secured in the ensuing Presidential election.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be directed to communicate the above Resolutions, together with the names of the Committee appointed by this Convention, to the Convention to assemble to-morrow.

The Convention having reassembled at the appointed hour, the following gentlemen were reported as forming the Committee of Twenty-four, under Mr. Trippe's resolution, and the Convention, by special vote added the name of the President of the body.

First District—P. W. Alexander, E. M. Blount, E. H. Blackshear.

Second—T. C. Sullivan, William C. Perkins, Richard Shuman.

Third—R. P. Trippe, T. F. Bethel, Geo. Osborne.

Fourth—M. Ferrell, W. D. Lucket, S. C. Elam.

Fifth—E. H. Richardson, H. G. Cole, R. F. Morgan.

Sixth—Wm. L. Mitchell, S. Bell, Y. J. Anderson.

Seventh—Augustus Reese, R. M. Orme, R. A. Ward.

Eighth—T. H. Pothill, H. H. Cumming, W. W. Anderson.

The Convention, then adjourned to the next afternoon.

SECOND DAY.—The Convention was called to order at 3 P. M., and Mr. Trippe, chairman of the Committee of Twenty-four, reported that there was no way through which a union with the Scott Convention could be effected, and recommended the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President other than those now before the people. The committee also reported the platform adopted by the Whig National Convention in their recent session in Baltimore, as the platform of the Third Candidate Party of Georgia, and submitted an electoral ticket for the party, as follows:

First District—Hamilton W. Sharp, of Thomas.
Second District—Wm. M. Brown, of Marion.
Third District—Washington Poe, of Bibb.
Fourth District—Blunt C. Ferrell, of Troupe.
Fifth District—Warren Aiken, of Cass.
Sixth District—Y. L. G. Harris, of Clark.
Seventh District—John J. Floyd, of Newton.
Eighth District—Philip S. Lenie, of Jefferson.

The committee likewise reported instructions to the electors nominated, to support in the event of the ticket being elected, Daniel Webster for President, and Charles J. Jenkins for Vice President.

The whole report was unanimously adopted.

The following Executive Committee of the party was then appointed, and soon after the Convention adjourned *sine die*:

Jas T. Nisbet, Bibb; W. S. Norman, Monroe; Gen. R. H. Rutherford, Bibb; R. M. Orme, Baldwin; Thomas H. Pothill, Jefferson; Stephen Fither, Marion; F. C. Sullivan, Sumter; P. W. Alexander, Chatham; Chas. Turner, Pike; W. S. Jones, Richmond; A. Cloud, Chatham.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the bark Swan, which arrived at Baltimore on the 17th inst., the Sun received the following letter:

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1852.—By the arrival to-day at this port of a French steamer of war, we receive advices from Montevideo to 26th June. Political matters are in a bad condition at Buenos Ayres. Gen. Urquiza has dissolved the "Sala" in consequence of their opposition to the treaty entered by the Governors of the different provinces, and he has assumed the supreme control, and placed the province under a military subjection.

It is thought by many that his reign will be a short one, as, from his increasing tyranny, he is making many enemies.

Our city is now quite free from sickness. The yellow fever has almost entirely disappeared.

The sailing this morning of the barks Swan and Isabella Hyne, causes much excitement among the betting circle. Some heavy bets have been made on their run home—the Swan to your city and the Hyne to New York.

The bark Baltimore has not yet reached this port. She sailed from Hampton Roads on the 2d or 4th of April. Much anxiety is manifested for her safety.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Judge Conklin's nomination as Minister to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Postmaster General Hall has been nominated for the vacant Judgeship, and Lorenzo Burrows, of New York, for the Postmastership.

THE YACHT AMERICA.—The late accounts in the English papers show that the yacht America was not beaten after all; for it seems, first, that a mistake was made in steering her at the outset, by which she suffered much loss of time; second, that the wind was light—the America requiring a six knot breeze; third, that she was not allowed to carry full sail; fourth, that taking advantage of these circumstances, the other yachts got directly in her wake while she was going before the wind and took away her breeze.

QUARTERING ON THE ENEMY.—The Baton Rouge Comet, referring to the democratic barbecue at Bayon Gonla, tells the following story: "The man that got on at the point, was one of the peculiar *geniuses* of the coast. He hailed the boat, and she landed for him, for not one of the true blues should be neglected. The men from 'the Point' was a peculiar looking specimen. He had on red striped boots, with short nunentionables, to show the freshness of the leather—a smell surtout—a kind of Palto that came midway his rotundity, and terminated in deep pockets behind—his neck-cloth was blue, and his hat bell-shaped, a kind of Caleb Quotem of a fellow—he got on at the 'Sardine'—went to the barbecue—got his dinner, and came back to the same spot where the boat found him, where, after being landed, he jumped up and sang out: Hurrah! *pour Scott et Graham.*"

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—It is stated on good authority that the British Minister has proposed, under instructions from his government, to negotiate an international copyright, similar to that recently concluded between England and France. He desires to secure for British authors the privilege of copyrighting their books, and thus controlling their publication and sale in the United States. President Fillmore has signified his willingness to enter upon such a negotiation, and the subject is now under consideration.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT HALIFAX.—The steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant. She was received with a salute from the Citadel and ship-of-war Cumberland. She was also visited in the afternoon by the officers of the garrison.

DECEPTIVE TOKENS.—The Journal of Commerce states that large quantities of false tokens, ostensibly issued as business cards, are manufactured at Waterbury, Ct., closely resembling the double eagle, the eagle, and half eagle, in circulation. They are richly gilt with pure gold, and, except the inscription, resemble the genuine coin so closely as to deceive the unwary.

APPARATUS FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.—The Cleveland Plaindealer notices a new invention for the above purpose, which consists of large, air-tight canvass bags, sixty feet long, and eight feet thick. They are sunk, attached to the wreak, and then inflated. Their lifting power is 250 tons. The propeller City of Oswego is to be raised by the use of this apparatus.

THE NEW CUNARD STEAMER ARABIA.—We notice by the European Times, that the new steamship is appointed to leave Liverpool for New York, on her first trip, on the 6th of November next.

CUSTOMS OF THE SEA.—Accordlog to the "customs of the sea," if goods in a vessel are injured during the voyage by rats, and it appears that there was no cat on board, the owner of the vessel must make good the loss. The custom carefully provides for the question arising on the death of the cat during the voyage. In this event, the master must provide himself with a new cat as soon as he can beg or buy one; and for the damage done by the rebellious rats during the interregnum between the demise of the old and the accession of the new cat, the owner of the vessel is not responsible for this inevitable accident.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—About forty deaths from cholera have lately occurred at a village in Indiana called Bompas. At Potosi and Lexington, Mo., the disease still rages, and a number of prominent citizens have died.

PAGANINI'S HEIR.—A German paper says that the celebrated violinist Paganini left to his only son, Achilles, a fortune of two millions of francs and the title of nobility. An anecdote of Monsieur Achilles shows that the proverb, "What the fathers add, the sons subtract," will not be likely to apply to him. While yet a boy, Achilles was one evening present with a couple of gentlemen at the house of the famous singer Labiache. Four candles were burning on the table. This luxury of lights troubled the boy's feelings; after a little while he silently got up, crept on tiptoe to the first light, and while the gentlemen were eagerly engaged in conversation, blew it out. Labiache winked at it, and let him go on. Thinking himself unobserved, he presently blew out the second, and then the third light. But as he was about to pursue the same process with the fourth, Labiache said to him in a friendly way: "Child, if you blow out that light, we shall be unable to see." "We don't need light to talk by," was the answer of the boy, now the possessor of two millions.

A cargo of sun-dried oranges, a new article in California, has arrived at San Francisco.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

Miss Harriet Livermore, a missionary from Jerusalem, and Rev. J. Newton, a missionary from India, have arrived at New York.

The London Sun relates that a certain Mr. Hand, a famous swordsman, the other evening, at Saville House, Leicester Square, cut a sheep in two at a blow.

The hired girls of Pittsburgh have sent $35,000 to the old country during the past six months, to enable their relations to come to this country.

Rev. Dr. Andrews, for many years rector of the Episcopal church at Binghamton, N. Y., has been admitted to the practice of law.

It is estimated that Tulare county, California, would produce grain enough to feed a population of 50,000,000.

The number of vessels employed in catching scottish and mackerel, between June and November, is said to be over twenty thousand; and employs over two hundred and fifty thousand men. The haltnest is clams, herrings and porgies; the two last being prepared and salted for the purpose at an expense of near two millions of dollars annually!

A child seven years of age, at St. John, N. B., was sent by one of its parents, on Sunday, the 8th inst., for half a pint of rum, and while on its way home, it drank some of the contents, when death soon afterwards ensued.

A new pass has been discovered from Santa Fe to California, through the Rocky Mountain Range. It was discovered about a year ago by Capt. Walker, and he represents it as being as practicable for horses and wagons as the road from Santa Fe to Missouri.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company is to the name of a joint stock association just formed at Sacramento city, California, with a capital of $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares. Much of the stock has been subscribed for, and the per centage paid in.

It is stated that a wealthy English Baronet is now in Philadelphia, investing largely in Federal and prime State securities. It is said, that Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Thomas Biddle, both eminent brokers in that city, are making the investments.

Before the revolutionary war, says the New York Mirror, salmon were so abundant in the Connecticut River, that the fishermen would not sell read, unless the purchaser consented to take salmon at two cents per pound. Now a salmon in the Connecticut River would be deemed a curiosity.

A reporter's life in Ireland is not a path through a garden of roses. "They receive no accommodation," says the Clonmel Chronicle, to enable them to discharge their laborious duties. They are crushed out of the best places, and sometimes out of every place, and have then to take their notes in the best way they can, with perhaps a crowd of people either trampling on them or squeezing them to death. It is impossible for any reporter to follow a speaker for two hours, upon his knee, with five or six heavy men lying on his back." The latter observation is hardly a figure of speech.

FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

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THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution closed on 24th July—the Sixth commencing on First Monday in October, 1852.

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Music, Vocal and Piano, or Guitar (extra,)	75 00
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The course of study, extensive as that of the best Institutions for Young Ladies, embraces the various Departments of History—Moral, Mental, and Physical Science—Modern and Ancient Languages, if desired.

No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness.

Pupils are expected to furnish their own towels, Towels and Table-napkins (marked.)

Having associated ourselves permanently in the interests of the Institute, and being resolved to devote our united efforts to the welfare and advancement of our Pupils, the undersigned solicit the patronage of those who desire a thorough and accomplished Education.

aug21 tf BENJAMIN JONES & H. W. SCALES.

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lt. BRADSHAW, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Exercises of this Institution of Learning will, with a full corps of well qualified Teachers, be resumed on Monday, the 4th of October. Catalogues containing every necessary information can be had by applying to the Professor.

J. M. DECKETT,
Principal Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY COLLLEGE,

OF LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin the First Monday in October, under the direction of the following Faculty:

R. H. RIVES, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science. Belles Lettres, and the Hebrew Language; Rev. J. C. MILLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; EMILE LESSAGE, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages; H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages, and Literature; THOMAS S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science; A. E. BLACKMAN, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Rev. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School; W. H. COMPTON and G. M. MILLER, Assistants.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of ten months	$50 00
Room Rent	5 00
Contingencies	3 00
Use of Library	3 00
Total of College Charges	$61 00
Tuition in Preparatory Repartment	$40 00
Board and Washing, per month	10 00
Tuition in the Musical Department, (extra,) Flute, Violin, Guitar, Clarionet, Violoncella etc., per month	6 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Brass Band or Orchesta, per month	3 00
Thorough Bass or Instrumentation	6 00

With a full Faculty and healthy location, a large Library and excellent Apparatus, may we not anticipate a large increase to our already extensive patronage?

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aug21 R. H. RIVES.

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MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

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Mr. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. NICOLA MUSCHELL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar and Violin.
Miss M. L. THOMPSON, French and English.
Miss M. J. BONONANT, English.
Miss S. WALKER, Music.

RATES OF TUITION PER YEAR.

Primary Repartment	$20
Preparatory Department	25
Collegiate "	50
French, Latin or German, (one or all)	50
Music on Piano and Guitar, (each)	50
Use of Piano	10
Use of Guitar	2
Music on Harp and use of instrument	80
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors	30
Painting in Oil	50
Ornamental Needle Work	30
Incidental Fee, (fuel, report)	2
Boarding, $10 per month	100
Washing, $1 50 per month	15

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by the pupils.

It is necessary that one-half the Board and Tuition be paid in advance.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms is not surpassed by any similar one in the State. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of matron and nurse, so that at all times, and especially to sickness, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits.

There is but *one session* of ten months. The ensuing school year will commence on Thursday, the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with, or at the discretion of the Principal.

Boarders in the Seminary study two hours at night under a teacher. They retire at 9 o'clock at night—rise early in the morning. They take frequent and wholesome exercise, so that a judicious and proper alternation of continement and recreation, of study and amusement, may secure vigor of mind and health of body. au7

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They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gig and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks; Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, Valises, etc., etc., etc.

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BOOT AND S

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, B. M. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME II, NUMBER 31. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. WHOLE

EUROPE AND AMERICA.... Dr SPELLY.

...a People mighty in its youth,
...eyond the Oceans of the West,
...Although with rudest rites, Freedom and Truth
...ipped. From a glorious mother's breast,
...ike those high Athens fell, among the rest,
...ow like the Queen of Nations, but in woe,
...y fettered monsters outraged and oppress'd,
...ying to her childless child for succor now,
...Who draws the milk of Power in Wisdom's fullest flow.

...hat land is like the Eagle whose young gaze
...Basks on the noontide beam, whose golden plume
...Floats moveless on the storm, and in the blaze
...Of heaven gleams, where Earth is wrapt in gloom:
...An Epitaph of glory for the tomb
...Of murdered Europe may thy fame be made,
...Great People! as the sands shalt thou become;
...Thy growth is swift as morn when night must fade;
...No multitudinous Earth shall sleep beneath thy shade.

...o in the desert there is built a home
...For Freedom. Genius is made strong to rear
...No monuments of man beneath the dome
...Of new heaven. Myriads assemble there
...Whom the proud lords of men in rage or fear,
...Have from their wasted homes.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A SHORT SERMON.

...Mark x. 23: "How hardly shall they that have ...ches enter into the kingdom of God!"

The lesson taught us in this remarkable ...ying seems to be this, to wit: *that riches in-...ase the difficulty, and lessen the probability of ...alvation.*

First, the acquisition of wealth must en-...gross a very large proportion of our time and ...houghts. All observation and experience ...has shown, that to acquire wealth is a most ...difficult enterprise—an enterprise in which a ...very small proportion of those who enter the ...list are successful in winning the prize. Most business men will tell you that to make ...money is a comparatively easy matter, but to ...keep it, to invest it judiciously, requires an ...economy, a self-denial that but few can exer-...cise, and a shrewdness and business capacity ...that not many possess.

Making wealth, then, is a difficult and ab-...sorbing pursuit—a pursuit that allows little ...or no time for any other interest. Your real ...money-making, wealth-gathering man, is a ...man of one business. You do not find him ...reading Bulwer or Byron; he has no time or ...money to spend at balls or parties. He has ...but little time for literary cultivation or so-...cial enjoyment, although most men have a ...natural aptitude for these things; much less ...time has he, then, for things spiritual, for ...which he has no aptitude, but a repugnance, ...for "the carnal mind is enmity against God." ...The man's social or domestic relations, or ...early habits, may carry him to the house of ...God at times; but then he goes with a mind ...pre-occupied, and truth, the truth of God, ...falls upon him like a pebble upon a deep and ...rapid stream. It may ripple the surface for a ...passing instant, but the rushing water passes ...on and obliterates the impression forever.

Ask the irreligious man, who is rapidly ...growing rich, why he is not religious: he ...tells you he scarcely knows why—that really ...he has been, and still is, so busy that he has ...no time to pay any attention to the subject; ...and this is one of his chief reasons why he ...will not join the Church and try to lead a re-...ligious life; he fears that it would take too ...much of his precious time, for it is the first ...maxim of his philosophy that "time is mo-...ney." Nearly all that we have said in rela-...tion to the acquisition of wealth, might be ...repeated in relation to the caring for and ...keeping it—for wealth, in any aspect, is to ...him that is identified with it, time and ...thought-engrossing; but we pass on.

The second place, to say that the pursuit ...and the possession of wealth *introduces us into ...occasions unfriendly to piety.* It, I believe, ...ranks as a truism, that those who knew men ...best have least confidence in them. Much ...buying and selling brings us to know many ...men, and to probe them at the tenderest ...point—*their interest.* Men will talk fair ...enough. Oh, they are vastly kind and amia-...ble; but just touch their interest, just reduce ...their rhetoric to the logic of dollars and ...cents, and the real man, unmasked, stands ...exposed to view, a selfish creature, ecce Ilag ...his own. Sometimes men possessing piety, ...like Judas of old, will betray their Saviour ...for thirty pieces of silver. The fortune seek-...ing man but too often witnesses such exhibi-...tions of human character, and the tendency ...is to lessen his confidence in men, and even ...piety itself. He has so often been deceived ...that he almost believes that every man has ...his price, and that there is none good—no, ...not one.

But when wealth is made, it introduces the ...maker of it into the company of men like ...himself, who have spent their lives in the ...pursuit of riches—and of the abundance of ...the heart the mouth will speak—all their ...conversation will be of money, stocks and in-...vestments; and God, and man's high and ...holy duties, will not once be named. How ...can that man be pious? How can he break ...away from the grasp of old habits and strong-...ly linked associations? It can "hardly" be ...done at all. Ask any rich pious man, what ...he thinks would have been his chance for ...salvation if he had waited to seek God until ...he acquired a fortune and surrounded him-...self with all its embarrassments, and he will ...tell you that he fears the hope of salvation, ...in such a case, would have been a slender ...and a broken reed.

Those who are born to the possession of a ...fortune won by the toil and economy of ...others, are most always surrounded by the ...young, the gay and thoughtless, to whom ...penitence and prayer are strange things. ...They are generally quite too well satisfied ...with themselves to feel the need of either ...penitence or prayer. "Soul, take thine ease," ...is the soothing language they are wont to ad-...dress themselves. Oh, how difficult it is to ...rend these silken bands, escape these pleas-...ing toils, and cry with a heart crucified to ...the world, "God forbid that I should glory, ...save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Thirdly, *riches are unfavorable to humility and dependence upon God.* Do you deny or doubt the proposition? then to the law and the testimony. (Psalm xlix. 6) "They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches."

St. Paul believed the proposition—hear what he bids Timothy do: "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches." Once more, Rev. iii. 14: "Thou sayest I am rich and increased with goods, and sayest I have need of nothing." I need not say how many wealth makes purse-proud—how many, especially among the young, are vain and arrogant, and think themselves better and far superior to those whose fathers have not been so successful in gathering worldly gear. I scarcely need to add, by way of concluding that proposition, that such tempers of mind are at the utmost possible distance from that poverty of spirit to which the kingdom of heaven is promised.

Fourthly, *riches are unfavorable to self-denial and zeal.* Because they furnish the means of sensual gratification; and although those who have toiled, economized and grown rich may, from habit and principle, resist the temptation which their means and their associations subject them to, all observation and history teach us that we are not to expect this of the young, who have heired their wealth. They have not been bred to habits of self-denial they do not see or feel the necessity for the practice of a constant and rigid economy; then, too, they are subjected to the powerful, and to them well-nigh irresistible influence of association.

The class to which they belong are for the most part a luxurious and self-indulging class. One individual in this class, like one drop in a rapid stream, is borne away by the current. It is, then, as a general rule, too much to expect of this class, that they will "deny themselves," for this would be to frustrate what most of them conceive to be the chief end and value of wealth—a means of personal gratification—and yet we are taught by the highest authority, that if any man will follow Christ he *must* "deny himself."

Riches are unfavorable to zeal, because they necessarily occupy much time, and absorb a great proportion of the thoughts of those who are occupied in either making or caring for wealth. Now such is the constitution of our finite natures, that we are not and can not be acted upon by more than one grand impulse at a time. It is a matter, then, of extreme difficulty for one who is very anxious to be rich, or who is already so, to be zealous for God. But the influence of wealth is not merely negative—it is, unless controllable by Divine grace, positively productive of vice and endangering to the soul; for we are taught that "they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

The two great sins of the wealthy irreligious class, are licentiousness among the young, who feel that wealth is only desirable as a means of indulgence, and covetousness among the old, whose only happiness consist in accumulation. Every reader of the Bible knows—every observer of society sees—the great difficulty of salvation to licentious and covetous men.

If, then, the above reflections be allowed to be just and truthful, it follows as an inevitable consequence that riches increase the difficulty and lessen the probability of salvation, which is the proposition that we have sought to maintain.

We will close this short discourse with two or three brief reflections.

First, then, in view of the soul-endangering tendency of wealth, let us "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," that being armed with the more than mortal might of faith, we may be able to "overcome the world."

Second, not to pine and sigh for riches; they do not always bring content to those who possess them; but they always do bring danger to the soul. "Having food and raiment"—that is, things necessary and convenient—"let us therewith be content," for riches on earth often take to themselves wings and fly away; but in heaven there is an inheritance that fadeth not away.

Lastly, let us remember that God, our Almighty Friend, will withhold nothing from us if we walk uprightly. If, then, God does not give us riches, he sees in his wisdom that they would not be good for us, but might prove a "temptation and a snare," and drown us in destruction and perdition. Our poverty may be the Divinely appointed instrumentality to make us and our "little ones" rich towards God in faith and good works.

And now to God, as is most due, be rendered all praise, dominion and glory, forever. Amen.

J. B. WALKER.

Louisiana, August 26, 1852.

PASTORAL RELATION.

A solemn lesson, inculcated by apostolic experience, demands more attention than it receives: "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." Modern pastors and flocks may do well to study it for their protection against the sullen murmure of discontent, and the wild freakishness of caprice; and to master it for the perpetuation of peace, the benefit of posterity and the honor of their Redeemer.

The pastoral relation has its *trials.* They are inseparable from the infirmities and obliquities of fallen humanity in all its conditions. Avoided in all shapes, they can not be; but endured in any shape in which heaven sends them, they may be. If clouds arise and winds blow and thunders roll and storms fall, threatening a general wreck of earthly hopes and prospective quiet, the disturbed elements are not to be hushed by flight, but by simple trust in God and fidelity in duty. Certain it is, that in one church there may be a Diotrephes, who loveth to have the pre-eminence; and in another, an Alexander, the coppersmith, who doth the ministry much injury; in a third, a Hymeneus and Philetus, who err from the faith, and draw away disciples after them; but shall they triumph in their wickedness? Shall they drive the man of God from his place, while he is ready to impart to them not the gospel only, but his own soul? Never! Let his heart be firm as the iron-ribbed oak; let the purpose be steadfastly maintained, to abound yet more and more in the work of the Lord, and the demon of discord will flee, the Holy Spirit will descend like a dove, and sweet peace shall supervene upon the terrors of conflict, and heaven's richest blessings shall flow in channels wrought out by the action of the very waters of strife. [Doctor Sterrs' Sermon.

THE APOSTOLIC EPISTLES.

That so large a portion of the New Testament should consist of epistolary correspondence is a striking phenomenon; still it was natural and necessary in the circumstances. The early churches often needed counsel, warning and instruction. They had no written oracles to appeal to, and therefore the apostles, as the living depositaries of inspired truth, were obliged to communicate with them in the form of "doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness." These letters are, therefore, the fervent outpouring of pastoral zeal and attachment. They are not abstract impersonal treatises—mere systems of theology. Like other letters, they have their peculiar charm. They are written without reserve and in unaffected simplicity. Sentiments come warm from the heart without the shaping, pruning and punctilious arrangement of a formal discourse. There is such a fresh and familiar transcription of feeling, so frequent an introduction of colloquial idioms, and so much of conversational frankness and vivacity, that the reader associates the image of the writer with every paragraph, and his ear seems to catch and recognize the very tones of living address. These impressions must have been often deepened by the thought that the letter came from "such an one as" Paul, always a sufferer, and often a prisoner. If he could not speak, he wrote; if he could not see them in person, he dispatched to them these silent messengers of love.

We have alluded to Paul as the principal letter writer in the New Testament. When that change which passed over him with the shock of a spiritual earthquake had subsided into resolute attachment to the new religion, what ardor and heroism were seen to be united in him—what a rare combination of intellect and heart, of enthusiasm and perseverance! Still with him there was no stoical abnegation of humanity; while he lived for the world, he lived in the world. He shrunk from the scourge, and declared himself a citizen of Rome, and the shuddering expectation of a Roman dungeon suggested the warmth and comfort of a "cloak." The culture of the schools was in him "baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire." Words are often unable to convey his thoughts; they reel and stagger beneath the weight and power of his conceptions. And whether we turn to his alarmed appeal to the people of Lycaonia, where he was taken for the god of eloquence, to his oration before the critics and judges of the Areopagus, or to his pleading at the bar of Felix and Agrippa—or whether we survey his letter to the Church in Rome, in its fullness, profundity and compacted system—or his Epistle to Corinth, so varied and magnificent in argument, so earnest and so persuasive in remonstrance and vindication—or the missive sent to Galatia, so vivid and startling in its surprise, indignation or sorrow—or that to Ephesus, so opulent in thought and exalted in sentiment, as if to compensate for the costly books of magic which had been given to the flames—or that to Philippi, so warm and exuberant in its congratulations to the first European city where the gospel had been proclaimed—or that to Colosse, exposing the insidious assaults of a specious philosophy, which corrupted the purity and marred the simplicity of the gospel—or his twin communications to Thessalonica, calm, affectionate and consolatory—or those to Timothy and Titus, replete with the sage and cordial advices of paternal kindness, and long and varied experience—or the brief note to Philemon concerning a dishonest and fugitive slave, who had been unexpectedly brought to "the knowledge of the truth"—or, the epistolary tracts addressed to the Hebrews, with its powerful demonstration of the superior glory and the unchanging permanence and spirituality of the New Dispensation—to whichever of these compositions we turn, we are struck with the same lofty genius and fervid eloquence, the same elevated and self-denying temperance, the same throbbings of a noble and yearning heart, the same masses of thought, luminous and many-tinted, like the cloud which glows under the reflected splendors of the setting sun, the same vigorous mental grasp which, amid numerous digressions, is ever tracing truths up to first principles—all these the results of a master mind, into which nature and grace had poured in royal profusion their rarest and richest endowments.

Similar in character are the other and catholic epistles of the New Testament—the epistle of James, so severe, lofty and individualizing in its tone, so like the personal teaching of Jesus, as seen in the Sermon on the Mount—the two epistles of Peter, the very image of himself in warm impulse and aspiration, and so full of Jewish allusion and associations, quite in keeping with the spirit of Him who was "the Apostle of the Circumcision"—the three epistles of John, so redolent of love, "the bond of perfectness," and ever recurring to the necessity of a holy life as the true accompaniment and realization of an orthodox creed; and lastly, the brief chapter of Jude, a volcanic denunciation of Antinomian licentiousness and fruitless formalism.

In the epistles what specimens have we not of almost every form of composition—description, narrative, argument, oratory—bold invective and sudden apostrophe—antithesis and climax—the brief words of anger—the sad regrets of disappointed hope—the soft breathings of affection—the vehement outburst of self-vindication—the long and effective argument, often ending in an anthem—logic swelling into lyrics—the terse deliverance of ethical maxims, and the cordial greeting and kind remembrance of former friends. No wonder that Longinus adds Paul of Tarsus to a list of names, "which were the crown of all eloquence and Grecian genius." There are some passages in the Epistles to the Corinthians which have all the vehement and thrilling penetration of Demosthenes, and other sections in the same books, which, in elevation, imagery and music, have no parallel, even in the Platonic dialogues. [North British Review.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DREAM OF GALILEO.

Translated from the German, by J. M. Reiter.

Galileo, who has made himself immortal in science, lived now in a quiet and honorable age at Arcetri, in Florentine. He was already robbed of his noblest organs, notwithstanding he always rejoiced at spring, partly on account of the returning nightingale and the odoriferous blossoms, and partly on account of the lovely recollections of his former friends.

Once, in his last spring, he was led by Vivani, his youngest and most grateful pupil, into the field of Arcetri. Perceiving that for his strength he had gone too far, he begged, rather in fun, of his leader, not to bring him beyond the line of Florence. "You know," said he, "what I had to promise to the holy Inquisition." Vivani seated him on a mound of earth; and as he here was nearer the flowery herbs, and as it were in a cloud of odoriferousness, he remembered the longings for liberty that befel him once in Rome, at the approach of spring.

He was just about to pour out the last drop of bitterness he had towards his cruel persecutors, when he quickly dropped and reproved himself with these words: "The spirit of Copernicus might become angry." Vivani, who knew nothing of the dream to which Galileo had reference, asked him for an explanation of these words. But the old man, for whom the evening became to cool, wanted to be led back before he gave it.

"You know," began he, after a short repose, "how hard my fate in Rome was, and how long the time of liberation was lengthened out. When I found that the powerful intercession of my protectors, the Medici, and even my revocation to which I lowered myself, remained without effect, I cast myself upon my couch full of bitter contemplations, and of inward revoltings against Providence.

"As far as I can remember, cried I, 'How unblamable thy life has been! how laborious and zealous in thy calling; has thou traveled through the labyrinths of false wisdom, to search for the light which thou could not find? How hast thou sacrificed all the powers of thy soul to break through to truth, and fight them all to the ground—these antiquated, mighty prejudices. Parsimonious, has thou not often fled the table after which thou lustest, and the bowl that thou wouldst have enjoyed drawn from thy lips, so as not to become indolent in works of the Spirit! How often, when all around thee lay in careless repose, and recruited the exhausted body for new scenes of voluptuousness, hast thou trembled of cold when contemplating the wonders of the firmament, or in dark and cloudy nights waked beside the glimmering of the lamp, to proclaim the honors of God and to enlighten the world. Wretch! what is now thy fruit of all these labors? What benefit hast thou now of all the glorification of thy Creator, and the enlightening of mankind? That grief now dries up the moisture of thy eyes, and they die daily, these most faithful helpers of the soul; and very soon these tears which, thou canst not restrain will destroy their weak light for ever.'

"Thus spake I to myself, Vivani, and then I cast a glance full of envy upon my persecutors. 'These unworthy ones,' cried I, 'who veil in mysterious forms, and cover their vice under an honorable garment, and the wise, who hold up the torch of light, they strike madly to the ground, that his light disturb not their voluptuous slumber! These abject ones, who are only active for their lusts, and the ruin of the world, how they laugh in their palaces of sorrow! how they enjoy themselves in continued reelings of life! how the populace bows reverently before them, whom they cheat out of the produce of their fields, and prepare unto themselves feasts of joy from the fat of their herds and the juice of their grapes! And thou, unhappy one, who didst only live for God, who never permitted a passion to rise in thy soul, except the holiest and pure, for truth; who, a better priest of God, revealed the wonders in the system of the world, and also in the worm. Must thou now miss the thing after which thou pantest? the thing which even to the beasts in the woods, and the birds in the air, is not denied, Liberty? What eye watches over the destinies of men? What just and unprejudiced hand distributes the riches of life? The base it permits to draw every thing to itself, and the worthy is deprived of all.'

"I continued my complaints until I sank into sleep; and immediately a venerable old man came before my couch; he stood and beheld me with pleasure, whilst mine eye, full of wonder, rested on his brow and his silvery locks. 'Galileo,' said he finally, 'what thou now sufferest thou sufferest for truth which I taught, and they that persecute thee would also persecute me, had not death saved me to yonder eternal liberty.'

"'Thou art Copernicus,' cried I, and locked him, before he could answer me, into my arms. 'O they are sweet, Vivani, those relations which nature has founded; but how much sweeter yet are the relationships of congenial souls! how much dearer and cordial than even the bonds of brotherhood are the bonds of truth! With what forefeelings of an enlarged sphere of action and elevated powers of soul and communication of the treasure of all knowledge, one hastens to meet the friend that steps towards us, led by the Hand of Wisdom!

"'Behold,' said the old man, after the embrace, 'I have taken back the integument that once enclosed me, and will now be to thee what I shall be to thee in future, thy guide; because there, where the unfettered spirit, in restless activity, untiringly continues to work; there, rest is only change of work. Self-searching in the depths of the godhead only changes with instruction, which we impart to those of late arrival; and the first, who shall in future lead your soul into the knowledge of the Eternal, am I.

"He then led me by the hand to a lowered cloud, and we took our flight into the immeasurable heavens. I saw here the moon, Vivani, with her heights and vales; I saw the stars of the milkyway, the Pleiads and the Orion; I saw the specks of the sun, and the moons of Jupiter: all that which I saw here below at first I saw there better, with the naked eye. I walked on the heavens full of ecstacy and joy over myself, like a philanthropist on earth walks among his benevolent works. Each hour here below worked through, was there fruitful of bliss, and of such a bliss he never can feel that stops empty of knowledge. Therefore shall I never, Vivani, not even in this trembling old age, desist to search after truth; for he who sought it here, to him blooms there eternal joy, wherever he looks, from every insight, from every destroyed doubt, from every uncovered mystery, from every faded error. Behold, I feel all this in those moments of rapture; but only this, *that I felt it* remained with me; my overfilled soul felt each single felicity in the ocean of them all.

"Whilst I thus saw and was astonished, I lost myself in the greatness of Him, who, full of wisdom, created all this, and through his ever working love bears up all things. The conversation of my guide raised me to still higher comprehensions—not the limits of your senses, said he, are the limits of the Universe; and if, from inconceivable distances, an army of suns sparkle towards you, many thousands shine to your glances concealed in the endless ether; and every sun, as also each surrounding sphere, is peopled with feeling beings and thinking souls. Wherever paths were possible, there worlds are rolling, and wherever a being could feel happy, there beings wander! not a space was left in the whole immensity of the Eternal, where the economical Creator had not created life, or serviceable stuff for life; and through this whole innumerable variety of beings, there exists down to the smallest atom unbroken order. Eternal laws tune every thing, from heaven to heaven, from sun to sun, and from earth to earth, in delightful harmony.

"'But why do I tell thee this now, Galileo, for this bliss no spirit comprehends that is still fettered to a lazy companion, and no farther than the companion can endure, and who feels drawn back into the dust when he had just began to rise.

"The cloud that bore us had sunk back to the earth, and rested now, as I thought, upon one of the hills of Rome. The capital of the world lay before us, but full of deep contempt I reached forth my hand from my height, and said they may think themselves great, the proud dwellers of these palaces, while purple clothes their bodies, and gold and silver deck their tables of all that Europe and India can furnish; but like the eagle upon the worm in the silk weaving, so look down the wise upon the blunt weak—for they are prisoners in their souls that can not go beyond the leaf upon which they cleave, whilst the free wise steps upon his heights and overlooks the world, or soars upon wings of contemplation up to his God, and walks beneath the stars.

"'As I spake thus, Vivani, the brow of my Guide became solemnly beclouded, his brotherly arm sank down from my shoulders, and his eye shot a threatening glance at me, piercing my very soul. 'Unworthy one,' cried he, 'so hast thou already felt upon earth these joys of heaven, hast made thy name glorious among the wise of the nations, hast heightened the powers of thy soul, so that they soon may, freer and mightier, continue to work in knowledge and truth through an eternity; and now that God counts the worthy to suffer persecution, and thy wisdom shall become a reward unto thee and clothe thy heart with virtues, as also thy spirit with knowledge, now is the remembrance of all good annihilated, and thy soul revolts against God.'

"'Here I awoke from my dream and saw myself cast back into my stern prison. With a flood of tears I wetted my couch. Then I raised mine eyes in the midst of the shades of night and said, 'O God, full of love, has the nothing that became something through thee found fault with Thy ways? Hath the dust, whom thou gavest a soul, hath he to his account written as a reward what were gifts of Thy mercy? Hath the unworthy whom Thou, on thy bosom, you on thy heart nearest, to whom thou hast presented so many a drop of bliss out of Thine own cup, hath he thy grace and thy privileges forgotten? Then smite his eyes with blindness! let him no more hear the sound of friendship! let him become gray in prison! With a will spirit shall he bear it, thankful for the membrance of past pleasures, and happy in the prospect of those to come.'

"'It was my whole soul, Vivani, which I poured forth in this prayer, and not the murmuring of the unsatisfied. Only the willing, thankful surrendering God receives; he has created me to much happiness, for behold I live free here at Arcetri, and even just today hath my friend let me among the flowers of spring. He groped after the hand of his scholar to press it thankfully, but Vivani received it into his own, and led it honorably to his lips."

Xenophon, and the rest of the philosophers, esteemed wisdom the greatest wealth and content the highest bliss.

When passion is permitted to usurp the throne of reason, its power is lost.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SMALL TALK.

Stop, reader! Ills not so fast along the highway of these columns; stop and peruse this article. If you are like myself, you skim the choicest and the shortest articles from your paper, especially the *shortest*, and leave the rest. I hate few things more heartily than long articles in a newspaper. And, Mr. Editor, one of the leading excellencies of your sheet is the brevity of your extracts and communications. True, shortness is no excuse for dullness; but there are not many things more delicious in this world of bores—of men bores, tongue bores, newspaper bores, book bores, pulpit bores and stump bores—than a short, well written article. Therefore, reader, I pray you stop: let me plead for this scrap. "Is it not a little one?" Just see, *how short* it is. I do not promise you shall not be bored, but then the infliction will soon be over.

We referred, in our last, to a want of appropriate preaching at revival meetings. There are other evils quite as formidable on such occasions. Not one of the least is the great anxiety of brethren to occupy the pulpit, especially at popular hours. A special effort is to be made. After the manner of a farmer of small force, who wishes to roll his logs, every preacher within reach is invited. They come—the people are in fine spirits—surely, they will have a glorious time. The preacher in charge considers the amount and peculiarities of each brother's talents, and his judgment indicates whom to place in the pulpit, and to whom to assign other work less prominent. Now, if he could just keep up this arrangement all the time, the meeting would prosper. But can he do it? Will not this latter class bolt, unless they can let off their artillery from the pulpit? Have you not met ministers of this sort, Mr. Editor? If you have not I have. They come there to make a flourish, and if not allowed, become soured and peevish, and begin to mutter something about the preacher in charge being a thick-headed numskull, who can not appreciate their talents. Does not this either prove that their object in preaching is to show off, and not to save souls; or that they think that they know better what is good for the meeting than the conductor does? Yes, every brother must have a chance, or he goes away dissatisfied and embittered in his feelings. Why, in his own neighborhood he is a great man; he commands large congregations; the people think him a *powerful*, fine preacher. Why, then, should he be kept in the background on this occasion? He can not understand it. The secret is, my brother, you are not quite so great a preacher as you imagine yourself to be; or while you may have more talent than others, in a certain line, your talent may not suit this particular occasion. The object is to do good. If you can do more in some other place than the pulpit, you ought to be satisfied; and if you are not quite so smart as another, dont blame the preacher in charge for finding it out and acting accordingly.

This leads us to notice a very prevalent error, in inviting too many ministers to a meeting, unless all, except one or two, will consent to work elsewhere than in the pulpit. We care not what may be the talents and tact of all the preachers, a multitude of them preaching, one after the other, can not have the same force and wide-spread effect as one or two can have. What one of the former builds up his successor often demolishes. I have known meetings completely ruined by having too many preachers. Indeed, one good, effective, prudent minister, by occupying the pulpit at every prominent hour, can accomplish more than a dozen. He can follow up his blows in regular succession, until finally the tallest bow.

This lead us, also, to remark on the want of independence in preachers in charge, in putting up ministers to preach, especially on revival occasions, simply to *save their feelings.* What an inadequate motive, when the interests of souls are at stake! He is willing to bore his congregation with an almost unendurable or inappropriate sermon, and run the risk of materially injuring his meeting, simply to avoid wounding the feelings of a single man. Shame on this lack of courage and independence. A minister who realizes the true nature of his calling, ought, I had almost said will not, take offence at such a course. He will say, "Lord, send by whom thou wilt send, but send." He is willing to work any where where he can do the most good. But I am reminded of my promise to be brief, and therefore break short off, until our next interview.

Gossip.

Alabama Conference.

How to be Edified With P...

About that time he made a re...k that ...d me deeply, I hope ahd ...gly. We ... the ... of hi... friend H——, ...ing to ...certa... he... ...asked him how ... ...forth, and t... ...so p... ...d always come a... ...fed ... ...ted quite... "I'll tell you how it is—you pr... ...one another; what they w... him in prayer, th... in d... merely listen... ...come ... empty of spiritu... those who liberally to th... ...ter in... ...cret pra... him, have their souls made fat by the same doctrine that falls unblest upon others." He added, "Bear, dear H——, more ... more upon your heart before yo... throne, and you will feast more large... the banquet that he s...." I ha... thankful that my fri... ... lost on me. From ... was soon removed, an...

...D. to gl... ...ried the lesson into ... richly and abundant... always appears a Benja... learned the secret of the ... which I would commend to ... hearer—Inst... ...n ot... ...tercession for the teacher, is ... faith; th... may we sit con... bly confid... to re...ve the ... in the portion ... ... divide." [Ch...ic to ...

THE ELOQU... O...

We do not study half so ... to do the mi...ionary li... Having so much of it, and ... cheaply, it is in danger of ... ...d for the miserable trash ... vi... amusement. We hav... ...n over the missionary reports of ... brethren in India; and whil... charmed with the clear i... ... hand of God in mission... ... the simple and holy la... ...ries, we have been still mo... the elevated and devoted pl... idolators. Nothing can r... ...gion. It does, indeed, bri... ...ded of Adam's family ... ... set him among pri... ... adopt the beautiful lang... "Though ye have lien amo... shall ye be as the wi... with silver, and her f... gold." Let us look at t...

A pious native Christi... on her dying bed, as t... she beautifully replied, "Ha... have Christ here," lay... Bengalee Bible, "and C... it to her heart, "and Ch... towards heaven. Hi... ever part of the univ... moved, Christ was wit...

Brindlebund, who d... one of the missionary ... more than sixty ye... tan. He was a byra... professed to have subd... who was, as they exp... *who is worthy.*

He went to Cutwa, ... berlain's preaching and inst... to him, "I have be a man... holy place to another, in... is worthy, and to *offer* my ... sweetest flower, they say, is ...—this is their figurati... "I have been seeki... offer my flow... who ... have I found one till no... Jesus; I give it to ... faithful to his surrend... his heart from Jesus.

A Hindoo woman, ... the grace of God, ap... Sutton ... ... feeling by rep... which must nec... ... of her heathenish ore... the loss of caste, the ... of the disgrace, mi... y and would probably be call... to know all this," she repl... about ... before I ... and willing to bear i... sacrifice all to my Lo... not endure any thing in c... he suffered for me." ... that we all cheri... thy principles! [Watch...

HIDDEN BEAUTY ...

Trench, in his in... of Words, exhibits the b... word *tribulation.* Its ori... affliction, anguish, sorrow. ... it, and shrink from it as if it ... evil. But its meaning ... the unrest of the tried h... from "tribulum," the ... threshing instrument or ... husbandman was wont ... from the husks; ar... the separation. Tri... thing but the thresh... of ... whereby it is separated f... chaff, whi... would ... it ... heaven.

What, then, are our ... holy and faithful love? O... ther loveth us; and ... takes away our precious t... with us somewhat after t... ...ent painter with his p... had genius, and prod... t merit, which was gr... ...l. His young heart n... ity. He l... aside his pal... ...ent ... easel ad... h... g... One morning he ... tions expunged (... bitterly. He ... have done ... was ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...Advocate.

...ANS:

...ning, Sept'r 4.

...WONDERS.—This popu... was going ... the author ... has writ... (and in ... information to the many ... that the third and fourth num... ...s will be completed ... r, and be ready for de... in two months. The ... typed, and new subscri... for. The author has left ap... a Southern public, in ... merits of authorship, and we ... this legacy to his family and his ... circulated.

COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.—Much ... the week by the Annual ... Review. As it occurs only once ... valuable document, we make ... the scarcity of other matter.

THE RIGHT QUARTER.—The follow... ...ial ... p appeared in the Daily ... ity, on the 1st inst. It ... gued, satisfaction to find such ... in the secular press:

...—We listened to an eloquent ... day evening. The preacher ... not acquainted with; his name is Wal... he is the pastor of the Methodist ... Cavendish street, near Poydras. ... the growing vice of intemper... this city, and spoke as one having ... Upon the close of the sermon we ... conversation with some eminent ... of the city, and a professional ... rank in his vocation, and one ... their readiness to sign a pe... Council for the refusal ... license to grog shops and bar ...

...pl...on that Mr. Walker be ... the lecture ... the Fourth ... rely upon it, that he will ... ight least expect it, some ... to the cause he so clo...

...PROVEMENTS.

...been for many years, when ... improvements of all kinds, ... NewOrleans. In all direc... side-walks are obstructed ... and other materials for new ... are going up as if by ... be seen a fresh and health... rise, and a strengthened con... of our city. Capital... estate owners who are com... themselves, to build and make ... satisfied that the dawn of a ... in the history of NewOr... Unsightly and ... being ...ded down, ...nces are being reared in almost ... will not only vastly increase ... y, but will prove a source ... to the city.

...great system of railroads ... improv...ts, are thus early ... and may we not ... brilliant results ... works, so auspiciously ... is heard the snort of the ... our city, laden with the ... of our own State, and the ... Mississippi, there will be no ... greatness of NewOr... flow into her coffers as ... into the ... of Mexico, ... the commercial post... of her capitalists had well ... prominent improvements in ... Charles Hotel, now rapidly ...tion. It is indeed a mag... ...re, and, as was the old edifice, ... out to the stranger with much ... ...rs' Hall, situated opposite the ... Lafayette Square, is also nearly ... like the St. Charles, it will form ... of our city.

... Institute, on Philippa street, ... and Canal, is another costly ... building, which will soon be com... will be a source of great pride to the ... which has erected it.

... of stores and dwellings are going ... of the town, and as we have ... said, there has never been a more cheer... NewOrleans.

...RVING TAUBA.—The Cincinnati Chronicle ... account of a life preserving traveling trunk, ... by Mr. George Walton, of that city. In these ... frequent disasters no traveler will be without ... proves so efficient as represented. Besides ... life, they save his dry goods and specie, with... sometimes a stranger in a strage place might ... "floating down the river." The Chronicle ... the experiment. The trunk, simple and neat in ..., was filled with clothing, papers, etc. The ... himself upon it, as the bar opposite the ... and was carried by the ... to ... street, where he passed the ... being no little fear was ... the boat would wash him ... rode them like a "... safely upon ... as I ... was perf... ...valler, in the Paris ... At the present time ... almost the acme ... that they may be ... that hereafter ... a giant ... the whole Old ...

...Appleton, Dec. ...—As the Doctor was one day ... walking in his garden at Malvin, in company with two ... ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant ... came to tell him that a gentleman wished to speak with ... him. "Tell him," said the Doctor, "that I am too happily employed to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank. ... him and his friend. As persuasion, however, had ... failed, one took him by the right arm the other by the ... and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance ... was vain, he bowed and laid his hand upon his heart, ... and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

"From the garden driven,
... kept from Heaven;
... go we both;
... drove we both;
... still more naked—
His Eve went ... him, but mine steps behind."

METHODIST PRESS.

THE ISSUE.—The Northern Christian Advocate accepts the challenge we noticed last week, as given by the New York journal:

"The question is one and indivisible: Is it best to tolerate slavery in the M. E. Church? On this question Dr. Bond takes the affirmative and we the negative. We acknowledge his ability in controversy, and would gladly avoid the discussion, if it could be done without injury to truth. That he will make good his position, we do not believe, since it has not been given to man to accomplish impossibilities."

The "Northern" is an influential General Conference paper, having a circulation of about 10,000. Two Conferences have already taken its ground on the subject. It is no wonder that they are tender on slavery—one of them (the Oneida) has become too conscientious to use United States postage stamps! Really we do not understand the following, moved by one Silas Comfort:

"Whereas, the use of post-office stamps may, by possibility, subject the most circumspect to the groundless imputation of fraudulent intentions, therefore

"Resolved, That we deem the practice of using them one of doubtful expediency, and recommend to forego the trifling convenience which their use secures. Adopted, and ordered published in the N. C. Advocate."

IMPROVEMENT.—Our brethren of the Memphis Advocate are stirring up their patrons to the purchase of a press for their good sheet. It is printed now by contract. The last paper contained cheering news of revivals, and over two hundred conversions.

A NEW GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We extract from the Guardian, (Toronto, Canada) of 18th ult., the following news. The editor says the Canada Conference has not taken any steps towards the organization—it was only a matter of conversation and not of action with them. The Methodist Church in British North America is not present mainly constituted of separate districts, independent of each other, and in allegiance with the Parent Conference, which controls and assists them:

"The Wesleyan Methodist Church in this country has at present under consideration a subject of vast importance to its future welfare and usefulness. It is the organization of a Federal Union of the Methodism of British North America, embracing Eastern and Western Canada, the Hudson's Bay Territory, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, the whole of which to be governed by a Federal Conference, after the manner of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in the adjoining republic. This movement, be it understood, has not originated with the church in this country, but has been suggested by the Parent Conference in England, and is now brought under the consideration of the Wesleyan body here, by their ministers, for the free expression of their opinion and judgment."

BISHOP BASCOM.—We had set apart the Rev. A. Steven's article on Bishop Bascom, in last Quarterly Review, for "copy," but on second thought let it go. The writer put his guage critical to his subject with an air inconsistent, as it seemed to us, with a just appreciation of him. The Southern Advocate publishes the article, but puts in a few *caveats*. The editor denies that Dr. B. used snuff, that he exhibited the slightest *gaucherie* or embarrassment in the best company, and that his pulpit character was elaborately formed on the rules of oratorical art. On this last point we think Mr. Stevens will get the greater number to agree with him. The vindication, as far as needed in the case, has been well put in. Our contemporary says of Mr. Stevens' article:

"It is the nearest approach to a just appreciation of Dr. Bascom's mental character, that we have noticed on the part of a Northern writer. Taken as a whole, the portraiture may be regarded as satisfactory evidence that sectional prejudices are yielding to the touch of time; and that Dr. Bascom's identification of his fame and fortunes with the Southern M. E. Church, however it may have led to a temporary depreciation of the high qualities he undeniably possessed, will not permanently affect his reputation in the Northern portions of the United States."

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.—The excellent *pro tem.* of the Richmond Advocate (Rev. J. Bayley) has some thoughtful remarks on this subject. He thinks too much consequence is attached to it in the speeches and essays of the day—an undue and invidious elevation given it. We do not think his position high enough for the present movement of the Church on the subject of education. Doctor Lee differs from J. B., if we understand them both. The following definition is unexceptionable:

"What is education for the ministry? We think it is that kind of physical, mental, moral and religious training, which qualifies a man, in connection with the gifts and calling of the Holy Spirit, for the great work of calling sinners to repentance."

J. B., no doubt, estimates correctly the attainments of *some* sprigs of divinity. Let him speak for himself:

"It is quite amusing sometimes to observe how little some of these young graduates know of those subjects, which, of all others, they ought to know the best. The following ... in a certain college, ... periodical: ... late catechetical ... to, an ... examiner, well ... ...ding-gearing ... enjoyed ... the following ... test:

Ques. It is recorded in Scripture that a beast spake—what was the beast?

A whale.

To whom did the whale speak?

To Moses in the bulrushes.

What did ... say?

... then persuadest me to be ...

Q. ... what did Moses reply?

A: Thou art the man."

LITERARY NOTICES.

[The following notices were prepared for last week, but unavoidably omitted. Those whose favors are acknowledged will excuse the delay.]

BAPTISM: a Treatise on the Nature, Perpetuity, Subjects, Administrator, Mode and Use of the Initiating Ordinance of the Christian Church; with an Appendix. By T. O. Summers, D. D.: 1852. 12mo., pp. 252.

Through the mail we have a copy of this work, by the kindness of the author. If it does not get a speedy and general circulation in the range of our readers, we shall be tempted to supply them with it by extracts. The author, in his candid and thorough mode, has exhausted the divisions as the divisions exhaust the subject. It is a Church text-book of high order. Without noticing it farther at this time, we advise our friends to possess it.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT, particularly that of the M. E. Church. By M. M. Henkle, D. D.: 1852. 18mo.; pp. 172.

We have noticed this book as about to appear, and we thank the author for a copy. Those who have read it as it appeared in the weekly religious press, will be pleased at its permanent form. It presents a favorable view of our Church government, especially on the mooted points of the day.

WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1852.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1852.

These republications of L. Scott & Co., N. York, contain the rich index to volumes now concluded. This is the time for new subscribers to a cheap and only American edition of foreign Review Literature. Blackwood and the four for $10.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for September,

Will be very acceptable to the ladies for its brilliant stylee.

MASONIC COLLEGES.

The Masons, though secret in their club rooms, are in these late times manifest in their energetic support of education. On our table are two catalogues, that witness this:

Auburn (Ala.) Masonic Female College.—Rev. D. S. F. Douglas, President, with a faculty of four professors, an extensive course of study, and one hundred and six students. We have seen the college buildings. They are commodious, and located in a pleasant part of one of the pleasantest villages of Alabama.

Masonic College of Lexington, Missouri.—Rev. F. L. B. Shaver, President, with a faculty of two professors, and two adjunct professors in Preparatory department. Total of students, one hundred and forty.

Orville Institute, Dallas County, Ala.—This institute was chartered last February. Rev. J. R. Malone, A. M., President, assisted by two male and two female teachers. The session begins on the 6th inst. Vocal music and military tactics taught *free of charge*. Classics will be organized upon a college basis. Rev. W. W. Thorne is President of an able Board of Trustees.

Bascom Female Seminary.—The Seminary is located in Grenada, Miss., and was incorporated by the last Legislature. It is under the patronage of the Memphis Conference. Rev. A. J. Edgerton, President.

THE SOUTHERN M. PULPIT, for August.

The sermon of this number is by Reverend Charles Geldberg, local preacher, Texas.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Near Brandon, Miss. Conf.

BROTHER MCTYEIRE: We have recently had a gracious revival of God's work in this vicinity. Week before last a meeting began about eight miles from Brandon, and continued for ten days. There were fifty-one accessions to the Church. Brothers Daughtry, Stewart, Thomas and Gardiner labored with zeal and fervency. May such revivals occur all over our country. Yours, H.

Brandon, Aug. 24, 1852.

P. S. There will be two camp meetings in Rankin county—at Sanni, embracing third Sabbath in September, and at Shiloh, embracing second Sabbath of October.

Pearl River Circuit, Miss. Conf.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE:

Dear Brother—In the Covington District, Pearl River Circuit, at China Grove Church, there was recently held a quarterly meeting by the Presiding Elder, Rev. John Lusk. The meeting closed on Monday. We had quite a refreshing season; seven joined the Church; six white and one black. In many places on the circuit Bro. Green says there is quite a good time, and some seventy have joined the Church, and near that number professed religion.

As the result of quite a small effort, I send you six new subscribers to the Advocate, and hope to send you more soon.

Yours, in Christ Jesus,

N. B. RAIFORD.

Pike county, Miss., Aug. 26,

Talladega District, Ala. Conf.

We are happy to hear of another year of spiritual prosperity within the bounds of this district. The Presiding Elder, Rev. W. H. McDaniel, writes 23d ult:

"My district is in a flame of revivals—All the preachers are doing their duty, and at their posts. Glory to God for his mercy."

MOBILE, ALA.—Dr. Hamilton, pastor of St. Francis Street Church, writes on 1st inst:

"We have had some 15 or 18 conversions in a few days, and hope for many more."

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 19th July, mentions that Bayard Taylor had just reached that place. He came overland from Egypt by way of Aleppo and Brousa, and appeared in Constantinople in the full costume of a Turk, as large as life. He found the country this side of Aleppo quiet, except near Tarsus and Adana. At Aleppo he found that some of the Mussulmans who had been engaged in the massacre of the Christians there in 1850, had succeeded in obtaining seats in the City Council. The French Consul is still prosecuting a demand for satisfaction for the murder of a Roman Priest at Aleppo. It was for a long time believed that he had been murdered by Jews, but it is now said that the Consul has evidence that he was murdered by members of the City Police, in revenge for his success in building a Christian Church. Nothing has, as yet, been done by the local Government towards indemnifying the Christians of the city for their losses during the outbreak there, except some old guns by the Government to rebuild one of the churches then destroyed. The embarrassed state of the finances would be alleged as the cause for the delay.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH,

IN WASHINGTON CITY.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: The propriety, the *necessity* for establishing a Southern Methodist Church in Washington City, the capital of our nation, is obvious to every Southern man. The whole South is deeply interested in the enterprise, and steps have been taken to accomplish this object. A small, intelligent and growing society has been formed. A church edifice, neat, spacious and nearly new, located in an eligible part of the city, has been purchased from the Presbyterians for $4000, which originally cost them $9000. A parsonage has also been furnished with neat and comfortable furniture, and some alterations have been made in the church edifice. Having done our best at home to meet all these expenses, we yet owe a debt of *three thousand five hundred* dollars, which will soon be pressing, and which must be liquidated in order to place our cause in the Metropolis upon an independent and permanent foundation.

All other Christian denominations have large and fine churches in the capital. The Northern Methodists have *seven*, and in addition, they took steps recently in their General Conference, in Boston, to build a grand Metropolitan Church in Washington, to cost $50,000. The South also should be represented. Southern members of Congress, Southern men who visit Washington with their families, visitors from every part of the South, Southern men who, from time to time, receive offices under government in Washington, Southern men who remove to Washington and settle there, and Southern men who now reside in Washington, all should have a church there congenial with their sentiments, taste, religion and principles. It is *common* ground, a *common* cause, and a *universal* interest should be felt and manifested. Seldom has an object so pleasing, just and important appealed to the sympathies and liberality of the South for support.

Nor is the cause without friends. Already have several places nobly responded. Please publish the following subscriptions, made to liquidate the above debt. In future, I shall send you a list of subscriptions that shall be made, till the debt is cancelled and we are free. I hope to be able soon to report something from every circuit and station within the range of your paper:

Several churches in Virginia	$584 00
Hampton, Va. Nobly done!	35 37
Louisville, Ky. (Preachers $50)	150 00
Missionary Board, Louisville, Ky	500 00
Rev. C. A. Marshall, Vicksburg, Miss.	100 00
	$1,369 37

This is encouraging. Never a wiser appropriation made by the Missionary Board, for Washington City, at this time, is *missionary* ground to the Church South. A thousand thanks to the generous men who compose the Board, and who made the appropriation unanimously and heartily. Let every preacher in charge of a circuit or station in the South, take up a collection for us, and send it on, small or large, to the Metropolis, and the work is done. And if the *preachers* hesitate to do this, let the *membership* encourage them to do it. It can not interfere materially with any local interests. The Presiding Elders can do something. The ladies can help—God bless them!—they have helped—they will help. The patriotic women of Carthage cut off their hair to make ropes, and furnish the *materiel* of war, when Carthage was exhausted in the siege by the Romans. Remember the "widow's mite." The contributions may be directed to me in Washington City, D. C., or to Rev. Chas. A. Davis, who is our Treasurer. One and all, help.

LEO. ROSSEA,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, South,
in Washington City.

☞ Will the editor of the Texas Banner please copy?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOLY GHOST PREACHING.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., Aug. 27.

DEAR BROTHER MCTYEIRE: "There is too much of *human* preaching in the Church at the present day. The Holy Ghost has no chance to warn and work upon the people, with its "still small voice," because the preacher, with his "sounding" tones and "tinkling" sentences, is so conspicuous. Instead of hiding behind the Cross, and presenting the Gospel in its purity and holiness, he comes out as Trojan Alexander came out before his host, clothed in a panther's skin and striding lion-like, expecting to see his enemy cower and tremble at his fearful presence. Instead of preaching the perfections of God, and his plan of redemption, he preaches rhetoric and scientific composition. Instead of relying upon the instructions of the Bible and the energies of the Holy Ghost, he relies upon the instructions of the schoolmaster, and the energies of his own intellect. Instead of trying to please God and win souls to Christ, he aims to please the multitude, and win the best places in the Conference.

When he *should cauterize*, he coaxes. When he should administer a *bitter potion*, he gives a sugar plum; when he should point his finger to a *man* in his congregation, he points to a *fly* upon the wall. In short, it is a time-serving performance, from the flaring prologue to the fying peroration.

I do not say *how* much of such preaching there is, but I *do* say there is *too* much of it; and I am right if there is *any*.

We have reason to thank the Lord in and around Summerfield that he has sent us a different ministration this year—a minister full of his mission, abounding in the love of God, and eloquent with the sentiments of the Holy Ghost. Should this meet the eye of Bro. C*******, we hope he will not lay the flattering unction to his heart that it is with his altogether we are so much pleased, but rather with the "glad tidings of great joy" of which he is the willing and useful interpreter. He has but one reason to feel truly heaved, and that is, that God has selected him as the channel through which to pour out a flood of light upon some portions of a darkened world.

We believe him to be one of the most powerful and efficient instruments of God within the bounds of the Alabama Conference. I judge not so much by a close criticism of his performance, as by the immediate and subsequent results of it. When I go to hear him preach, he seldom lets me off without the tribute of a tear—aye, many tears—to his holy message; and I have observed that he often exacts the same thing from his whole congregation, saint and sinner. It is from the fullness of his heart that he preaches, and from the fullness of their hearts his hearers respond.

Bro. C. is not polished, nor graceful, but rather rough, and somewhat rude. If by this, however, he reminds you of the rugged mountain cliff, the similitude does not cease when you contemplate the mountain's dark sublimity. His want of polish is more than compensated by his power. Evil, in his view, (so it would seem) has taken deep root all over this fair heritage of ours; and not only taken deep root, but sprung up, in giant forms, and forest-like overshadowed the land. This forest is to be felled. To meet the exigency, he goes not forth in gloves and silks, with golden hatchet and silver saw; but with brawny arms and upturned sleeves he shoulders the woodman's axe, and goes right *earnestly* to work. We believe all this is the result of the Holy Ghost working in our good brother, "to will and to do of his own good pleasure." Glory be to God, and success to the minister of his own sending!

We have become deeply attached to Bro. C. here, and we are grieved and sad that his health is not good—that his arduous labors are fast wearing him out. The power of God working within frail humanity often proves to much for it. Nor is it wonderful that the fire of the Holy Ghost, burning brightly within so weak a vessel, should soon melt it down. We hope, if the *Conference can* do any thing to lighten Bro. C.'s labors, it *will*, at its next session.

There is one more item I might mention. The missionary spirit never burned so brightly as now. Bro. C. has reached to the very bottom of our pockets, every time he has made a collection. Our circuit will send to the next Conference at least three, and I think four dollars, where she usually sends one. With great respect, yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN MISSION CHURCH.

MACON COUNTY, Ala., Aug. 18.

BROTHER MCTYEIRE: In company with Bro. Garrett I went from Warrior Stand camp meeting to Mount Zion meeting-house, on Crawford Circuit, to a quarterly meeting. Thursday and Friday belonged to the colored people. Their masters gave them these days for a jubilee, which was turned to a two days' meeting for them. We preached to them, held a love feast, and administered the Lord's Supper to them. A large number attended. I was very much pleased with the good order that prevails among them, as also with the decent appearance they made. All were cleanly dressed in good clothing, and looking happy and well. If any taint of abolitionism had still lingered in my mind, it would have been dispelled at this meeting. I was much interested at their love feast; many spoke of their masters and mistresses in the highest terms of love and attachment. Some said that they had a good old master gone to Heaven, and they expected to meet him there. If these good brethren that hold this large community of servants dont earn the love and regard of the people in the North, they have the love of their servants, as also their willing obedience.

On Saturday and Sunday, large congregations of white people filled the house. On Sunday afternoon they held their missionary meeting. I was called on to make a speech, and at the close of the meeting subscriptions were taken up, which, in connection with the general collection, amounts to $121 12, all of which was directed to our Mission Church. Thus, you see, I am doing a little for our German mission cause. I am treated with much kindness by this kind-hearted and hospitable people. I am unable even to express my gratitude. May the Lord reward them and bless them abundantly! I have fallen so much in love with this people and country, that I should like to stay here and spend the remainder of my life among them. I have not been idle since I left New Orleans, but am constantly employed in traveling and preaching.

I am now at Enon, lodged very comfortably at Father Bank's house, and am sharing the kind hospitality of this lovely family. To-morrow evening commences a camp meeting, which I am invited to attend. I hope to have an opportunity of doing more for our Mission Church.

My health is good, and even much better than when I left the city. The kindness of friends, and the traveling about in a healthy country, is well calculated to brace up a melancholy mind and a feeble body. I believe that this is one of the healthiest parts of country for and near. Doctors have very little or nothing to do, except what they do in their rich cotton fields.

The preachers are generally engaged in their work, holding protracted and camp meetings. The Methodist community up this way are going in for camp meetings, and that in the good old Methodistic style. Now and then I hear the complaint of coldness and lukewarmness in the Church, but on the whole, religion is making progress, and is prospering through this country.

I do not know the precise time when I shall be able to return to the city; but if I am to follow out the plan of the brethren here, it will not be before November. I shall soon write again to let you know of my success. Pray for me, that I may be able to live holy, and to order all my conversation aright.

I am, dear brother, your humble brother in Christ Jesus, JOHN M. HOPER.

TUSKEGEE, Aug. 27.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE:

My Dear Brother—Having a few spare hours, I will endeavor to improve them in writing you a few lines, and if you will be so kind as to straighten them up so that they can make a decent appearance in the Advocate, I will be very thankful to you.

My last was dated from Enon. From that place I went to a camp meeting, which was held on Chunenuggee Ridge, six miles from Enon. It commenced on the 19th and terminated the 25th. It was a refreshing time, from the presence of the Lord, for the Church here. I met many of God's servants here, and shall ever rejoice of having been favored to make the acquaintance of so many pious and talented ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There were no less than thirty on the ground—local and traveling preachers. I also was privileged to meet with a hospitable and zealous community of Methodists in this part of the country. This was one of the most quiet camp meetings I have ever attended—no disorder or disturbance occurred of any kind.

On last Sunday a missionary meeting was held, at which it was proposed to raise $2000—$1000 for a missionary to California, $500 for our German Mission Church in Orleans, and $500 for colored missions.

The California mission came first before the congregation, with its able and eloquent speaker, Dr. Block. After the Doctor had delivered a heart-stirring address, the call for $1000 was promptly responded to; but by this time my faith for our German cause became little indeed. However, I arose and made some abrupt remarks; after which Dr. Ellison made a short but impressive speech in behalf of our German missions, and then all my doubts of success were instantly dispelled by seeing the sum of $550 made up for our Missionary Church in Orleans, without any difficulty whatever.

In the afternoon, Dr. Dawson addressed the congregation in behalf of the colored missions, and then $500 more were raised. This is doing things by the whole, and not by halves. I have often been at missionary meetings where the congregations have been much larger, but such a display of missionary zeal and liberality I have never seen before. Brother Armstrong, the P. Elder, had charge of the camp meeting, and all belongs to Eufaula District. He assisted me much.

At all the places where I have visited yet, I have found warm friends and liberal hearts, and especially so on Chunenuggee Ridge. May God bless this dear people. I consider it a high privilege of being honored to travel through this country as a Methodist preacher, in the Church, South. If my mind ever was prejudiced against this Church, it was because I knew no better. This I write with an honest, upright heart. I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, that this noble, generous people in the South is so often misrepresented. If I have one wish above another it would be this, that I might be permitted to stay here and spend the remainder of my days in this country in the service of God.

If I meet with similar success at other places, we will be able in a short time to erect our Mission Church in Orleans. O, how my heart rejoices at the prospect of seeing at last the long-wished and long-sought object accomplished. I call this a new era in the history of our German missions in N. Orleans. Only let the Church help us in building good houses of worship, and God by his assisting grace will help us to fill them with precious, immortal souls, for whom Jesus has died.

Suppose they allow me, at the next Conference session, to take a transfer to Alabama Conference? A mission among the blacks is as lofty a station as I could desire. What say you? But then the German missions lay near and dear to my heart; and if it cost my life in the city I am willing to lay it down so I finish my course and run the race that is set before me. J. M. HOPER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

BY LIZZIE LAWRENCE.

"Well, children," said Mrs. Grny, to her little daughters, "what was your lesson about this morning, at the Sabbath school?"

"About Ephesus, the Ephesians, and the great temple of Diana," said Sarah.

"Yes," said Lelia, "it was about all that; but I do not know much more about it now than I did before. I wish you would tell me something about Ephesus, Ma; I want to understand it better. The girls said it was a pretty lesson, and Miss Winslow talked at a great rate about ruins, colonnades, temples, jackals and the Christian faith, and much more that I do not remember; but for my life I can not see it has any thing to do with the lesson."

It was evident Lelia was out of humor. Her lesson that morning was recited badly, and she blamed her teacher more than herself for the failure.

Mrs. Gray saw the difficulty, and in her own quiet way she tried to restore Lelia to her usual good temper. This she knew could be done by making her think of what she had learned. "Now, Lelia," continued she, "tell me where Ephesus is, or rather where it was."

"Ephesus," said Lelia, promptly, "was a flourishing, populous town in a Roman province, in Asia Minor. It was a town of wealth and contained many inhabitants, and besides, it was a place of resort to the people of all the world, who came to trade and worship at the great temple of Diana."

"Very well," said Mrs. Gray, "now tell me something about Diana."

"Diana," said Lelia, with some hesitancy, "was by the ancients known as the goddess of hunting, chastity, and——"

"And," continued Mrs. Grny, "the Ephesians being an idolatrous people, they placed the image of this goddess, which was made of ebony, in the temple that bore her name, and which was ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world. This temple was two hundred and twenty years in being built; was four hundred and twenty feet long, two hundred and twenty broad, and was supported by one hundred and twenty-seven pillars, each pillar the gift of a king; it was also handsomely adorned with beautiful statues."

"Great indeed was the temple of Diana," said Lelia. "But how, ma, came this great temple in ruins?"

"It was burned three different times," said Mrs. Gray. "First on the day Socrates was poisoned; the second on the night Alexander the Great was born; and the last time by an edict of Constantine the Great, who, being a Christian, commanded all heathen temples to be demolished, and now the site of this famous temple can not be found by the modern traveler."

"Those shrines, ma, what were they?"

"They are supposed to be representations of the temple made of silver, which those who came from a distance to worship would purchase, and keep not only as an object of worship, but as an ornament of beautiful workmanship. As Demetrius and his fellow craftsmen made great gain by selling these shrines, it was to their interest, you see, to raise the great outcry, for fear that gain should be lost."

"But still," said Lelia, "I can not see any just reason why the city should go into ruins. Parts of it are now under a marsh, and it is not all inhabited but by wild animals."

"Examine a little more closely," said Mrs. Gray, "and you will see. St. Paul continued three years in this city, preaching the gospel of our Saviour. Many believed, and a flourishing Christian church was established there. After he left, he wrote that beautiful letter, known as the Epistle to the Ephesians, the design of which is to establish, both in the doctrines taught them, to give them exalted views of God, and of the exceeding and dignity of our Saviour. Now if we refer to Revelations, we find St. John addressing the angel of the Church of Ephesus (i. e. the pastor) and the believers, because they had left off their first love. The Church continued flourishing for a time, we may suppose they profited by the warning, but finally declined, and the candlestick was removed, i. e. those Christians that were in the Church were left to the mysterious watchfulness of their Lord. Ephesus, and the country once peopled by early Christians, were overrun by the Mahomedens and the worshipers of the false prophet. No vestige of the temple that Demetrius was afraid would come into disrepute can now with certainty be found. Yet the Ephesians are numbered with things of the past, while Christianity, promulgated by the Saviour and preached by St. Paul, is still gathering strength, and will roll onward with immortal vigor, until every nation shall drink of its peaceful and life-giving streams. In the lesson before us we see the watchful care of God over the Church, his faithfulness in performing his promises, and finely exhibits the triumph of the true over a false religion."

Lelia listened to her ma with fixed attention, then in low murmur, as if to herself she said, "It is a pretty lesson; I can think of all Mr. Stephens said about the ruins of Ephesus; but in school this morning I could think of nothing. I wish teachers——"

"Could keep their scholars in a good humor," said Mrs. Gray, laughing.

Sarah, who was older than Lelia, now subdued by what she had heard; but after a pause, she said, "What a beautiful view we have holy religion this opens to us. If I am not fully convinced of its Divine origin, I should now say, I am not only almost, altogether a Christian."

COMMERCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year 1851-'52.

The year that has elapsed since the date of our last annual statement has been one of great activity in all branches of business throughout the United States, and we believe, of unexampled prosperity in all the commercial States in Europe and America. One of the leading causes of this condition of commercial affairs is the vast yield of the precious metals by the California mines, the products of which are scattered with a remarkable equality of distribution throughout the country among all classes, of our country, and through many portions of Europe. Thus, what were luxuries to many classes but a short time since, are now mere comforts, and what is to be found throughout the land. Prices have generally advanced as money became abundant and consumption increased; always being ruled, however, by the extent of supplies; and for some articles the great increases of domestic production, in our markets, have prohibited an upward tendency in the rates. The exceptions, however important, are few and accounted for. Extensive systems of internal improvement have given additional employment and increased compensation to the mechanic and the laborer, and there are few that remain idle, or poorly paid. In our own city and State the spirit of enterprise has carried every thing before it during the short year closed. Internal improvement Conventions have been held together in our Municipal Hall the oldest and most patriotic spirited men of the South, and systems of roads stretching far to the North, and into the South-west, have not only been projected, but the means have been provided to carry out the plans, and their construction no longer doubtful. The election which has been placed upon our enterprise by the present Constitution of the State, are, we confidently hope, about to be taken, for the adoption of a liberal organic law which has been revised by a State Convention composed of men chosen by their fellow-citizens as most worthy to be entrusted with so important a charge. The vote of the people upon the new Constitution is to be taken on the first Monday in November of the present year. Hardly a question can be raised of its adoption, by the popular voice, can exist. The absolute necessity for the changes involved in some of the provisions is so obvious, that the fact of its possessing many objectionable features cannot but fail to produce any very serious opposition to the instrument, as a whole. Succeeding this great measure, in point of time, and scarcely of little less importance to this city, was adopted, by the people, to the consolidation of the three Municipalities under one responsible government, and the annexation of the City of Lafayette to NewOrleans. The action of the business community, with regard to these measures, has given confidence to men in our midst, merchants at a distance and abroad, at home and abroad, a degree of confidence that all these classes have entertained for many years past. One of the first acts of the new City Government was to provide for the payment of the debts contracted by the municipalities in past years, many of which were illegal and under protest. Another was to authorize the issue of dollars to the NewOrleans and Jackson Railroad, one million six hundred thousand to the Pontchartrain and Opelousas Railroad. The feeling of the people was shown by the vote ratifying this subscription, and also by a very heavy tax upon real estate for its payment, a most unpopular measure, but one which has had a most decided effect upon capitalists. The old unsatisfactory evidences of debt were converted into new ones, which, representing $2,000,000, at six per cent., were placed in the market in NewYork. Nearly all our citizens themselves, including many of our most business men, the whole amount was taken by the house, at a handsome fraction above par. In brief, the facts that we have thus briefly touched upon, are all of equal significance, but of minor interest, to the limits will barely permit us to refer, we think the prospects of NewOrleans were never brighter for the opening of this new commercial year. There is reason to expect abundant crops of every description American produce during the next year, while an abundant supply of the precious metals will have effect to increase the demand proportionately. To this, the recent accounts from Great Britain, in anticipation that the crops there will be short of the deficiency. Cotton, the article which is the basis in commerce, as receives the greatest influence from the motion of peaceful relations between the United States and Europe, has been produced during the past season without parallel in commercial history. Thus far, the crop of 1852-'53 promises to be equally large. It is yet, however, entirely too early to make calculations in this regard. The crops of Tobacco and Sugar have also been unusually large. Owing to this increase in the supply of all these staples have averaged considerably less than they were during the preceding year, though in January last the rates for Cotton have since declined, the range of the market during the last month of the year has been and close at a considerable advance.

The following table will show the Receipts and Exports of the principal articles of domestic production at NewOrleans, during the last two years:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS	
	1851-'52.	1850-'51.	1851-'52.	1850-'51.
Cotton, bales	1,430,103	958,369	1,433,961	1,000,000
Tobacco, hhds	81,979	64,111	84,251	64,111
Sugar, hhds	140,000	124,000	144,000	124,000
Molasses, hhds	283,444	194,000	283,444	194,000
Flour, bbls	296,184	272,000	296,184	272,000
Corn, sacks	1,242,000	1,000,000	1,242,000	1,000,000
Oats, sacks	460,160	461,316	460,160	461,316
Beans, sacks	65,120	63,000	65,120	63,000
Pork, bbls	178,416	178,000	178,416	178,000
Beef, bbls	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Bacon, hhds. and tcs	47,333	47,333	47,333	47,333
Bacon, bbls and kegs	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Bacon Hams, casks	33,713	44,000	33,713	44,000
Lard, bbls. and kegs	124,540	112,000	124,540	112,000
Lard, kegs	160,000	144,000	160,000	144,000
Whisky, bbls	144,780	144,000	144,780	144,000
Hemp, bales	13,413	13,000	13,413	13,000
Lead, pigs	83,956	84,000	83,956	84,000
Spring, pieces	54,614	54,000	54,614	54,000
Bale Rope, coils	91,345	100,000	91,345	100,000
Butter, Western, kgs	47,370	47,000	47,370	47,000
Cheese, boxes	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Lard Oil, bbls	15,150	14,000	15,150	14,000
Potatoes, bbls	251,264	250,000	251,264	250,000
Hay, Western, bales	50,000	43,000	50,000	43,000
Candles, boxes	50,691	47,000	50,691	47,000
Coal, Western, bbls	635,712	600,000	635,712	600,000
Lime, Western, bbls	44,000	29,000	44,000	29,000

COTTON—The Cotton crop for the year 1851-'52 exceeded 3,000,000 bales, of which large quantities still have found a market, or an outlet, at this port. The 1,430,103 bales received, 37,455 were brought from ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and are not included for in the Cotton Statements of those ports as received. These deducted, we find the receipts proper to be 1,392,650 bales. The exports of the year amount to 1,433,961 bales, of which 777,251 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 106,304 to France, 70,000 to the North of Europe, 133,530 to other foreign ports, and 258,542 to the Northern and Western markets of the United States. The stock remaining on hand at all ports, including all in process and platforms, and on the

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not cleared, was 9632 bales. The receipts proper at this port for the year ending 1st Sept. 1853, were 950,220 bales. The exports were 907,458 bales, and the stock remaining on hand 15,390 bales. The increase in the receipts proper for this year over the last, is thus shown to be 42,430 bales; and in the exports 438,503 balen, while the stock remaining on hand is 5858 bales less than that on hand at the close of last year. The first bale of the crop of 1852-53 was received on the 1st of August, one week later than the receipt of the first bale of the crop of 1851-52. The total receipts of the new crop up to last evening were 4965 bales, against 8772 bales to the close of the preceding year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON:

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852.....bales...16,390	
Received during the year.....1,430,103—1 445,493	
Exported during the year.....1,435,901	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 1st Sept, 1853.....	9,532

The following table will show, in round numbers, the total crop of the United States for each year during the last ten years:

Total Crop each Year for Ten Years:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1843-44	2,394,503	1846-47	2,347,634	1849-50	2,096,000
1844-45	2,394,503	1847-48	2,930,000	1850-51	2,358,000
1845-46	2,394,503	1848-49	2,700,000	1851-52	2,540,000

Receipts and Exports of Cotton at New Orleans each Year for Twenty Years:

RECEIPTS:	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
Years.	403,833	1832-33	410,594
1813-14	481,964	1833-34	461,668
1814-15	536,179	1834-35	566,491
1815-16	429,433	1835-36	490,693
1816-17	603,418	1836-37	569,969
1817-18	142,726	1837-38	789,313
1818-19	378,814	1838-39	570,110
1819-20	954,415	1839-40	449,240
1820-21	662,870	1840-41	821,928
1821-22	720,158	1841-42	749,481
1822-23	1,078,612	1842-43	1,068,870
1823-24	910,824	1843-44	895,215
1824-25	872,178	1844-45	981,610
1825-26	1,015,634	1845-46	1,054,351
1826-27	749,661	1846-47	1,254,554
1827-28	1,312,605	1847-48	1,201,997
1828-29	1,142,562	1848-49	1,057,328
1829-30	1,077,133	1849-50	884,691
1830-31	995,058	1850-51	991,455
1831-32	1,430,105	1851-52	1,435,901

EXPORTS:	Bales.
1832-33	410,594
1833-34	461,668
1834-35	566,491
1835-36	490,693
1836-37	569,969
1837-38	789,313
1838-39	570,110
1839-40	449,240
1840-41	821,928
1841-42	749,481
1842-43	1,068,870
1843-44	895,215
1844-45	981,610
1845-46	1,054,351
1846-47	1,254,554
1847-48	1,201,997
1848-49	1,057,328
1849-50	884,691
1850-51	991,455
1851-52	1,435,901

The year opened with a declining Cotton market, the downward tendency having prevailed during a period of eight months, and prices having fallen from 14¼ to 9¾¢ ₱ lb for Fair. The rates continued to decline during September and October, and on the 1st of November we quoted Middling at 6¾@7, Good Middling 7¼@7½, Middling Fair 7½@7¾, and Fair 8¾@8½¢ ₱ lb, establishing a decline during the first two months of the year, of 10¼¢ ₱ lb. Prices rallied slightly in November, but not of again during the following month, and on the 1st of January our quotations for Middling were 6¾@7½, and for Fair 8@8¾¢. During the month, however, they recovered nearly ½¢ ₱ lb, and remained rather steady until the 1st of May, the better qualities showing a gradual improvement, and the market closing with April very firm for all grades. An upward and rapid movement followed, and on the 1st of June we quoted Middling at 9¾@9¾, and Good Middling at 9¾@10¼. Prices since have mostly ranged within those figures, but with a degree of irregularity that has rendered quotations nearly nominal. At the close of the year we quote as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior.....	—@—	Middling Fair....	10¼@10½
Ordinary.....	—@—	Fair.....	10¾@11
Middling.....	9¼@9½	Good Fair.....	11¼@—
Good Middling.....	9¾@10	Good and Fine...	nominal.

The following table will show the range of prices on the 1st of each month during the year:

Price of Ordinary to Fair Cottons in New Orleans on the 1st of each Month, from Sep. '51 to Aug. '52:

	Ordinary.	Middling.	G. Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.
September	5¼@6¼	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
October	5¼@6¼	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
November	4 @6¾	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
December	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
January	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
February	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
March	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
April	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
May	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
June	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
July	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾
August	5¼@6	6¼@6¾	6¾@6¾	7¾@8	8¾@8¾

TOBACCO—The receipts of Tobacco at this port during the past year have reached 87,975 hhds, against last year 64111, showing an increase for the year of 23,864 hhds. The exports for the year are 93,092 hhds, against last year 54,978—increase 38,113 hhds. The exports include 13,873 to Great Britain; 14,100 to France; 25,714 to the North of Europe; 22,979 to other foreign ports; and 16,426 to our Northern markets. The stock on hand last evening was 18,754 hhds, against 23,871 at the close of the previous, showing a decrease of 5117 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO:

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1851.....hhds...23,871	
Received during the year.....87,075—111,844	
Exported during the year.....93,092	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 1st Sept., 1852.....	18,754

The following table will show the Receipts and Exports at this port during the last twenty years:

Receipts and Exports of Tobacco at New Orleans each Year for Twenty Years:

RECEIPTS:	Hhds.	Years.	EXPORTS:	Hhds.
Years.	20,621	1833-33		13,637
1813-14	25,811	1833-34		25,016
1814-15	25,059	1834-35		23,821
1815-16	15,000	1835-36		15,000
1816-17	28,501	1836-37		25,721
1817-18	21,564	1837-38		23,554
1818-19	28,165	1838-39		20,469
1819-20	43,847	1839-40		40,439
1820-21	33,170	1840-41		31,647
1821-22	37,155	1841-42		35,058
1822-23	32,809	1842-43		30,981
1823-24	37,433	1843-44		31,249
1824-25	71,493	1844-45		66,876
1825-26	49,944	1845-46		47,044
1826-27	55,586	1846-47		50,076
1827-28	53,599	1847-48		50,364
1828-29	54,321	1848-49		54,899
1829-30	50,304	1849-50		57,955
1830-31	64,111	1850-51		51,561
1831-32	57,975	1851-52		91,814

The Tobacco market, like that for Cotton, opened, at the beginning of the year just closed, with a downward tendency in prices, consequent upon the improved appearance of the crop. On the 1st of September our quotations were, for Lugs 3¾@5¼, Inferior to Common 5¼@6¾, Fair to Fine 6¾@7¾, Choice and Selections 7¾@8¾ ₱ lb. During this month there was but little alteration in these rates, though they were rather feeble, but before the end of October they declined ¾¢ ₱ lb. The downward tendency continued with very slight fluctuations during the next six months, and in the beginning of May our quotations were, for Lugs 2@3¾, Inferior to Common 3¾@4½, Fair to Fine 4¼@4¾, Choice and Selections 5@5¾¢ ₱ lb, showing a decline, since the beginning of the commercial year, of 2@3¾¢ ₱ lb. This was the lowest point reached during the year. At the close of the month of May an advance of ¼@½¢ had been established on the lower qualities, and ¾@1¢ on the finer ones. The improving tendency has since been well sustained, and at the close of the year we quote Lugs 3@4½, Inferior to Common 4¾@5¼, Fair to Fine 5½@6, and Choice and Selections 5¾@7¾¢ ₱ lb. Mason County has generally ranged at 4@8 and 8¾¢ ₱ lb.

The following table will show the range of prices on the 1st of each month during the year:

Prices of Tobacco in New Orleans on the 1st of each Month during the year 1851-'52:

	Logs.	Inf. to Com.	Fair to Fine.	Choice & Sel.
September	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
October	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
November	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
December	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
January	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
February	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
March	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
April	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
May	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
June	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
July	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾
August	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼	5¼@6¾	7¼@8¾

SUGAR—The receipts of Sugar from the Interior for the year just closed, embrace 140,207 hhds, against last year 136,219, and 144,000 the year before. The exports have been 49,496 hhds, against 45,000 last year, and 92,750 the previous year. The receipts from Cuba have been 36,406 boxes, against 29,100 last year, and from Brazil 21,970 bags and boxes, against, last year, 2100. The crop in Louisiana for the year, according to the ablo statement of Mr. Champomier, embraces 236,547 hhds, produced as follows:

Production of Sugar in Louisiana—1851-'52:

PARISHES.	No. of sug. houses.	No. by steam powar.	No. by horse power.	No. of hhds. sugar.
Ascension	56	34	19	10,127
Assumption	30	16	15	5,288
West Feliciana	20	16	3	3,594
East Feliciana	21	8	7	1,167
West Baton Rouge	14	14	1	1,645
East Baton Rouge	51	44	9	10,842
Iberville	53	43	10	7,078
Lafourche	133	111	22	16,534
Jefferson	69	52	10	6,684
St. John the Baptist	25	10	15	11,315
St. Charles	67	43	20	10,970
St. James	26	27	1	6,639
Orleans and St. Bernard	25	29		7,715
Plaquemines	18	18		3,710
Terre-bonne	65	45	20	9,343
Lafourche Interior, &c.	148	51	68	18,091
Jefferson, do	72	46	26	11,961
St. Mary—Attakapas	81	41	40	14,098
St. Martin, do	168	53	120	17,318
Vermillion—Lafayette	93	17	73	6,062
Lafayette	93	7	86	733
St. Landry—Opelousas	19	9	10	183
Total	85	84	83	4,420
	1474	914	560	
Seven small parcels, made in hhds. and bbls. in different sugar-houses, not reckoned				3,600
Cistern bottoms of 208,022 hhds. brown sugar, at an estimate, say five per cent				10,304
Total				236,547
Estimated at 387,134,000 lb.				386,841
Seven sugar mads by the old process				hhds.
Refined, clarified, &c., including cistern				208,993
Total				32,551
				284,447

The fluctuations in the price of Sugar have been much greater during this year than the year previous, and have reached a much lower point. At the opening of the year we quoted Fair at 6¾@6¾¢ ₱ lb, from which the rates gradually fell off until February, on the 1st of which month the quotation for Fair was 3½@4¾ ₱ lb. Since that date, however, a steady improvement has prevailed, and at the close of the year we quote as follows: Common 4½@5½, Fair 5½@6, Prime and Choice 6¾@6¾¢ ₱ lb. The following are the rates for Fair on the 1st of each month during the year:

September	5½@6¼	January	3¾@4¾	May	4¾@4¾
October	5¼@6¼	February	3¾@3¾	June	4¾@4¾
November	4¾@4¾	March	3¾@3¾	July	4¾@4¾
December	4¾@4¾	April	3¾@4¾	August	4¾@5¼

MOLASSES—The receipts of Molasses from the Interior during the year have been 220,014 bbls, against 185,217 last year, and 190,206 the year before. The exports have been 92,118 bbls, against 68,940 last year, and 111,990 the year previous.

Prices have generally ranged considerably lower than during the preceding year, the following being our quotations for Prime Rebolled on the 1st of each month of the year just closed. The rate to-day is 26@28¾ ₱ gallon:

September	36@39	January	20@20½	May	26@28
October	36@39	February	21@21	June	26½@27½
November	34@35	March	20@24½	July	24@26
December	24@24½	April	20@24	August	24@28

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour during the year have been 928,184 bbls, against 929,250 last year, and 575,100 the year before. The exports have been 539,280 bbls, against 575,000 last year, and 218,340 the year previous.

Notwithstanding the fact shown above that the receipts of Flour during the last two years have been nearly equal—the excess, if any, being with 1850-51—prices have ruled considerably lower during the last, than the preceding year. The following table shows the prices of Superfine Ohio and St. Louis on the 1st of each month during the year, and we quote, at the close, the former at $3 87½@$4 00, and the latter at $4 12½@$4 25, extra and choice brands ranging 50¢@$1 ₱ bbl above these rates.

	OHIO:		ST. LOUIS:
September	$3 87½@3 93½	September	$3 90 @ 4 00
October	3 65 @ 3 75	October	3 87½@ 4 00
November	3 40 @ 3 55	November	3 65 @ 3 75
December	None.	December	3 80 @ 3 90
January	3 75 @ 3 90	January	4 05 @ 4 37½
February	4 00 @ 4 10	February	4 05 @ 4 30
March	4 00 @ 4 80	March	4 37½@ 4 45
April	3 92½@ 4 15	April	3 90 @ 4 4½
May	3 80 @ 3 90	May	3 75 @ 3 90
June	3 70 @ 3 80	June	3 65 @ 4 00
July	3 75 @ 3 80	July	4 20 @ 4 25
August	3 50 @ 3 65	August	4 20 @ 4 30

CORN—There has been a small increase in the receipts of Corn during the year, the total arrivals amounting to 1,392,400 sacks, against 1,253,850 last year, and 1,175,220 the year before. The exports have been 875,974 sacks, against 523,300 last year, and 450,000 the year previous. The past year has not exhibited such remarkable fluctuations in the rates of Corn, as did the preceding one. Prices have not touched either of the extremes that we then noticed, these extremes being, in 1850-51, 30 and 90¢ ₱ bushel. The average of the rates, however, has been lower. The following table will show the prices of Mixed Corn on the 1st of each month during the year. The closing rates are 55@57¢ ₱ bushel:

September	41@ 43	January	56@ 56	May	46@ 48
October	41@ 50	February	46@ 50	June	47@ 48
November	46@ 49	March	50@ 53	July	50@ 57
December	56@ 56	April	46@ 48	August	52@ 56

PORK—The "Hog crop" for the year has been a short one, as our Western friends very early in the year informed us would be the case. Yet the falling off has hardly been so great as many were led by their representations to suppose it would be. During the last two years, except for a short period early in the present year, we have had a constantly advancing market, and prices have gone up since the 1st of September, 1850, at an average of more than half a dollar per month per bbl. The price of Mess, on the above date in this market, was $10 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. To-day the price is $21 50@$22 00 ₱ bbl.

The receipts of Pork during the year have been 279,416 bbls, against 310,400 last year, and 543,740 the year before. The exports have been 169,485 bbls, against 193,600 last year, and 405,500 the year previous. The following are the rates for Mess on the 1st of each month during the year just closed:

Sept	$16 00@16 50	Jan	$14 00@14 50	May	$17 25@17 50
Oct	15 50@15 75	Feb	14 75@15 25	June	18 00@18 50
Nov	15 50@16 00	March	14 75@15 00	July	20 00@21 00
Dec	15 75@16 00	April	18 25@16 75	August	21 00@21 00

BEEF—The receipts of Beef for the year have been 43,106 bbls, and 10,070 hhds and tierces, against last year 34,807 bbls and 12,156 hhds and tierces, and the year before 52,070 bbls and 14,500 hhds and tierces. The exports have been 38,040 bbls, against last year 41,750, and the previous year 55,270.

Although the supply of Beef has exceeded that of last year, the average price has been considerably higher, though the difference is not nearly so great as was observable in the Pork market. The price for Mess in the beginning of the year, was $14 00@$15 00, but during October and November it fell off to $13 00@$14 00. It has subsequently fluctuated a little, but during the past two months the rates have been rather steady at $14 00@$15 00 ₱ bbl for large and small lots, at which the year closes.

LARD—The article of lard for the year have been slightly in excess of those of last year, but largely below those of 1849-50. They are 124,748 bbls and tierces, and 160,010 kegs, against last year 113,860 of the former, and 148,210 of the latter, and the previous year 218,170 and 236,200 respectively. The exports have been equal to 790,390 kegs, against last year 735,700, and the year previous 1,554,849 kegs.

Prices ruled high at the beginning of the year, as they had done for five or six months previously, and continued, to do throughout September, though in October they declined 2½¢ ₱ lb. In November the rates further gave way ½¢ for bbls and tierces, and 1½¢ ₱ lb for kegs, and the remainder of the old crop was sold at this decline. The new crop came into the market in January at 8½¢, and 9¼¢ for prime in bbls and kegs, and up to the 1st of June improved ¾@1¢ ₱ lb on those rates. The tendency has since been upward, and at the close of the year we quote prime, in bbls and tierces, at 12½@12¾, and in kegs at 12¾@13¢ ₱ lb. The following table will show the rates for prime in bbls and tierces and in kegs, on the 1st of each month during the year:

Sept	10¾ and 12½	Jan	8 and 8½	May	9¾ and 9¾
Oct	10 and 12	Feb	8¾ and 9¾	June	9¾ and 9¾
Nov	8¾ and 9¾	March	8¾ and 9¾	July	10 and 11
Dec	7½ and 8½	April	8¾ and 9½	August	11 and 11½

BACON—The receipts of assorted Bacon during the year amount to 47,952 hhds and casks, and 3490 bbls and boxes, against last year 40,150 of the former, and 8750 of the latter; and 39,200, and 29,210 respectively, the year previous. The receipts of Hams have been 39,075 hhds and tierces, against 44,320 last year, and 20,100 the year before. The exports have embraced 49,788 hhds and casks of assorted Bacon and Hams, against 47,090 the year before, and 64,929 the year previous.

The year opened with high rates in the Bacon market, the range in September being 8¾@9¾ for Shoulders, and 11¾@12¾ ₱ lb for Sides. In November Sides fell off to 6¾, while Shoulders remained nearly steady, but in December both articles declined, and on the 1st of January we quoted them respectively at 7½ and 8¾¢ ₱ lb. The tendency from that time was upward, with some fluctuation in May, and for a few days in August holders realized 8¾ and 11¢. These extreme rates have not, however, been sustained, and our quotations, at the close of the year, are 8¾@8¾¢ for Shoulders, and 10@10¾¢ ₱ lb for Sides. We subjoin the rates for Shoulders and Sides on the 1st of each month during the year:

Sept	9 and 10	Jan	7¾ and 8¾	May	8¾ and 9¾
Oct	8¾ and 11¾	Feb	7 and 8¾	June	7 and 9¾
Nov	8¾ and 11	March	7¾ and 9	July	8¾ and 10
Dec	8¾ and 9¾	April	7½ and 8¾	August	8¾ and 10

HEMP—The receipts of the year are 12,414 bales, against 25,403 last year, and 34,792 the year before. The exports are 15,817 bales, against 22,104 last year.

The transactions of the year in this market have been on the most limited scale, and our quotations for several months past have been nominal at $80@$88 ₱ ton.

LEAD—The receipts of Lead during the year embrace 205,114 pigs, against 321,420 last year, and 414,850 the year before. The exports 251,040 pigs, against 306,400 last year, and 410,120, the year previous. The receipts, in round numbers, during the last ten years have been as follows—during which period a remarkable falling off has been exhibited:

Years.	Pigs.	Years.	Pigs.	Years.	Pigs.
1843-44	572,000	1846-47	650,000	1849-50	415,110
1843-44	582,000	1847-48	460,000	1850-51	320,000
1844-45	730,000	1848-49	408,800	1851-52	205,000
1845-46	788,000				

A writer in Bellow's Commercial Review states the products of the Upper Mines, received at St. Louis, for about the same time, to have been as follows:

Years.	Pigs.	Years.	Pigs.	Years.	Pigs.
1845	473,649	1848	732,443	1849	625,560
1846	884,931	1847	802,886	1850	537,439
1844	6,360	1849	687,969	1851	540,000
1843	516,000				

There is no means to ascertain the exact product of the Lower Mines, but they may be estimated at 150,000 pigs annually.

Our port has been used as a depot, rather than a market, for Lead, and the sales during the last two years have been on a most limited scale. For months together we have not had a transaction to report. Still, it forms an item of considerable importance in the business of the city. It furnishes a fair quota of employment to our steamboat men and draymen, commissions to our merchants and freights to our shipping. The few sales of the year have been made at $3 75@$4 55 ₱ 100 lb, the latter rate being our nominal quotation, for Lower Mines, at the close.

COFFEE—According to the annual Coffee Statement of Mr. H. T. Londsdale, the direct imports of Rio Coffee, during the year ending on the 1st of July last, were 325,051 bags, against 276,247 the year before, and 220,258 in 1849-'50. We also received this last year 84,821 bags Rio coastwise, making a total of Rio of 360,778. Mr. Londsdale states the sales for consumption in 1851-'52 at 373,276, for 1850-'51 at 345,781, and for 1849-'50 at 263,415.

The total exports from Rio de Janeiro from 1st May, 1851, to 1st May, 1852, were 1,525,770 bags, against 1,043,400 bags during the previous twelve months, being a decrease of 117,717 bags.

The exports from Rio to all ports in the United States from 1st May, 1851, to 1st May, 1852, were 907,424 bags, against 777,224 bags for the same period previous year, being an increase of 130,200 bags.

The stock of Rio Coffee at all the importing ports of the United States on 30th June, 1852, was estimated by Mr. Londsdale at 130,000 bags, same period previous year 67,000 bags, leaving a decrease of 63,000 bags; from which it is ascertained that the quantity taken for consumption in the United States for the past year, is about 845,000 bags.

The direct imports of Rio Coffee at this port for the year just closed, are 343,033 bags, against 271,870 last year, and 224,811 the year before. The following table shows the range of prices on the 1st of each month during the past year. Our quotations, at the close of the year, are 8¼@8¾¢ ₱ lb:

September	8¾@8¾	January	12¾@13¾	May	9 @9¾
October	8 @8	February	11¾@12¾	June	9 @9¼
November	8¾@9¼	March	11¾@12¾	July	8¾@9
December	8½@9	April	9 @9	August	8¾@8¾

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The receipts of the year comprise 58,400 pieces of Bagging, and 90,411 coils Bale Rope, against last year 70,014 of the former, and 105,220 of the latter, and 58,100 pieces and 85,950 coils the year before.

We give below the ruling rates of both articles on the 1st of each month during the past year, at the close of which we quote Power-loom Bagging at 13¾@13¾¢, and No. 1 Rope at 9¼¢:

Sept	14 and 6¾	Jan	12¾ and 6¾	May	12½ and 8
Oct	14 and 6¾	Feb	13¾ and 6¾	June	12½ and 8¾
Nov	13¾ and 6¾	March	13¾ and 6¾	July	13¾ and 8
Dec	12½ and 6¾	April	13¾ and 6¾	August	13 and 8

EXCHANGE—The Exchange market has exhibited a degree of steadiness throughout the year as will be seen by the following table of rates for Sterling Bills on the 1st of each month. One quotations at the close are 110@110¾ for bills on London, 5f. 12½¢@5f. 15c on Paris, ¾@1¾ ₱ ct. discount for 60 days, and par@¾ ₱ ct. premium for sight, bills on New York:

September	9@11	Pct. prem.	March..... 8¾@ 9¾	Pct. prem.
October	9¼@11	Pct. prem.	April..... 8¾@ 9¾	Pct. prem.
November	7 @ 8¾	Pct. prem.	May..... 8 @ 8¾	Pct. prem.
December	9 @ 10¾	Pct. prem.	June..... 8¾@ 8¾	Pct. prem.
January	8¾@ 9¾	Pct. prem.	July..... 8¾@10¾	Pct. prem.
February	8¾@ 9	Pct. prem.	August..... 10 @10¾	Pct. prem.

FREIGHTS—The Freight market has presented none of the buoyancy that was observable in the preceding year—and the range of rates has been uniformly low. The following table shows the rates for Cotton to Liverpool on the 1st of each month during the year, and we quote the closing rates at ¾d for Cotton and 50s for Tobacco for Liverpool; ⅞¢ for Cotton and $7 00@$7 50 for Tobacco for Havre, and $1 25 ₱ bale for Cotton, and $3 00 ₱ hhd for Tobacco for New York:

Sept	¾ to ⅞d.	Jan	13 3-16@7-16d.	May	9-16@11-16d.
Oct	⅝ to 9-16d.	Feb	7-16@ 9-16d.	June	9-16@11-16d.
Nov	7-16@ 9-16d.	March	11-16@ ¾d.	July	⅝@ ¾d.
Dec	7-16@ 9-16d.	April	⅝@ ¾d.	August	⅝@ ¾d.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—Statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of New Orleans, during the month of August, 1852:

DEPOSITS.

California gold.....	$127,203 80
Foreign gold.....	4,778 81
Silver parted from Cal. gold.....	710 44
Silver from other sources.....	12,415 77
Total value of deposits.....	$145,108 62

COINAGE.

Gold.....(9,000 double-eagles).....	$180,000 00
Silver (100,000 dimes).....	10,000 00
109,500 pieces....Total coinage.....	$200,000 00

SETTING GLASS WITHOUT PUTTY.—The method of setting glass without putty is recently invented. The following: The window sash is made entirely of wood, the outside permanent. The inside is framed in such a manner that the parts can be readily removed, for the purpose of inserting the glass, which is placed between slips of India rubber, which, when the parts of the sash are replaced, causes the glass to be perfectly firm. The moveable parts of the sash are secured to their place by a knob screw which make a pretty finish. The advantages of this method of setting glass must be obvious upon a moment's reflection.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was felt in Augusta, Ga., about twenty minutes before three o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult. The vibrations were sensibly felt, and several persons in the city were so started as to run out of their houses into the open air. The noise and vibrations lasted about six seconds. The editor of the Constitutionalist says he is certain as to the time, but the foreman of that printing office says he distinctly felt vibrations at half-past one o'clock. There were probably several shocks.

THE LOCK OF MR. HOBBS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American states that Bramah's celebrated prize lock has been withdrawn from public view. It will be remembered that Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking this lock, and that he received a reward of two hundred guineas for his skill. The Messrs. Bramah made some alterations and improvements in the lock, and again placed it in the window in Piccadilly, with the original offer of the reward appended to it. It remained in their window a few days, when a report reached the Messrs. Bramah that Mr. Hobbs intended to try his luck a second time. The lock was immediately removed, and has not since been seen. The writer adds:

"Hobbs' patent American lock is being manufactured at Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and in London, in large numbers, and of all sizes, and at prices ranging from six shillings to fifty pounds each. In a few days the office of 'Hobbs' American Lock Company' will be opened in Cheapside, for the sale of these American locks. The Bank-lock, price fifty pounds, has already been placed on the vaults of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and several private banking establishments in the city."

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—We find the following notice of a marriage, by proxy, in the Washington National Intelligencer:

"Married, at the Spanish Legation, on Tuesday morning, August 10, by the Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Jose Maria de Mogollon y Cemiquano, of Madrid, present by his proxy, the Spanish Minister, to Aggrippina, third daughter of Alexander Norman Macleod, late of Harris, Scotland."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT AUGUSTA.—The Auguste (Ga.) Constitutionalist gives the following particulars of the earthquake which was recently experienced in that place and vicinity:

The vibrations were sensibly felt, and several persons in the city were so startled as to run out of their houses into the open air. We were awakened from a sound sleep by the rattling of the windows of our dwelling, and by a faint, dull, rumbling noise of distant thudee. We awoke with the impression that some one was beating at the back door of the story below for admission, but almost instantly became satisfied that it was an earthquake. After the noise and vibrations, which lasted about six seconds, ceased, we arose and looked first at the Southern portion of the heavens. The stars were shining brightly and tranquilly, the air was still, and the sky in that direction was suffused with a delicate roseate tint. We went immediately to the adjoining room and looked to the Northeastern sky. It wore the ordinary appearance of a cloudless heaven.

As we referred to our watch a very few minutes afterwards, we speak with certainty as to the time. The foreman of our office, however, is very positive that he felt vibrations which he says seemed to be from South to North, and heard the rumbling noise of an earthquake about half after one o'clock. He left the printing rooms at ten minutes after one, and had retired to his room and to bed, on the opposite side of the street, but a few minutes, and before he went to sleep the shock occurred. If so, there were certainly two shocks at least, which is highly probable. We believe it is the uniform custom of earthquakes to notify their existence by repeated shocks. We await with much interest, details from other and distant portions of the country.

INUNDATION AT AUGUSTA—*Loss of Life at West Pascagoula.*—The Mobile Tribune learns from a correspondent that the late storm raged at West Pascagoula with great violence. The wharves, bath-houses, and out-houses of all descriptions were carried away, and nearly all the Seed old casks, which added so much to the beauty of the place, were laid low by the tempest. Two white men, whose names were not learned, were killed by the falling of a tree.

At Montgomery, Alabama, on the 31st, a dispatch was received from Augusta, Ga., stating that the town was four feet under water. Two bridges had been washed away, and it was reported that property to the amount of a million of dollars had been destroyed.

The storm also raged at Columbus with great violence. The Enquirer of the 31st ult. says:

One of the heaviest rain storms that has been experienced about here lately, took place on the night of the 26th, by which all the streams near this place were so much swollen as to stop traveling for a day or so. The Chattahoochee river rose higher than it has been for several years, and we learn that the plantations below this place, lying near the river, have been almost wholly submerged, doing material injury to the growing crop thereon. The factories here were compelled to suspend operations, and the damage some of them may have received is yet not known correctly.

On the Muscogee railroad, the cars went out on Saturday morning, and nineteen miles below the city the conductor found a part of a bridge had been carried away by the rise of a creek. On returning with the train, when within seven miles of town, a part of the embankment was found missing, which had slid off with the track since the cars had passed over. Everything, however, is righted at present, and the cars are running as usual.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 28th ult. has the following:

On Tuesday last there commenced one of the most severe storms that we have witnessed for many years. The wind, at first easterly, gradually shifted round, first southerly, then westerly. Wednesday and Thursday, the wind blew steadily, with tremendous force, and the rain fell in great quantities. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the main wharf was carried away—leaving only the outer end remaining. All the bathing houses have been swept away. We have not heard of much damage having been done to shipping, but fear that we may yet hear of many wrecks upon our coast.

AN INCIDENT.—A passenger who was on the ill-fated steamer Henry Clay, relates the following incident connected with that sad disaster:

"He had been on the bow of the vessel, and was one of the first to escape. Upon reaching the shore, he counted twenty-three persons who sank to rise no more. He reckoned at the sight, and was just turning to leave the spot when he saw a little boy, only seven years of age, emerge from the smoke and flame on the after part of the promenade deck, kneel down and clasp his hands as if in prayer. He remained in this attitude but a moment, and then leaped into the water. Our informant watched the little fellow as he went under the water, expecting not to see him again. Presently the young hero rose to the surface, brushed aside his auburn ringlets, and struck out manfully for the shore, which he reached in a short time. Upon landing, he sat down upon the bank, exclaiming, 'Oh these poor people! I wish I could help them!' and then burst into a flood of tears at the awful scene of suffering and death before him. What a noble heart was in that boy, who, so young, could not only ask deliverance from danger of his Heavenly Father, but feel for the sufferings of others! Does it not also speak volumes in the praise of the mother of that boy!"

Advocate Office, September 4.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

S Mims, Prattville, Ala.....	$5 00
Geo H Kick, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	3 00

Rev W H McDaniel:
N s, J L Huey, Talladega, Ala. Less $2 50.

Rev J Nicholson:
Rev W J House, Battlefield, Miss. Less $2 50.

Rev O N McLeod:
N s, H Watkins, New Prospect

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...LOWERS...By E. F. M. K.

...summer day,
...was blowing,
...way,
...flowing—
...ma's hearse,
...beauty;
...believe
...duty.

...she went,
...sweet!
...so clear emblem meant,
...soon's pale sleeper;
...too, so lavish there,
...with sephyr wreathed,
...ed where
...of

...ared snatches of old song—
...I stood to listen;
...the forest vale are long
...her ringlets glist—
...her ringing in the shade,
Now hastening, and now ...ng,
With half received, and half afraid,
I ran or stood delaying.

Softer and sweeter came her song,
As down the path she wended;
Beating heart grew proud and strong—
...the path descended.
...fect her dainty feet
...rists now bore her!
...steps as sure and fleet,
...stood before her.

...tell the burning words
...ushed her tongue's gay ditty!
Roses lit to strike the passion-chords
That moved her heart to pity!
Soon was her yielding hand in mine,
And where she gathered flowers,
Where violets had and lilies shine,
We talked of wedding hours.

...ning primroses"

THE TEMPEST AT MOBILE.

We take from the Mobile papers of Thursday, ...ay and Saturday, the following account of ...f the dreadful gale which has proved ... to our sister city, and places in vi...

The ...tsume of the 26th ult. says:

...who ...ve lived in Mobile for the last ...rs, say that they have seen no such ... prevailed yesterday. About midnight ...day, the wind commenced blowing ... from the north-east, with a constant ...me o'clock yesterday morning, ... to the south-east, and continued ... calm, until the present writing. ... was that the water was driven in ... the river ... and Commerce streets, whole length, were completely covered water, and the streets running at right ... with them were partly filled. In the ...t of the city, Water street, the third ... river, was ... At Government ... came up to ... Market-house, and we ...ont ... there, to the post at the ... of Water street. The gro... ...iddle of the street was surrounded ... and small turtle—called, by ...ts of the fact, sea turtle—... Government and ... time, there was a ... or six good sized boats paddling ...

... the storm commenced again ...rary. The Advertiser of Friday ... account of it:

... comparatively lulled at ... soon after blew with re... ...but only little serious apprehen... ...rise in the water was moni... ...on Water street—which, ce... ...and not reached—visited their ... this ...ce, and returned with a feel...

...look this morning the galé raged ...fury. Immense trees were torn up ... falling into the streets or into the ...g fences or whatever impeded ... houses was unroofed and the help... ...were exposed to the pitiless pelting ...m; and, added to this, came the un...surances that, with the raising tide, ...as progressing with alarming rapid... two o'clock it became evident that ...ld not escape submersion, and ... whose anxiety would not per... ...rest, barely had time to reach their ... their books before they were ...

...nd later this morning, the as... ...was gloomy indeed. The flood ... Water street, forced its way ... offices, and dwellings of St. ... Conti and Government streets ...ir several intersections with ...

... portion of the market-house wee ...th of several feet. Awnings and ... were scattered indiscriminately ...nes and the tin-covering of several ... torn up and deposited in rolls ...ces, and, not least, the streets ... to residences were every few ... by the prostrated forms of ...d beautiful shade trees.

...o'clock, M.—The flood is thought to ..., though the storm still prevails. ...e-driver above St. Michael street ... away, and, floating downward, ...ings of the mail boat Wade ... turn, was driven against the ...ed with ice, and set her ...ted that a part of the roof of ... street Church has been blown ... over Hall's Restaurant, (that is, ...ng,) is gone entirely. The new store ... Dorance & Sons, at the corner of ... and Water streets, has been blown ..., and a portion of the ice-house of C. P. ... is also reported to have fallen. The floors ...al buildings on Front street have burst, ...rs are entertained that some of the build...ves will be washed away. ...ed that the railroad embankment ...ly washed. The cars came up to Three ... last evening, on their return from ...rnandez, but it was deemed unsafe for them ... to town.

... M.—The water is now rapidly subsid... It has retreated below Water street, and ... on Dauphin and St. Francis streets ...clearing out their stores and exam... the extent of their losses. Logs, ..., etc., are left lying in the streets, ... foot of Dauphin street is pretty effec... blocked by an accumulation of barrels, ..., wedged in with drift-wood.

...steamer W. W. Fry and two schooners ...ashore near Hitchcock's Press. The ... steam and got off, but the schooners ...

The steamer Swan is reported to ...blown into the woods off Dog River, ...probably lost. All the craft in port, and ...wharves fronting the city, are more or less ... The Dry Dock is also injured, but we ... learned to what extent.

Telegraph posts are scattered in every ... and we are thus cut off from all means ... from without.

... of the city was mostly under ... were driven, for security, to ... The same was true of the ... of town. One-Mile Creek was ... the foot of Shell Road and Broad ... rough which it runs with great force.

...—We have just learned from Captain ... at the steamers Ambassador and ... both blown high and dry in the woods ... and that the Belle Gates is sunk ... deck in Eight-Mile Creek. He ... a pilot-boat blown ashore near ... Press, and another blown up on the ... Beadle, lying at her wharf, ... finely, the only craft ... entirely ... age. Masts ... sight, ... ch are left ... timber and ...

... shifted to ... north... ...times ... erately. ... country, as far as received, ... and high water all about ... before things get into ... again.

Loss of Life—Five ...ent—11 o'clock ... a loss of life and ... we just learned ... attached to ... five lives, ... 10 o'clock A. M. the ... way ... Wm. ... with ... and ... negro ... upon rafts and ... Mrs. Philbert and ... a boy and ... aged ... rod raft, and after ... for sometime, ... drowned. ... rescued from a ... bert and the ... as they

... were heard last in the woods hallowing for aid. The body of Mrs. Phillibert has been recovered by one of her sons; it was almost literally crushed from the floating timber; she is to be interred this afternoon. The bodies of the two children lost with her have not been recovered.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.—At one o'clock Friday the Advertiser issued an extra containing the following further particulars of this unparalleled tempest:

Friday, ten o'clock A. M.—The sun rose clear and bright this morning, but the desolation it revealed was sickening to behold.

On every hand are evidences of the dreadful struggle with the tempest. Of course the excitement among our citizens is very great, as incidents come in one after another swelling the already fearful catalogue of disaster and ruin. Below will be found such additional items as we have been able to gather.

Our reporter informs us that the Sea Drift and Mischief boat club houses, situated in the marsh opposite the city, have been carried off.

The houses of the Dutch settlers, numbering several families, who were employed in gardening in the marsh, are believed to be destroyed with their inmates. One man, whose name we did not learn, floated out upon a log, and was picked up. He states that his family were all drowned.

Brig Machigonno, lying at Government street wharf, with freight, having a large portion of her cargo, consisting of twenty-seven bales of cotton, upwards of 100 barrels of turpentine and ten tons of iron, on the wharf, was blown off, carrying most of the wharf holding the freight, with her. They remained together in the stream for about three hours, when they parted, and the wharf and freight floated down and lodged upon Pinto's Island, where it still remains. The vessel is not seriously injured.

The wharf-owners are the heaviest losers by this calamity. Most of the wharves are seriously injured, if not entirely destroyed. A large expenditure will be required to replace them in their former condition. The work of pulling apart, preparatory to re-building, has already commenced.

We hear that the bridges across Three-Mile Creek have been carried off. There are also reports of serious loss of life in that quarter, but the particulars have not reached us. Every hour increases the list of the dead and swell the amount the amount of property destroyed.

Twelve o'clock, M.—We have just returned from a visit to the overflowed district, and the prospect is even more gloomy than we supposed. The water has entirely receded, and left a picture of desolation beyond the power of language to portray. Water and Commerce streets are filled with hogsheads, barrels, boxes, and bales of every description. Damaged sugar, coffee, bacon, flour—indeed, goods of every description—line the streets, and the stores bordering them are undergoing the process of purification.

Front street is almost entirely barricaded. Logs, trees, merchandise, drift-wood, etc., are intermingled and piled up to the height of several feet. The deposit is much more offensive than we at first supposed, and the effluvia arising from this mass of decaying matter is almost stifling. We are glad to observe several hands at work removing these deposits, and we hope the number will be largely increased.

We have been shown a letter from Mr. Goodwin, the Engineer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from which we are pleased to learn that the damage to the track is comparatively light, much less, indeed, than we feared. Mr. G. has been along the whole line since the storm, and reports that the damage can soon be repaired, and the track put in running order in four or five days. This will be most gratifying intelligence to our citizens, as it speaks highly for the durability and excellence of its construction.

We learn from a gentleman just from the bay, that not only the trees bordering the shore, but the bay road itself has been entirely removed. The waves now lash against the fences fronting buildings on the North side of the road. Thus has disappeared one of the most beautiful drives of which our city could boast. There seems to be no end to the tidings of destruction. The loss is not confined to business houses and business men. Numerous private dwellings have been seriously injured, to the extent of hundreds of dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIOR—POINT CLEAR HOTEL SAFE—*Half-past 12 o'clock.*—The Junior has just arrived, and brings the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the inmates of the Point Clear Hotel. A load of anxious forebodings have thus been removed, and men breathe freer and look more hopefully upon the disaster.

The water at the Point came up to the porch of the main building, and the wharves, bath-houses and out-buildings of every description (the kitchen excepted) were carried away. The hotel has been closed for the season.

The same destruction marked the entire eastern shore—bath-houses, fish-houses, wharves, etc., etc., were scattered like playthings by the breath of the tempest.

Several thousand feet of lumber, deposited upon the wharf at Stark's mills, was lost with the wharf,

The steamers Daniel Pratt and Col. Clay, and two or three lighters, have gone to the aid of the stranded vessels in the bay.

The Advertiser of Saturday has the following additional particulars:

We conversed last evening with Mr. Freeman, of Hollywood, who states that the storm will occasion no serious interruption with the Eastern Shore. The bath-houses, etc., will soon be replaced, and by to-morrow a pier will be extended sufficiently to form a safe landing for passengers. The wharves will soon be rebuilt in the best manner. We are glad to learn this, for the closing of the Point Clear House will throw a good many out of supposed-to-be permanent summer quarters.

We shall soon begin to hear news from abroad; while we hope for the best, we fear the worst.

Eight P. M.—The steamer Daniel Pratt has just returned from Mobile Point. By a passenger on board of her, we learn that the schooner Eagle, from New Orleans, was lying, dismasted, above Dauphin Island.

Three schooners were soon off the Point the night preceding the height of the gale making eastward, but they have not since been seen. The rumor that the house on Send Island—this was not mentioned in our report—was carried off, is unfounded. The light-houses at Mobile and Choctaw Points were slightly injured.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.—There was a considerable destruction of property at this point, though fortunately no lives lost, that we could hear of. Among the houses blown down, were the carriage house, stables, and both houses of Mr Palfrey, cashier of the Branch Bank in this city. Venerable live oake that stood unscathed for centuries, were torn from their roots.

BILOXI.—The storm here, as at Mississippi City, raged with extraordinary violence. Houses and fences and trees were hurled about, and consternation for a time was the predominant feeling among the numerous families from this city that have summer dwellings at this point. There is no loss of life reported on shore, though great fears were entertained for the safety of numerous parties out on pleasure excursions. A party of seven left Biloxi on Tuesday on the little sloop Ringgold, on a pleasure trip to Horn Island. Nothing had been heard from them at Biloxi up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

HOLLYWOOD.—The Daphne Hotel and the Hollywood House escaped the tornado without suffering any material damage. The wharf, bath-houses, fish-houses, were, however, totally destroyed.

Loss of Life at East Pascagoula—Loss of Several Yachts with their Crews.

PASS CHRISTIAN, August 23.

Messrs. Editors—By the arrival of Mr. Cree's little steamer from Pascagoula, I learn that the late gale has been very destructive there to life and property.

On Tuesday night, the Oregon, for Mobile, landed several passengers at East Pascagoula wharf, but in consequence of the heavy wind and rain, they concluded to stay at the warehouse on the pier head until morning. After breakfast some of them who had families on shore started up the wharf and reached the shore in safety. About 11 o'clock, the gale increased, and in a few minutes the warehouse, pier-head and the entire wharf was swept away, together with the three persons who had remained in the warehouse. I could not learn their names, but understand that they were from New Orleans. The porter of Badeau's Hotel, a black man, who had just left the pier-head with a cart-load of baggage, was also blown from the wharf and drowned. Nearly all the large oaks in front of the (late) Hotel, were blown down and the bank washed away close up to the fence in front of the Hotel. Almost all the out-houses of the dwellings on the ... were blown down or unroofed. At West Pascagoula ... yacht "Manchac," whilst two of Mr. Cree's negro men were on board, for the ... pose of paying out more ... cable, to enable her to ride ... gently all night, sudden...

From the New York Express.

Heart-Rending Catastrophe—A Steamboat Run Down on Lake Erie—Three Hundred Lives Lost.

ERIE, August 20.

The steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburgh at two o'clock this morning, and sunk in about half an hour.

The loss of life from the Atlantic is estimated at 250 persons, while about a like number were taken on board the propeller, which was leaking badly, but they succeeded in reaching this port with her.

A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision.

Captain Petly, of the Atlantic, is safe, but sustained some injury. The first mate was also saved.

The steamer Clayton has gone to the wreck.

All the passengers saved by the Ogdensburgh had nothing on but their night clothes.

The steamer kept on her course, the officers hoping to be able to reach port, although the boat was leaking badly; the water, however, gained rapidly on them, despite the efforts of the crew, and by the time they had proceeded about two miles from the spot where the collision took place, it was found that the vessel was rapidly sinking, the fires in the engine-room being extinguished by the water.

The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terror added to the horror of the scene.

A very dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision.

Immediately after the collision, which was very severe, the utmost confusion prevailed amongst the steerage and deck passengers, a very large portion of whom were Norwegian emigrants, and several, it is thought, in the terror and darkness that prevailed, jumped overboard at once.

Captain Petly, although seriously injured, with the assistance of the crew, endeavored to calm the fears of the passengers, assuring them that there was no danger.

The cabin passengers and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the captain and officers to remain calm, and provide themselves with chairs, settees, beds, etc., all of which were patent life preservers, and would buoy them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, and not understanding the advice given them, rushed overboard to certain death.

At about half past two o'clock, amidst the wild shrieks of the passengers the steamer settled and sunk. The propeller had kept in the wake of the Atlantic, and these on board her did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings who were now seen struggling in the water.

The fog was a sad hindrance to their efforts, but some two hundred and fifty were rescued from the Lake, and taken by the propeller to Erie. A large number left at once on the Sultana for Cleveland; others came down in the cars this morning.

From the best information we can gain, we are led to believe that some three hundred lives are lost. The following is a list of the cabin and second class passengers, as ticketed from the office here. The names alone are known without initials, and the places named are cities in which the passengers procured their tickets; but it is not certain that in all cases they reside there:

Cabin Passengers for Chicago.—Mr. Osborn and child, New York; Mr. Read, do.; Mr. Field and family of three, do.; Mr. Frost, Boston; Mr. Calkins, Albany; Mr. Lake, do.; Mr. Fairbrother, do.; Mr. Bushnell and brother, do.; Mr. Lawrence and family of three, Utica; Mr. Clarke and family of three and one child—residence not known; Mrs. Cornwell, sister of Elihu Burritt; F. O. Mosher, Canada.

For Waukegan —Mr. S. Chamber, New York; Mr. Britton, do.

For Milwaukee.—Mr. Hanley, residence not known; Miss Myers, do.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Monday morning of the steamship Yacht, Capt. Thompson, we have received Galveston papers to the 27th inst. The Yacht came from Brazos Santiago, but brought no Brownsville papers, and we miss most of our exchanges from the interior.

REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE.—The Northern Standard is informed that Capt. Stevens, of Fort Belknap, with two officers and fifty-six men, were killed lately by Comanches, thirty miles from that post, and that expresses have been sent to the forts below for reinforcements.

We do not think there is much confidence to be placed in the rumor. It appears to be a regular game with the Indians, to keep their white friends in a state of excitement.

THE CROPS.—The Leon Pioneer says the cotton worm has made its appearance in Leon county, though not to an extent sufficient to do material damage. The cotton is there opening finely, and promises an abundant yield.

On the road from Clarksville to Austin corn is said to be selling at twenty-five cents per bushel.

JUDGE MCCOMBS.—This gentlemen, who recently resigned his seat on the bench of the First Judicial District of Texas, has published an address to the people of the district, in which he states that the salary of the office is entirely too small, and recommends an increase.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Delta makes the following extracts from a letter written from Brownsville by Capt. G. K. Lewis:

"Preparations are being made in the State of Tamaulipas for a *coup d'etat*. The governor elect, Ramon Pretto, is entitled to his seat on the 15th inst., but, it is understood, that Jesus Cardenas does not intend to surrender the reins of government, without being compelled to by force. Both parties are arming for war. I think that Cardenas will be overthrown; if he is not, this frontier is lost to business. The cities in favor of Pretto, are Victoria, Tula, Tampico, San Fernando, Matamoras and Camargo. The only support that Cardenas can count on, is Mexico, but I do not think that will win. If Cardenas succeeds, you will hear of something important—like the declaring Aristn dictator—from this country.

"Macedonia Capistran, he who has been one of the head men of Matamoras for some time past, Miguel Tiferona, and the Carvntiles Ludlane have all left for Victoria; the impression is that they have taken the road for Victoria, in order to purpose of murdering Rufino Rodriguez, the newly elected deputy to the Legislature of States, being a strong Pretto man. I think the report has much truth in it, as the parties named above are going in pursuit, are fit men for assassins.

"A man by the name of Peter, a servant of Major Chapman, was killed by ——— Thibault, at Point Isiaud, on Monday last. The circumstances, as far as I have been able to learn them, are as follows: Peter went into the house of Thibault, and committed some indecencies, when T. put him out. He afterwards returned, and repeated what he had previously done, upon which T. pushed him off the counter, on which he was seated, and, falling on his head, broke his neck. Thibault will be bound over or committed for trial at the next term of the District Court.

England and the Fisheries.

Wilmer & Smith's Times, received by the steamer Canada, comments on the fishing troubles. It says:

The intelligence which has recently arrived from the United States is of a very painful and distressing character, for which we have mainly to thank our present protectionist Government. Another of those annoying ruptures has occurred which has so often, during the past twenty years, alienated the sympathies of the people of the two countries, and brought them to the verge of a hostile conflict. When the North-east boundary and the Oregon questions were settled, it was hoped that collisions of this kind would in future be rendered impossible, but the bunglers who have now possession of power in this country evidently took with jealousy at the kindly feeling which has recently sprung up between the British and the American nations. Never, during the memory of living man, has there existed between the two countries such amicable relations as have prevailed during the last six months.

When, in December last, Louis Napoleon swept away republican institutions in France, and erected on their ruins a grinding despotism, the invasion of England was a project, the probability of which was discussed on both sides of the Atlantic, and the occasion gave rise, on the part of our American cousins, to offers of aid and assistance in the event of a project so infamous being attempted. The Americans regarded England as the last home of European freedom, and the contemplated desecration of our soil by a foreign foe gave hardly less offence to the Republicans on the Western Continent than it did to our countrymen at home. A burst of indignation was evoked on all sides of the most sbcering and patriotic kind, and matters remained in this happy state until a few weeks ago, when our new Colonial Secretery, Sir John Pakington, contrived, by sending an armed force to maintain the rights of our North American Fisheries, to set the two countries once more by the ears, and thus do rekindle the old animosities which had been all but obliterated by recent events.

It is for this carrying out of this nice slice of colonial patronage (the bounty system)—to please, probably, some hanger-on of the present feeble executive in Downing street, and to show at the same time our dislike of Republican institutions, that we are to risk a war with our best customers, the United States, and thus bring once more into full play all the national antipathies which recent events had happily been the means of allaying. If the American fishermen were invading our waters, surely a representation to the authorities at Washington would have met the case much more effectually than the undignified course which has been pursued in the instance before us.

It would have shown the Americans, at all events, that trumpery as this thing is altogether, we had not descended to reprisals without some warning, and such courtesy would have mollified much of the indignation which is now hurating out in all parts of the United States. From the men who heaped unsparing ridicule upon Lord Palmerston because he enforced the claims of Don Pacifico under British guns, we had a right to expect something dignified in a little matter; but really to employ the maritime power of England in putting down a few poor American fishermen—to send across the broad Atlantic men and munitions of war for a purpose so ignoble, is as degrading to our national pride as it may eventually prove injurious to our national interests.

SUICIDE.—DR. BOGGS, a homeopathic physician, committed suicide in Savannah, on the 24th ult., by taking prussic acid.

LINES SENT WITH A BOUQUET OF EXOTICS TO A FRIEND....By EULALIE.

O! wearily pass by the hours,
Of this long, sultry, summer-time day;
And I'll joy when the for woodland bowers
Are clothed in eye's mantle of gray.

Too deep is the stillness around me—
Too wild are the thoughts of my brain—
And too painfully long have they bound me
In the links of their mystical chain!

But longer, the shadows are creeping
Adown the green hills in the west;
And the last golden sunlight is peeping,
On the river's broad, mirroring breast.

Then I'll shake off this lethargic feeling,
As morn shakes the dew from her wings;
While happy thoughts come o'er me stealing,
Like the notes that my pet bird now sings.

And by the soft light 'round me falling,
I'll leave my lone lattice awhile;
For the voice of the flowers seems calling,
The gloom of my heart to beguile.

O! sweet is their odorous breathing!
And the light of their tear-laden eyes
Glows with joy, while the star-beams are wreathing
Their smiles round the Queen of the skies.

I'll gather some buds that I've cherished,
And sprig of geranium tree,
That the dews and the zephyrs have nourished,
And twine in an of 'ring for THEE.

O! simple the gift is—and faded
Will be their soft petals, so rare,
Ere they reach thee; and all darkly shaded—
Yet their sweetness will still linger there.

Thus, though Friendship's sweet flowers may decay
In long years of sorrow and gloom,
Still, the heart's sacred shrine, where they lay,
Will retain their exquisite perfume.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.—Colonel D. B. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in St. Louis, has received instructions from the Department in Washington, to hold a treaty with the Camanches, Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the plains. The treaty will be held this fall, at Fort Atkinson, or in that vicinity.

EMIGRATION FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Quebec Chronicle says a large portion of the recent emigrants from Europe pursue a further course to the Western States, and attributes this result to the efforts of persons interested in various American steamboat and railroad companies.

FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution closed on 24th July—the Sixth commencing on First Monday in October, 1852.

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Tuition, (Collegiate Department,)	50 00
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Music, Vocal and Piano, or Guitar (extra,)	75 00
French, Spanish, or Latin (extra,)	20 00
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No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness.

Pupils are expected to furnish their own Brushes, Towels, and Table-napkins (marked.)

Having associated ourselves permanently in the interests of the Institute, and being resolved to devote our united efforts to the welfare and advancement of our Pupils, the undersigned solicit the patronage of those who desire a thorough and accomplished Education.

aug21 tf BENJAMIN JONES & H. W. SCALES.

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OF LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin the First Monday in October, under the direction of the following Faculty:

H. H. RIVERS, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, Belles Lettres, and the Hebrew Language;
Rev. J. C. MILLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; EMILE LESAGE, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages; H. W. BEARD, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages, and Literature;
THOMAS S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science;
A. E. BLACKMAN, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music;
Rev. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School; W. H. COMPTON and G. M. MILLER, Assistants.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of ten months	$50 00
Room Rent	5 00
Contingencies	3 00
Use of Library	3 00
Total of College Charges	$61 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	$40 00
Board and Washing, per month	10 00
Tuition in the Musical Department, (extra,) Flute, Violin, Guitar, Cimfonet, Violenceita, etc., per month	6 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Brass Band or Orchesta, per month	3 00
Thorough Bass or Instrumentation	6 00

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MISS M. L. THOMPSON, French and English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS S. WALKER, Music.

RATES OF TUITION PER YEAR

Primary Department	$20
Preparatory Department	25
Collegiate	30
French, Latin or German, (one or all)	30
Music on Piano and Guitar, (each)	50
Use of Piano	8
Use of Guitar	2
Music on Harp and use of instrument	80
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors	30
Painting in Oil	50
Ornamental Needle Work	30
Incidental Fee, (fuel report)	2
Boarding, $10 per month	100
Washing, $1 50 per month	15

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by the pupils.

It is necessary that one-half the Board and Tuition be paid in advance.

The commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the State. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of matron and nurse, so that at all times, and especially in sickness, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits.

There is but one session of ten months. The ensuing school year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with, or at the discretion of the Principal.

Boarders in the Seminary study two hours at night under a teacher. They retire at 9 o'clock at night—rise early in the morning. They take frequent and wholesome exercise, so that a judicious and proper alternation of confinement and recreation, of study and amusement, may secure vigor of mind and health of body. au7

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The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery, etc., to call and examine their stock.

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Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Bray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gig and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks; Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, Valises, etc., etc., etc.

mh8 '52—1y

Mesopotamia Female Seminary.

EUTAW, GREENE CO., ALABAMA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will open on the First Monday of September. Young ladies from a distance are requested to make application for entrance as early as convenient.

The accommodations of the School are such as to afford the best of facilities for acquiring a thorough and accomplished Education. The location is one of the most eligible in the whole South. Whether it regards the retired beauty of the immediate site, the salubrity of the atmosphere, the excellence of the water, or the morals, intelligence, and refinement of the surrounding community, little remains to be desired. Three or more Teachers are constantly associated with the Principal in the business of instruction, the marked features of which are thoroughness and honesty. The pupils enjoy the benefits of Lectures, Apparatus, and such other accessories as are most desirable.

For further particulars apply to

A. WINCHELL,
June, 1852. Principal and Proprietor.

NOTICE.

We have This Day associated with us in the Factorage, Commission and Forwarding business, JOHN D. CAMDEN, Esq., late of St. Louis, and will continue the business under the name and style of WATERS, CAMDEN & CO.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally in behalf of our new firm.

New Orleans, July 1, 1852. WATERS & CO.

THOS. WATERS. JOHN D. CAMDEN. CHARLES WATERS.

Waters, Camden, & Co.,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Purchases every description of MERCHANDISE on orders from merchants, planters and others, either for cash or on credit, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Pianos, Carriages, Furniture, Machinery, Planters' Utensils, and indeed every thing the market affords.

Consignments of any Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

—REFERS TO—

Messrs. Wightman & Summers, Editors Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston.
Rev. John B. McFerrin, Editor Nashville Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.
Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.
Messrs. J. O. Nelson & Co., New Orleans.
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Col. James E. Saunders, Mobile, Ala.
A. O. Harris, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.
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G. W. Prince, Liberty, Texas. jy23

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE!

The Safest and Most Effective

REMEDY FOR WORMS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Amidst the profusion of nostrums and patent humbugs, of the present day, the public should be cautious as to the remedies they purchase and use, when life is in danger from disease. It is a notorious fact that worms, both in children and adults, often cause death; and that very frequently they exist in the system when it is not suspected.

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which induced its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. Now, why not, in view of this dangerous enemy, make use of a remedy which many years of experience has proved to be a safe and certain remedy?

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash; whereas, B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth. It is only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system.

☞ This remedy is sold by all Druggists in New Orleans, and all the principal towns in the U. States. my22 1y

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

An experience of thirty years in this business by their late father, enabled him to ascertain the best form for Bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for securing in them the greatest solidity, strength and most melodious tones; which improvements, together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now held by the subscribers, who have grown up in the business, and who will use every endeavor to sustain the reputation which the establishment has heretofore enjoyed, both in this and foreign countries; the Bells from which have repeatedly received the highest awards of the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, and at which were completed Chimes and heavy Alarm Bells for different parts of the Union and Canada.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS will still be manufactured by the subscribers, of which they will have constantly on hand an assortment of Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyor's Compasses, (plain, nonious and improved,) etc. Also, Brass or Composition Castings of any size cast to order.

All communications promptly attended to.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany county, N. Y., 1851.
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
ap1e* Agents in New Orleans.

Highly Important to Planters and Property Holders.

BRIDGEWATER ADAMANTINE PAINT.

The superior properties of this unequaled mineral substance is now so well and favorably known that it is unnecessary to enter into an extended notice. The public are referred to our circular, embracing certificates from—

Capt. Sr. C. THOMASSON, of steamer Magnolia.
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HUGHES, VALLETTE & Co., Managers La. Dry Dock
J. P. WHITNEY & Co., Agents do.
Capt. N. B. ROBBINS, of the ship Leodes.
JOSEPH BENSON, Painter, 132 Camp street.

And the UNDERWRITERS' CERTIFICATES.

Also, the recommendation of a large number of our most influential COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, all of which are included in the Agent's Circular. Also, to the following, received since the circulars were printed from JOHN F. MILLER, of Attakapas:

"In July last I was induced to apply the Bridgewater Mineral Paint to my Sugarhouse, and, in every respect, it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. C. O. Rogers & Co. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Weather and Fire Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface, which has proved entirely impervious."

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

In addition to the above, we have in our possession innumerable certificates from equally respectable sources, which one has seen at our office; among which are those of Capt. Wm. Cutts, of the ship Charles Cooper; Brevet Lieut. Col. G. H. Talcott, New York Arsenal; Lt. S. Smith, Lieut. and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point; Lt. R. Lee, late Superintendent, now Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company; Lt. D. McCallum, Ass't Engineer New York and Erie Railroad, etc.; proving conclusively, by being thoroughly tested, that it is both

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF.

The bending, shrinking, or warping of the material upon which it is used does not affect the paint; in twenty-four hours it dries, and in four weeks becomes a perfect slate.

It preserves wood from decay, and neither blisters nor cracks by exposure to the hottest sun. For covering roofs of either iron, zinc, wood, canvas, or paper, it is also invaluable, and particularly recommended, as it is a certain PROTECTION AGAINST SPARKS AND CINDERS, and is furnished cheaper than any paint in the Southern country. All orders sent to the General Agents, or their sub-agents, promptly executed. No deviation in price. Terms—cash, or its equivalent. C. O. ROGERT & CO.

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SUB-AGENTS—In New Orleans, Messrs. Stark, Day Stauffer & Co., Priestley & Bien, J. Waterman & Co., H. Richards, E. McPherson; Mobile, J. G. Whitaker; Vicksburg, By

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

{ J. C. KEENER, W. R. BOYD, H. H. RIVERS, D. D. } H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

VOLUME II. NUMBER 32. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

BEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

Eph. III. of Clement of Alexandria (in Greek) the most ancient Primitive Church. It is then and fifty years after the apostles to be of much earlier origin. Often sung by the "beloved disciple" he ascended to his reward. The version will give some imperfect spirit:

Hymn of tender youth!
Leading, in love and truth,
Through devious ways:
Christ, our triumphant king,
We come thy name to sing,
We here our children bring
To shout thy praise.

Spare art our holy Lord!
Thou all subduing Word!
Healer of strife!
Thou didst thyself abase,
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life!

Thou art Wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love:
And our mortal pain,
Not all in vain;
Thou dost not disdain,
To look from above.

Be thou our guide!
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! thou Christ and God,
Eternal word,
Across where thou hast trod;
Make our faith strong.

Now, and till we die,
Sing we thy praises high,
Joyfully sing:
All the glad throng
Who to thy Church belong,
Unite and swell the song,
To Christ our King.

MR. BROWN.

[The following is from the Presbyterian Herald. It tells a tale on Mr. Brown, the Methodist. But is there not a Mr. Brown in your Methodists? In hope that it may be, for the eye it is here republished. Ed.]

Mr. Brown is a rich common sense farmer. He lives in May. Mr. Brown sits in his house. He sits with his chair tilted back, slippered feet on the banisters of his loft hand holds a cigar leisurely puffs from time to time; holds a political paper; his mind in the conjecture of Mr. Jones, as to the respective chances of Scott.

Mr. Brown hearty step along the porch—a slap upon the farmer's shoulder.

"Hello!" drops the paper. "Well, Mr. Brown, how are you? Take a seat."

"I took at you wheat field there." Brown runs his eyes slowly over the field. It is a noble field—several feet down in the bottom before his whole field is evidently perfectly full of deep, rich, golden grain waving, low billows under the breeze.

"Mr. Brown, why don't you reap? Time to reap ago. It is so ripe every breeze shakes a bushel to rot on the ground. I told you a dozen times; I've come over this hot sun to tell you again. It's a shame!" says Mr. Brown. He slips on his coat and goes out and engages men to cut his wheat. They are to begin next morning. To their astonishment Mr. Brown proceeds to run cords around body and arms of each, so that they can barely walk and move his arms.

"Gentlemen," says he, "that field is, as you see, a very large one indeed. The grain is falling out every hour, and a storm may come in any moment and ruin every heard. There is no time to lose; so get to work and work like horses. At noon I will send you, if I can afford it, half an ounce of whiskey and a table spoonful of water for each of you. If I don't send it at noon, work on, work hard, and I will have it ready for you at night."

"The man is perfectly crazy, you say. O, well, I am not positively certain all of you exactly as I have said; but I believe it is all the exact truth, however unreasonable.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing. He hears preaching, reads the religious papers, listens to reports of the Board of Domestic Missions, believes that the whole of this world is ripe for the harvest, believes that every hour people are dropping, like wheat grains ripened for the grave, and so perishing; that the great mass of God's redeemed will at last burst their prison and join them all to sing his ministers are but laborers; that Christ directs the Church to gather them in. He knows that the field is very hard, and the great field of souls to rend the flesh and tangle and thorns of the weary reaper. He knows the heats hot upon their heads, and that with discouragements that ministers are mere hirelings, not fed by ravens—but that God expects the Church to be sustained by her members. He knows these men have a family to support, a salary to pay debts to be discharged; that when the salary is not paid in prompt, quarterly instalments, they are hampered by debts; as much hampered in work as a reaper would be with his hands tied—more! Mr. Brown knows all this, yet he gives one dollar a year toward sustaining domestic missionaries, when he could give five, at least. Yet the harvest waves before his very eyes; he is exceedingly anxious it should be reaped—very! He is a type of nine-tenths of the professors. He professes to believe that Christ and the reaping of the gospel harvest is of infinitely more importance than all earthly things; just as immortal souls are of more importance than grains of wheat.

Now, if he acts in regard to that harvest of immortal souls as he does, he must act as I have imagined in regard to his own wheat field; else he either does not believe as he says, or he is frightfully inconsistent.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MAY A MEMBER OR MINISTER OF OUR CHURCH BE TWICE TRIED FOR THE SAME OFFENCE?

There is amongst us some difference of opinion on this question, which, if I mistake not, the good of the Church requires to be, and which I think may be, easily and quietly settled. I desire to make a few observations on the subject, and in doing so will endeavor to be as plain and practical as possible, and to lay aside all technical or legal phrases and modes of discussion, and will be as brief as practicable.

The object of penal laws and their execution, in a Church, is this: to keep out of it two things—immorality and heresy: and to do this to the greatest possible extent, and with the least liability to do injustice to an innocent person. What forms of trial are resorted to, or how many times an accused person may be tried, or whether tried at all, indeed, is matter of no importance, so that these ends are answered.

If an accused person may not be tried more than once for the same offence, it is because our existing laws forbid it; or secondly, because a sound analogy drawn from the concentrated wisdom and opinions of able men, in all time past, who are soundly versed in the science of justice, and which is usually called "common law," is against it; or thirdly, because of the reason of the thing.

It is admitted on all hands, that nothing in the Bible or Discipline is expressly written on the subject.

Then, secondly, what do we gather from civil or criminal jurisprudence on the subject? There is a maxim of the law to the effect, that a man may not be put twice in jeopardy for the same offence; but when is this maxim applicable, and what are its limitations? I imagine it only applies to penal offences, or to such offences, or rather such crimes, as are punishable, in some sense, corporeally. And it is for this reason that in such cases it is really a great punishment or disability, necessarily so, to subject a person to trial. A man is accused of larceny or murder, and he is first thrust in prison, where he remains for days or weeks, possibly for years, before he can have an opportunity of being tried; and if the charge proves to be groundless, he is liberated with the extremest regrets on the part of the State. But in the imperfection of human knowledge and human laws, the evil is unavoidable. Now the law, in order to steer as clear as possible between two evils, that of thus punishing the innocent, and letting the guilty go free, says to the accuser, "You *must* bring your proofs forward at the first trial, or we must set the man at liberty, though he be guilty; for it is better that occasionally a guilty man go free, than that man should, more than once, be subjected to an *ex parte* trial and punishment so severe."

But in all cases where the accusation and arraignment do not really amount to punishment, the rule does not apply. In fact, the law is not, in any case, opposed to two or more trials for the same offence, for it oftentimes does try a man several times, by a jury, for the same supposed offence. It only refuses to *subject* a man, more than once, to a real punishment, (that which is necessarily incident to an accusation and arraignment) in order to ascertain whether he be or be not guilty. But in all other cases, that is, in all civil suits, there is no prescribed end to litigation. If a man withholds my land from me, I can bring him twenty times to trial if I choose, if I fail nineteen times. And so if he withholds my money, or otherwise injures me. I know a legal decision may sometimes be plead in bar, to the same *form* of action; but that does not affect the principle; a man may sue me for money, though I hold his receipt for it.

The one trial principle, therefore, only applies where arraignment is really, or is likely to be, a punishment so severe that it is better, on the whole, that sometimes guilty men go free than that innocent persons should be subjected to this great disability more than once.

Then if there is nothing in our statute law, or in the analogy of the principles of justice as brought to our view in what is called the common law, is there any thing to be found in the reason of things that will forbid that a church member be tried twice for the same offence?

It is unpleasant to be arraigned and tried for an alleged immorality or heresy, though oftentimes not more unpleasant than for the accusations to exist, really, and be talked of freely without trial.

A church member is accused of fraud, and the proof on the trial is insufficient, and the prosecution fails. But afterwards other testimony makes its appearance, which is believed to be fully sufficient to establish the guilt? What is to be done? Must he go free? For what reason? Why may there not be a new trial, and the new testimony be introduced? No man can give a reason. Of course a second trial should not be resorted to without good substantial grounds. New trials are granted in all other courts, upon proper showing, civil, criminal and maritime. And why not here? It is to be remembered that no court ever *finds* a person innocent. He is presumed to be innocent until there is a finding of guilt. The verdict, in case of acquittal, only pronounces that the proof adduced is not sufficient to convict.

A minister is charged with, say drunkenness or falsehood, and the proof on the trial is not sufficient to convict. But shortly after other witnesses appear, who are ready to state positively that they saw the drunkenness or heard the falsehood. Must he go free? For what reason?

In case of a minister, it is impossible to give the semblance of a reason, for in truth he is tried whether he is accused or not. Once a year every minister of our Church is arraigned at the bar of the Church for trial, and the inquiry is solemnly made of all men, if they know or believe him to be guilty of any thing unbecoming his office. Well, one answers, as he is solemnly bound to do: Yes, I know him to be guilty of falsehood, and the proof is at hand, but there was an attempt last year to prove this same thing, and as these witnesses were not here then, it must not be proved now. It could not be proved last year, at the annual, or last quarterly Conference, as the case may be, and *therefore* it must not be proved now! Is there any logic, or any morals, or any justice, or any reason in this?

And moreover, how can every member of the Conference answer, as they all do virtually, that they know nothing against this brother, when one or more does know him to be guilty, or knew that it is alleged? And if it is alleged that he is guilty, though an attempt to prove this fact once failed, can the Conference solemnly certify to the world that he is a fair man, with nothing against him! Suppose a minister is charged with heresy, and the conflicting recollection of persons render it doubtful, and the Conference acquit him, and the next year the supposed heresy is produced in a written or printed form? Now, every member of the Conference *knows* him to be guilty, but he can not be *tried a second time!* Suppose he confesses his guilt? Still he can not be tried twice! Or suppose new witnesses are ready to testify to it. May he not be tried?

Some put the legal impossibility of a second trial upon the ground that the court has once decided, and it will certainly decide in the same way again. It is probable, and only probable, that with the same testimony the decision would be the same. All courts knowing themselves to be human and frail, recognise the possibility of their minds being changed by argument, and therefore oftentimes, upon reasonable showing, open and revise their own decisions. But with additional testimony, the question presented is a different one; and if the testimony now to be offered would have produced conviction at first, it certainly must do so now.

Other arguments might be adduced if it were deemed necessary: but it is believed to have been shown that the common law maxim against a second trial does not apply, where the mere arraignment is not of itself a great disability, as is the case in all ecclesiastical trials. And we have seen that the whole analogy of all legal jurisprudence favors the doctrine that a person may be tried by his Church, upon a good showing being made for a new trial, although there may previously have been a trial for the very same offence. Of course a second trial would not be granted upon mere application, but only because there is good ground to believe that justice requires it.

How can a quarterly or annual Conference adjourn, when testimony that has never yet been officially heard, is offered to prove that a minister of its body is guilty of immorality! If this testimony was not heard on a previous trial, it is the best of all reasons why it should be now. Plain, simple, even justice is this. LEX NON SCRIPTA.

Mississippi, 1852.

The Sinner's Prayer.

God hath put arguments into the sinner's mouth to plead with him for mercy. "He, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk without money and without price." Rise, sinner, he calleth thee; go to the Lord; and when thou goest, tell him, Lord, thou hast bid me come, and behold here I am. I come, Lord, at thy word; I come for a little water, I come for thy wine and thy milk. I have brought no price in my hand, but thou hast bid me come without money and without price. Though I have no grace, yet at thy word I come for grace; though I have no Christ, I come for Christ; though I can not call thee Father, yet, being called, I come to thee as fatherless. "With thee the fatherless find mercy." If I am not thy child, may I not be made thy child? Hast thou not a child's blessing left to bestow upon me? Thou hast bid me come, come for a blessing; bless me, even me, also, O Lord. Wherefore hast thou sent for me? Shall I be sent away as I came? I came at thy word; do not say, begone out of my sight. I can not go at thy word; I will not go; for whither shall I go from thee? "Thou hast the words of eternal life." Since thou wilt have me speak, Lord, answer. Though I dare not say, be just to me a saint, yet I do say, I will say, I must say, "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner." [Richard Alleine.

Man's constant prescription for the elevation of man, is to alter his circumstances—God's grand prescription for the improvement of man, is to change his heart. Man's plan is to give the patient a new bed—God's divine plan is to give the patient health. Man goes to the circumference, and tries by civilizing to get inward and ultimately to Christianize; God's plan is to begin at the center, Christianize the heart, and then civilize the whole circumference of the social system.

In spiritual confidence the devil will come in, as in all other good works, and cry, half mine.

MY SPIRIT MOTHER.... By EMILY R. PAGE.

'Twas a calm and quiet evening
In the golden autumn time;
Not a murmur broke the stillness,
Save the far off vesper chime—
Not a ripple woke the waters
From their soft and dreamy sleep,
Save as when a falling leaflet
Kissed the bosom of the deep.

Moonlight, soft and pure and holy,
Trembling through the misty air,
Resting on the placid waters
Like an angel smiling there.
Stars came down, a while to linger
On the peaceful wave asleep—
Seeming, in their lustrous beauty,
Floating jewels on the deep.
Heaven and earth the while seemed blending
Gently mingling into one,
Till the world was robed in glory
As the splendor of the sun.

Oh, the rare and hallowed beauty
Of that silent evening hour
Gently wooed my weary spirit,
By its soft persuasive power,
Far away from aught unholy,
Till earth's cares no more are mine—
Till one high and wholly impulse
Ruled alone by spirits shrine.

There, amid the dreamy moonlight,
Came a holy spirit-guest—
And the words she softly whispered
Thrilled with hope my yearning breast;
For she bade me bear Life's burdens,
All its weary weight of cares—
Calmly, with no words of murmur,
Firmly, with no doubts or fears.

Then in tones of sweetest music,
As the moonlight round her fell,
Whispered she one tender blessing,
Murmured she one fond farewell.
Upward through the silvery radiance
Of the clear and crystal air,
Wistfully I gazed and wondered,
As she slowly floated there.

Till a flood of golden glory
Closed around her pathway bright,
And the woven starlight hid her,
As a mantle from my sight.
Then I knew the angel vision
Which had blessed me as she smiled
Was my own sweet spirit-mother,
Watching o'er her wayward child.

And I knelt amid the silence,
And the shadows brooding there—
And I breathed my burthened spirit
Forth in deep and earnest prayer,
That my angel guest might hover
Ever near to bless and guide,
While my bark was wildly tossing
On life's dark tempestuous tide.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONVERSION OF THE SOUL.

He who came down from heaven knew its nature; and, having a wisdom which confounded and put to silent shame those who sought to entrap him in his words—who was "very God," full well knew what was meant by the "kingdom of God," as appertaining to this world.

Hence his memorable declaration to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God." [John iii. 3.

If we understand the "kingdom of God" *spiritually*, it must mean "righteousness, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost;" if we understand it *literally*, it must be Heaven.

First, then, can man *as he is* see the "kingdom of God" in either of the above senses?

Take an unconverted man who experimentally knows nothing of the righteousness by faith that enables one to keep God's commands, nothing of that joy "which is unspeakable and full of glory," and of that peace "which passeth understanding." Let him be admitted to a prayer meeting, at which the songs of Zion and shouts of praise to God are heard. Will not all appear "foolishness unto him?" And though he would never say one word against the hurrahs of soldiery, the shouts of the glee clubs, or the noisy clamor of the political parties thronging your streets—*these things are all right*—he would think the noise of a Methodist prayer meeting, in which souls were happy, as an abomination. He can not, in his carnal nature, enjoy what affords so much happiness to the followers of Christ. The Word that warms the heart, strengthens the faith and confirms the hope of the Christian, to him brings no enjoyment. To the society of the religious his whole nature is averse. He is "dead in sins;" and as a dead body has a heart that loves not, eyes that see not, ears that hear not, hands that handle not, feet that walk not, so he has a heart that loves not the spiritual life, eyes that see not the "things that make for his eternal welfare," ears that hear not the "glad tidings of good news," hands that handle not the Word, feet that go not in the paths of obedience. To thoughts of heaven, delightful contemplation of the state of the righteous beyond the gloomy confines of the tomb, to every thing of a religious nature, to the "kingdom of God," he is dead. He sees not the "kingdom of God." "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he (in his present state) know them, because they are spiritually discerned." 1 Cor. ii. 14.

Now, no blame attaches to a man for not delighting in spiritual matters, for so long as he remains irreligious, (as his heart rebels against the pure things of God, because they condemn him) it is a moral impossibility that he can delight in them. The sin lies here, in not using the instituted means of having a purified heart, so that he can have spiritual delights. He is not, then, manifest, that a sinful man does not, can not see the spiritual "kingdom of God?"

Heaven must be a place or state of unalloyed happiness. Scripture teaches that there are no tears, death, sorrow or pain—that there are "fulness of joy and pleasures for evermore." Reason teaches as well as the Bible, that physical, or natural evil, results from moral evil; that where no sin is, misery can not exist. Of Heaven, or the New Jerusalem, the Bible says: "And there shall no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." Reason would teach us that any place entirely free from all sin must be one of bliss; that where God is nothing impure can come, and consequently that unless man become holy he can not see the literal "kingdom of God," the glorious state of the Beatified in the world to come.

There can be no sin in Heaven, else suffering would be there; hence, he that dies in his sins can not see God. This unspeakable glory belongs only unto "the pure in heart." The probability is that he who lives three score years and ten in the commission of wickedness, who has been completely fettered by its death-bringing habit, as habits grow stronger unless broken off, would not repent, if, beyond the grave, a million of years to him were given. Has he not had seventy years' probation, and did he not descend into the scale of sinfulness unto death, and can any one suppose that he shall not advance in his being as he died, and that as he would thus be always sinning, his punishment would not be eternal? An immortal being sins unto death against the greatest love of the Almighty; is not, then, the rejection of Christ, the best gift of God to man, the highest crime man can commit; and if so, must it not merit the heaviest penalty, and can that penalty be aught else than everlasting perdition?

He who contends that, no matter how wicked men are when they die, they all enter immediately upon a state of beatitude, should answer this question: "When and where does the soul lose its sin?" This, as any one can readily perceive, is a "hiatus" in the reasoning of the Universalist never, I think, yet ventured upon. Why does he shun it? Will he tell us that death wipes out the long account entered against man by the Recording Angel; I would ask him for "the law and the testimony," and he could give none. Death is a merely physical operation, separating the soul from the body. Can any one prove that this disunion cleanses the soul from its defilement? The Universalist says that sin meets its full punishment in this world, and therefore argues that death must be the closing scene in the tragedy of Sin. At the same time a learned gentleman of your city has acknowledged that "some men's consciences are seared," and yet, strange as it may appear, he contends *that* to be the greatest punishment that can be inflicted on them, forgetting a simple fact, that nothing can be considered as punishment (which word most certainly conveys the idea of suffering) unless man *feels* it.

The Universalist makes God more partial than the veriest tyrant of earth. The tyrant rewards those who serve him more than those who disobey his commands, even if he reward the latter at all. The parent, the teacher and the master, love those most obedient to their commandments, and shall we, for one moment, indulge the thought, so unjust to the character of the Great I Am, that in the consummation of time he gives the same glorious award to the most wicked and abandoned, who have served Him not, as to the pure and good who all their life time have walked in obedience to his Word—Eternal life? Believe this who can. He that truly entertains such a view of God, must make him the author of sin; for this is the only reason that can justify an unconditional, universal salvation. And I do not wonder that such an one does not obey the Gospel of the Son of God. Fatalism is the corner stone of predestination, as it is commonly understood, and of free redemption to all mankind. But I have dwelt long enough on this subject, and I will close by asking the question, "do the finally impenitent enter Heaven?"

I have asked the question, "When and where does the soul lose its sin?" The answer to this question leads us to the only means by which we can enter mansions of eternal bliss—the New Birth, or the conversion of the soul.

I wish to divest the subject of as much metaphysical discussion as possible; and hence I would ask the question, does the Bible teach the doctrine of this new and wonderful creation?

In the time of Ezekiel the promise was, "I will put a new spirit within you, and I will take the stony heart out of their flesh, and will give them a heart of flesh." In Deuteronomy we read, "The Lord thy God will circumcise thy heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul." We hear the voice of the royal Psalmist crying out, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

Here then in the Old Testament, that God would make man a new creature, by giving him a new heart, is plainly taught.

Louisiana, 1852. P. A. S.

Perfect Love May be Regained.

Some years since I was inclined to think that one who had once enjoyed and lost the pure love of God, must never look to enjoy it again, till they were just stepping into eternity. But experience has taught us better things. We have now numerous instances of those who had cast away that unspeakable blessing, and now enjoy it in a larger measure than ever, and why should not this be your case? Because you have been unworthy? So were they. Because you have been an unfaithful steward? So had they been also, yet God healed them freely, and so he will you. Only do not *reason* against him. Look for nothing in *yourself* but sin and unworthiness. Forget yourself. Worthy is the Lamb, and he has prevailed for you. You shall not die, but live! Live all the life of heaven on earth. You need nothing in order to this but faith; and who gives this? He that standeth at the door. [J. Wesley.

The Christian's Crown.

That ye may close with Christ, remember there is a six-fold crown which shall be put upon your head. Would ye have a long life? Then come to Christ, and ye shall have a crown of eternal life. Would ye have glory? Then come to Christ, and ye shall have a crown of glory. Would ye have a knowledge of the mysteries of God? Then come to Christ, and he shall crown you with knowledge. Would you have eternal felicity and an uninterrupted happiness? Then come to Christ, and ye shall have an immortal crown. Would ye have holiness and sanctification? Then come to Christ, and ye shall have a crown of righteousness; yea he shall put a royal crown upon your head, a crown of gold. O, what a day, think ye, it will be when Christ shall hold your crown in hand, and shall put them upon your heads never to be removed again. [

Our globe, seen by God, is a law, not a mass of facts.

RELIGIOUS

The following from an address [illegible] delivered before the Alumni of Harvard University, is beautiful [illegible] we run our eyes over the list of her children, and see what a goodly fellowship of prophets, what a glorious company of apostles, she has sent forth into every field of Christian service; as we turn back to that first Commencement, on the 5th day of October, 1642, when "nine bachelors commenced at Cambridge, young men of good hope, and performed their acts so as gave good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts," and thence follow her along her starry way for more than two centuries—we might be almost pardoned for forgetting that she has, or ever had any faults. And could we but see something of a higher moral discipline, something of a deeper religious sentiment, something of a stronger spiritual influence, mingling with the sound scholarship which pervades her halls, and giving something of a fresher and fuller significance to her ancient motto, "*Christo et ecclesiæ*," could we but see a little more of the state of things here, which Thomas Arnold contemplated, when he nobly declared at Rugby, "It is not necessary that this should be a school of three hundred, or of one hundred, or of fifty, but it is necessary that it should be a school of Christian gentlemen"—there would be little or nothing more desired in her condition. I pretend not to know how this common want of almost all seminaries of instruction is to be supplied. But, O! let us be careful that the indulgence of sectarian jealousies do not result in a downright divorce between education and religion. Let us be watchful lest our disposition to do away all color for the idea of a State religion, shall terminate in banishing religion from our republican schools. Better, a thousand fold better that a seminary like this should be under the steady, effective, aye, or even exclusive influence of any one religious sect of vital Christianity. Let us, if we can, and as far as we can, so blend the rays which are reflected from every different view of the Bible, that they shall form one harmonious beam of Holy Light, streaming in at every door and window and loophole of our halls and chapels, and casting golden glories upon every pinnacle and buttress and tower. But let us be cautious, that in attempting to shut out any one particular ray which may be imagined to predominate in our academic atmosphere, we take no risk of shutting out the glorious sunshine of the gospel, and leaving the institution in this day of its highest intellectual advantages, in a condition of spiritual darkness:

"Dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon—
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day!"

THE ENERGIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Professor Stowe, of America, related the following tale at a meeting held in that country: "I knew a pious young man, who was sustaining himself at an institution by the labor of his own hands, and in him the true energies of Christianity began to develop themselves. His feelings became much affected by the spiritual condition of a populous neighborhood, which had never enjoyed religious privileges, and consequently did not appreciate them. He visited the families of that district from house to house, endeavoring to open a religious meeting among them. They would permit no such thing. Not discouraged, this young man turned to the children, and went round and invited them, one by one, to meet him on Sunday mornings in a Sunday school.

Several children acceded to the plan, and then he had to find a room to meet in, but every door was closed against him. He told the children to assemble under the shade of a tree, upon a grassy bank; and thither they went. He prayed with them, and taught them to study the Word of God, and the little children were delighted with their Sunday school. So it went on, from week to week, with increasing numbers and increasing interest, till one Lord's day morning opened with a cold storm of rain. The teacher repaired to his tree at the usual time, supposing that some few children might be there; and there indeed he found nearly all the school; wet and cold, it is true, but they had warm hearts in their bosoms, and how could they forego the enjoyment of their Beloved Sunday school for a single morning? The teacher took off his hat, and prayed as usual for the blessing of God upon the [illegible] and began to teach, when a man in the crowd told him that for that time he might bring the children into his stable. The teacher turned to the children and [illegible] offers us the use of his stable, a stable that Christ took [illegible] when he was a little child. Let us go." [illegible] said the professor, "is what I [illegible] energies of Christianity."

A G[illegible]. The following exquisite [illegible] Long[illegible] com, "The G[illegible]d:"

"There are two
Each one of us in
One [illegible] and will
The good
His vot[illegible]
The other
Till sunset
The rec
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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WRESTLING ... JACOB.

... II. 22:31, may be ... night and took his ... two said servants and his ... and passed over the ford Jab... and he took and sent them over ... ; and he sent over that which be... to him. And Jacob remained alone. ... wrestled with him until the ... dawn. And he saw that he ... him. And he smote the hollow of ... ; and the hollow of the thigh of Jacob was out of joint as he wrestled with him.

And he said let go me, for the dawn rises. And he said I will not let go thee, except thou bless me.

And he said to him, what (is) thy name? And he said, Jacob. And he said, not Jacob; it shall be called no longer thy name; but Israel, (Isreh-el, Warrior of God) because thou hast striven with God, and with Man, (God-Man [?]) and thou hast prevailed.

—And Jacob inquired and said, reveal now thy name. And he said, wherefore wilt thou ask for my name? And he blessed him there.

And Jnoob called the name of the place Penuel, (Penu-El, Face of God,) because I have seen God face to face, and thou hast preserved my life.

And the sun rose upon him as he passed over Penuel, and he halted upon his thigh.

This remarkable event was a *scenic* exhibition of the states of heart which a man passed through in agonizing prayer; of the victory which he gains; and of the way in which the Lord calls out and engages all the powers of a human soul to seek him.

Jacob's condition on the night before he expected to meet Esau, is the first act of this spiritual drama. It seems that he had stopped for the night, but there was doubtless but little inclination in the camp to sleep, with such foreboding. He rose up in that night, sent forward his family, and remained alone. His condition was helpless, absolutely without strength to meet his angry brother. His fear, desperation, the darkness of the night, and the knowledge that all was depending upon himself, are graphic of the condition of desperate, lonely helplessness of a man who comes to God to obtain mercy amid wrath. To Jacob what a horrible night was that! His eye turned only inward and upward.

Why he remained alone is evident from Hosea, who, speaking of Jacob's wrestling with the angel, says, "He wept and made supplication unto him." He determined to risk all upon prayer, for God was his only resource.

The second scene is the appearance of the angel: And a man wrestled with him. God placed himself in opposition to Jacob. Up to the moment of blessing the angel strove against him, else it could not be said that he *wrestled*. He thus called forth, helped and quickened, until he excited and engaged Jacob in his whole body and soul. So our Saviour to the Syrophœnician woman, was first inaccessible, then indifferent, and at last repulsed her. But her earnestness waxed with the discouragement, and her faith grew with her earnestness; she prevailed: "O, woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Thus men are taught by the Most High to labor fervently in prayer. "The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities, for we know not what we should pray for as we ought"—i. e., neither *what* nor *how*.

What could so well represent the all-absorbed, entire heart-struggle of determined prayer, Elisha, when he prayed the life into the widow's son, "lay upon the child and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands; and he stretched himself upon the child." The man at midnight pressed his neighbor for bread, and would not be put off. Both have the power which belongs to Scripture fact and illustration; but this surpasses those in distinctness.

What an interweaving of faith and fibre, sinew and spirit! God with man and man with God intertwined! See the wrestlers, as their bodies are knit and their limbs interlocked. Who can distinguish which part belongs to the angel and which to Jacob. What condescension! God contends with man as his equal. Behold the *intense* interest of God in the prayers of man.

He saw that he could not overcome him. And he smote the hollow of his thigh. This condition of Jacob exhibits that sense of *helplessness* which is wrought in the heart by the Holy Ghost just before the answer to prayer. No doubt Jacob felt that all depended upon the success of that hour, and here in it came utter helplessness! Such state follows only upon the first. He that does not enter into a hearty struggle can not have *this* sense of sinking weakness—a feeling very different from that which, *before* any effort has been made, says I can do naught. Often in strong prayer there seems to be but little power of prayer. Having done all, attempted all, the heart feels all helpless, like a wrestler who, in his struggles, dislocates a limb. Still he is assured, "My strength is made perfect in weakness." Afterward he can say, "I take pleasure in infirmities, for when I am weak then I am strong."

"My strength is gone, my nature dies,
I sink beneath thy weighty hand;
Faint, to revive—and fall, to rise;
I fall, and yet by faith I stand;
I stand, and will not let thee go,
Till I thy name and nature know."

The fourth exhibition is that of great *strength of purpose*. And he said let go me, for the dawn rises. And he said, I will not let go thee, except thou bless me. The contest had continued long, for Jacob said, I will pray "till the day break and the shadows flee away." But there was yet another degree of resolve to be wrought in his heart. He was to bring all *to a moment*. The battle had converged to a point. All his want, his fear, his agony, his faith, his fainting, were brought to one last issue. The angel said, I must go, let go me; see, the day comes! He told all the concerns and energies of a soul centred in one moment, in one prayer, in one *I will not let go*. "I found him whom my soul loveth. I held him, and would not let go." "The kingdom of heaven ... and the violent take it by ...

The final ... is the change of name and ... Not Jacob, but Israel. An... no longer Jacob, a new heart, ty... in that change of name. He was more ..., and was named after the vic... his ... The spoils of the battle ... of God—an illimitable ho... to Jacob. This contest of ... th of the Church of ... had preceded. He ... blessings of my progenitors unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills."

Warrior of God, because thou hast striven with God-man, and thou hast prevailed! This event was an epoch in the history of prayer; the power of man with God had never risen so high. The power of faith in the arms of Samson lifted the gates of Gaza, and prostrated the temple of Dagon; the hands of David slew a lion and a bear; but Jacob in prayer met the Angel of the Covenant, who afterward shook Egypt, walled the sea, drowned Pharaoh, and saved the helpless multitudes of Israel. "By his strength," says Hosea, "he had power over the angel and prevailed." God by the mouth of his servants called himself after this, the "Mighty God of Jacob."

Truly, the sun rose upon him as he passed over Penuel. His fears and the shadows of the night had fled together; and when he halted upon his thigh he could say:

"Lome as I am, I take the prey;
Hell, earth and sin, with ease o'ercome;
I leap for joy, pursue my way,
And as a bounding heart fly home;
Through all eternity to prove
Thy nature and thy name is Love."

Revival Intelligence.

New Lexington Circuit, Ala. Conf.

Brother McTyeire: Truly the Lord is good and has done great things for us here, whereof we are glad. We have had some refreshing times in the early part of the year, and some added to the Church; but this was only the budding of better times.

I held a meeting of four days at the Bethel camp ground, assisted by Bro. J. Glover, local deacon of the Carrolton Circuit, whose labors were owned of the Lord, and our meeting was crowned with success. The meeting commenced the Saturday before the second Sabbath in July. Seventeen were added to the Church; four of that number from the Baptist Church, which, according to our rule, came into full connection at once. A number of backsliders were reclaimed, and the Church was much revived. Some eighteen or twenty professed to obtain salvation by faith in Christ.

I held a meeting in Northport, commencing the Friday night before the first Sabbath in this month. It continued for ten days, and resulted in great good, both to the church at Northport and Tuscaloosa station, for many of the brethren and friends from that station were in attendance and shared in the blessings of the Gospel of God. Some forty or fifty persons, including both sides of the river, professed converting grace through faith in Christ, and a number of backsliders who came to the altar, were reclaimed—say twenty or twenty-five—some Methodists and some Baptists. Bless the Lord! His power was there to heal the disconsolate. Twenty-five whites and three colored persons joined the Church, and others, it is thought, will join in this meeting.

I was assisted by the very efficient labors of our beloved brother, O. R. Blue, nearly all the time. At the commencement, our hands were strengthened by the labors of Bros. J. Glover and H. Freeman, L. E. Bro. McCade rendered us good help at the close. The local preachers, Bros. Simes, Thompson and Sykes, rendered good service.

Our third quarterly meeting came off on the 21st inst.; the members for the most part present; and our beloved Presiding Elder, T. J. Koger, in the Chair. The business of the meeting passed through in harmony. In consequence of much rain, we did not have the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Sabbath.

On Monday, Bro. Koger preached and administered the Sacrament to a large number of communicants, in the presence of a large congregation, and the Lord was there to own and crown the services. Bro. R. S. Finley, from Macon, preached for us at 3 P. M. He is still with us helping, and the meeting is going on. The P. Elder staid until yesterday morning, when he was compelled to leave; but the blessings of many hearts go with him. Long may he live to bless the Church. Some twenty or twenty-five have professed the blessing of justification through faith; eighteen have joined on probation. We are looking for greater things. Yours, in love,

E. McMeans.

August 27, 1852.

Crystal Springs Circuit, Miss. Conf.

Bro. McTyeire: Permit me to say to your readers the Lord has revived his work at Crystal Springs recently. We began a two days' meeting here the 7th of August, which was continued seven days. Up to that time some fifteen or sixteen had been converted and reclaimed, and nine whites and some ten or twelve blacks joined the Church. I have not been in a better meeting for years. The Church was greatly benefited. The members got on the harness and acquitted themselves well. In a little prayer meeting held during an intermission between a morning and evening service, by a good sister, with her female friends in the grove, five obtained the blessing of pardon.

After an interval of one day, the meeting was again resumed by two local preachers—Bros. Scott and Hennington—and continued three days. A number more were converted, and in both the meetings over thirty whites and blacks joined the church. Last Saturday, the 28th, we began a two days' meeting there again. The first day five obtained the blessing of sanctification. To God be all the glory. I hope to have further good news to communicate soon. Affectionately yours,

L. Ercanbrack.

Shieldsboro', Miss. Conf.

Dear Brother: Our circuit has risen above her former character, and our preachers have something of a pleasant work. They are welcomed by the people and are paid for their labor.

This place, Shieldsboro', has never been, until recently, properly included in the circuit; and the circuit preachers have not been able to get a footing and exert an influence. There are all imaginable kinds of difficulty and opposition to be combatted and overcome by a Protestant minister.

Last winter I came here purposely to establish a school and plant a church. The Good One has given me power to satisfy the patrons of my school, and to gather quite an interesting and intelligent congregation. We have a resident population of 2500, and in summer we count 5000. Is it not expecting reasonably to ask the Conference, the Church, the Christian public, to pray for us and help us to break up this field with the Gospel plow, and render it fruitful to the honor and glory of God!

Our third quarterly meeting Conference was held here last Saturday. We had a pleasant meeting. We paid the amount apportioned us by the stewards, *without a public collection*. Yours, affectionately,

E. D. Pitts.

Bay St. Louis, Sept. 1.

Pearl River Circuit, Miss. Conf.

Rev. P. E. Green, pastor, writes, under date of August 31:

"We have just closed a four days' meeting, which resulted in the conversion of some deathless spirits, and the accession of twelve whites to the Church. O, it was a good time. Our prayer is still 'O Lord, revive thy work.'"

Meeting of Conferences.—Some time ago, being in doubt as to the precise date of the Conferences below, inasmuch as several changes had been made, we requested of Bp. Paine the information given below:

Aberdeen, Miss., Sept. 2.

My Dear Brother: I have lately been so much absent from home, and so fully taken up with several protracted meetings, that I have neglected my correspondents—you among the rest. Our meetings were very profitable, a goodly number having professed religion. I love these "revivals." May God spread them over the whole land, and make ours a revival Church to the end os time!

Now to your inquiries.

The Alabama Conference held at Marion, Ala., December 1, 1852.
The Arkansas Conf. at Clerksville, Ark., Nov. 10, 1852.
The East Texas Conf., Rusk, Cherokee co., Texas, Dec. 2, 1852.
The Texas Conference, Bastrop, Dec. 24, 1852.
The Louisiana Conf., Baton Rouge, Jan. 5, 1853.
The Florida Conf., Quincy, Fla., Jan. 26, 1853.
(Unless the two last have been changed.)

I start this day week (D. V.) on my western tour, to return home about Feb. 1.

R. Paine.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MORNING PRAYER MEETINGS.

Brother McTyeire: I have just come in from a morning prayer meeting, held in Trinity Church, to implore the Divine blessing upon the pastor's labors, and upon our souls individually. Having reached the first point of evidence usually seen in a real revival of religion—that is, a sense of spiritual deficiency—to whatever extent this sense is practically felt, and its natural indications followed, to that same extent, it may be safely said, the spiritual evidence of revival is seen and felt.

Here in my charge, where we have five hundred white members, we may perhaps get out one hundred, upon the proposition that the church members shall meet at the common altar of prayer, and spend one hour in Christian communion and earnest prayer for holiness of heart; and that we will do this for six days, the days between two Sabbaths, and the coming Sabbath the regular communion season. What does it all amount to, as a matter of time? Why, doubtless to this—that those who religiously engage in the meeting will have taken, by the force of religious volition, six hours which might have been given to the business of gain or pleasure, and made a free will offering of them to God. This is, in part, presenting the body as a living sacrifice to God. It is not the result of a mere Sabbatic dispensation from the obligations of secular duties, which might, under the influence of a careless religion, be the use of the Lord's time for the worshiper's gratification.

But these morning prayer meetings are peculiarly blessed of God to the Church, because they ask and get a moiety of our time cheerfully taken and devoted to God.

There is in them the spirit of self-denial, and actual, costly sacrifice. Things meanly abstracted from the just claims of God upon us, and which abstraction often leaves a deluded victim of self-indulgence in the Church, judging himself by delusive rules, can never suffice. For instance: I am often called upon, in my familiarity with the Church, to observe things of most fearful betrayal to my mind, which things, however, have been so managed by the spell-bound member, that he is drawing comforts from the very item in life from which I deduce the want of reliable evidence of his piety.

Here is an example in case. A. is a very respectable mechanic—a thrifty, popular member of the Church; but he can't be induced to hold any office, or attend any meeting between Sabbaths, whether it be prayer meeting, class meeting, Bible class, or any thing else that is going to make him use his time, for business or pleasure, in the simple, voluntary worship of God. God's absolute demand of time is all He can get, and even that with fearful infringement. This Christian brother is up early, breakfasts early, is at his business early; perhaps not a minute earlier than he ought, if he has devoutly read and prayed. But here lies the fearful development—he never gives God any of his time; but when Sunday comes, and he dares not openly to appropriate his Maker's time to his own gain, he uses large portions of it for his own ease. He gets up late, breakfasts late. He has a part in the Sabbath school: but his working in it and staying in it both depend upon his being allowed to take his ease on Sunday morning. If it is needful to bring on work and service at an hour so early as to require the sacrifice of this morning indulgence, he dont go into it.

It is terrifying to the living soul to see many of these business Methodists in our cities. How tenaciously and avariciously they use up every hour of the six business days of each week—up by times, and at it. If tired nature ever repines at the necessity, it knows better than to decline the service. These men, and women too, often tell you that when Sunday comes they are worn out. Yes, brother, and you would be just as much worn out Friday morning, if you had to get up under the restrictions of a Sabbatical law. You will notice, brother, that you always make out to overcome those teazings of self-indulgence, only when you can gratify them out of the Lord's time. My brethren, before the Lord I warn you of this *licensed* thief of God's holy day. My heart trembles at the fearful encroachments of our Church, upon the solemn sanctions of the Sabbath. The evil I have designated is one of wide growth and of degenerate tendency among our business members in cities. If it is not overcome by the timely and spirited application of all those principles of duty and sacrifices of ease and self-indulgence, now so common, by the rigid and voluntary appliances of every antagonizing virtue and duty, we must, we will fall into the same category alluded to and described by God's prophet, when, in the thunder of Jehovah's curse he said, "Wo to them that are at ease in Zion."

The sum and substance of my remarks are, that there is no reliable spirit of godliness but that which will do sacrifice to God. And I earnestly beg all who wish to get to heaven to try themselves by this rule. Be not deceived, for God is not mocked.

You will ask me, no doubt, who are they that attend your morning prayer meetings? Well, they are the same, generally, that attend all the meetings of our Church, proving to my mind, very clearly, that only such as feel a sacrifice of self to be a duty of religion, will attend a series of morning prayer meetings, to pray for the peace and prosperity of Zion.

I offer these reflections for the prayerful consideration of the Church; and if our papers think them worth transferring, with their endorsement, I will write again. If not, I will cease to trouble those whose consciences will let them use all the week in their shops while a few are at the church praying, and as much of Sunday as self may plead for, while the Sunday school languishes for want of teachers, but must appeal the case to heaven, for either they or I am deceived.

L. Pierce.

Savannah, Aug. 31, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN MISSION CHURCH.

Russell County, Sept. 2, 1852.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

My Dear Brother—Whereas my beloved P. Elder, J. C. Keener, took the liberty to publish the letter in the N. O. Christian Advocate I wrote to him privately, I take the liberty now of correcting some sentences in that letter which are calculated to misrepresent some of my dear friends. I did not mean to say that the people on Warrior Stand camp meeting were unfriendly to me and my cause, and that from their being unfriendly arose my heaviness of heart—not at all. But I should have added, that being a stranger among them I felt rather lost amid the throng of people, and being naturally of a timid, backward make, my heart felt heavy. Being called on to preach, during the exercise of preaching I unburthened my heart, and those that did not know me before, seeing and hearing my German English, began to sympathize with me when they learned the object of my visit among them.

Nor did I intend to say that Bro. Miller *opposed* me in presenting my cause—*far from it*; but under the peculiar circumstances they were in, he thought it would not be advisable to make another missionary effort, as they had already held their missionary meetings, and taken up collections and subscriptions on the whole circuit, for that purpose; also, at a previous quarterly meeting Conference the brethren resolved not to take up any more missionary collections at their camp meeting. But Bro. Garrett, the P. Elder, advised, (not insisted) after explaining my mission and the object of my visit, that I should present my cause before the congregation, to which preachers and the brethren heartily consented. I have found in Brother Miller a warm friend, a beloved brother in Christ, and a zealous advocate for the missionary cause; as also in his colleague, Bro. Freeman. I have made the acquaintance, at that place, with many warm-hearted and zealous friends to the missionary cause, and among them especially that of Rev. Dr. Ellison. He is a warm friend of the German missions, and advocates that cause admirably.

From Tuskegee, of which place I wrote you last, I went to Auburn camp meeting—started on Saturday morning, August 28, in company with Bro. Bilbro, whose house I have made my home when in the place. We reached the ground about 12 o'clock, in time to hear the concluding part of the first sermon. The meeting was to have commenced on Friday, but on account of the heavy rain the people could not gather in till Saturday. Here, also, I made acquaintance with many of the servants of God in the ministry.

On Sunday an opportunity was afforded me to present my cause. After having made a speech, and Bro. Hughes having, with warm and pathetic appeals closed, a collection and subscriptions were taken up, to the amount of $195 65; but the brethren promised, before I left the camp ground, that they would make out the $200. Thus you see that kind and warm hearted friends are making me prosperous on my tour.

Some of the brethren convoy me from place to place, so that I can save considerable traveling expenses. May God bless them for their love and friendship, which I have received at all places I have visited.

We had a glorious time at Auburn camp meeting—good and powerful preaching, full of the gospel marrow. The evening previous to my leaving, there were about thirty or forty mourners at the altar. A number found peace in believing; the shout of Israel's king was in the camp.

But now I have to take leave of my leader and guide, Bro. Garrett. I feel warmly attached to him. May God bless him.

John M. Hofer.

P. S. I have received the following note from a steward of Olivet Church:

Rev. John M. Hofer: Our missionary meeting came off yesterday, and found me in bed with a broken rib. I have addressed a note to the Secretary, to find out how much was appropriated to the German mission. You may expect $75 from Olivet. The collection was much larger than this. I shall go round as soon as opportunity offers, get the names and amount, and send it wherever you may direct. Hoping you may have abundant success, I remain your brother in Christ,

Joel Hunt.

Olivet Church, Russell co., Aug. 23.

Washington National Monument.—The Washington papers publish the following communication from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, with the request that the press throughout the country will copy it. We gladly give it a place in our columns:

"As several communications from various parts of the United States have been made to the Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Society, suggesting the propriety and expediency of having boxes placed at the different polls during the approaching Presidential election, to receive contributions for the National Monument, now in the course of erection in this city, the Board, in accordance with these suggestions, respectfully request the judges or commissioners of election, the postmasters of the respective localities where the elections are held, or any other patriotic and public spirited citizens, to undertake this duty by having boxes fitted up at the polls, with the label, '*Contributions to the Washington National Monument*,' etc., and collecting and transmitting the amounts so deposited to the Treasurer of the Society, J. B. H. Smith, Esq. Any expense which may attend these collections will be paid, and the service thankfully acknowledged by the Board of Managers

"By order. Geo. Watterson, Secretary."

Park Benjamin, Esq., is delivering his lectures and poems at Saratoga, to immense audiences.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A VINDICATION.

Mr. Editor: "Is there sin attached to the $25,000 collection of the Alabama Conference, and is the great shame of America her penurious support of the clergy?

The affirmative of the above questions was assumed and stated by an Alabama itinerant in the town of D——, a short time since. It has so happened that he is not dependent on the Church for his support this year, as he stated "he is supported by gentlemen, and these gentlemen supported him like a gentleman."

But it was not enough that he praise the bridge that carried him safe, he must make a thrust at the American Protestants generally, and the Methodists in particular, on account of their care for the pecuniary wants of their ministers—"The amount allowed was insufficient, was given reluctantly, which was very embarrassing to him; he never felt otherwise than trammeled when dependent on the Church for his support." Now it occurs to some of us, that however true all this may be in some cases, or with a majority of cases, it should not be so in this good brother's case. It would only be necessary to name his appointments since he has been in Alabama, to satisfy every gentleman and Methodist in the State that he has been well cared for.

As to the subject in general, all that is necessary to remark is, that the disciplinary provisions for the support of our ministers has been regarded by them sufficient, if not liberal; and we never hear complaint when those claims are met; and they are generally met when the minister acts the part of one called of God to the work of the ministry.

It may be, times are to be better, as "gentlemen" are coming forward and setting the Church an example of liberality. Dont be too sanguine, ye saddle-bags men; I fear it requires that you rank among "the Patrick Henrys of the Southwest" to receive the support of those gentlemen. If so, alas for you; you had better stick to the Cross and the Church. May be "your bread and water will be sure."

And lest some might attempt to excuse the Church for this neglect of her ministry, from the liberal missionary collections of last year, particularly Alabama's $25,000, he forestalls that by stating that unholy means had been resorted to to get that money. "It was laughed out of the people; it was jeered out of them and auctioneered out of them, and no good would come of it; the curse of God would rest upon it." And to prove this position good, he referred to the failure of the Flathead Indian mission, the means to support which was raised in a similar way.

Now it was not ours to be personally connected with those remarkable collections of last year, but of the brethren who were the principal actors at those missionary meetings we have some knowledge, and know them to be men of faith and the Holy Ghost; men incapable of stooping to unlawful means to swell the collections of the Church; and then it is known to all who paid attention to the Advocate's reports of those meetings, (and these reports ought not to have escaped the notice of our good brother) that the great Head of the Church gave his sanction to those efforts, both by opening the hearts of the people to give their money, and then by richly rewarding them with the outpouring of his good Spirit; so that his work was revived, and many souls saved from death. And shall God give the seal of his approbation to the effort to raise means for the furtherance of his cause, and then after the means are raised and in the hands of his servants, as they occupy the different fields of the missionary work, stamp it with his curse? Never, never! The thought is the suggestion of the enemy, or the phantom of the orator. No, brethren at home and brethren abroad, let the success hitherto given be but the pledge that God intends to sustain the Church in her efforts to spread light and truth through all lands.

The Son of a Mechanic.

Alabama, August, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MR. ROSSER'S APPEAL.

Mr. Editor: I have read with much interest the appeal which the Rev. L. Rosser has addressed to the Southern Church, in behalf of a church in the city of Washington, D. C. I sincerely hope this appeal will be promptly and nobly heeded and responded to by Southern Methodists. While in Washington, a few weeks since, I had a conversation with an intelligent member of our Church residing there, and learned, to my surprise, that the hostility of the ministers of the Baltimore Conference towards our cause was extreme, and that no efforts were spared to obstruct its progress. As a specimen of this spirit, I will mention a single fact related to me. A member of the Baltimore Conference declared to my informant, that he would sooner go the circus than to the Southern Church in that city! Yet our friends and cause there are prospering. They have the best Methodist Church in the city, bought for the small sum of $4000. The balance due on it can be easily made up by the thousands of moneyed men among us. Brethren, we owe it to ourselves and these struggling brethren to do this.

If we do not stand by and aid our friends who espouse our cause under such circumstances as these, others will have little encouragement to do so. I am sorry to say, that if I am rightly informed, these brethren have not received the sympathy and co-operation from all Southern Methodists which they deserved. It was stated to me that a "great Methodist"—by profession—from Mississippi, who spent most of the past year in Washington, as a reporter for a paper in his State, *never visited* the Southern Church, but occupied a prominent seat in a Northern Methodist Church, and paid liberally for its support! Over this fact the opponents of our cause boasted not a little. Such conduct ought to be known to the community in which he lived. While such professed friends of the Church desert and betray her interests, let its real friends come forward and show our brethren at the capital that we appreciate them and the cause. Let us send on our fives, tens and twenties, and our larger sums, for in aiding this struggling church we shall do permanent good.

J. Hamilton.

Mobile, Sept. 7, 1852.

Prof. Larrabee has resigned the editorship of the Ladies' Repository.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHUNNENUGGEE C...

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

Dear Brother—Below you ... ceedings and results of a ... held at Chunnenuggee ... Circuit, Alabama Conf... and Sabbath, August 21 ...

A meeting of tent hol... preachers' tent, at 2 o'clock ... to make all necessary preli... ments for a missionary ... Samuel Armstrong in the C... H. Powell, Secretary.

A general consultation en... change of opinions in reg... nia, German and Home M...

The following resolutions ... Powell, were unanimously ...

Resolved, That we will ... by subscription or otherwise ... dollars for the California ... the order of Bishop Paine.

Resolved, That we recommend ... Paine the Rev. John L. Sand... admirably qualified for this ... he will accept him as one of ... about to be sent to that in... labor.

Resolved, That should Bishop ... Bro. Sanders for the California ... circuit, if necessary, will ... and should he fall at his post, ... we will again welcome to our c... and see to it that the meal ... her barrel, nor the oil in her cru...

Rev. John M. Hofer, of New ... addressed the meeting in behalf of ... mane there, and called for ... ing a church.

A letter from Rev. J. C. ... the New Orleans District, was ... mending Bro. Hofer to the kind ... regards of the Conference, ... importance of sustaining the ... sions in New Orleans.

Dr. D. W. Pollock, of the C... sion, also addressed the mee... importance of the German ... behalf of the project sub... by Hofer.

Bro. George Stewart then offered ... lowing resolutions, which were ...

Resolved, That we will also ... row five hundred dollars to ... church in New Orleans for the ... sions.

Resolved, That we will raise ... dollars for the home missions ...

Bro. S. Armstrong, Rev. J. ... Banks and Dr. N. B. Powell ... a committee to devise ways ... carrying out the above resol...

Bro. Sanders being present, ... meeting, and expressed his ... to go to California, should the ... tion meet the approbation of ...

The meeting then adjourned.

S. Armstrong,
R. H. Powell, Sec'y.

The Committee of Arrangements met ... same evening and drafted the following ... for the ensuing meeting on the ...

First. The collection for the ... mission shall be taken up preceded by a ... dress from Dr. Pollock, formerly ... to California.

Second. We will take up the ... the German mission in New Orleans, ... ded by an address from ... J. M. ... missionary to the Germans ... that ... lowed by Dr. Wm. Ellison, ... dent of Macon Female College, ... a citizen of Macon county, Ala...

Thirdly. We will take up ... for home or domestic missions, ... from Rev. Dr. T. L. Dawson, of ... Alabama.

Sabbath morning, at half ... the congregation was called ... sound of the trumpet. The ... opened by singing, and prayer by ... Armstrong; after which Dr. P... ceeded to address the people on the ... tant mission in California. His ... very fine indeed, and told with ... ful effect on the congregation, ... tears from many eyes and ... pockets.

The call was made for ... in a short period of time ... were found entered in the ...

The German mission was then ... Bros. Hofer and Ellison addressed ... bly in short, but very ap... which were followed by ... cash to the amount of $510 50.

Judging that we had detained the congregation long enough for the present, we journed the meeting till 3 o'clock, when we again met at the stand, and were sure of hearing an excellent sermon by Dr. Dawson, at the close of which a few remarks advocating the cause of the colored man who does our cotton, whose labor brings to our country wealth and luxuries of life. He ... bly in bringing this subject before the ... of philanthropists.

The call was made for ... nohle work, and was responded to ... scriptions to the amount of $50... all the sum of two thousand ... dollars and fifty cents, raised in the ... camp meeting.

Here I leave you to reflect on what ... be done for this cause if the ... Israel were fully awake to this ... and best of all causes, the ... I have several missionary ... other portions of my circuit, where ... the fire of missionary zeal will burn ... same intensity it did at C... ground. This is the cause ... missionary operations on ... will no doubt say a good ... think. And if we screw ... the end will be equally glorious. ... get a good deal more money ... out; not that I may boast of ... out of the world, but for the ... ing the Gospel to the ... race. "God forbid that I ... in the Cross of Jesus Christ ... will I glory, and in the ... will I set up our banner and ... bership of the Church ... come up with their pray... help in this great cause.

There is one feature in ... to which I invite special ... The circuit, through these ... only raise one thousand ... Sanders and his estimable ... but also pledge the ... there, if necessary," ... at his post, as fall he ... welcome his wife to this ... that the meal shall not ... the oil in her cruse.

Verily this is a new ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...ssionaries to the destitute. Who ...e love of God in his soul, and the ...ds on his heart, and feels that a ... of the Gospel is committed to ...ust be a missionary under these ...

...authorized to say that the missionary ...on this, the Eufaula District, for ...esent year, will probably exceed that ...previous year.

JOSEPH F. ROPER.

HYMENEAL.

By Rev. C. C. Callaway, on ... morning, August 26, GEORGE ... and Mrs. EMILY W. HEARD, all of ..., Ala.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. Steamship Crescent City, Lieut. D. D. ..., arrived Tuesday morning from ... Havana, bringing dates from the latter port ... instant, and seventy-six passengers and a large ... of freight. The Crescent City made the run from ... to the Bar at the Southwest Pass, in fifty-two ...

...ment to Havana continues, and arrests of ... men of even thinking treason, are daily ... persons, said to have been connected ... military paper, *Voz del Pueblo*, are in prison. ... papers give further particulars of the ... damage to Cuba. Up to the 25th checks ... but they were light, and did no damage.

...dition had raised $50,000 to assist the desti... large number of workmen had been employed ... expected to repair damages.

...ta Marina qualifies as falsehoods and cal... the reports which had been published in our pa... unhealthy condition of the Island.

...article, it says, that the cholera rages in our city ... and no one here will deny it; but it does not ... to such an extent as is falsely reported. In Havana ... suburbs, the number of cases of the epi... never exceeded twenty or twenty-four per day, ... number of deaths ranges between eight and ten. ... and English Consuls General have sent to ... Governments for forces to protect the interests of ... citizens, in case of serious disturbance. ... passengers from the United States are prohibited. ... guard of policemen was placed on board the ... City, and the purser was not allowed to land.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster—Later from California.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Gresham, arrived ... last from San Juan, bringing dates from San ... to the 14th ult. The passengers from San ... came through in the extraordinary short space ... days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever ...

...ews from California is of little importance. The ... and speeches of the Presidential candidates appear ... more attention than any other topic.

...ports from the mines are not as large as usual, ... to the dryness of the season.

...Hon. Edward Gilbert, late member of Congress and ... editor of the Alta California, was killed in a duel ... instruments by Gen. J. W. Denree, of Tehuity county. ... cause of the meeting is not given.

...Several cheques of Henry Clay were celebrated ... 4th, at San Francisco, with great pomp. A large ... marched through the streets, and the most ... feature in it was a body of five hundred Chi... in their national costume.

...The steamship Columbia arrived from Panama with the ... of the Golden Gate, the latter being detained ... in consequence of sickness among the troops ...

...The ship Staffordshire, some time since reported to have ... out of the coast of Peru, had arrived safe at San ... on the 19th, in the short passage of 101 days ... Boston.

...Some of the Mexican revenue vessels stationed at Mazat... under the command of Capt. Hanson, and lately de... on a surveying trip to the Gulf of Tehuentepec, ... at the capitals, and the proceeds pocketed ... The schooner was built in New York, and ... and it was supposed had been dispatched ... some foreign port.

...Oregon papers to the 7th ult. were re... at San Francisco before the sailing of the steamer. ... Legislature had met in special session at Salem, the ... being to adopt measures to secure the erection of ... buildings. An adjournment took place on the ... day, no business of importance having been trans...

...A battle had taken place between a large party ... and the whites, near Table Rock. Between ... and forty Indians were killed, and a treaty of peace ... concluded on advantageous terms.

...Times are doing well, and several rich discoveries ... been made. On Rogue river, a man dug out a lump ... worth $300. Another man washed over $1000 out ... pan of dirt.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

...The U. S. Mail Steamer El Dorado, Captain Baxter, ar... on Saturday morning, six days and eight hours ... Navy Bay.

...She left Aspinwall on the 3d instant. She ... few passengers, the majority of those who ar... from San Juan to San Francisco having gone to New ... Orleans, which sailed from Aspinwall on the ... 4th El Dorado.

...The cholera entirely subsided on the Isthmus, and ... again been resumed with more than usual ...

...The Railroad is progressing rapidly, and is ex... to reach Panama before eight months shall have ...

...The steamship left the Sierra Navada at Aspinwall, on ... 24th, for New York *via* Kingston.

...She took to NewYork $1,500,000 in specie and ... mails.

...The Pampero, about 200 miles from the Balize, saw ... the steamship Pampero, hence for San ...

...The Falcon, also, about 150 miles from the Balize, saw ... Falcon, hence for Aspinwall.

...The purser and store-keeper of the steamship El Dorado, died ... on the 1st of September.

...Mr. Sherman, a passenger, died at sea, on the ...

...The steamship El Dorado bring San Francisco dates ... 4th, no later than those received by the Da...

...ISLAND OF LEVANZA.—There were ten lives lost ... this Island, by the late flood. It was forty ... but the waves swerved it in many places, ... and navigable channels. Two hundred head ... drowned.

...LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—We have advices from Jeffer... to the evening of the 3d inst. Five days had ... in fruitless efforts to elect a Speaker of the ... Senatives. The Benton and anti-Benton ... exasperated against each other than ever, ... appeared to be no chance of their coming to ...

...Since the recent election in Montgomery, ... forty-two dollars collected in the box ... One dime to the memory of Washington, ... be applied to the erection of the Washington ...

...MASSACHUSETTS.—At Westerly, R. I., is presented the ... feature of two Sabbaths a very week. Almost ... the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who ... with great sacredness, and on no account ... work. The remainder observe Sunday as a ... but studiously avoid all labor. The result is ... a portion may be seen going to church, ... the others are closed, and some of the factories ... closed entirely. On Sunday the same ... observed. A part are engaged in worship ... Methodists, while their neighbors are busily at ... Public worship is disturbed by the din of hue... and the noisy bustle of the crowd. Both parties ... their convictions, and live peaceably together.

...THE UNITED STATES—*Tehuantepec Affair.*—... from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in ... Senate, to which had been referred the ... between this Government and that of ... in the right of way across the Isthmus ... Monday made a long raport, conclu... resolutions, which were ordered to lie ...

...In the judgment of the Senate, that, in the ... of the question on a grant of a right of ... the territory of Mexico at the isthmus of ... exceeds by that republic to one of its citi... over the property of citizens of the United ... is presented by the correspondence ... accompanying the message of the Presi... United States of the 27th July, 1852, it is not ... with the dignity of this Government to pros... further by negotiation.

...That the Government of Mexico propose a ... negotiation, it should be acceded only on ... from Mexico, not inconsistent with ... made by this Government in reference to ...

...That the Government of the United States, ... lated duty of its citizens to protect them in ... abroad, as well as at home, within the sphere ... and should Mexico, within a reason... to reconsider her position concerning said ... then become the duty of this Government ... existing relations with that republic, and to ... measures as will preserve the honor of the ... and the rights of its citizens.

...THE NAVY.—The Brazilian Government has pur... the Navy, eight ships, heretofore attached to the ... navy.

Acts of Congress.

The following is a list of the most important acts and resolutions passed during the last session of Congress:

An act granting the right of way to Missouri, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain railroads to said State.

An act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California.

An act to relinquish to to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt springs therein.

An act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way, and a donation of public land, for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, in said State.

An act amendatory of the act entitled, "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in the case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 20, 1850.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California.

An act to make land warrants assignable.

An act supplementary to "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850.

An act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from NewOrleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and back, in steam vessels.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.

An act authorizing imported goods, wares and merchandize, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, in the year 1849," approved March 29, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June 1853.

An act making appropriation for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1853, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the transportion of the United States mails by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, etc., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the carrying into execution in further part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1852.

An act to regulate the mileage of the delegate from the Territory of Oregon.

An act to legalize certain entries of public land made in the State of Florida.

An act to authorize the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," approved on the 3d day of March, 1843.

An act to release from reservation and restore to the mass of public lands certain lands in the State of Arkansas.

An act for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation for the Collector at Astoria in said Territory.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847 and 1848," approved February 14, 1851.

An act in grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macedamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States.

An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes.

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon.

A resolution accepting from Guiseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the library of Congress.

A resolution extending the time of the Commissioner, under the Convention with Brazil.

A resolution of welcome to Louis Kossuth.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, to be a Commissioner under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1851, entitled, "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," vice James Wilson, rejected.

John T. Towers, of the District of Columbia, to be Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the act of Congress approved 26th August, 1852.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Andrew Jackson Smith, to be Agent for the Chickasaw Indians, vice Kenton Harper, resigned.

Benjamin D. Wilson, to be Agent for Indians in California, vice G. M. Wozencraft, removed.

Samuel Sheldon, to be Agent for Indians in California, vice Pearson B. Reading, who declines.

Mahael Steck, to be agent for Indians in New Mexico, vice A. R. Wolley, removed.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William Gullum, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office for the Chariton District, in the State of Iowa.

George N. Nightengale, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office for the Northern District in the State of Iowa.

Allen Pierse, of Minnesota Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Stillwater, Minnesota, vice A. Van Vorhee, removed.

Joseph H. D. Street, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office for the Missouri River District, in the State of Iowa.

Francis Springer, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Fairfield, Iowa.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Isaac Leffler, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Charlton District, in the State of Iowa.

Elphalet Price, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Northern District in the State of Iowa.

Jonathan E. McKusick, of Minnesota Territory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Stillwater, Minnesota, vice Nathaniel G. Wilcox, removed.

S. M. Ballard, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Missouri River District, in the State of Iowa.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Benjamin H. Bythewood, Beaufort, South Carolina, re-appointed.

George Gibbs, District of Oregon, vice John Adair, whose commission expired.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Jacob Hewlett, Cold Spring, NewYork, re-appointed.

Moses Johnson, Lavaca, Texas, re-appointed.

George P. Evans, East River, Virginia, vice P. T. Yeatman, resigned.

Hopeful Toler, San Pedro, California, vice J. B. Stevens, resigned.

CONSULS.

The NewYork Express says that the following nominations have been confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

John Broadfort, port of Leith, Scotland; in place of Robert Greele, resigned.

Winston J. Trowbridge, of Connecticut, Island of Barbadoes; place of William R. Hayes, resigned.

Wm. L. M. Newman, NewYork, St. Johns.

Frederick W. Clark, NewHampshire, Sydney, N. S. W.; in place of Jas. H. Williams, removed.

George R. Faruum, Massachusetts, Port Louis, Isle of France or Mauritius; place of Wm. Carroll, removed.

John Z. Torroy, Pennsylvania, Capo Verde Islands; place of M. D. Parker, resigned.

Nicholas Pike, NewYork, Portugal; place of Horace Smith, deceased.

Franco Lance, Florence; place of Edward Gemage, resigned.

Wm. E. Hines, Rhode Island, Mozambique.

Wm. MuMillen, Massachusetts, Island of Zanzibar; place of Charles Ward, resigned.

Thomas Miller, Illo, Island of Hawaii.

Robert S. Cathcart, Massachusetts, St. Catherines; place of A. M. Ross, deceased.

Thomas J. Tabb, Virginia, Laguna de Terminos; place of H. A. Holmes, resigned.

Joseph H. Nicholson, Maryland, Tunis.

George F. Upton, Massachusetts, port of Rio Grande, Brasil; place of Henry L. Parham, resigned.

CONVICTION OF THE STOCKPORT RIOTERS.—It will be remembered that a serious riot occurred some time since at Stockport, England, growing out of an attempt to prevent a Catholic Sunday School procession. The trial of the rioters commenced at Chester a few weeks ago, and on the 13th ult. the jury returned the following verdict against the Irish Catholics:

Guilty against all the prisoners for a riot on the first and second counts. On the third and fourth counts, Murphy alone was found guilty of feloniously wounding the witness Pickon. On the fifth count, Naughton, guilty of an assault on Thomas Pearson. On the sixth count, Roger Mellermot, not guilty on the charge of feloniously wounding James Swindles.

Sentence was deferred, and on the following morning the court took up the charges against the "English Protestants," against whom there are no less than seven indictments for bloody, including the charges of demolishing the two Roman Catholic chapels, and the house of the priests.

STEAM RACING.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror who was a passenger in the steamship Pacific on her late voyage, accuses Capt. Nye of racing against time and thus endangering the lives of his passengers. He says:

In order to make the shortest passage that was ever made on the "great circle," Capt. Nya took the northern route and ran as far north as 53 degrees; he relaxed nothing in his speed when enveloped in those fogs off Newfoundland, which must be seen to be appreciated—they are like the thick black smoke of a furnace; he run so close to Cape Broyle that he brushed to pieces with his wheels a boat and his crew who were fishing in fancied security; and just as he was going "hows on" to those rocks, hundreds of feet in height and thirty fathoms of water at their base, a sudden cry of "stop the engine—starboard your helm—hard a starboard!" was all that saved the Pacific and her passengers from instantaneous contact with a rock five hundred feet in height; and when the helm was put a-starboard, and the bows cleared the fearful barrier by a sudden sheer, the hull of that immense ship swept with a power that made one giddy, within ten feet of the precipitous rock—and the most timid, as well as the boldest, held his breath for a time.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The citizens of Mobile tendered a complimentary dinner to Capt. Shufeldt, of the steamer Black Warrior, and L. Mead, Esq., which from circumstance they felt compelled to decline.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAKE ERIE DISASTER.—The Milwaukee Sentinel gives the following incidents connected with the destruction of the Atlantis on Lake Erie:

An interesting exhibition was given of

"The Faith the Skyath.
Hope that every trial bravoth,"

in the case of an aged couple, over seventy, who were drawn on the hurricane deck. The man was frantic with despair, but his wife, in the most beautiful expression of a heavenly trust, brought him to composure and submission.

A young married couple stood together calculating the chances of the wreck sinking before the propeller reached it. "If it does James," said the young wife, unconscious of any other fear, "be sure to keep fast hold of me, so that we shall go down together."

One lady was seen by Mr. Walbridge to throw her infant into the water, and then to leap after it. When the bow went down, the forward cabin broke away from the boat, and floated off with those that were on it, and they were rescued. It is possible that some who were struggling in the water, near the wreck, might have been helped on to it by those who could swim, but there were two considerations to hinder these efforts; the almost certainty of being drawn under by those clutching wildly at every thing, and the expectation that they should all go down together, before help arrived. When the propeller actually neared the wreck, and deliverance seemed probable, the ascriptions of praise and thanks to God went up in loud shouts from sincere hearts on bended knees and hands raised to Heaven. The propeller came up and the Captain seeing that they were about to rush, backed off, and said—"Now, if you do not preserve order, and keep calm, I will paddle off, and leave you!" The effect was instantaneous; silence was obtained; Mr. Osborne, in a loud voice, directed the men to let the women pass off first—to preserve order and silence; the propeller came alongside—the women and children were handed up first—and every one of that large number were taken on board without one falling into the water. The scenes on the propeller were heart-rending. Danger over, dreadful realities forced themselves on the mind, and the strongest sat down and wept. One young man was disconsolate in his agony of grief. "I have lost my two sisters," said he, in the most touching accents; "I could not find them in the dark!"

MORE OF THE LATE STORM AT THE EAST.—We learn from the Boston papers that in all the towns the effects of the storm have been felt severely. In Roxbury much rare and choice fruit was destroyed. In Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, and Cambridge, many valuable fruit trees, which have long since hung laden with beautiful fruit, are now stripped, large branches broken, and fruit and foliage scattered upon the ground. In Somerville a whole field of corn was leveled to the ground, and in Medford and Woburn, peach, apricot, and plum trees were stripped of fruit, broken and destroyed.

The Bangor papers state that a very heavy three days rain came to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon. A large quantity of rain fell, which was much needed.

At Newburyport, the quantity of rain which fell from Saturday night to Monday morning, at five o'clock, was 3 inches and 65-100ths.

At Salem much fruit has been blown down and overloaded trees in exposed situations have been injured.

The plums which were beginning to ripen before the storm have been very generally blown off. The sudden accession of moisture, too, swelled them so that they cracked open. Bushels now lie upon the ground in the fruit gardens of the vicinity of Boston completely ruined and few remain upon the trees.

A CLERICAL STRIKE.—The clergymen of Connecticut are complaining of their salaries as altogether inadequate to the comfortable support of themselves and families. A pamphlet has been issued by the clergymen of the Episcopal Church, setting forth the grievance. It states that the average salary of the clergy is not over $450.

POSTAGE UNDER THE NEW LAW.—The law recently passed by Congress, provides that each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned. The postage on all transient matter to be pre-paid, or shall be charged double the rates above mentioned.

Books not weighing over half pounds shall be charged one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles.

CATHOLIC AND HOSPITAL FOR BRITISH EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Bunch, the British vice consul at NewYork, has returned from his visit to England, having been highly successful in obtaining subscriptions there for the purpose of erecting a church and a hospital in NewYork city for the benefit of British seamen and emigrants.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The little Rock (Ark.) Whig of the 21st says the river was falling slowly at that point, with about three feet six inches water in the channel.

CROPS.—The Eufaw (Ala.) True Democrat gives an unfavorable account of the cotton crop in that vicinity and in the adjoining counties. The worm is said to be doing much damage.

FRESH BUTTER.—The Washington Telegraph says a patent right has been recently granted to a citizen of Ohio for the preservation of fresh butter, by a chemical process, to stand any climate for any time.

DEATH OF PROF. KINGSLEY.—The telegraph reports that Prof. James L. Kingsley, so long identified with Yale College, died on Tuesday, the 1st inst., after a few days illness, at his residence in New Haven, Conn.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train of cars was going from Lynchburg to Liberty, Va., on Saturday, the 28th ult., and just as it entered one of the deep cuts, a large rock weighing ten or a dozen tons, fell from the overhanging bank on the track—being about five seconds in advance. It was loosened by the torrents of rain that had fallen the night before. The engine was smashed and one of the firemen slightly bruised.

The Knickerbocker for September has its usual variety of agreeable articles from old and new contributors. From the "Editor's Table" we copy the following story:

"Mr. Packenham, late British Minister at Washington, was one day dining at the residence of Hon. Senator Barrow, of Louisiana. Before dinner, and in the temporary absence of his host from the room, her Majesty's Embassador was accosted by an old colored man, who was in the room putting things to rights, with, 'Massa, is your name Packinham?' 'Yes,' said the Minister. 'Was dat your brudder dat was killed at Orleans, at de grent battle dar?' 'He was,' replied the Embassador. 'Well, dere, somehow or udder I feels sot. I was dere myself. I seed him popped ober wid my own eyes. Great tight dey, Massa!'' While at dinner, Mr. Packenham said to Mr. Barrow, "Your man tells me, sir, that he was at the battle of NewOrleans." "He was," said Mr. Barrow, "and acquitted himself manfully at that engagement," but at the same time he looked daggers at the old senesehal for having brought such a subject in presence of his guest. "He tells me, too," continued Mr. Packenham, "that he saw my brother fall." The frown upon the host's face grew darker, and the subject was adroitly changed. The next day Sam came in to Mr. Barrow with a note. "Massa, dero's a note, and dey say it's for me. Eyah! eyah! And sure enough, it was for him. Moreover, it was an invitation to dine the next day with Mr. Packenham, which he did, and was listened to with intense interest while he related the events of the great battle, all of which he saw, and part of which he was.

HOW BARNUM PURCHASED THE MUSEUM.—In an essay which Mr. P. T. Barnum contributed to Freedly's Treatise on Business, he thus alludes to the purchase of the Museum:

"In 1841 I purchased the American Museum in NewYork without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened; I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway a few weeks before I came in possession of the Museum. 'Well,' said I, 'Mr. A, I am going to buy the American Museum.' 'Buy it,' said he, for he knew I had no property; 'what do you intend buying it with?' 'Brass,' I replied, 'for silver and gold I have none.'

"It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical circus, or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the Park Theatre, or Wm. Niblo, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, know me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Olmstead, the owner of the museum building, (now deceased,) a noble, whole-souled man as one often meets with, having consulted my references, who all concurred in telling him that I was a 'good showman, and would do as I agreed,' accepted my proposition to give security for me in the purchase of the Museum collection, he appointing a money-taker at the door, and crediting me toward the purchase, all the money received after paying expences, allowing me fifty dollars per month, on which to support my family, consisting of a wife and three children. This was my own proposition, for I was determined so to live, that six hundred dollars per annum should defray all the expenses of my family until I had paid for the Museum; and my treasure of a wife (and such a wife is a 'treasure') gladly assented to the arrangement, and expressed her willingness to cut the expenses down to $400 per annum, if necessary.

"One day, some six months after I had purchased the Musem, my friend Mr. Olmstead happened in at my ticket office about 12 o'clock, and found me alone, eating my dinner, which consisted of a few slices of corn beef and bread that I had brought from home in the morning. 'Is this the way you eat your dinner?' he inquired. 'I have not eaten a warm dinner since I bought the Museum, except on the Sabbath,' I replied, 'and I intend never to eat another on a week day until I get out of debt.' 'Ah! you are safe, and will pay for the Museum before the year is out,' he replied, slapping me familiarly on the shoulders; 'and he was right, for in less than one year from that period I was in full possession of the Museum as my own property; every cent paid out of the profit of the establishment. Had I been less economical, and less determined, my expenses would have kept pace with my income; I should have lost much valuable time in going home every day to my dinner; and my present situation would probably have been very different from what it is."

Lake Pontchartrain and the Railroad.

NUMBER IV.

FORM SUGGESTED FOR A TRACK ON PILES.

1. Let the piles be of red cypress, or good heart pine, fourteen by fourteen inches. Let them be driven ten feet in the ground in blue clay, and this will secure their full strength. If the bottom be less firm then this clay, a greater depth may be requisite.

2. Let there be two lines of piles, called *track supporters*, driven vertically five feet from centre to centre, transverse to the line, and ten feet from centre to centre, in line.

3. Let there be two additional lines, called *bracers*, driven, one on each side of, and transversely in line with, the track supporters. Let them incline inwardly ten or twelve degrees, and at their upper ends be two and a half feet from the supporters.

4. Let the piles be cut half off at five feet above the mean level of the Lake, to form a shoulder transverse to the line, for the reception of the main ties, which are in like manner to be cut half in twain.

5. Let the main ties, or cops, be ten by fourteen inches, pine lumber, (clear of sap, like all other timbers used,) sixteen feet long, projecting three feet from the outside of the brace piles.

6. Let both the supporters and bracers be cut off at the surface of the cops.

7. Let the stringers by ten by fourteen inches, set on side, upon the supporters, and spiked securely to both cop and pile, by an oblique bolt passing through all three, and clinching.

8. Let the rails (a flat or U rail being preferable) be laid on the stringers, without ties, near to their outer edge, and inside of them, at three inches distance, six by six inch scantlings, be securely bolted to the stringers, to act as *fenders*, and prevent the possibility of the cars running off the track.

9. Let the whole be perfectly floored with four inch scantling, both inside and outside of the track.

10. Let there be a second wood railing four feet high on each outside of the plank road thus made.

11. Wherever the water is more than fifteen feet deep, let the piles be braced to each other on their inside by scantling, such as is used for flooring, placed at extreme low water mark. Or let there be a tie made of two scantlings, bolted on opposite sides of blocks as wide as the piles, the blocks placed one at each end of the scantling, and the tie thus made be dropped over the line of transverse piles, and sunk to the desired depth, upon cleats fastened to the piles before driving. Let oblique braces be set upon these at one bracer, and reach up to the base of the cap on the opposite bracer. Both these bracings, or their equivalents, may be necessary.

12. Let there be three draw-bridges, with proper jetties for the convenient admission and transit of vessels—one placed near the middle, and one near each side in water ten feet deep. Let each draw have forty feet span.

13. The commerce of the Lake has reference almost wholly to NewOrleans, and therefore runs in lines parallel to the proposed road; and hence the inconvenience occasioned would be very slight. Vessels on either side of the track would cross on that side, and therefore not pass the draw until reaching the opposite side. Still, a draw and a railroad turnout would probably both be needed in the centre, for the convenience of any vessels bound from the pass out to sea, and for the passing of cars bound in opposite directions. The central work would be somewhat expensive; and I have made an estimate of $40,000 for it. Each of the other draws I have estimated at $25,000, being constructed in shallower water, and without a turnout, or any expensive feature.

14. The distance across Lake Pontchartrain, from any point on its shore within the city limits, is twenty-five miles, and the mean depth, as shown in No. 1, (August 25,) is sixteen feet.

15. I have made an estimate of the cost of constructing a mile of railroad as specified above, based upon the best data I can obtain, and at prices of materials and labor such as have been usual for several past years. These have been examined by several competent engineers and contractors; and are submitted with confidence that they are not wide of the truth.

16. The leading prices of material are: Piles, stringers and cops, ten cents per running foot; pine scantling, ten dollars per thousand; railroad iron, including chairs and spikes, five thousand dollars per mile; driving piles, three dollars and fifty cents each, or, eight thousand and ninety-two dollars per mile; laying wood-work of track, two thousand four hundred dollars, and iron rails, five hundred dollars per mile. The cost per mile by these estimates, is thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the whole cost, including the draw-bridges, is one million six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

17. No estimates are made for the railing, because it may be made to cost much or little, at pleasure. A wood rail, set on posts, firmly screwed to the projecting ends of the caps, and braced to each other diagonally with like rails, would suffice, and cost very little. It would be erected chiefly for the safety of persons on foot, and to give a feeling of security to passengers on the cars. The plan of the track and *fenders is such as to give absolute security from running off the track.*

18. It would probably be necessary to protect the piles from rotting, by a coat of mineral paint down to the lowest water mark. No estimate has been made for this. These two expenditures, if both made, would probably raise the estimate per mile to thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, and the whole estimated cost of the road through the Lake to one million twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

19. Should the railroad from NewOrleans to Jackson, Mississippi, be constructed on this route, its distance would be shortened by about twenty miles; and from all I have been able to learn, the difficulties and the expense of constructing and maintaining it would be diminished rather than increased; and if this be true, it is manifest that in a very few years a rival road would be built on the shorter line, and thus render almost worthless the investment of a million of dollars obtained by taxation upon city property. It would be easy to make the experiment, by boring or driving a few piles, at intervals, through the lake, whether my inference as to the soundness of the bottom be correct. Without some such test I do not perceive how so great a deviation from the right line can be justified. The test might show that I am wholly in error, and if so, no one will more promptly abandon the scheme.

It will not be forgotten that twenty miles additional length of line, on such ground as is found around Lake Pontchartrain, involves the expenditure, in repairs, wear and tear, of not less than $20,000, or the interest on $400,000, which might be wholly saved, if the Lake line cost no more per mile for repairs, etc., and I believe it will not. The difference in distance, viewed as *time*, I shall not attempt to estimate in dollars.

Without any other interest than that of a citizen, paying, as I cheerfully do, my share of the contribution for railroad purposes—wholly unprompted and unremunerated by any person or association for the interest I have taken in this investigation, I submit these suggestions to a discriminating public; satisfied that if they are well founded they will not be long neglected, and content, if not well founded, with having done what appeared to be my duty.

CALEB G. FOSHEY, C. E.

CARROLLTON, Sept. 8, 1852.

[Crescent.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM.—It is astonishing how this queer and despised doctrine goes ahead in all countries. The mission in India seems to be stealing a march on the Christian missions there. The Latter Day Saints in and within forty miles of Calcutta are 592, of whom 170 are ryots or native husbandmen. Nearly all of them were professing Christians before becoming Mormons. There are also many others who desire to become Saints, and are only waiting to be baptised by Elder Willis. At Bombay, Elder Findley is also sowing the seed of a future rich harvest to the church. Elder Willis has ordained two other Elders, J. P. Melk and M. Cuue. He says the coldness and divisions among the sects there are favorable to the cause of Mormon truth. The Elders have been blessed with the gift of healing. The Saints in Hindostan, with one heart, sustain the authorities of the church, President Young, Kimball and Richards, the Twelve, the Seventies, the High Council, and all the organization of the Church in Deseret, and elsewhere, and pray that Heaven's blessings may continue to be poured out on them.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.—The Boston Courier says that within a few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreck of the British frigate Plumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport and St. John, New Brunswick, with some seventy-five lives and from 50,000 to $100,000 in specie, in 1815. The wreck lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water; is of course much decayed, and the adventurous explorers had to overturn the washings of sands, etc., which covers her some six feet below the bottom. They have brought up about $220 in Spanish silver, mostly whole and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter than the original weight, and they were blackened as if by powder, having evidently been taken from the magazine. Remnants of pistols, grape shot, etc., were also brought up, and, as a sad accompaniment, many human skulls. The party will continue its explorations for the present.

A FLYING SHIP.—Mr. Rufus Porter continues his labors at Washington on a machine with which he expects to be able to navigate the atmosphere. It appears that a joint stock company has been raised and the necessary funds subscribed. This shows confidence in the ability of Mr. Porter to affect the object in view. The machine now being constructed is calculated to carry forty passengers, and Mr. Porter intimates, that if the weather continues fair, he will be able to give a public exhibition in the course of a few weeks. From the skill and ability of Mr. Porter, it is expected that the experiment of navigating the air will be fairly and fully tried.

COINAGE AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—Since the first of January, the sum of $32,049,035 in gold has been deposited at the Philadelphia mint, against $26,005,141 during the same period last year. There were coined during the past month 2,078,274 pieces of silver, including 1,436,000 three cent pieces, 70,000 half dimes, 422,800 dimes, 15,100 half dollars, and 1,100 dollars. The gold coinage of the month amounts to 492,974 pieces, and includes 176,279 double eagles, 18,768 eagles, 45,268 half eagles, 74,712 quarter eagles, and 178,952 gold dollars. Total coinage of gold and silver, during August, $4,346,899.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Explosion of the Reindeer.

NEWYORK, Saturday Evening, Sept. 4.

Ten persons were killed and thirty others scalded by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Reindeer, today, at Bristol Landing, on the Hudson river.

Steamer Sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed for Liverpool today from this port. She took but no specie.

Arrival of the Arctic — Further Particulars — General News.

NEWYORK, September 6.

The accounts by the Arctic are up to the 25th August from Liverpool, and embrace the following items:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

The sales of cotton on Saturday and Monday were limited to about 10,000 bales, but on Tuesday the demand was active) and the total sales since the departure of the Atlantic are 35,000 bales. There have been but few speculators or exporters in the market, and nearly all has been taken for the trade. There is a decidedly better feeling in the market toward the close, and to-day transactions have been at firmer prices. Most of the brokers quote Fair Orleans at 6½@6¾ and Fair Uplands at 5d@5¼d. per lb.

England—Ministerial Changes.

It is reported that Lord Canning will enter the Ministry as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Lord Malmesbury will be appointed Embassador to Paris.

Parliament is to meet on the fourth of November.

The Hon. R. J. Walker is about paying a visit to Galway, on business connected with the NewYork and Galway line of steamers.

France and Belgium.

It is now stated that the treaty between France and Belgium is completed. All is quiet in Paris and in the departments.

GREECE.—*Case of Mr. King.*—The negotiation of Mr. Marsh with the Government of Greece, relative to the case of Mr. King, has resulted in a satisfactory arrangement.

SPAIN.—A line of steamers has been established to run monthly between Cadiz and Cuba. The Spanish war-steamer Vulcan has been sunk off the Azores.

ANOTHER PLANET.—Mr. Hind, the astronomer, has discovered another planet.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.—The American squadron has sailed from Trieste.

Steamboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, September 7.

A dispatch from Memphis reports that the steamer Powhatan, bound up the river from NewOrleans, has been snagged and sunk, a short distance below Memphis. Most of her cargo is damaged. The boat lies in six feet water, and is expected to be raised in a few days.

California Steamer.

NEWYORK, September 7.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived here from San Juan, which place she left on the 29th August. She brings $312,000 worth of gold, and a large number of passengers. Her dates from California are no later than those taken to NewOrleans by the Daniel Webster.

Woman's Rights Convention.

NEW YORK, September 9.

The Women's Rights Convention has commenced its sessions in Syracuse with a fair attendance of males and females.

General News.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Webster's letter relative to the Lobos Islands has produced considerable discussion, and meets unfavorable comments generally.

The London Times is out against granting to Atlantic steamers, and favors the withdrawal by the English and United States Governments, of all the grants usually allowed to the Cunard and Collins lines.

The accounts from the agricultural districts in England and Scotland are highly favorable. The potato rot seems to have been entirely stayed.

FRANCE.—The news from France is of very little importance. The country is quiet and the Government seems confident. Gen. Megeau announces that the President contemplates establishing a strong military reserve, to be supported with all possible economy.

Steamer Reindeer Burned.

NEWYORK, Friday, September 10.

The steamer Reindeer, lying at Saugerties, on the Hudson river, took fire this morning and was burned to the water's edge. She was insured for $55,000. Nothing was saved belonging to her. It is supposed that she was set on fire by design.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—The

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...view ... stance, and the frag-
...ments ... glimmering through
... over the past. But
... these picturesque
... her heart, and lighted
... and with winged
... of her sister. She
... the chamber,
... upon her.
... said herself "Shall I
... to feel her ... sharpened by my
... fancies? No: I will keep it within my own
... till the morrow."

... approached the bed to discover if Mary's
... sleep were peaceful. Her face was turned part-
... ly inward to the pillow, and had been hidden
... there to weep; but in look of motionless con-
... tentment was now visible upon it, as if her heart,
... like a deep lake, had grown calm because its
... dead had sunk down so far within. Happy is it,
... and strange, that the lighter sorrows are those
... from which dreams are chiefly fabricated. Mar-
... garet shrank from disturbing her sister-in-law,
... and felt as if her own better fortune had ren-
... dered her involuntarily unfaithful, and as if al-
... tered and diminished affection must be the con-
... sequence of the disclosure she had to make.
... With a sudden step, she turned away. But joy
... could not long be repressed, even by circumstan-
... ces that would have excited heavy griefs at
... another moment. Her mind was thronged with
... delightful thoughts, till sleep stole on and trans-
... formed them to visions, more delightful and more
... wild, like the breath of winter, (but what a cold
... comparison!) working fantastic tracery upon a
... window.

... When the night was far advanced, Mary awoke
... with a sudden start. A vivid dream had latter-
... ly involved her in its unreal life, of which, how-
... ever, she could only remember that it had been
... broken in upon at the most interesting point.
... For a little time, slumber hung about her like a
... morning mist, hindering her from perceiving the
... distinct outline of her situation. She listened
... with imperfect consciousness to two or three vol-
... leys of a rapid and eager knocking, and first
... she deemed the noise a matter of course, like
... the breath she drew; next, it appeared a thing
... in which she had no concern; and lastly, she
... became aware that it was a summons necessary
... to be obeyed. At the same moment, the pang
... of recollection darted into her mind; the pall of
... sleep was thrown back from the face of grief;
... the dim light of the chamber, and the objects
... therein revealed, had retained all her suspended
... ideas, and restored them as soon as she unclosed
... her eyes. Again, there was a quick peal upon
... the street door. Fearing that her sister would
... also be disturbed, Mary wrapped herself in a
... cloak and hood, took the lamp from the hearth,
... and hastened to the window. By some accident,
... it had been left unhasped, and yielded easily to
... her hand.

... "Who's there?" asked Mary, trembling as
... she looked forth.

... The storm was over, and the moon was up;
... it shone upon broken clouds above, and below
... upon houses black with moisture, and upon little
... lakes of the fallen rains curling into silver be-
... neath the quick enchantment of a breeze. A
... young man in a sailor's dress, wet as if he had
... come out of the depths of the sea, stood alone
... under the window. Mary recognized him as one
... whose livelihood was gained by short voyages
... along the coast; nor did she forgot, that, prov-
... ous to her marriage, he had been an unsucces-
... ful wooer of her own.

... "What do you seek here, Stephen?" said she.

... "Cheer up, Mary, for I seek to comfort you," answered the rejected lover. "You must know I got home not ten minutes ago, and the first thing my good mother told me was the news about your husband. So without saying a word to the old woman, I clapt on my hat, and ran out of the house. I couldn't have slept a wink before speaking to you, Mary, for the sake of old times."

... "Stephen, I thought better of you!" exclaimed the widow, with gushing tears, and preparing to close the lattice; for she was no whit inclined to imitate the first wife of Zadig.

... "But stop and hear my story ont," cried the young sailor; "I tell you we spoke a brig yes-terday afternoon, bound in from Old England. And who do you think I saw standing on deck, well and hearty, only a bit thinner than he was five months ago?"

... Mary leaned from the window but could not speak.

... "Why, it was your husband himself," con-tinued the generous seaman. "He and three others saved themselves on a spar when the Blessing turned bottom upwards. The brig will beat into the bay by daylight, with this wind, and you'll see him there to-morrow. There's the comfort I bring you, Mary, and so good night."

... He hurried away, while Mary watched him with a doubt of waking reality, that seemed stronger or weaker as he alternately entered the shade of the houses or emerged into the broad streaks of moonlight. Gradually, how-ever, a blessed flood of conviction swelled into her heart, in strength enough to overwhelm her, and had its increase been more abrupt. Her first impulse was to rouse her sister-in-law, and com-municate the new-born gladness. She opened the chamber door, which had been closed in the course of the night, though not latched, and ad-vanced to the bedside, and was about to lay her hand upon the slumberer's shoulder. But then she remembered that Margaret would awake to thoughts of death and woe, rendered not the less bitter by their contrast with her own felicity. She sheltered the rays of the lamp to fall upon the unconscious form of the bereaved one. Mar-garet lay in unquiet sleep, and the drapery was displaced around her; her young cheek was rosy-tinted, and her lips half opened in a vivid smile; an expression of joy, debarred its pas-sage by her sealed eyelids, struggled forth like incense from the whole countenance.

... "My poor sister! you will waken too soon from that happy dream," thought Mary.

... Before retiring, she set down the lamp and endeavored to arrange the bed clothes so that the chill air might not do harm to the feverish slumberer. But her hand trembled against Margaret's neck, a tear also fell upon her cheek, and she suddenly awoke.

... Count D'Orsay.—The London Globe contains the fol-lowing notice of this distinguished individual, recently deceased:

... That Count D'Orsay was born at Paris precisely at the opening of the present century, would appear, from the fact of Lord Byron's expressing his astonishment at the precocity exhibited in a certain MS. diary from the Count's pen, perused by his Lordship at Genoa. (April 5, 1823). D'Orsay had hereditary pretensions to peculiar social amenities and tact; but to these reminiscences was su-peradded, in his person, the soldiership and chivalry of his father, General D'Orsay, an old campaigner of the

... [illegible] should have penetrated, not the fact, but the mystery of the English ennui, at twenty-two. I was about the same age when I made the same discovery, in almost precisely the same circles." In his twentieth year he had already relinquished the gayeties of London and entered the French service; for it was while quartered at Valence, on the Rhone, Novem-ber 15, 1822, that an occurrence took place which changed his whole destiny, and turned back his existence into the former channels of London life. The reader of Lady Blessington's "Idler in Italy" will look in vain for any notice of her first casual rencontre with Lieutenant D'Or-say at Valence, though she does remark that singular coincidence, "Napoleon, when Lieutenant, was quartered in this town." The regimental mess happened to be established in the hotel where Lord Blessington alighted on his way to Italy, down the Rhone, and a chance ac-quaintanceship, having ripened into intimacy, at his Lordship's invitation the Count joined them in their trip southwards. The regiment was just then under orders to march with the Duc D'Angoulame across the Pyrenees, and the young French officer had to expect the sarcasms of the uninitiated as to his motives for quitting the ser-vice at that particular juncture.

... The arrival of this strangely constituted traveling par-ty at Asti is thus chronicled by Byron: "Mitford Bless-ington and spouse, traveling with a very handsome com-panion in the shape of a French Count, who has all the air and graces of a Frenchman before the Revolution." Concerning the Earl of Blessington, his individuality may be well conferred, but we are not left to our surmises as to the sort of taste he must have been. Byron adds: "Mentality (for the gentlemen are the finest race in the famous Irish Viceroy of that title) seems very good natured, but is much tamed since I recollect him in all the glory of grass and snuff-boxes, and uniforms and theatricals, sitting to Sampling, the painter, to be depicted as one of the he-roes of Agincourt."

... It was finally arranged that D'Orsay was to be a fixture in the family, by becoming the husband of Hon. Harriet Gardiner, his Lordship's daughter, by his first wife. This young and beautiful person was summoned, accordingly, from school, and forthwith married to the Count, on the 16th of September, in obedience to her father's mandate. The take of [illegible] sometimes combined in modern life with the [illegible] personal narratives of classic dignity.

... The Count settled in Paris in 1827, and the title be-came [illegible] in that city in the literary [illegible] of Madame, and Comte D'Orsay resumed, in [illegible] the calling of sportsman, artist, equestre, and [illegible] in which he would know. He spent the [illegible] in amusing, on a grand scale, the [illegible] in society, as a person conferring, in the village [illegible] M. Hermann-Lenox, whose [illegible] of the Government fami-[illegible] the sepulchral chamber there [illegible] side, each surmounted [illegible] on the left contains the [illegible] to the right was noted-Romer described the [illegible] May 5, 1850. Since [illegible] wrote the account of that tomb is [illegible] the present tenement is now forthcom-[illegible] appointed home. "Papers Past."

Celebration of the Battle of Bennington on the Battle-Ground.

The hills of Bennington battle-field on the 16th of August, 1852, were green with the summer's verdure and untrodden by the ruthless hands of war. But a host was there—none the less mighty in its numbers, and none the less glorious in its noble object, than the thousands who trod their woody sides on the 16th of August, 1777.

The sons and daughters, the grandsons and granddaughters of those who poured out their best blood like water on that eventful day, had, on this day, assembled to offer their mutual congratulations for the blessings secured to them and their descendents by that glorious conflict, and to foster in their breasts that flame of zealous patriotism which animated their heroic sires.

There were, it is said, five thousand people on the ground—many of them our most distinguish-ed citizens. The great hero of the day, how-ever, was William Stark, of New York, a grand-son of the old Revolutionary hero, and a cele-brated poet. People flocked to see him with an eagerness which showed how well they remem-bered his noble ancestor, and how proud they were, now as he was gone, to do honor to his descendent.

There was but one revolutionary soldier present—the only one who was able to be conveyed thither, and the meeting between the war-worn veteran and the descendant of his idolized general was the most inter-esting and affecting feature of the day. The old soldier fixed his eyes long and earnestly upon him, as if to recall some resemblance to his gen-eral, and then grasping his hand in both of his, he exclaimed, with the tears coursing down his furrowed cheeks—"God bless General Stark and all his posterity!" May they live forever." The tears shed by the old hero were not the only ones that fell on that occasion, for many a fairer cheek and brighter eye shone with a pearly dew-drop, forced from the currents of a sympathiz-ing heart.

The day was spent in feasting, in firing of cannon, in listening to strains of martial music, the ringing of bells, toast, sentiments, songs and speeches.

Among the speakers and guests were Hon. Geo. Gould, Hon. N. B. Olin, Maj. Gen. Wool, Maj. Gen. Davis, of Troy, N. Y.; Hon. J. D. Bigelow, Hon. Ira Harris, Albany, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. Lloyd, William Stark, Esq., Col. H. H. Day, Hon. J. B. Thayer, Hon. J. E. White, New York City; Gov. Williams, Gov. Sargent, of Vermont; and many other gentlemen of dis-tinction from all parts of the country.

There were two immense dinners given. One, a public one, at which one thousand people sat down; the other a private one, all at the ex-pense of O. H. Burnham, Esq., a wealthy gen-tleman of New York city, at which six hundred sat down.

The speeches were of the very highest order. Mr. Sturk's speech, in particular, was the finest thing of the kind I ever listened to. This gen-tleman is an orator as well as poet, and bids fair to earn as great a name in the arts of peace as did his illustrious forefather in the arts of war.

Upon the whole it was a glorious celebration—one which will show its effects for years, and render all those who were present, and every one who may come within the sphere of their in-fluence, more firmly devoted to the common good of our common country.

Earthquake in Cuba—Lose of Life—Vast Amount of Property Destroyed.

By the arrival at Mobile of the steamer Black Warrior, we have dates from Havana to the 33d ult., and accounts of a terrible earthquake at Santiago de Cuba. The shocks commenced on the 20th, and continued on the 21st and 22d. At last accounts the shocks still continued, and half the city was in ruins.

An extra from the *Orden*, a paper published at Santiago, of the 21st, says:

All the streets are blocked up with rubbish, cornices and ruins of edifices. All the houses have suffered, more or less, and a large number of them are not inhabitable.

The inhabitants have taken refuge in the *estanzias* and in the country houses of the vicinity—on board of the vessels, upon the public squares and promenades, flying from the houses which threaten to fall and crush them.

The city presents a heart-rending spectacle; husbands, wives, fathers, children, brothers and sisters, searching for each other, and only meeting to offer their prayers for their preservation. Sighs, tears and wailings are all that are heard and seen.

In the midst of this confusion we dare not relate all that we have seen and heard, for fear of error; nevertheless, we will not fail to observe that, notwithstanding the terrible calamity, thank heaven but few lives have been lost.

An extra of the 22d, from the office of the *Redactor*, also published at Santiago, adds:

When we took our pen on the day before yesterday, to give an account of terrific earthquakes which occurred on the morning of the 20th, we announced that the Divine visitation which had fallen upon us had not ceased. Since, the shocks have been repeated, more or less se-verely, and with great destruction of property. But the one which created the greatest alarm by its fearful vi-lence, occurred at thirty-five minutes past three in the morning, and which was repeated in two minutes, but with less force. Indeed, we may say that the earth on which we stand has been in continual motion; shocks, with a sound like the thunder of a battery, are felt and heard regularly at intervals of about half an hour. Such is the condition of our affrighted population, that at the noise of a cart, ar anything like it, at once cries of mercy and prayers to the Most High burst forth in fearful despera-tion.

Yesterday, when we hoped that our prayers had ap-peased the Divine wrath, another shock was felt, though less severe and distinctly heard by all the inhabitants of Cuba. It was repeated a few moments after, but with less severity.

The afternoon was calm, but the atmosphere had not brightened as we had hoped after so hard a rain, and at a quarter past nine, another severe shock was felt. This morning we have felt two slight oscillations, which makes us still fear that the penalty for our sins is not yet paid.

Our population is still encamped night and day in the streets and public places, and a large number of barracks and stores have been established in the country.

The shipping in the port is occupied by a crowd of per-sons, who took refuge on board for safety in the melan-choly state of affairs, and are treated with every kindness by the captains and crews, upon whose hospitality they have thrown themselves.

The shipping in the bay, whether Spanish or foreign, the steamer Cardenas included, rode out the storm bravely. The captain of the English vessels moored off *Punte-de-Salas*, hastened to come on our quay in their boats, and begged every body they saw to come off with them to their vessels. *Per contra*, we could hardly restrain our indigna-tion on witnessing the conduct of the captain of the American ship John Strond, who, although he saw a whole people in tears, flying towards the quay, ordered his crew to cast off the planks that afforded the means of reaching the vessel.

The writer indulges in some bitter reflections on the Yankees generally, and calls the Cubans fools to look to them for sympathy or aid. The *Redactor* adds:

"It is our painful duty to state that the demage done in the city will take one million and a half, or two mil-lions of dollars, to repair it. So far, we have nothing more exact than mere conjecture on the amount of the devasta-tion in the country.

"Letters just received from Sattadero, state that the same terrible disaster extended to that village.

"We presume that Baracoa shared the same late, as the steamer General Armero, from Havana, which was to have left Baracoa last Friday, has not yet arrived here, although due yesterday."

The Mobile Tribune, of Saturday, has the following from Havana:

"The authorities had at last ferreted out the place of publication of *La Voz del Pueblo*. Some four hundred per-sons, supposed to be concerned in its publication and dis-tribution, had, it was stated, been apprehended and thrown into prison. A clerk in the house of Drake, Bros. & Co. had been arrested, and a young man employed in another mercantile house, implicated in the matter, man-aged to escape on board of a vessel.

"A great deal of sickness prevailed in Havana—mostly yellow fever—and the mortality was unusually great. The accounts, however, taken out by the steamship Cres-cent City to New York were greatly exaggerated.

"Business was very dull, and the shipping in port much reduced."

Important Letter from Havana.

The Picayune has been permitted to publish the follow-ing interesting letter from a gentleman in Havana to a friend in this city. It is said that the position of the gen-tleman is such as to enable him to obtain the most correct information relative to political events:

HAVANA, August 31, 1852.

My Dear Friend—You ask me what faith is to be placed in the rumors which have reached your city as to the ex-tended conspiracy said to have been discovered to exist among the native inhabitants to overthrow the actual Government of this Island. And as it is not mere idle cu-riosity which has induced this question, I will give you such facts respecting the matter as have come to my knowledge, in order that you may draw your own conclu-sions upon the subject.

The discontent which has for a long time past existed among the Creoles of Cuba against their Spanish rulers, arrived at length to such a pitch that a few of the more daring at Puerto Principe and Trinidad, in the month of July, 1851, openly showed themselves in rebellion against the authorities, by whom they were speedily captured and shot. The examples than made, instead of having the effect of overawing and deterring others from like at-tempts, appears to have had a contrary effect—the dis-affection to the Government being now greater than ever.

Some two months ago a paper, of small dimensions, called the *Voz del Pueblo*, or the Organ of Cuban Inde-pendence, made its appearance simultaneously, advocating the principles indicated by its title. This, of course, re-quires very great secrecy in its management, and the par-ties engaged in the press contrived to baffle all the en-deavors of the police to discover their whereabouts. They had issued three numbers, and were, in the act of throw-ing off the proofs of the fourth semi-monthly number, to have been distributed on the anniversary of Gen. Lopez's execution, when seven of them were surprised by the po-lice, headed by the Political Secretary, Mr. Galiano, at a house in the *Calle de Obispo*, about eight o'clock on the morning of the 23d inst. The names of these individual, you will receive time enough to learn that an English mu-latto of the name of Johnston, having accidentally be-come aware of the place in which these men were em-ployed upon the press, has, in the hope of reward, given in-formation of the circumstance to Mr. Galiano, which re-sulted in the capture of the parties in the very act of throwing off the proofs. Most of the persons concerned in this affair are men of respectability, well known in this city. Mr. Zenea is a celebrated Cuban poet, Mr. Delgado is the wealthy contractor for the nieces at the *Cham-pe Santo*. I understand that four of the seven are in a few days to suffer death by the garrote.

There are so many rumors floating about the city as to the extent of the pretended conspiracy, that it is really a difficult matter to arrive at anything like the truth; and were it not for the unmeaning lies of the daily editorials published in the journals, but which I am assured are written in the Palace, I should hesitate in giving them any credence at all.

But I cannot imagine that the Government would put forth such threats as you have observed in the papers from this place, unless they had good cause for so doing. The reason is this: While searching for the secret press, a short time ago, the police unexpectedly discovered, in a house in the Calzada de St. Lazaro, an immense quantity of ball cartridges and powder. This led to further investi-gation; more cartridges, etc., were found in other places, and upon the information of a Frenchman named Francisco Pagnoth y Pedin, who, it is said, has been largely rewarded, a considerable force of cavalry was se-cretly despatched by the Government to an estate belong-ing to the Jesuits, in the neighborhood of San Cristoval in the Vuelta de Abajo, which resulted in the capture of one hundred and forty men, seven cases of muskets, con-taining eight muskets each, two small cannon, and other ammunition of war. Eighteen of the chiefs have been brought to Havana, and upwards of nine hundred prisoners are on their way here.

The ex-Governor of San Cristoval and the Assessor of Pinc del Rio, are, I understand, also on their way under arrest on suspicion of connivance.

It appears that the Government have just learned that about six weeks ago an American schooner arrived at Cayo Felipe, on the South coast of this Island, and put on board a small Cuban schooner a great number of cases, supposed to contain muskets, which were disembarked at a given point on the main land, where they were received by a man named Crucco, who had them conveyed on ox carts to an estate which he told the drivers belonged to Mr. Dia Alvarez. The carmen were of course ignorant of the contents of the boxes, but most of them having since been apprehended, acknowledged that about the time stated they had been employed to cart a considera-ble number of boxes, the contents being to them unknown. Crucco, it appears, has falsely told them that the property where they had left the boxes belonged to Alvarez, be-cause in their examinations they described the place as low level land, whilst the estate of Mr. Alvarez is very hil-ly and altogether in another direction. It was quite evi-dent that the men had purposely been misinformed, and the Government now fear that so much time having elapsed, the arms in question have been distributed among the natives. Although nothing was discovered on the property of Mr. Alvarez, he is under arrest in the Moro. Crucco has as yet evaded the vigilance of the police.

The forts are full of prisoners, and the state of insecurity is such that no man retires for the night certain that before daylight he may not be carried from his house and lodged in one of the forts. The excitement here is intense; but so great is the fear of these unhappy people, as a sin-gle word of theirs may occasion their arrest and punish-ment, that it is only to tried friends they venture to express their hopes that the disaffection begun at San Cristoval may result in their favor. It is the opinion of a gentleman who has resided sometime on the island, and who has had frequent opportunities of mixing freely with them, that the Creole, driven to desperation by the tyran-ny exercised over them by their Spanish rulers, will rather than longer submit to the sway of a people hated with an hatred so bitter as that they have towards the Spaniards, invite the colored people to join them, if not the very slaves themselves. I shudder when I think what could be the result of such an act if carried into effect; but I doubt not that the natives of Cuba, failing to obtain in-dependence of themselves, or by assistance from abroad, will resort to that desperate extreme. I cannot help thinking that (knowing the dissatisfaction which exists throughout the Island to Spanish rule) had the last expe-dition not been so unfortunate as to lose, at the very onset of their disembarkation here, (through the mistaken plan which separated Crittenden's command, fifty of Lopez's best men,) a different result might have been expected; because the same tactics which conveyed the news of the arrival of Gen. Lopez on the Island to the people of the interior, likewise conveyed the fatal intelligence of the capture of Crittenden's force attempting to escape, as the Government took care should be generally known, and their heavy execution. The natives, knowing this for a fact, could not but believe that the expedition had been routed from the moment of its landing, and consequently no efforts of theirs, without arms, could be available under the circumstances.

Several women, said to be implicated in these schemes, are also under arrest. Of these, a Senorita Guerra, a young lady eighteen years of age, of surpassing beauty, was brought here recently from Puerto Principe. It is said it was discovered that she was in correspondence with some expatriated relatives in the North, and at the time of her arrest was found embroidering the lone star flag of Cuba, besides having been overheard to indulge rather too freely in her opinions of the Spanish authorities. The conduct of this girl, since her confinement here, has created a general feeling of admiration, even among the detested Catalans, from her indomitable courage and independence. When asked if she was not sorry for what she had done, and if she would be willing to abandon the pernicious ideas which she had been disseminating at Principe, she replied that her own conscience exonerated her for anything she had done in venturing openly to express her opinions in regard to her country's oppressors, and that those opinions would never change. Belonging to a respectable family, and the cell in which she was placed in solitary confinement being without any kind of furniture, the governor of the jail, a very humane sort of person, felt some consideration for her, and offered to make the place more comfortable. "You may," said she, "if you choose, send me a table, a wash-ing, looking-glass and a bottle of pomatum." "Would you not also like to have a cot to lay down upon?"—(there being only a raised stone bench for the prisoners to sleep upon.) "Just as you think proper, governor," she replied. "I would undergo greater hardships than this; sleeping on cold stones would cause me no inconvenience if my poor services could in any way conduce to the liberty and inde-pendence of my adored country." Two or three other females were brought from Principe about the same time, charged with similar offences.

Col. Iturea, the Lieutenant Governor of Quines, late of Mariel, arrived in town last week [illegible] sixty charges of tyrannical and oppressive [illegible] people of Quines. Col. Herrera Bovila, an aide-de-camp of Gen. Ta-con, has been sent to reign at Quines in his stead. The Lieutenant Governor of Santiago, a small town near Guines, has likewise been recalled under similar circum-stances.

To sum up, domiciliary visits at all hours of the night and day, arrests innumerable of hourly occurrence, the discoveries continually made of immense depots of arms and ammunition, coupled with the measures launched forth in the *Diarios*, under the orders of the Government, can not fail to attract your attention, and induces the belief that there is some reason for declaring that the political aspect of affairs in this Island appear to be in estate any-thing but tranquil.

The following is a list of the individuals denounced by the English mulatto Johnson, seven of whom were appre-hended on the night of the 23d inst., secretly engaged in throwing off the proofs of the fourth number of the jour-nal *Voz del Pueblo*, advocating the principles of Cuban in-dependence:

Don Francisco Faciolo, proprietor of the press; Ilde-fonso Estrada y Zenea, a poet of celebrity; Edwardo Sa-rrol, Felix Canal Florentino Torres, Juan Antonio Granados, Antonio Rubio, Ladislas Urquio; Francisco Delgado, com-mer, brother of one of the editors of the *Diario de la Mari-na*, and to others.

The boldness of the Creoles must indeed have under-gone a change, when, in spite of the menaces of the Gov-ernment, and the certain fate which the Spaniards do not hesitate to say awaits those who were found engaged in the *Voz del Pueblo*, they should have, notwithstanding all this, venture to publish another clandestine paper, which has just been issued, detailing exactly how the par-ties concerned in the *Voz* were captured through the in-strumentality of the wretch Johnston, (who is threatened with the consequences of his treachery,) and laughing to scorn the idea of the Government supposing that the press from which emanated the *Voz del Pueblo* was the only one which existed in the Island. It is rumored that thirteen of these secret presses are at work all over the Island. Another, it is said, was captured yesterday at a small town in the interior, called Santiago de los Banoe, together with a few muskets, some powder and lead.

I am promised a copy of this new seditious paper, which, if I receive in time, I will transmit to you by this oppor-tunity. In the meantime, I think you will be better able to judge of the state of affairs here by a careful perusal of the accompanying slips, taken from the Government jour-nals, which speak volumes as to the alarm experienced by the Government; or else it is difficult to understand what necessity there could be for the publication of such me-nsces, if the Island was in the happy state of tranquility which the Government strive by every means in their power to induce us to believe is the fact. Unhappily the latter is not the case, and although up till this moment the authorities have not resorted to any extreme mea-sures in putting any of their victims to death, I will ven-ture to predict that after the departure of the present steamers for the South, the horrid spectacles will com-mence. I hope most sincerely that I may be wrong in my supposition, but I very much doubt whether the blood-thirsty character of the Spaniards will, upon this occa-sion, be appeased by mere imprisonment.

P. S. The mails from the interior arrived last night, bringing the disastrous intelligence of the almost total de-struction by earthquake of the city of Santiago de Cuba, the next city at importance to Havana.

It appears all the towns in the eastern division of the Island have more or less suffered. I send you a slip taken from the *Diario de la Marina*, detailing at some length the particulars of this terrible catastrophe. I almost pity these poor authorities, for assuredly they have sufficient to occupy their attention, without the elements also join-ing in the strife against them.

HAVANA, August 31, 1852—10:15.

I have this moment been positively assured that the capture by the police, a few evenings ago, of the supposed *Voz del Pueblo*, was not the real "simon pure," but another affair altogether, got up by the parties apprehended at the time, who, becoming impatient at the non-appearance of the fourth number of the "*Voz*," determined to strike one off themselves, and were emboldened in the act. This is all described in the fourth number of the true *Voz del Pueblo*, which has made its appearance, much to the mor-tification of the Government, got up exactly in the same style as the three previous numbers—same type, size and form!

N. B. The steamer Black Warrior is on the point of de-parture, and my friend has not yet brought me the *Voz del Pueblo*, which I am assured exists. If he brings it in time, you shall have it; if not, I will send it by the Cres-cent City, on the 3d of September.

Louisiana Interior.

BAYOU PLAQUEMINE.—The last number of the Iberville Sentinel says, under the above caption:

The bottom of this bayou is again dry, and the scien-tific and philosophic mind would find much to create in-terest by examining it in its present condition. The bottom seems to be one solid mass of iron ore, judging from its color, weight and hardness; indeed, large lumps of this ore in its pure state can be found in large quantities; the strata, however, is very thin—large and deep holes, now filled with water, having been cut through by the action of the current in several places, finding a depth perhaps on a level with that of the bed of the river. There is a distance of about thirty feet from the bottom of the bayou to the top of the bank, and yet all over the bottom there are stumps of cypress trees, which have been cut down by the axe. Now, in this section of the State we are well aware that all ravines were once water courses. The conclusion then is, that this bayou was at one time (but at what distant epoch the mind staggers in deter-mining) an original outlet of the Mississippi; that in subsequently closed, when young cypresses sprang up, grew to be full trees from four to six feet in thickness—were then felled by the axe of the early settlers, when the water from the river began again to flow in that direction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The flourishing town of Parkville, in Platte county, Mo., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY RUSSIA.—A letter in the New York Express, dated Warsaw, Poland, August 1, after stating that the Cholera was raging there, and that ninety persons died, adds the following in relation to the perse-cution of the unfortunate Jews by Russia:

An imperial ukase is printed, which commands all men under the age of 60, who desire to raise beards, to notify the local authorities of their wish. Upon the payment of a heavy fee, the magistrate will give a permit to the citi-zen to wear a beard. The permit and fee are to be re-newed semi-annually. He who fails to notify the authori-ties, or neglects to procure the permit and honor tax, yet wears a beard in defiance of the ukase, makes himself liable to a heavy fine and to a severe *bodily chastisement with the knout*. This is a rather severe and tyrannical law, es-pecially to the poor Jews, who reside in this country in great numbers, ontnumbering, in some places, the Chris-tian and Gentile population. Those religious tenets, (the law of Moses,) you know, do not allow them to shave the beard or cut the hair off the head, and many of them are too poor to pay for the permit. These Jews, therefore, are exposed to great cruelty and persecution on the part of the Russian minions—low, ignorant and brutal officials, the most of them, whose hardened hearts delight in the cruel and unmerciful whippings inflicted upon the de-spised and hated descendants of Abraham. Russian and Polish prejudice prompts the official executioner to add stroke to stroke even above the prescribed lawful standard, until several victims of this species of cruelty, a few days since, actually *died under the knout*. But there is none that dares raise his voice against such wanton, wilful murder.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.—The Boston Journal states that during divine service two Sundays since, in the First Congregational Church, at North Chelsea, a rabid dog of enormous size rushed up a side aisle, and commenced an attack on a pew in which a family were seated. Failing to get into the pew, he made a rush at the pulpit, beating his head against the railing, and finally falling exhausted. He was then dragged out and killed.

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[Correspondence of Advocate.]

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference of 1849 was momentous and memorable because of the expulsion of Everett, Dunn and Griffith, and of the determination evinced by the Conference to go to the bottom, if possible, of the "Fly Sheet" business. Then commenced the terrible agitation which the materials had been in preparation for years, and of which the effect is not spent. The Conference of 1850 was the starting point of the agitation. Then Dr. Beaumley, after many years of singular forbearance, and after a year of agitation rendered more and more aggravated, in spite of his distinct and unequivocate pledges given to the previous Conference, was put away from the Conference in which it was impossible for him any longer to remain. Immediately after that Conference—indeed, I believe, before the conclusion of its sitting—the agitators in connection assembled, resolved collectively, and published their resolution, to do, what many indeed had previously done, and the organ of the agitators had urged all to do, but what *all* had not agreed to do, and even of the agitators had opposed being done, until then—that is, immediately to stop all supplies both to circuit and connectional funds, and to persist in this course until the Conference should have yielded to their demands. The Conference of 1850 published a formal reply to the constitutional memorials received from the circuits, in which, while reaffirming its great principles, and declining, for the present, to consider any changes in minor matters which might in themselves be desirable, the Conference yet avowed its willingness, at a future and suitable time, to take into consideration alterations in non-essential particulars which might be brought under its attention in a constitutional way. The agitation, which was at its height at this period, continued its desolating course, with but little abatement, during the following year. Yet the Conference of 1851 it was plain that the original agitation had gone its length and done its worst. At that Conference, however, after a careful examination, classification and analysis of the large number of memorials sent up from circuits and from individual officers or members of the Society, a grave and earnest discussion of the whole subject as to the main principles involved, a large and influential committee—a committee of fifty—was appointed to meet during the ensuing year, and take into consideration not only the requests of the memorialists, but the whole subject of Methodist polity. Of the proceedings of that committee you are already informed.

A little before the time appointed for the assembling of the Memorial Committee in London, there was a gathering at the centre town of Birmingham, of gentlemen who had styled themselves the name of 'Moderates,' and who undertook to do in their own way, and on their own authority, what the committee in London was charged to do—to prepare a scheme of amendment, where it might be needed and possible, in reference to debatable points and to imperfect matters of our economy. These gentlemen separated themselves expressly and carefully from the cause of the expelled ministers, and disclaimed the principle of "stopping the supplies" or of pursuing circuit agitation. But their principles are embodied in the "Birmingham Declaration," and certain following resolutions, identical with the main principles of the spirit of agitation, and indeed quite as pronounced and advanced as those professed by the most resolute agitators during the first few months after the Conference of 1849. They bring forward, also, the same charges, though not so offensively expressed, of covert and absolute fraud and tyranny in the course of connectional legislation and government, and the ultraright agitators have been necessitated to allege. The whole movement, indeed, is but the old agitation with a new and considerably decent coat on. And not a few of those who have taken the lead in it, or acceded to it, are persons who have previously distinguished themselves, to the fullest extent, in the original agitation. One distinctive principle of this agitation is the express denial of ministerial rights. It is maintained that all local preachers and leaders are in a sense equal to the regular ministers as expounders and rulers of the churches, and in all respects it is believed that not a few of them are entitled to superior deference, because of their gratuitous services. Local preachers, it is held, have every right to administer the sacraments, no less than the separated ministers. I am not aware that this is openly claimed (expressly) as the ordinary right and prerogative of the leader's office. But this is implied in all the reasonings of the party in question. Hitherto these persons have not gone to the length of saying that the members of each class ought directly to choose their own leaders. Nor do I think that, as a separate party, they will come to this. Indeed the peculiarity of the 'Moderate' party, as a party, has hitherto been this; that they have consisted almost exclusively of *officers*. They are by no means favorable (with a very few exceptions) to *real democracy*, to the rule of the *true people*. Their strength is as lay officers, to get the power into both preachers and people entirely into their own hands. The ministers are to have no effective ministerial rights or prerogatives, and the people are to remain just where they are. The minister is to be merged and lost among those who call themselves his constituents; and Methodism is to be a republic, governed by a practically irresponsible official class. But just in proportion as this, the real end of the movement comes into view, its power will diminish. It will cease to be popular when it becomes apparent that, though against the ministers, it is not a movement in favor of the people. In a little time the adherents of the party must separate into two portions; the more advanced will join the 'Reformers,' so called: the others, many of whom have been deluded by the profession of 'Moderation,' and by specious phrases, will fall back into the ranks of Conference Methodism. At present the revolutionists, miscalled 'Reformers,' have advanced nearly as far as it is possible for men to advance in the way of independent extravagance and lawlessness. And scarcely any of them remain in any sort of connection with Methodism.

Now this introduction will prepare your readers for the information that there have been held, this year and at this session, in this town of Sheffield, two Conferences, besides our own. One of the two has been the Conference of the 'Moderates,' held during the former part of our sittings; the other that of the Reformers, held during the four last days of the Conference. Several, however, of the hybrids of importance have been connected with both these Conferences. Already a proposal has been put out—perhaps rather a feeler than a proposal—for the fusion of the 'Reform' and the 'Moderate' parties. And one of the Secretaries of the 'Moderates' presided, the other evening, at a 'Reform' meeting. Hitherto, however, it probably serves both parties best to keep up a nominal distinction and shadowy partition between them. But in a short time the veil will have melted away which disguises the features of 'Moderatism,' and it will be seen to be but the "double" of Reform.

With the 'Reform' party the Conference has terminated all controversy long ago, and has quietly refused to renew it, in any form, this Conference. It has, however, thought fit to publish a reply to an application of the 'Moderates' for a Conference with them, which reply you will find in a recent number of the Watchman, and which will repay the attentive perusal of your readers. It is an admirable statement of the main points in controversy, and manifesto of great principles.

Neither of these rival Conferences has made much impression either upon our Conference, in the town of Sheffield, or the Methodist public at large. The assembly of the 'Moderates' was a signal failure, and the violent and extreme agitation is almost worn out.

I think I told you that the present editor of the so-called Wesleyan Times is a renegade Wesleyan minister, who took hollow vows to Methodism, in an unnatural sense last Conference, who, within a few months afterwards resigned his place among us, having previously written for an independent review an elaborate attack on Methodism, and who is now an avowed Independent. Your readers will judge of the honesty of such a man editing a professed Wesleyan journal. His course, indeed, has been throughout most dishonorable, and such as amply to merit the sentence pronounced upon his case by the Conference, in accepting his resignation and which I subjoin in a note.*

Several ministers who have during the year joined the agitators, and hired themselves for the injury of Methodism, have been this Conference expelled. None of them, however, is of any note or influence.

This Conference has been remarkable beyond all that have preceded for freedom of discussion and independent unanimity of conclusion. Never was there so little predominance of any one mind. Never had even Dr. Bunting so little share in the determinations of the Conference. His physical energy fails, and on the suggestions of the Memorial Committee, he unfortunately supported in the main the high conservative section of the Conference. It is easy to account for this. The feebleness of his health had prevented him from taking part in the deliberations and discussions of the Memorial Committee at that time. The alterations proposed by that Committee were undoubtedly considerable, and such as were likely a little to surprise those who had not thoroughly gone into the whole matter. Besides, old age is cautious, often, indeed, timorous. Moreover, those who for many years have been accustomed themselves to take the lead in developing and maturing every scheme and managing every business, are very apt to fear lest, when they are compelled to relinquish their own immediate oversight of affairs, those affairs should not be managed with perfect safety or precision. Dr. Bunting, in his younger days, was the greatest innovator and reformer in Methodism. As such he was indeed reproached by not a few of his senior and most eminent brethren. He was even denounced as a "Kilhamite in heart." And now, in turn, some of the men younger than himself, and scarcely less able, who of late years have perhaps been more practically acquainted with the present working and needs of Methodism than he, I refer to such men as our President of the year, Dr. Beecher, and Mr. Lomas, are looked upon by himself, not indeed with an eye of unkindness or of suspicion, but with a fatherly fear lest they should innovate too much and become too "New Connectional" in their sentiments and arrangements.

The suggestions of the Memorial Committee have indeed encountered more opposition in the Conference than I had anticipated. Mr. W. M. Bunting, a man of a noble heart and intellect, but yet of a very singularly constituted mind, led off the opposition, in a formal and rather lengthy speech. He was supported, in the main, not only by his venerable father, but by a band of younger ministers, highly respectable for their ability and piety. From various causes these ministers had contracted an undue jealousy (as I think) of anything like an increase of popular influence. In some instances this arose from the painful practical experience which they had had of popular tumults. But, from whatever causes arising, such was the fact, as I have described. And most thoroughly and resolutely did they debate every debateable point of the Committee's suggestions. The result, however, was a signal triumph to the Committee. Notwithstanding the influence of Dr. Bunting, and the talents and character of the opposition, the first proposition of the Committee was carried by an overwhelming majority, only nine hands being held up against it. The second was carried with only four dissentients: and the others, with a few immaterial alterations, passed unanimously.

Further details, with some reflections on the present aspect of affairs, I must give you next week. The pressure of business and the necessities of travel leave me no time to complete my intelligence now. Next week I shall be for a time again in blessed retirement.

X. Y.

Sheffield, August 17, 1852.

*It was in effect as follows:

"1. That the Conference receives the resignation of Mr. W. L. Horton, and no longer recognizes him as a Wesleyan Methodist minister.

"2. That, had this resignation appeared simply as the result of a change, however sudden, in Mr. Horton's conscientious views of Church order, developed in a peaceful and Catholic spirit, and attended by no circumstances suggestive of a want of previous sincerity and good faith,—it would have been accepted by the Conference without question or comment, and with a willing deference to the high claims of conviction and a sense of duty.

"3. But that, considering, first, within how short a period before his abjuring all the distinctive principles of Wesleyan Methodism, Mr. Horton, after a long-headed course of study and instruction, comprising the very questions which those principles involve,—had publicly declared his adherence to them, and had solemnly engaged to observe and maintain them; and considering, secondly, how actively he has employed the interval between his resignation and the annual assembling of his fathers and brethren, by whom alone that resignation could be formally received, in pouring open derision upon them, and upon the system *they* have conscientiously deduced from the Holy Scripture—not scrupling to represent that system by whose instrumentality *he* has professed to have been made a partaker of Christ, as 'essential Popery,' and laboring to turn the hearts of Christian people against it—the Conference is deeply grieved to recognise in Mr. Horton's whole procedure during the year, the evidences of duplicity, ingratitude, and great unfaithfulness. And this judgment it deems it right to record."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"LIZZIE NEWTON."

Several weeks since we noticed, in few words, the death of Mrs. LAURA A. L. GOODWYN. We now recur to the subject with mournful pleasure.

She was a native of Georgia, but lived for the greater part of her life in Alabama, and was about twenty-three years of age when she died.

She lost her mother when quite young, which seems to have tinged with sadness all her thoughts afterwards. Her grand-mother supplied a mother's place. Amongst her papers there is a half-finished portrait of the venerable matron—"To-night I have been wandering amid the scenes of my childhood, looking on the dear faces and listening to the loved voices of those who were my ministering angels; and among them rises up in more than earthly beauty the image of my grandmother. Once more I see her calm, placid countenance; and as the memory of her godly life comes up, earnest aspirations arise for grace to follow in her footsteps. She is one of the first whom I remember, and her instructions were the first I received. I used to hear her tell of Indian cruelties, of being summoned to the 'Fort,' where a darling child lay dying in her arms, of a noble boy cut off just at manhood, and of a husband called home when laboring in his Master's vineyard, far from his wife and little ones. I can remember it all scarcely more than enough to know that she was acquainted with grief.

"The Bible was her constant companion and her guide through life; she may have read other books, but I can not remember it; and when I look back to those days I rarely think of her except with her knitting and her Testament."

It would seem, from her papers, that she was deprived, too, of this noble guide when in tender years. But the elements of her character are easily traced to these first impressions. Her grand-mother was doubtless trained to firmness by the dangers of a frontier life; while her husband was out, an itinerant preacher, she performed the more difficult part of taking care of the family, and looking out for Indians. This devotion to the cause of God and firmness of character, became the prominent traits of her little grand-daughter. Even the impression of the grand-parent's grief, as she told of the unexpected loss of a husband and a son in the hey-day of promise, was ineffaceable.

She was educated at Summerfield, Ala., under Dr. Mitchell, and while there, in the 19th year of her age, was converted. Of this last event, which was the beginning of life to her, she says, in the following note in her "journal." "May 10—This very day it is two years since I found the 'more excellent way;' since I began to reckon myself dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord; and it is with praise and gratitude I would record it. Oh, God is very good, and as the memory of the past crowds upon me, my soul cries out, 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all benefits!' Two years ago! 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name'—words are too weak to praise Him. What a blessed time was that! How vividly does the past come before me; that little band of youthful disciples I again see wending their way to the silent grove, and again hear the tones of prayer which ascended from their hearts. Oh, that was a blessed season, the beginning of glorious things; and with humble gratitude I can say I am nearer Heaven now than then, and more wholly given to the service of my heavenly Father."

Shortly after graduating, she left her home in Alabama to engage in the business of teaching. This brought her to Chapel Hill, in this State. She seems to have left the comforts of her father's house in obedience to what she believed to be her duty. She felt called of God to do good. The field which opened before her was the one she occupied. Accordingly we find her presently engaged with all her powers in the arduous task of teaching children. At this period, and indeed always, she seems to have been slender in health; and it was often with no little difficulty that she dragged her feeble body to the duties of her office.

Yet she delighted in trying to be useful. At Chapel Hill she writes: "As a teacher I am happy; I have but few idle scholars, and the others are a source of unfailing pleasure. I sometimes look around upon the childish faces about me, and none but a teacher of little girls can imagine my feelings; smiles play on every brow, and perfect trust and confidence beam in their eyes. Why can I not be perfectly happy here, since every countenance reflects the feelings pictured on mine—since every step bounds to do my bidding, and every heart throbs with joy or sorrow at my praise or blame! Here am I truly the 'presiding genius,' and here is an extended usefulness in which to exercise the talents God has given me."

Nor were her prayers in vain. She had the pleasure to see the work prospering in her hands. Shortly after she writes, "God has been mindful of us; the blessing given me is too great. I have seen Sally, Martha, Virginia, Julia, Betty, and Betty Bray come home to God, and of my school of sixteen all but three have joined the Church. Oh, shall I not henceforth be more devoted to my blessed Redeemer, more wholly given up to his service? By the grace of God, I will."

She was impressed with the notion that she would live long and be called to endure much. While at Chapel Hill she dreamed one night that she was a Missionary in Africa. "The last place in the world to which I ever thought of going. I was happy and rejoicing in my work; happy not because of worldly comforts, but because I was trying to do something for my great Redeemer. I plainly saw the ebon faces of the heathen about me, partook of their friendly food, and lodged in their tents. The will of the Lord be done. I am in His hands, ready to go wherever He calls, willing to do whatever he bids." The dream was a picture of many dim expectations which she entertained in her ardent desires to be useful. She longed to fill such a station as that her grandmother had labored and suffered in. She was "strongly drawn to the life of a preacher's wife." Probably she was about this time tempted, in no bad sense, to enter such a field. She wrote to one, himself a preacher of age and experience, asking his counsel, and received but poor encouragement. He answered her that he thought her "opportunities of doing good would be no greater as the wife of a preacher than in any other station," and indeed "inclined to the opinion that, under only peculiar circumstances, the wife of a Methodist preacher is more of a drudge than most women." She had been from early life too well accustomed to contemplate the "hardness" of the fortunes of a soldier's wife to be intimidated by such a gloomy estimate. Not two years after and she writes: "Courage. Be of good cheer, a gentle spirit whispers: I am even now in the vineyard, in His own good time."

And in a few days after, on the 12th of November, 1851, she was united in marriage to the Rev. A. E. Goodwin, an itinerant preacher and member of the Louisiana Conference.

How mysterious the ways of God! She did not live a single year to grace the position for which she was so peculiarly fitted. Her health was bad from the first of the year and so continued until she died. Whenever she was able to be, she was engaged actively in the discharge of the various duties which presented themselves in her new position. Everybody loved and respected her.

She had marked out a still wider field, in the efforts which are made to extend Christianity by the pen and press. She was a frequent and highly appreciated contributor to this paper, and to the "Ladies Companion." Her pieces recommended themselves by their quiet pathos and pure Christian sentiment. "My beautiful roses!" she exclaims in one of her compositions, "look upon them and read the lesson of life; for each bud and blossom will tell the same story and convey some truth. Behold there an emblem of infant beauty, the maiden's blush, woman's maturity, and life's decline. Look again! they are lovely to all, withhold fragrance from none, even as our Father who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

She seemed to struggle desire death. Strangely enough when we remember that she had an irrepressible ardor to live to be useful. Such expressions as the following often occur in her short journal. They show us that Death was to her at least neither an unexpected nor an unwelcome visitor: "At the usual hour we went to the church. Bro. G. preached the funeral of little Ella C., and though I do not know that the sermon was better or as good as usual, it was a season of much interest to me. Death is a pleasant theme, for I regard it as the portal to endless rest, as the entrance chamber to the presence of the Most High; and my soul bounds at the thought of crossing the chill waters of Jordan."

It was not only amid the sad sights and sounds of a funeral that through the shadows of grief her eyes saw the King in his beauty and beheld the land that is very far off; but in her moments of joy, Heaven seemed home, and death seemed but the gate of Heaven. She writes on one occasion: "Such breezes from the Heavenly shore are wafted to my soul; such a sense of God's love! O, my spirit longs to leave this world and soar to the presence of my Saviour.

"'Tis not that meek submission flies,
And would not suffer still:
* * * * * * *
It is that hope with ardor glows,
To see Him face to face,
Whose dying tone no language knows
Sufficient art to trace.'

"I cannot praise my God here, I cannot utter the adoration my spirit feels; but when faith is lost in sight my tongue shall speak the language of the new Jerusalem. How do all things sink before me, how vain, how trifling do earthly objects appear! Christ is all in all."

For two years she had been looking deathward. "Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better."

On the 5th of July her disease attacked her violently, and on the 13th of August she died. During this long painful process of death she manifested great patience. She retained her reason to the last, but for a long time was so feeble as hardly to be able to speak two words together. Previously she spake of the wisdom of preparing for death in health, and that she knew that in sickness it was hard to make the mind act—that *she had attended to all this long before*; this she said, smiling. No doubt she was directly carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. K.

LOUISIANA, 1852.

If men plot against your interests, commit your way to God in prayer. Thus you will have the advantage, for those who secretly labor to injure their neighbor cannot go to God and ask him to crown their efforts with success.

"The error of a moment is the sorrow of a life."

The parable of the wise and foolish virgins is exemplified much more frequently than most people imagine. Hundreds are dying daily, of whom it may be feared that they knock when the door is shut, and hence knock in vain.

When Satan tempts the afflicted Christian to rebellion by saying to him, "Where is now thy God?" he should promptly reply, "He is present with me, giving the evidence of his love to me as a son, by applying his chastising and purifying rod."

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Mr. Bones, of the firm of Fossil, Bones & Co., was one of those remarkable money-making men whose uninterrupted success in trade had been the wonder and afforded the material for the gossip of the town for seven years. Being of a familiar turn of mind, he was frequently interrogated on the subject, and invariably gave as the secret of his success, that he minded his own business.

A gentleman met Mr. Bones on the Assanpink bridge. He was gazing intently on the dashing, foaming waters, as they fell over the dam. He was evidently in a brown study. Our friend ventured to disturb his cogitations.

"Mr. Bones, tell me how to make a thousand dollars."

Mr. Bones continued looking intently at the water. At last he ventured a reply.

"Do you see that dam, my friend?"

"I certainly do."

"Well, here you may learn the secret of making money. That water would waste away and be of no practical use to anybody, but for the dam; that dam turns it to good account, makes it perform some useful purpose, and then suffers it to pass along. That large paper-mill is kept in motion by this simple economy. Many months are supplied by the manufacture of the article of paper, and intelligence is scattered broad-cast over the land, on the sheets that are daily turned out: and in the different processes through which it passes, money is made. So it is in the living of hundreds of people. They get enough money; it passes through their hands every day; and at the year's end, they are no better off.

"What's the reason? They want a dam; their expenditures are increasing, and no practical good is attained. They want them dammed up, so that nothing will pass through their hands without bringing something back; without accomplishing some useful purpose. Dam up your expenses, and you'll soon have enough occasionally to spare a little, just like that dam. Look at it, my friend." [Trenton True American.

HOT SUMMERS.—The excessive heat which prevails at present gives some interest to the following account of remarkable hot summers: "In 1132 the earth opened, and the rivers and springs disappeared, in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152 the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine and the Danube were passed over dry-footed. In 1393 and 1394 great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was excessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost entirely dried up. In 1556 there was a great dearth all over Europe. In 1615 and 1616 the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were 58 consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century. In 1718 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burnt up, the rivers were dried up, and the theatres were closed by decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 30 degrees Reaumur (113 of Fahrenheit.) In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1723 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1746, summer very hot and very dry which absolutely cut-off the crops. During several months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767; 1778 and 1788 the heat was excessive. In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm and the wine delicious, even at Sussex. In 1818 the theatres remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. The *maximum* heat was 35 degrees (110 75 Fahrenheit.) In 1830, while fighting was going on, the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, the thermometer marked 30 degrees centigrade (97 95 Fahrenheit.) In 1832, in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, the thermometer marked 34 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 Fahrenheit.) Frequent accidents, however, occur at a less elevated temperature." [Galignani's Messenger.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF AN ITINERANT.

MR. EDITOR: From the Conference at Washington, Miss., in 1821, I was appointed to the circuit lying above Natchez, embracing Port Gibson, Warrenton, and the place where Vicksburg was afterwards located. That year we had some outpourings of the Spirit. A good many were added to the Church. At the close of this year I visited my friends in Alabama, and on the 7th of November married Miss Mary Walker, near Cahawba. Soon after I set out for Conference, to be holden in Green county, Miss., at a camp-ground on the Chickasawha river. This Conference was held in December, 1822. It was still small, and we were disappointed in having a Bishop, and Wm. Winans was made President. Here I was appointed P. E., and sent to the Louisiana District, covering all the territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, viz., Ouachita, Red River, Opelousas, Attakapas, etc. That country was pretty much under the influence of Roman Catholics. Here I spent two years. The influence of Romanism began to wane in some places, but still we had hard struggling to get on.

My health declined considerably, and my wife seemed to have lost hers entirely; so I thought it best to leave that work, and our friends did not oppose. We left the district in the fall of 1824, and spent some time near Nashville, Tenn., drinking the blue lime stone water. Both of us recovered and proceeded to Alabama, where I designed to settle my family, inasmuch as there was no provision made for the families of traveling preachers. I traveled ten years after marrying, and did not receive one dollar for family expenses.

In December, 1824, I attended Conference in Tuscaloosa—the first Conference ever held in Alabama. I was appointed to the Alabama District, since Mobile District, which embraced a portion of Mississippi and of Florida, and a large portion in Alabama. Pensacola, in Florida, was a large Catholic city, but we had a desire to share with them. Mobile, too, was pretty much the same way; both mission ground. So the Conference united them in one mission station, and appointed H. P. Cook to these two places, some sixty miles apart, and the bay twelve miles wide between them. There was no house of worship in Pensacola, and but one small Protestant church in Mobile, for all denominations to worship in. The prospect was truly gloomy.

This year the yellow fever visited both of those cities, and Bro. Cook died of it in Pensacola. The prospect in these old cities seemed truly discouraging, but still it was determined to break the Roman spell in both of them. They were separated, and Pensacola fell to the South Carolina and Georgia preachers, and Mobile to Mississippi. I was continued on the Alabama District, and in the year 1826 Bro. Lambeth was in Mobile, and we commenced the first Methodist Church ever attempted in Mobile. The society was small and we built a small church in the woods, then the outskirts of the city. During the four years on this district, the advance of Methodism, and almost every other good thing, was very great. From small beginnings great matters grow. From the small beginning in Mobile the work has spread to large societies and splendid brick churches, reared up in different parts of the city. And through the country, where but a few years before I had to spend the night on the ground, hearing the wolves howl, now are comfortable dwellings and good houses of worship.

During the four years I was on this district, I attended Conference in Dec., 1825, at Washington, Miss., December, 1826, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and in December, 1827, at Natchez, Miss. In December, 1828, I attended Conference at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where I was appointed in charge of the Cahawba District. Just before I closed my last year's labor, a circumstance occurred worthy some notice. I left a camp meeting in Clarke county to attend another in Marengo, intending to pass by home. Night overtook me in a large canebreak on the Alabama river; here I became bewildered, and had to spend the night. I gave my horse some cane to eat and laid down by the side of a tree to sleep. Not long after I was awoke by my horse snorting and jumping, and heard some wild beast move near me, which I supposed was a panther, as there were many in that part of the country. It past away but came again before I got to sleep, and by slapping my hands and hissing it left; but still unwilling to miss its prey, it came a third time, and then passed off and did not return. The Lord preserved me. I closed the year in peace and entered my new district, thus placing me on the ground where, ten years before, as a missionary, I had planted the standard of the Cross in the almost wilderness. The scene was so changed that I could scarcely realize it to be the same.

EBENEZER HEARN.

CLEAVING TO CHRIST.

Solomon charges us to "buy the truth and sell it not." Purchase it at any price and part with it at none. Many have refused to give its price, and many have parted with it, always infinitely below its worth. Paul, who had made great sacrifices to obtain this precious pearl, when writing to the Christian Hebrews, who had also given their all for it, said, "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for he is faithful that promised." Not a few have done this. A poor girl, who resided on the sea-coast of England, was asked, when dying, by a clergyman, what she thought of Jesus; her reply was beautiful and sublime—"Jesus," said she, "I cleave to him as the limpets to the rocks." Excellent girl, who does not almost envy her! Yes, the Christian will cleave to Jesus in spite of everything. The stormy ocean, hurling its destructive fury around, only causes the limpets to cleave to the rocks more firmly. So was it with Job; the more heavily his sorrows fell upon him, the more fully did he determine. "Though he slay me yet will I trust in him."

When tempted to desert the truth, or to renounce the cause of Christ, "we may," says Andrew Fuller, "imagine that the martyrs in Heaven are calling to us. One may say, 'hold it fast; I died in a dungeon rather than forego it.' 'Hold it fast,' says another, 'I bled for it.' 'Hold it fast,' says a third, 'I burned for it.'"

Let this duty be considered as practically devolving on every one who has named the name of Christ. Let us boldly confess Christ, and cleave to him constantly, that so we may humbly expect that he will own us in the presence of his Father and an assembled universe. Such a line of conduct ennobles us in the esteem of all holy beings, while even the most ungodly cannot despise us; it strengthens us for the discharge of all duties, and makes us blessings to the world. We thus serve the Church while we live, and obtain a victory over the last enemy when we die. [Watchman and Reflector.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A SERMON AT THE SPRINGS.

The Responsible Position talented Ministers occupy—Signs of the Power and Glory of Methodism Departing.

At a popular watering place not far from the city of M., it was announced on Saturday that to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock, in the ball-room, the Rev. Mr. —— (Methodist) would preach. I was glad to hear the announcement, not that I hoped a sermon at the Springs would be appreciated by a majority of the visitors, but that the professors of religion present might be reminded of their obligations, and "a word fitly spoken" might result in arresting the attention of some thoughtless one, and indeed conviction of heart and reformation of life. In reflecting on the subject, I was prompted to suggest a text for the occasion. I thought of the multitude of impotent folk of halt, blind, and withered, who were assembled on the occasion of the Saviour's visit at the Bethesda's healing pool, waiting for a moving of the water. The interest awakened in the bosom of him of withered limbs, as he lay stretched out, helpless and forlorn, when the question proposed, "Wilt thou be made whole?"—the joy evinced in experiencing his miraculous cure; and it occurred to me a sermon, with this subject for the theme, would be opportune. The present circumstances would be contrasted with those of Bible history, and a cure of moral as well as physical infirmity would be urged. I thought, too, of the scene of the interesting conversation held by the Saviour with the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well. Of the water of life promised on asking, the drinking of which would be a well of water springing up into everlasting life. But presuming the preacher was prepared with a sermon, or the notes of one, I did not venture to propose a subject. Sunday came, and with it the hour for preaching. Notwithstanding the number of visitors was large, the congregation was small. Some were in their rooms dozing away precious hours. Some were perusing tales of fiction, and others (among whom were ladies) were engaged at nine-pins. The subject selected was Paul's exhortation to holy living in consideration of the fact that "these things shall be dissolved." The subject admitted of display, and the privilege was not disregarded. The sermon was eloquent and interesting, but it lacked power. It had not the characteristics of what I conceived to be the style of the author of the text, the illustrious Apostle of the Gentiles, nor of Mr. Wesley, whom we regard as our great example. There was an exhibition of more originality of thought than manner. Of the occasional indulgence in the style of some of our popular preachers the speaker might have been unconscious, but for a seemingly studied conformity to the conventional notions of the day, he was inexcusable. Paul in preaching the gospel of Christ before kings, though a scholar, despised the excellency of speech and man's wisdom. The announcement of his glorying alone in the cross of Christ made kings and governors tremble, whilst they acknowledged the power of his reasoning. The doctrine of total depravity, the necessity of repentance and faith, and the new birth, which constitutes the burthen of Mr. Wesley's sermons, is regarded by some of *our* modern divines as obsolete. The observance of some of the most important Church usages have been repudiated. The popular taste has been carefully unalized and ascertained, and it must be catered to. Instead of gospel sermons, such as Paul and Wesley preached, is introduced a sickly, sentimental, intellectual essay sort of sermonising, which the rulers can listen to and believe—assuming as a basis the postulate that man is depraved *de jure* but not *de facto*, and maintaining that to train and cultivate the mind will improve the heart. It is unfortunate that the hearers minds are not more highly cultivated. Until, however, this embarrassment is removed care should be had that the gospel be preached in its native simplicity, especially that it be not mystified. And in regard to doctrine and usage, it is better for us to dissolve the connection we have with the Church of our choice than to impeach, in letter or spirit, one article of its association.

M.

Lauderdale Springs, Aug. 25.

Tears are as dew which moistens the earth and renews its vigor. Remorse has none; it is a volcano, vomiting forth lava which burns and destroys.

Beppo says, with great pathos and beauty, in allusion to bygone happy scenes, "I can make the clock strike for me that are passed."

He alone deserves to have any weight or influence with posterity, who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, Sept. 18.

BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The 109th session closed the 17th ult. The Rev. J. Scott, President, has been appointed President of the next Irish Conference, to meet in Cork June 25, 1853. Rev'd Enoch Wood appointed President of the next Conference in Canada. The mission in France has been set off to its own government, and Dr. Cook (the Superintendent Missionary heretofore) appointed President of the first French Wesleyan Conference, to be held the present month. This step, of which our readers have been kept notified by our correspondent, is regarded an important one in the evangelization of France. It was taken very guardedly, and with a unanimous consent of the leaders of the Parent body. The French antipathy to any thing English must heretofore have operated seriously against this mission, and our English brethren seem to have had little regard heretofore to this national prejudice. As an instance, a friend, who last summer visited the mission, told us that in the use of the Liturgy the Wesleyan minister always struck to the letter and prayed for the Queen of England, and his royal highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, etc. This in the ears of Frenchmen and in the Metropolis of France! The effect of a Church, naturalized in the country, such as is now provided for, will doubtless soon be evident for good. Dr. Cook himself very delicately hints this in his own remarks, when the proposition was under discussion. We quote from the Watchman of the 10th ult. He said:

"The proposal had arisen out of the feeling, that the evangelization of such a country as France could not wisely be left to depend on the labors or funds of any foreign missionary society. Considering the responsibility of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the various parts of the world, it could do but little for France. Their minds had been exercised with the conviction of the paucity of their means. They had concluded to organize a Home Mission among the French, so as to lay the burden in a greater degree on the French themselves. They might thus have funds to employ, such as they could not at present command. They had succeeded in a very great degree in awakening Protestant France. Other communities in that country could employ means of a subordinate kind, which they themselves did not, and they had a deep sense of the importance of doing something by means of a subsidiary agency, and through a separate Evangelical Society of their own. There were reasons against the latter proposal, as they had already heard. It had been then proposed to see whether the time had not come when their independence as a Church should be acknowledged. He had said that the Protestant world in France had been awakened, and, in consequence of that, the Roman Catholic Church had been awakened also. Their labors had therefore been circumscribed by the efforts of the Jesuits and others, by means which the Wesleyan Missionary Society were not able to employ. Many in France would have preferred sending their children to Wesleyan schools, who were compelled to send them to schools that were Roman Catholic. The employment of the press in such a country as France was of great importance. They were in France a minority in a minority, and could do but little, and this had led them to desire an Evangelical Society naturalized in France. The result had been the proposition which had been made by Doctor Beecham. They were not insensible to the difficulties of their position. They were convinced that the present state of the political world in France was such, and their relative position to other bodies such, that something else was necessary. The fact was, that for some years past they had not been increasing their numbers at all, and this was in consequence of others being able to do with subsidiary help what they were not able to do. The brethren in France were willing to make every personal sacrifice necessary. They would thus be able to command the co-operation of their people under the influence of such an example. Their influence among other denominations of Christians was very great. He had been assured, the other day, by a French journalist, that if he had not known him, (Dr. Cook) he should never have understood how much the Wesleyans were in the truth, because of their bearing the name of a man (Wesley) that in France there were seven-eighths of the evangelical ministers, and nine-tenths of the evangelical people, who held the doctrines of Methodism."

In view of this evident national inadaptation, and of the good feeling existing between Frenchmen and Americans, on the score of old friends and republican sympathies, the project has been seriously broached by the M. E. Church North, of establishing a mission in France. Whether this new arrangement will supersede it, we wait to see; but if our Northern brethren have the men and the means we should be pleased to see them to go into the measure and doubt not of their success.

The following is the numerical statement made before the Conference:

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Number of Members in Great Britain—		
This year	281263	281263
Last year	302209	
Decrease on the year	20946	
Number of Members in Ireland—		
This year	20040	20040
Last year	20915	
Decrease on the year	875	
Number of Members in the Foreign Stations—		
This year	101338	101338
Last year	98011	
Increase on the year	8327	
Total		402641
Total Decrease in Great Britain		20946
" " Ireland		875
		21821
Deduct Increase on Missions		3327
Net Decrease throughout the world		18494
On Trial in Great Britain		13304
" " the Foreign Missions		5499
Total number on Trial		18803

The President observed, that although the return appeared to be discouraging, yet there were favorable indications, as a considerable increase of numbers had taken place during the last two quarters.

The Watchman, in summing up, expresses both faith and hope that the present will be a year of work and of peace. It thus comments upon the numerical statement:

"The returns stand almost exactly as we anticipated and announced in June, but with this relieving circumstance, that the President was now able to refer to considerable additions on both the two last quarters.—When it it considered that, in those two quarters, so many thousands of our population have emigrated to Australia, Canada, and California, these accessions form indeed an encouraging indication. That the decrease in Ireland, during such a year of excitement and voluntary expatriation, should have been only 875, should be an occasion for any thing but despondence. Then in the Foreign Missions there is an increase of three thousand three hundred full members and communicants. The total loss on the year, or, as it is called, 'net decrease throughout the world,' is 18,494; while the candidates for membership are by some hundreds more numerous, being 18,803. There is here cause sufficient, for humiliation, self-examination, and prayer for our Zion; but no justification for inaction or despair."

The British Wesleyan ship has endured a great storm. She is safe, but damaged. It took strong timbers to endure so. Social peculiarities, in a measure, prevent us "on this side" from fully appreciating their ecclesiastical difficulties. High conservatism is evidently, at last, yielding. The old leaders are giving place: young men are progressive. But the history of the last few years has shown something in the organic structure of their Methodism which secures it from being sacrificed to popular clamor.

The British Wesleyans are laying hold upon education, as an ally, in a style vigorous, practical and far-reaching. We hope this is not an indication of the prevalence of a worldly over a highly spiritual policy.

Rev. R. Young has been deputed to visit Australia and erect the Methodist churches there into a separate organization—the Australian Conference.

Next Conference is to meet in Bradford, July, 1853.

Dr. Newton has taken a superannuated relation.

An interesting circumstance in the Conference was the visit of the poet, JAMES MONTGOMERY. May the blessing of the Patriarchal bard be realized upon the "people called Methodists" on both sides the Atlantic:

"At this Conference, assembled in the town of his long residence, and in his own eightieth year, there was a mutual attraction, leading to an interview, between the successors of John Wesley and the great devotional Poet of the Moravian Church, and of all true Churches. Even the venerable and aged Dr. Buoting, a contemporary of Wesley, and, as such, acknowledging the obligations of Wesley, and of the great Christian body known as Methodists, to a few brethren of the Moravian Society, seemed then in the presence of an elder, as Montgomery blessed the Conference, and the 'people called Methodists,' with the blessing wherewith Aaron and his sons blessed the children of Israel:

"'The Lord bless you and keep you: the Lord make His face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you: the Lord lift up His countenance upon you, and GIVE YOU PEACE!'"

MATERIAL AID.

Some of the oldest and best established of the "Advocates," keep this subject stendily pressed upon their patroos and agents. We do not like to do it, but if they have *much* need, we have *more*. Among the youngest of the Advocate family, our circulation is of course comparatively limited. We need, therefore, the constant attention of our friends. Besides regular weekly expenses, there are our clever "J. P. C.," and "X. Y."—and surely none of our readers are willing to part with *them*. Our weekly receipts are very frequently below the weekly expenses. What can we say more?

At the approaching Annual Conferences, it is very much desired by the Committees of Publication to present a fair and prosperous showing. Getting new subscribers, collecting subscriptions and sending on the cash, is the plain process to accomplish this. With pleasure we receive many and cheering assurances that the position and services in the cause of Protestantism, Methodism and Christianity, of this journal, are esteemed. We are thankful for them. This result is not an accident—for this it was established, and for this we have labored. Our patronage, too, is gradually on the increase; but a *little more grape*, brethren: *a little more grape*.

REV. CHARLES GOLDBERG.—Bishop Paine has designated Rev. C. Goldberg, of Texas, as a missionary to the foreigners in California—especially to the Germans and French, and forwarded his appointment. Bro. Goldberg is to raise $500, which we judge he will readily do in Texas. *When he has raised this sum*, the balance, $500, will be furnished by the Missionary Society, for which the draft of Bishop P. is now in our hands. He is expected to be ready to go by 1st November, or when the other missionaries go.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—On fourth page it is given in full. The yearly postage of this paper, if paid in advance, can not cost the most distant subscriber in the Union more than twenty-six cents.

TEXAS.—At the recent session of the Convention of Texas, the Rt. Rev. G. W. Freeman, D. D., was unanimously elected Bishop of that diocese.

BAPTIST SCHOOL.—The Louisiana Baptist Convention held its session in July last, and came to the conclusion that they would establish at Mount Lebanon, Bienville Parish, La., a male school of high character, with a theological department, also a female seminary as soon as practicable, all under the patronage and supervision of the Convention. The situation selected is healthy, and in the midst of an orderly population. The citizens of Mount Lebanon and vicinity are preparing to erect, and will have ready by next year, buildings suitable for the reception of seventy-five or one hundred male students.

GENERAL MINUTES.

Our copy has not yet arrived, but our order for one has been forwarded to Richmond, accompanied by the cash. Surely it will come now. Albeit, a few of our contemporaries, more highly favored, have received a copy from the General Agent *himself*, Doctor Early.

He advertises for sale, at the *Book Concern*, a portrait of himself. We have a mind to buy that, too, as it is unlikely we shall ever see the excellent and dignified original in the Southwest. We assure the Gen'l Agent that there are *some* Methodists in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The Valley of the Mississippi contains almost as many as that of James River, and they like to be informed of the current church history, and to be informed upon *the same terms* as others.

An exchange, "nearer the Virginia line" than ourselves, has been favored with a copy, and makes up this summary:

"This annual publication furnishes the following information respecting the condition of the Church. There are 1659 effective traveling preachers, 126 superannuated, about 4026 local preachers; 387,954 white members, 138,113 colored, 3327 Indians.

Total of preachers	5,811
Total of members	529,394
Grand total	535,205
Increase of members	14,950
Increase of preachers	145
	15,095
Decrease of Indians	60
Net increase	14,935

Floating Bethel for Mobile Bay.

The Mobile Advertiser informs us that this moral *desideratum* to the commerce of Mobile is about to be supplied by the benevolence of a few gentlemen. The ships, lying out in the Bay several miles from the city, give the sailors no opportunity to go to church. The Church is now going to them. The Advertiser suggests that the institution, in honor of its generous founder, be called "Roger Stewart's Sailor's haven:"

"*A Worthy Act.*—The purchase of the ship Mersey was an instance of exalted benevolence not often seen in this money-loving world. The large sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was invested in the purchase of the hull and tackle of the Mersey, by our fellow citizens, Roger Stewart and R. Purvis, Esq., in order to appropriate the ship to the worthy purpose of supplying a bethel and hospital in the midst of the shipping where they are so greatly needed. Nor is even this the extent of the public and benevolent spirit that influenced the generous investment. It is the object of Mr. Stewart to moor her in the midst of the fleet—to rig a single (main) mast, on which is to be hung the best light that can be procured, so as to assist, not only the general navigation of the bay by night, but especially those cotton laden lighters bound for the shipping.

"Irrespective of all this, the proposition of her liberal owners is to have a resident surgeon and established hospital on board, for immediate attention to the thousand inevitable accidents occurring there. To all this will be added a regular 'Bethel,' where all the seamen in port, nad away from the city, can attend divine service regularly."

AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The annual meeting of this board commenced its session on the 7th inst., at Troy, N. Y. It appears from the annual report that six corporate members have died during the year, and also one ordained missionary and five assistants. The whole number of surviving members is now 187.

Fourteen ordained missionaries and 23 assistant missionaries, in all 37 persons, have been sent out for the first time; and 5 missionaries and 4 assistant missionaries, in all 9 persons have returned to former fields of labor, making a total of 46 missionary laborers who have been sent into n foreign field during the year.

Thirty-four persons, 11 males and 23 females, have been appointed by the committee since the last meeting of the board, and there are now under appointment in this country 14 males and 13 females, in all 27 persons, expecting to take their departure as soon as their arrangements shall have been completed. Of these 27, 3, namely, 5 missionaries and four female assistant missionaries, stand designated to the American field.

There have been published, of the Missionary Herald, 210,000 copies; of the Journal of Missions, 450,000 copies; of the Youth's Dayspring, 602,000 copies, making a total of 1,225,000 copies of the three monthly publications—being an average of 1004,333 copies per month. Of the annual report there were published, as usual, 5000 copies; of Dr. Riddle's sermons, 5000, of different tracts, 14,600; of maps and illustrations, 1500.

The board has 26 missions, 111 stations, and 145 outstations; 136 ordained missionaries, including 7 physicians; 461 laborers, including 212 females, have been sent from this country; 245 native assistants are employed; 11 printing establishments are connected with missions, which last year printed 52225,203 pages, making 922,595,924 pages from the beginning; number of churches, 93; church members, 24 386, of whom 1276 were added during the past year; number of seminaries and schools, 803, of which 441 are supported by the Hawiian Government; number of scholars, 23,564.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—We understand that, yesterday, eight miles of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, immediately on this side of the plantation of Hon. D. F. Kenner, were let out on contract to Messrs. John Coleman and P. O'Shaugnessy. When the contracts are given into the hands of such reliable and responsible gentlemen, the public have the best guaranty of the practicability of the road and of the intelligence and energy of the Directory. Whatever Messrs. Coleman and O'Shaugnessy (known for fifteen years in this city as faithful and scrupulously exact contractors) undertake, they will do.

GUANO.—The NewYork Mirror remarks that if the positions in Mr. Webster's great letter on the guano question can be maintained, the agricultural interests of the country will bless him for evermore. "The deposits of the rich manure, which have been accumulating since the flood, are said to be in some places *six hundred feet in depth*—and the mines may be considered as inexhaustible. It opens not only a new field of commerce, but will increase the value of every foot of land, on Long Island for instance, twenty-five per cent. The subject, dirty as it sounds, absolutely rises into sublimity when considered in all its relations to commerce and agriculture, to say nothing of politics. Cargoes of guano can be landed on Long Island, at an expense of but little above the cost of city manure; and the wheat crops under its quickening influence, will throw our farmers into ecstacies."

AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—The American Musical Fund Society of NewYork, have recently issued a circular to the press of the United States. It states that three years since the society was chartered for the purpose of sustaining unfortunate musicians by relief drawn from a common fund. The charter granted them allows operations to commence only after $20,000 have been amassed, the interest of which, together with the subscription of members, is to go to sick and distressed musicians, to support their destitute widows and educate their needy orphans. Only $6000 have as yet been raised, of which more than one-half has been the gift of women, viz: Madame Otto Goldschmidt $2000, Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble $1000, and Miss Catherine Hays $200. The object of the circular is to extend the knowledge of the existence of such a society, to induce all musicians to become members, and to invite into that avenue the charities of the sick and liberal.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Athens Circuit, Ala. Conf.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: In the year 1850 this circuit was blessed with a gracious revival of religion. Rev. C. S. Hurt labored with this people. The year 1851 was followed by another revival, under Rev. D. B. Lyne. The labors of the present year have not been in vain. Our third quarterly meeting was held at Pleasant Hill on the second Sabbath in August. It resulted in the conversion of thirty-four souls, and thirty-three accessions to the Church.

We held a meeting at Pleasant Grove Church, which continued eight days; had twelve conversions and eleven accessions. We have just closed a meeting in the neighborhood of Old Hamilton. It is in the fork of the Tombeekbee and Buttahatchie rivers. The Lord was with us in his convicting and converting power. We organized a society numbering twenty-three. To God be all the glory. THOS. W. MANNING.

September 2, 1852.

Butler Circuit, Ala. Conf.

DEAR BROTHER: Last Saturday we commenced our third quarterly meeting for this Butler Circuit, at this place, and have had conversions daily up to this time. The meeting was characterized by clear, satisfactory conversions. We have had added thirty-nine up to date, all whites, and the meeting last night was more powerful than any we have had. Among this number are some young men who promise much to the Church. Bro. Campbell, our circuit preacher, is much encouraged. We have had good help from Brothers Dunlap and Killough. I leave this morning, with Dr. Dunlap, for his quarterly meeting, and the other brethren will continue this. J. T. HEARD.

September 3, 1852.

Warsaw Circuit, Ala. Conf.

The Rev. J. W. Ellis writes, on the 6th instant:

"We have had some good meeting. At one just closed last Friday night, of a week's continuance, we had some fifteen or seventeen conversions and twenty-two accessions; sixteen blacks and six whites."

Summerfield District, Ala. Conf.

The Presiding Elder, Rev. F. G. Ferguson, writes of "some glorious meetings" on his work.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Conf.

God has graciously revived His work in this place of late. The Church has been greatly refreshed, and some thirty souls have professed to find peace with God. The country around is in a general revival.

O. R. BLUE.

September 11, 1852.

White Water Mission, Ala. Conf.

DEAR BROTHER: I hasten to say that the Lord of Missions has greatly blessed us on this mission.

I appointed, at a new place, a three or four days' meeting, to commence Saturday before the fifth Sunday in August, but by reason of hard rain and high water I was prevented from getting there until Tuesday night; but the local brethren went to work as though they felt that God had called them to warn sinners to flee the wrath to come; and they continued the meeting until I got to their help. But the best of all, the Lord had come to their help.

We continued the meeting for eleven days, and at the close there was an increase of interest generally. When we closed there were about twenty-five or thirty conversions, and some thirty mourners at the altar: thirty-eight whites and four blacks received into the Church. During the last five weeks I have received on the mission fifty-three members. To God be all the praise. Amen.

JOHN W. BROXSON.

Sept. 8, 1852.

Madison Mission, La. Conf.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: Since my last report of our work we have had six accessions and eighty-four baptized. We preach on seven plantations, and altogether I think the mission in a progressive condition. In the circuit there is perhaps a better state of things than ever has been. During the summer we labored long and hard to get up what we call here a basket meeting, and succeeded in making preparations for such a meeting, to commence at Richmond on the 3d of September, with the sure promise of the assistance of ministers from abroad. But the first day, instead of being beautiful, as we had hoped and prayed for it to be, to the disappointment of every heart, it was gloomy and raining, and nature seemed to say that you shall not have a meeting. Saturday, however, assumed quite a different appearance; the clouds all gone, the morning was serene and calm, and the cooling breezes seemed to say the clouds of yesterday were only sent to try your faith. The only fear now was, Can the preachers come? We went to church: nine, ten, and half past ten o'clock came, and the people were coming before we had any news of the preachers' coming. Just at this time we were entirely relieved by the presence of Dr. S. W. Spear, of Natchez, and Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, and I never saw preachers come to a meeting more in the spirit of preaching. During Saturday and Sunday they preached eight sermons—long, earnest, soul-stirring sermons. I say long, not that any body's patience was wearied, but because I believe the shortest one was a little over an hour long. The meeting was well attended; congregations unusually large for this country.

Doubtless by this time you would like to know the number of accessions and conversions. There were no accessions and conversions; but there is such an interest manifested on this subject, and such a waking up, that I do not know but what we are justified in saying that the mass is converted. We may be a little enthusiastic, but we expect soon to have a meeting at this place, at which we do hope that these awakenings will be ripened into sincere repentance, implicit faith and Bible conversions.

JOHN PIPES.

Milliken's Bend, La., Sept. 9.

CASE OF DR. KING.—The London Standard of the 24th says: "From Athens, of 10th instant, we learn that the American Embassador to the Sublime Porte had visited Athens to inquire into the affair of the Missionary, King, who was said to be ill-treated in Greece; when, after having examined the official papers relative to the matter, he found that Mr. King had been tried by the laws of Greece, which he was bound to respect, as he was those of his own country, the Embassador appeared quite satisfied. He sailed from the Piræus for Trieste on the 9th."

He that accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may, ere long, be obliged to sell his necessaries.

METHODIST PRESS.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The Richmond and Nashville Advocates are settling a point in the code. He of Nashville admitted an *incog.* correspondent to make insinuations against him of Richmond, as to his soundness upon good *old* Methodism, (mind the *old*) based upon certain editorials which, in the opinion of *Incog.*, smacked of lay delegation and agitation. *Incog.* calls on him to clear himself. Dr. Lee refuses to plead at *that* bar. Incidentally, however, he puts forth the following:

"We believe Methodism to be 'radically right,' but not perfect. We wish it to 'go on unto perfection;' and earnestly desire to have a hand in helping it to 'apprehend that for which it was apprehended of Christ,' and to accomplish its destiny of 'glory and honor' in the earth. It shall not stagnate if we can stir it into life. If it prefers things old and good, but passive, to things new, good, useful and glorious; or if it differs with us, or we with it, we shall regret the difference, but will not dissolve our connection with it. No. Sin or death are the only gates of egress from Methodism to us; at least so we think now, and have thought for many years."

DEATH OF MINISTERS.—The Christian Advocate and Journal, in an eloquent editorial on the subject, remarks that since the late sessions of the New York and New York E. Conferences, "not less than four ministers belonging to these bodies have gone down to the grave." And they men of mark, too. Sorrow upon sorrow afflicts the heart of the Church. Another good name has been added to the list. Our exchanges inform us that Rev. W. M. Bangs, son of Dr. N. Bangs, and 20 years an itinerant preacher, died on the 5th inst. In harmony with these tidings, the editor indulges in reflections upon the dignity and grandeur of the ministerial calling:

"Of all who toil through the years of this pilgrimage, no man's work has the permanent character of the minister's. The labor of the husbandman ends with the consumption of the produce of his land, and each succeeding harvest perishes in the using. The produce of mechanical skill, for the most part, have but a fleeting existence. The wear and rust of years destroy them all. Raphael's paintings fade on the rotting canvass, and even the sculptured glory of Praxiteles is lost in the mutilated forms of what once only wanted breath. Apelles boasted that he painted for eternity. It was a bold figure of speech that far outstripped the sobriety of truth, for no mortal eye for long centuries has seen a line of his pencil. But that same empty boast, with slight modification, is but the plain literal truth concerning the minister's work. *He labors for eternity.* His instrument and subject alike immortal. The first is the word of God that abideth for ever, and the last is that immaterial, thinking, feeling, indescribable something, that shall survive the general conflagration itself. He labors for the salvation of immortal spirits. He gives up his life on earth to the toil of preparing men for a life in Heaven—a life so holy, so happy, and so long, that in the attempt to think of it, the stoutest intellect becomes bewildered, and even the apostolic pen, piles word upon word, until the description swells to an untranslatable climax, which is set down in our English to 'an far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.'"

HEAD THE EARTH.—A few weeks ago we published the memoir of Bishop McKendree, by Prof. Larrabee. His representation of him on his appearance in Baltimore in 1808, when he was elected Bishop, has been corrected by an old friend, Rev. L. Garrett, of Mississippi. Prof. L. has the backswoods P. Elder, appearing "a stranger" and in rustic garb, rather *affecting* awkardness for the sake of *effect*. The Holston Advocate, for the truth of history, confronts the statements, and remarks:

"The whole story of the 'Light street Church affair,' as told by the Professor, represents McKendree as really 'awkward' and *un*-genteel, which the whole history of the man, from his youth, contradicts: or as descending below the dignity of a Christian minister, to dabble in *clerical waters* for a time, that he might, by a contrast of which he knew himself capable, storm a citadel and throw off its guard by a little *contemptible trickery* on the part of a Christian minister, an August Christian assembly. Is it not enough that the 'treasure' is placed in '*earthen* vessels,' without making the 'vessels' to appear in the most *awkward* and *un*-genteel forms!"

THE DOUAY BIBLE.—The Romanists are hard to suit in a Bible. The Commissioners who would introduce it into public schools know this. The Protestant Bible is rejected, and when asked to propose a substitute, the best offer Romanists make is the Douay! The introduction of this version into the common schools of Cincinnati is now before that people, and the Western Christian Advocate takes occasion to make a few remarks upon it, showing it to be worse than none at all. This, doubtless, is what the Papists expect, and the matter will end in *no Bible*.

"The Council of Trent forbade the circulation of Scripture in the vernacular tongues for the masses. They were forbidden to be published without notes; and even then no Romanist was allowed to read them without a written permission from the Bishop, at the recommendation of the priest. The notes of the Douay Bible and Rhemish Testament were among the most flagitious, immoral, revolutionary, and murderous, perhaps, ever put to print. When the Pope excommunicated Henry VIII and Elizabeth, absolved their subjects from the oath of allegiance, and invited afterward Philip II., of Spain, to take possession of the British crown, the Douay Bible was printed, teaching the doctrines contained in the bulls of excommunication. The Spanish armada was set on foot for this purpose; and thus, by the Spanish fleet and the Douay notes, England was to be transferred to the dominion of the Roman Catholic Philip. This design is avowed by the most important Popish journal, edited by Dr. Wiseman, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Quin, in 1836, in the following words:

"'The notes of the New Testament were undoubtedly intended to prepare the public mind for the invasion meditated by Philip II—the armada. They were in unison with the celebrated sentence and declaration of Pope Sixtus, who designated Elizabeth as an illegitimate daughter of Henry VIII—as a usurper and unjust ruler, who ought to be deposed; and as a *heretic and schismatic, whom it was not only lawful, but commendable to destroy.*'"

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The four last voyages of the steamship Atlantic have been made in the following time: May 29, to Liverpool, 10 days, 2 hours and 30 minutes; return voyage, 10 days and 3 hours; July 24, to Liverpool, 10 days and 15 minutes; return voyage, 10 days, 7 hours, and 15 minutes. No other steamer has ever made four such successive voyages.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, August 19, 1852.

The measures of persecution which threatened the Wesleyan Methodists in this city, as I mentioned at the close of my last letter, have not been put into execution. It seems that when the authorities sent the prohibition to preach to Dr. Cook and to his colleague, the Rev. C. de Boinville, they forgot that these two ministers had English audiences as well as French, and when they found this out, unwilling to quarrel with the English, they thought it best to let the matter drop without enforcing their orders. Our meetings have not therefore been once interrupted, and they are, if anything, more numerously attended than before. We do not, however, know whether this will last long. One of the *employees* at the *Prefecture de police* told me a few days ago that the minister of police was determined to have no foreigners preaching in France. How he will manage to stop the hundreds that are now officiating here, I cannot tell; we are determined to resist to the last, and we know that God is on our side.

In this emergency the Paris Committee of the Evangelical Alliance have resolved to take up the cases of persecution that may occur in this country, and to act as circumstances will direct. Should the fight be engaged, we have no doubt that sooner or later we shall gain the victory. "*En avant*," therefore.

All the ministers of the President seem to be agreed on the crusade which is beginning against religious liberty, and they have indeed thrown behind them, as not deserving their notice, the fine programme of freedom of worship which was laid down by the Emperor Napoleon, and which I mentioned some months ago. A very extraordinary instance of this has just taken place. A young Protestant named, if I mistake not, Perrot, having lately taken his degrees, asked to be admitted as a candidate to the Normal School, where are formed all the Professors of our Colleges and of the University. This was refused to him for the sole reason that he was a Protestant. He complained at once of this injustice, the Consistories of the Paris Lutheran and Reformed Churches met, as well as the Supreme Council of the Reformed Churches, and the President of the latter body, Admiral Baudin, a zealous Protestant, went to see, on the subject, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Mr. Fortoul. "The thing is quite decided," answered the Minister, "we shall not hearken to anything (*nous verons intraitables*); none but Catholics shall be eligible to the Normal School; neither Jews nor Protestants need apply." On hearing this, the Admiral declared that the Protestants would not quietly submit to such an infringement to their rights, and that they would, if necessary, agitate the whole country. The Minister then changed his tone a little, and said he would do anything to *please* the Admiral, and would think over the matter again. The consequence was that a counsel of the Ministers was convened that very evening, the obnoxious restriction was withdrawn, and next morning the *Moniteur* announced that among the young men allowed to be candidates to the Normal Schools, there were four Protestants and one Jew. Mr. Perrot received an official letter informing him that he was admitted, and in order to make it appear that this decision had not been taken in consequence of Admiral Baudin's energy, the letter was *antedated* three or four days back. *This I know to be a fact!* Can one imagine a greater absence of all principles? Let me remark that if we have gained our point, it is not because our rights were acknowledged, but because M. Fortoul wished to *please* an influential gentleman.

The sequel to this scandalous affair is rather amusing. I have said that Mr. Perrot had just finished his college studies. Last week, at the annual examination of the Paris Colleges, he obtained the first prize or prize of honor, and, according to custom, this prize was handed down to him by Mr. Fortoul himself, who had, at the same time to give him a kiss. (That was something like Judas's kiss, said a friend of mine). In the evening the annual dinner given by the Minister of Instruction to the dignitaries of the University, came off, and as it is usual for the young man who has borne away the prize of honor to be invited, Mr. Perrot was invited, received the honors of the evening, and was actually placed at table between the Minister himself and the nuntio of the Pope!

Another case of oppression and persecution by the authorities is that which has taken place at Estissac. It will be remembered (see No. 72 of the Advocate) that Estissac is a small village near Troyes, where one-third of the inhabitants became Protestant last year. About two months ago some agents of police and gendarmes arrived and ordered the *sermonizing* (a term of contempt to designate the Protestant service) *to be stopped immediately*. Of course, it was impossible to bow before such iniquity. Active complaints were made to the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. The general Consistory of Meaux and Admiral Baudin exerted their influence. But it was in vain. The trial took place day before yesterday. The two ministers who had preached at Estissac were accused of having had political motives for holding Protestant meetings, and they were *condemned* to a fine, although some of the witnesses, and amongst others a police agent, declared that they had always been present to the meetings and had never heard a single political allusion. One of the Paris pastors, present at the trial, told me this morning the Jesuits had so much power in the place that the jury and judges dared not act otherwise, although the trial evidently ought to have led to an acquittal. The Protestants have appealed against this decision, and the affair will come before the *Cour de Cassation*, we shall soon know with what results.

Of course, the daily press care very little about what they would call this religious controversy. For them the great event of the day is the Paris fetes, which took place on Sunday last, in honor of the Emperor's birth day. Preparations had been made on the largest scale. The Place de la Concorde, for instance, was ornamented with eighty-six immense poles (one for every department of France) covered with wreaths and illuminated lamps. Fifty-two fountains had been placed in the Avenue de Champs Elysees, but they were not finished on account of a strike of the operatives, which delayed the works for two days, so that after working all the Sunday morning, nearly one-half the fountains could not play, when the evening came, and a few were scarcely illuminated at all. Still the fete was splendid in many respects, and I was, unwillingly, a spectator of a great part of it, in consequence of the Wesleyan Chapel and my residence being situated in the very midst of the places chosen for the principal part of the exhibition. That in the morning, whilst going to the Sabbath school, I had to pass along the Avenue where the whole of the Paris National Guards were waiting for the President to review them and to give them their new standards. I saw the President himself come out of the church of the Magdeleine, with the whole of his staff in full uniform, the magistrates in their red gowns, the Professors of the University in their black gowns, and many senators and deputies in full dress. It was a very showy sight indeed, but it made my heart sad to think of such a desecration of the Sabbath. The President looked remarkably well and in good spirits. Whilst he advanced slowly on horseback, he smiled and laughed repeatedly and bowed now and then, when the people cheered him. Amidst a great deal of noise I could hear no other cry but that of "Vive Napoleon!"

In the evening, as I came out of the Chapel with two ladies, I had to go through the Place de la Concorde, where the fireworks were to be let off. They began just as we arrived, and the crowd became so great that we found it impossible to advance. The fireworks were certainly splendid. They were in fact the best part of the whole programme, but I shall not attempt to describe them, having little or no imagination, and being unacquainted with technical terms.

When they were over, the rush was great still, so much so that we saw five women fainted around us, and the rumor says that there were forty that night who were carried away insensible, and that one woman and some children were crushed to death. I do not know whether this be true or not, but it is not unlikely. We took more than two hours and a half to get home, though the distance was not quite two miles, and the next day I heard a man say that he would not have consented to go that distance for ten thousand francs. A morning paper says that nearly a million of persons were met together on that occasion.

In connection with this national fete, Louis Napoleon has given marriage portions of five thousand francs each to fourteen couples who were married on the 14th. One of the daily papers says that when the intention of the Prince was made known, applications to no fewer than 12,797 persons were sent in in the course of eight days. The Moniteur announced on the morning of the 15th that numerous graces were granted to political offenders by the President, in memory of the fete. The names of the persons who have thus been liberated have not yet been made known.

The elections of general Counsellors in the various departments of France are just over. Political agitation has been succeeded by such a disgust for political life, that very few electors care to vote, especially as some of the candidates have not been allowed to come forward. The result has been that in many cases the elections have been void, because less than one-fourth of the electors had voted. Some persons are pleased at this; they say that the people will be happier in proportion as they meddle less with politics. Others are quite indignant, declaring that so much unconcern on the part of the electors is shameful.

The organization of the Methodist in France into a separate Conference, is now a settled thing. I do not, however, yet know the conditions on which the separation has been effected. The first Annual Conference will be held next month. I shall then be able to write all about it.

I leave to your London correspondent all the news relative to the British Conference held in Sheffield, and to the opening of a new mission in China. I shall only say that Rev. Mr. Beach, one of the young men who are to be signed for that Mission, has been stationed in Paris during the last year, and I have had the pleasure of residing under the same roof as himself. He is devoted to God and to the Chinese, and I doubt not that he will make an excellent Missionary. He leaves Paris with the regrets of his congregation, and their best wishes for his welfare and success.

J. P. C.

A FRATERNAL CONTRAST.—A score of years ago or more, there were two brothers, eminent for their varied learning, for subtle and capacious intellect, for love of truth, and many gentle and zealous virtues, who lived together in the University of Oxford. One was John Henry Newman, and the other Francis. The one ranks to-day—and will more memorably hereafter—as very first rank of the divines of the Roman Catholic Church; the other is accounted one of the most able and deadly enemies of revealed religion in Europe.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., under date of 3d instant, says:

Gen. Hopkins has recently returned to his post at Pilatka from Fort Myers, whither he had been to "talk" with Billy Bowlegs, the Chief of the remnant of the Seminole tribe, now remaining within the limits of this State. His interview with Billy was highly satisfactory, and leads us to hope that before many months shall have passed, the wily Chief and his tribe will be safely and comfortably quartered in the Far West. Gen. Hopkins informed Billy that seventy days would be allowed him to make up his mind as to what course he may see proper to pursue at the expiration of which he should be with us fully prepared to compel his emigration. Bowlegs, it is said, said that as for himself he was perfectly willing to go, as much as he regretted to leave the graves of his fathers—the grounds on which his forefathers have so freely spilt—but he feared he should not be able to obtain the consent of his sisters and many of his people. He said, too, that the land which his people now occupied was given to them by Gen. Worth by treaty. Gen. Hopkins informed him that General Worth had no right to give him the lands; that it never was given to him by their Great Father and his Chief at Washington. Billy then said that if he must go he would try and make his people consent to do so without fighting, fighting to be done. The General and Billy have agreed to meet again at the expiration of seventy days, when it is thought the Indians will make a virtue of necessity, and consent to bid a final adieu to the "land of flowers"—the land they love so well.

QUININE.—"Let me here mention," says the Paris correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer, "a fact which has just fallen beneath my eye, of an attempt being made by the Dutch in their East India possessions to avert from the medical world the love with which at present it is seriously threatened, in the disappearance of the materia medica of the *quinquina*, or Peruvian bark, from which quinine is obtained, the potent febrifuge. A letter from Batavia, (Island of Java,) dated the 5th of May, says upon this subject":

"The project, long since conceived by the Dutch Government, of attempting the cultivation at Batavia of the tree from which Peruvian bark is obtained, has been realized. The ship Prince Frederick has just arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing a great number of quinquina trees, particularly of the species called *cinchona officinalis*, or genuine royal. These plants have been carefully selected in Mexico, by the distinguished botanist Miquel, professor in the university of Leyden, who has himself superintended with the trees, and will superintend the planting and acclimation of them."

CHRISTIANS AT JERUSALEM.—Bayard Taylor draws a sorry picture of the Christians residing at Jerusalem, among whom there are nineteen sects. These sects, he says, are so quarrelsome, that a Turkish policeman is always stationed in the Holy Sepulchre, to prevent bloody conflicts. Mr. Taylor says: "Whatever good the various missionaries may accomplish, Jerusalem is the last place in the world where an intelligent heathen would be converted to Christianity. Were I cast here, ignorant of my own religion, and were I to compare the lives and characters of the different sects as the means of making my choice—in the absence of any other guide—I should at once choose Mahometanism."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

Died—In Benton, Miss., July 16, 1852, Dr. M. Smith. Bro. Smith was born in Cumberland county, Va., Oct. 27, 1814, professed religion in 1836, and joined the M. E. Church, of which he remained a firm and useful member till removed by death to his reward in heaven.

He was an amiable man, an humble Christian, an affectionate husband and kind father. Throughout the subject of protracted affliction, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, and when he came to the Valley of Death he was calm and peaceful.

On Jesus' breast he leaned his head,
And breathed his life out sweetly there.

May heaven bless and protect his bereaved family.

L. P.

Brother McTyeire: Our brother, Sam'l Owen, of the Louisiana Annual Conference, buried his wife, Rachel, on yesterday. She died at her mother's, on the 7th, after a most painful affliction. Such was the constant and severe suffering for five days, that her debilitated frame was incapable of reaction after it had subsided, and she slept in peace with her new born infant by her side. Sister Owen had been from childhood pious, and possessing a temper of much natural amiability, united to her husband a constant comfortor. Her pure and spotless life gives to her relatives and sorrowing friends the only hope worth living for—that of living and meeting beyond the grave, where pains and sorrow never come. Your brother,

W. H. Crenshaw.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 9.

Advocate Office, September 18.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev L Pearce:
Jr James, Oec 8 Twiner, H Selzer, D Dunn, Mrs C Gading, n n H S Klug, Thomas H Law, Mrs M Lewis, c s D S Newbaker, Mississippi. Less $8 50 ..... $20 00

Rev T W Manalog:
C White, W H Riggin, J L Riggin, J Booker, Mississippi 15 00

Rev J Campbell:
J Rodham, Barryton, Ala. Less $2 50.

Postmaster:
Coleman, Dayton, Ala. 2 50

Rev S Avery:
J H Farmer, E Best, Mansfield, La. Less $5.

Rev N B Ralford:
J Cook, W T & W Slelairn, C Grove, n n M Roberts, Edmonville, Miss. Less $7 50.

Rev J Field:
A W Henderson, Pattonsburg, Va. 2 00
J H Foote, Cayuga, Miss. 2 50
Crumby, Frativille, Ala. 2 50

Rev J T Heard:
A W C Thompson, John D Catlin, Dayton, Ala. Less $3.

Rev H A Morse:
I Clarke, H McLelland, P Brulee, Louisiana, ... 5 00

Rev J W Ellis:
Bircher, Memphis, Ala. Less $2 55.

Rev E McManus:
W O Huckols, Nt Port, Ala. Less $2 50.

Rev T Ewing:
J Atkins, Piney, Ark. Less $2 50.
John A Binford, Grenada, Miss. 2 50
James Parker, Grenada, Miss. 2 50

General Intelligence.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Thursday of the steamer Mexico, Capt. Hines, we have received (la)weston papers to the 15th inst. and our exchanges from the interior.

The Extra Session.—The Indianola Bulletin has numerous communications, all in favor of an extra session of the legislature. The editor is fully persuaded that nine-tenths of the people of Texas desire that measure, in which opinion we are inclined to concur. He believes that all the papers in Eastern Texas, except, perhaps, the Marshal Republican, are advocating it; and besides, numerous meetings have passed resolutions to the same effect.

Senator Dead.—We notice the death of Mr. John Rusenbach, Senator from Uuxter county.

Coal Mine Discovered.—The Legrange monument says that McCashan, of that place, has discovered a coal mine within half a mile of Legrange, which, from the samples that have been examined and tried, it is thought will produce coal of an excellent quality. The mine is believed to be very extensive.

The editor of the Houston Telegraph says he examined specimens spoken of, years ago, and that the discovery is valuable.

The Rivers.—Latest accounts still represent the Brazos as still fully in good navigable order.

New Species of Cotton.—The San Antonio Ledger says that Major Neighbors has now in a state of maturity a species known as the rattoon cotton, a re-spring from the plant of last year; and is confident that the neighborhood of San Antonio is equal, and in many respects superior, to other portions of the State for the cultivation of the plant.

Light-House at Indianola.—The Bulletin announces the completion of the light-house at the Pass. It can be seen twenty miles at night.

Attorney General.—The Indianola Bulletin says there is no doubt about the election of Jennings as Attorney General.

Wrecked.—The brig Narraquaqua, from Mains, with a cargo of lime, was wrecked in attempting to cross Galveston bar on the 4th inst. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

Railroad Meeting.—A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held at Latirange, on the 30th ult.

The Crops.

The Houston Telegraph says: "We are sorry to announce that the cotton worm has commenced its ravages in several plantations in the bottom lands, and has already greatly injured the crops. The worm first made its appearance about three weeks since, and as dry weather set in soon after, it was hoped that the chrysalis would be destroyed, and the crop would mature without serious injury. But, unfortunately, rains have again set in, and the worms have appeared in vast numbers. On the plantation of Colonel Groce, they had ravaged a large field of cotton a few days since; and on the plantations in the bottom they were rapidly extending their ravages, thus far, have been timitted to the bottom lands that were planted after the overflow, in the spring. The cotton in the uplands has not yet been injured to any considerable extent, and, if the weather should be favorable, the planters will yet secure a full crop upon such lands. The cotton in the bottoms is now backward, but very few bolls have yet been opened, and if the rains should continue, scarcely one-third of a crop can be made. The crop on the upland will, however, probably be twice as great as the crop of last year."

The crop of apples in the Red River counties this year has been very abundant. Some of these apples, it is said, compare favorably in size and flavor with the best varieties cultivated in the Middle and Western States.

The editor of the Victoria Advocate has lately visited Jackson county, and says the worms have entirely disappeared, after having done but slight injury to the cotton. He estimates the yield in that county at from one bale to a bale and a half to the acre.

From Santa Fe.

We take from the San Antonio Texan of the 2d inst., the following summary of news from Santa Fe, El Paso, and Chihuahua:

Capt. Wallace arrived on last Sunday evening, nineteen days from El Paso, bringing the mail from that place and Santa Fe, also letters from Chihuahua. The following gentlemen came as passengers:

Captain A. W. Bowman, and Dr. Hammond, U. S. A., Messrs. Ed. Dwyer, C. W. Howard, and J. Charles Hart.

By this arrival we received the Santa Fe Gazette of June 26, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Smith, of El Paso.

The Gazette contains but little news of importance. It announces that a farm has been opened in the vicinity of Fort Webster, near the Copper Mines, which, it is expected, will in a short time become a government farm. The valleys of the Mimbres and Gila are said to contain very fertile country.

The Gila and Mescalern Apaches have expressed a desire to make a treaty of peace.

The 5 cents says St. John's day (24th of June) was celebrated by a Masonic procession, general exhibition of stock, and extensive horse-racing during the day and dancing at night. The editor is of opinion that if St. John is the patron of all the ceremonies, he must be in a bad way for exhibitions, that some people thought Saint John was Saint Bacchus at least cousine-german.

Some two or three burglaries had occurred during the week preceding the 26th of June.

Jesus Lobo, a Mexican gentleman from Chihuahua, has commenced the operation of sinking an artesian well a mile south of Santa Fe, the first effort of the kind in the territory. The apparatus was manufactured in Santa Fe. He bore twenty-feet in a single day.

The precarious titles by which lands are held in New Mexico are becoming the cause of much bickering and litigation, which bids fair to grow worse and lead to serious consequences. Congress is asked to send a land commissioner to settle and adjust the land titles in that territory. The Circuit Court for the First Judicial District, Judge Pope presiding, was in session, and had sufficient business before it to keep it for three weeks.

A considerable number of Kossuth hats have found their way to Santa Fe, and the Gazette says the wearers have themselves considerably upon their own importance.

Mr. Hart, an American residing near El Paso, has constructed a dam upon the Rio Grande, which the Mexicans affirm is of serious detriment to them in times of low water. It is thought this matter, small as it is, will become a national affair. Doubtful, unless it can be shown that Congress are at stake.

Trade at El Passo is dull and money scarce. The Indians are still troublesome in the vicinity. They have taken Magoffin's, upper ranch, drove off his stock, shot down the pecans and camped in the fields.

The San Antonio Ledger says there are now about four hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods at El Paso, or at Magoffinsville, the village on the American side of the Pass, while the goods now on the way there must amount in value to eighty or a hundred thousand dollars more. These goods were destined for the Chihuahua trade; but Gen. Trias, the Mexican Commandant there, has suddenly enforced the Mexican tariff, which will probably prove a death-blow to that trade, for the present. Heretofore, the duty has been three cents per vara, or Mexican yard of thirty-three and one-third inches, for admission into the territory, and two cents more for interior transportation; making in all, a duty of five cents per yard for domestics, which one would suppose quite enough. But the tariff now enforced amounts to nine cents. There is, therefore, no alternative, but that the large amount of goods at the Pass must either remain unsold for a long time, or be smuggled over. The editor of the Ledger is of opinion that it is the object of the Mexican government to cut off all trade and intercourse with the United States.

Chihuahua.—A letter from Chihuahua, of July 30th, says considerable excitement exists there in consequence of some change or derangement of the revenue regulations, which has grown out of a controversy or some ill feeling existing between Gov. Cordaro and Gen. Trias, the military commander. Each has his party and backers, and it is believed the difficulty will end in a revolution. The mass are believed to side with Cordaro.

Business is rather dull in consequence of the above state of affairs, but it is believed that trade will revive as soon as the crops begin to come in.

Alabama Statistics.—The Selma Enterprise has compiled some interesting statistics from the census returns of 1850, with regard to the productions and wealth of our State. There are in the State 4,435,614 acres of improved land, the number of acres unimproved is 7,763,007. The cash value of farming implements and machinery $3,126,903. The number of horses in the State is 120,000, and of mules 50,895. The total value of live stock amounts to $21,000,112.

With regard to crops, we find that there were raised that year of wheat 291,044 bushels, and of rye 17,291, of corn 28,754,084, of oats 2,965,097, of rice 2,211,252 lbs., and of tobacco 104,000 lbs. The cotton crop amounted to 564,429 bales of ginned cotton, weighing 400 lbs. each. This puts Alabama at the head of the States so far as the cotton crop is concerned; Georgia being next, which is set down at 496,01 bales; and Mississippi third, which raised 484,293. The wool amounted in lbs. to 657,118. Of peas and beans there were produced 892,701 bushels; of Irish potatoes, 246,000 bushels; of sweet, 5,475,274; of barley, 3058, and of buckwheat, 348 bushels. The value of orchard products was 15,408, and of markets and gardens $1,821; of butter 4,098,711, and of cheese, 31,112 lbs. were made. The crops of hay, clover and other grasses, hops, hemp, flax, sugar and silk are but trifling, and add but little to the wealth of the State. Of molasses there were made 83,428 gallons, and of beeswax and honey 867,521 lbs. The total value of home-made manufactures, $1,021,120; and of animals slaughtered, $4 823,485.

Ship Railroad Across Florida.—The Cotton Plant, published at Washington City, in alluding to the project of a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida, suggests, as it thinks, a better and more economical mode of connecting the Atlantic and Gulf, viz: by a ship railroad in every dock-yard in the world, remarks the editor, it is usual to elevate on stocks the largest sized ships and steamers for repairs; a vessel, indeed, of any tonnage, can be elevated to any required height. On canals, it is known, locks have been successfully used to take vessels from one ascertained level and place them on another, higher or lower; and this being done, the vessels are towed or transported on their bottoms to any distance by horse or steam power. It may, therefore, be assumed, that any vessel can be raised to any desired elevation—that she can be lowered in the same ratio—that she can be safely transported. Then, why not transport vessels on railroads constructed for the purpose?

Clock Making.—Some idea of the extent to which clock making is carried on in Connecticut, may be formed from the fact that in the town of Bristol alone, a capital of three hundred thousand dollars is invested in the manufacture of clocks. The number of this description of time pieces annually finished is one hundred and fifty-thousand. One hundred samples of inside work, in addition, are turned out and sent to other factories for completion—that is, to be supplied with cases, and other external embellishment. Between three and four hundred hands are employed in the different establishments, besides a large number of females who do the ornamental part of the work, such as painting, etc. Other flourishing factories exist in various parts of the State, equally worthy of notice; particularly of Terryville, Plymouth and Litchfield.

Terrible Affair at Smyrna.—Letters from Smyrna, of the 20th ult., give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the midst of the market place, and bit several persons most severely; but, taking flight at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to the town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here to wounded one hundred and twenty-eight persons, but being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheepfold, where he killed eighty-five sheep, and wounded seventy-five. Unfortunately, the Governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without means of defence: but on the following day arms were distributed, and the wolf killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous, but the most horrible circumstance in this disaster is, that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole population is in the utmost consternation.

The Coal Trade.—As a new feature in the Cumberland coal trade, the Alexandria Gazette says that there is now at NewYork a vessel from Genoa waiting for a cargo of this coal for the use of the Sardinian government.

The Freshet in South Carolina.—The Charleston Courier contains still further accounts of the disastrous effects of the recent freshets. Along the Santee, the loss is almost beyond calculation.

Bell Casting in Texas.—Jose Maren Gomez, near San Antonio, has succeeded in casting a copper bell weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The casting was made by digging a hole in the ground, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of this primitive operation, it is said to be very perfect.

Fire at Griffen, Ga.—A fire broke out in the Collegiate Seminary, at Griffin, Ga., on the night of the 5th instant, and the flames had made so much progress before the discovery, that the building, with nearly all its contents, was consumed. All the philosophical and chemical apparatus, and two fine pianos were destroyed.

Jews in Power.—M. Achilli Fould, who has been restored (with promotion) to the French Ministry recently, is a Jew or of Jewish descent. It is peculiar that three gentlemen of "the Hebrew persuasion"—Mr. D'Israeli, Baron Rothschild, and M. Fould, should have so much of the affairs of Christendom at their disposal; and quite appropriately, it happens, through the money bags: the Baron as lender of loans, Dizzy as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Fould as Finance Minister of France.

Guano.—The London Farmers' Magazine, on agricultural journal of high character, has given its opinion, in direct opposition to the use of guano. While it believes that it may be a temporary benefit, it denies that it is a permanent fertilizer, and these opinions are deductions from actual experiments made by the editor; he even goes so far as to say that the use of guano is positively injurious, and highly detrimental in nine out of ten cases where it is applied. The Magazine stands almost alone in this opinion.

American and English Machines.—The Edinburgh Review, in a late article on agriculture, claims for Great Britain the original invention of the reaping machines, threshing machines, and all other agricultural labor-saving machines. It says that Hussey's is only an improvement upon one invented in 1820, by a Scotch Presbyterian named Bell, and that McCormick's is an improvement upon that of an Englishman named Ogle, who invented it in 1822. There are those who think Mr. Bull has rather overshot the mark in bragging, this time.

Terrible Slaughter.—The past summer and autumn in France. The Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic says that 205,000 were slaughtered by poison and wiasiles. Of this number 170,000 were mastiffs, 15,000 poodles, 15,500 hunting dogs, 600 spaniels, 600 lap-dogs, 200 griffons, 185 bull-dogs, and 100 shepherds' dogs. The destruction of cats was also large. The pussies had eaten of the poisoned food thrown into the gutters, and perished, in harmony with the declaration of the proverb, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The skins of the dogs, used by cabinet-makers in polishing wood, and by the leather-dressers in the making of purses, bags, slippers, etc., produced no less than a sum of 200,000 francs.

Chinese Thieves.—The expertness of thieves in China is well known; but occasionally they give the outside barbarians some touches of the quality, more astonishing than agreeable. The ship Reliance, of Boston, while lying in the river at Wampoa, had sixty-eight sheets of copper stolen from her bottom below the water line, at such a distance that the theft would not be easily noticed.

Tobacco Crop of Virginia.—The Richmond Times publishes a comparative statement of the tobacco crop of Virginia for this and the preceding year, from which it appears that the total yield of 1851 was 30,154 hhds., whilst for the seven months of the present year the inspections already amount to 47,421 hhds. By October, it is thought, the quantity will reach 50,000 hhds., being an increase of more than fifty per cent. The ruling prices, though not so high as during the two preceding years, have been sufficiently handsome to remunerate the planter.

Women's Rights Convention.

The New York Herald has the following telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Women's Rights Convention, assembled at Syracuse, in that State. It is dated the 8th inst.:

The Temporary Organization, etc.—This Convention met this morning at ten o'clock, at the City Hall, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Mrs. Paulina B. Davis, of Providence, R. I., as Chairwoman. Miss Lucy Stone, of Mass., was appointed Secretary, and read the call of the meeting, which enjoins upon lovely woman, with her own right hand, to carve out her destiny.

Letters from Mrs. Read, Horace Greeley, etc.—A letter was read from Mrs. Hugo Reed, of England; also a letter from Horace Greeley, which was well received, and in which he said that bread rises at the foundation of all moral and political reform, including Woman's Rights.

The Permanent Officers of the Convention.—A committee was appointed to nominate officers. After due consultation, the committee made the following report:

President—Lucretia Mott, of Pa.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, of N. Y.; Mrs. Paulina B. Davis, of R. I.; Gerrit Smith, of N. Y.; Mrs. Phemention W. Nichols, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Sarah L. Miller, of Pa.

Secretaries—Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester; Martha B. Wright, of Auburn; S. J. May, and Lydia H. Fowler.

The above report was adopted.

The following were then appointed as a

Business Committee—Mrs. Sarah L. Miller, a mulish doctress; Mrs. C. M. Severance, of Ohio; Miss K. Hunt, Mrs. P. W. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Phillips, of Syracuse; and Mrs. Rose, of New York.

The President addressed the meeting at some length.

Letters, Sketches, etc.—A letter was received from W. G. Channing, in which he says that a little boy of his died—a very plump, spirited little creature, and therefore he has no heart to write to the Convention in reference to its principles.

In the course of the morning a letter was read from H. W. Johnson, of Suffield, enclosing $10.

A Voice—Is the writer a man or a woman?

Mrs. Davis—A woman.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith wanted the names plainly given in full to the beginning of our enterprise, we want all our honors and privileges. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wright read the address of the Convention held at Westchester, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Nichols suggested that in the popular elections were not proper places for the women to vote at, special places and days might be set apart for them.

Business of the Business Committee.—The following resolutions were then submitted by Mrs Rose, on behalf of the Business Committee, as a part of their report:

Inasmuch as Bishop of the Institutions handed down to us from the past, like heirlooms, are felt to be, though time-honored, hindrances to human progress, or to the spread of that Divine truth which gives light to the world—therefore,

Resolved, That it is our duty to examine these institutions and to ascertain which of them are still worthy of honor and support—which we should seek to reform, and which in fact aside.

Resolved, That it is the right of every one holding property as a citizen of the republic, to resist taxation till such time as she is fully represented at the ballot box.

Anti-Tobacco Speech or Opinions.—It was agreed that the discussion should be open to all persons, whether opposed or friendly to this cause.

Appearance of the Assemblage, etc.—The meeting is not as yet so numerous as it was last year, but it is very orderly and enthusiastic. There are very few of the masculine gender present. There are only two Hicksmen, but a great many blooming pretty girls and married women, dressed in the first gloss of fashion. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Oakes Smith are particularly fine.

The Convention adjourned at five o'clock, till two in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock.

Gerrit Smith's Opinion of Women's Rights.—Gerrit Smith reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the demand of women is not for privileges, nor favor, nor employment, nor honors—but for rights.

Resolved, That the rights of human beings to their own persons, to their own earnings and property, and to participate in the choice of the civil ruler, are rights which belong as naturally and absolutely to woman as to man.

Resolved, That we beseech woman never to consent to hold any of these great sacred rights in abeyance, nor to consent to exchange any of them for bribes and privileges, or favors and lotteries—however alluring and seductive.

Disorganization of Time-Honored Customs.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith advocated woman's rights to resist taxation. She said, we convene to disorganize time-honored institutions. Let Syracuse, which has become the Thermopylæ of freedom, be the place for our struggle. Stupified ignorant foreigners may be made voters, but half our population are disfranchised. Mrs. Smith concluded by moving the following:

Whereas, Woman's society is such that human freedom, in its best sources, can only be increased through pecuniary independence; therefore,

Resolved, That every woman should engage herself in literature, the fine arts, professions, agriculture, commerce, or whatsoever honorable occupation is best adapted to her capacities; that she may then remove the stain from labor, and work out her own emancipation.

And further Resolved, That it is the right of every woman holding property, to resist taxation till such time as she is fully represented at the ballot box.

Miss Stone's Opinion of Tobacco.—Lucy Stone made an eloquent speech in favor of Gerrit Smith's resolutions, and expressed her opinion of the law which gives the husband his wife's earnings and property.

Nobility in the Nineteenth Century.—Miss Brown said women were tried by juries of men, not by their own peers. Guilty women cannot get justice in our courts. Ignorant women suffer in silence rather than endure exposure.

Woman Held in the Shackles and Man Uses her Money.—Mrs. Rose said I need know no law. If it did, man could not represent both sexes. If it did not, then both sexes have as much right as man. Woman hugs her shackles. Men admit we are right, and what does woman say? Why, men won't like it. Oppression has become legal and therefore is fashionable. She urged the removal of these unjust laws.

Woman to Remain Women.—Antoinette Brown said women had no part in this Government, for their consent had not been obtained. We would not send women into public life to become men, but to remain women.

A Chair after Lost Garments.—Clementine W. Nichols said she was introduced as a monster of womanhood, a political editor, and that we have hoped that though the rights of woman are now suspended, she will come out and be a live woman yet. We are said to be running after the pants—they have legislated away our skirts, and are about sitting upon them in courts of justice. They must not complain if we give chase after them. Mrs. Nichols concluded by moving the following:

Resolved, That equally involved as they are by the ordinance of God in the natural relations which lies at the base of all society, the sexes are equally entitled by original claim to all the rights which cover means for the discharge of the civilities involved in those relations.

Also Miserable Woman.—Mrs. E. O. Smith moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the imbruted slave who is content with his lot and would not be free if he could, (if any such there be,) only gives evidence of the depth of his degradation, so the woman, who is satisfied with her lot or condition, thereby proves that she has all the rights she wants, does but exhibit the enervating effect of the wrongs to which she is subjected.

The Convention then adjourned till this evening.

The hall was crowded to excess during the afternoon.

Evening Session.

On re-assembling, the hall was more crowded than before, and still greater excitement prevailed.

Sympathy.—Mrs. E. O. Smith read a letter of sympathy from John Neal, of Portland.

Gerrit Smith's Rights Interfered With.—Gerrit Smith said the women had taken great liberty with his rights in getting a speech out of him. Woman was not an angel; she was only woman. He did not believe in getting her to Heaven before her time. Give her a fair field, and dislike her when she fails.

Lucy Stone also made an eloquent speech.

Occasion to Taxation.—A address from Mrs. Stanton was read, advocating the refusal to pay taxes.

Mutiny—Punishment of the Mutineer.—J. B. Brigham said all this noise about woman's rights was got up to bring the speakers into public notice.

Herrit Smith cited the Scripture case of Abimelech, but said he should leave Brigham to be slain by—

Lucretia Mott, who castigated Mr. B. severely, and turned the laugh against him. She invited him to discuss this question to-morrow, with Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown.

Mr. Pruyn and Mr. Hoffett followed on the same side. There were loud calls for Mrs. Lucy Stone, but she only spoke a few words. She said, she lacked faith in God, that made us women, and will keep us such. God's work cannot be blotted out till he is blotted out.

It was intimated that the discussion would be renewed to-morrow, the President having invited any man to meet them in open discussion.

At half-past 10 o'clock, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Draining of Harlem Lake.—In No. 9, Vol. 8 Scientific American, we published an illustrated description of the "Leeghwater" steam engine, for pumping the waters out of the tierlaem Lake, in Holland, in order to reclaim the land. This lake covered about 70 square miles, and was 13 feet deep. Three engines of great power were constructed in England in 1846-7, but the pumping was not thoroughly commenced until 1848. The steam engines are nearly through with their labors; the last accounts from Europe stated that much of the bottom was now exposed, and only large pools were left. To lower the lake one inch, four million tons of water had to be lifted. In three years the lake was lowered 7 feet 3 inches; in December, last year, it was lowered to nine feet and a half and now it is nearly dry. It is believed that no less than 700,000 000 tons of water have been lifted by the engines since they commenced operations. This is equal to a mass of water a little more than three square miles, and one hundred feet high, that is, allowing fifteen cubic feet for a ton. We can easily see what an immense amount of labor the engines performed, and what power there is in coal applied in a state of combustion to water, for the purpose of raising water. Each engine was 350 horse power, and so economical were their working qualities, that two and a quarter pounds of Welch coal per hour were all the fuel used for each horse power of an engine. The Dutch engineers were nearly unanimous for using the old-fashioned wind-mills, which had been so often employed for the same purpose, but it was asserted by the two English engineers that the steam-engines could be built and do the work for one half the amount of wind-mills; this has been completely fulfilled. [Scientific American.

Another Victim.—At Cincinnati on Monday, the 6th instant, Mrs. C. Millcham was examined on the charge of lunacy, and sent to the asylum. Some lady who professed to be a medium, induced the poor unfortunate to believe in the humbug of spiritual communicating, until it finally destroyed her reason. And now she is literally mad, and leaves three little children with not a relative in the world to provide and care for them. The Louisville Courier asks, cannot the law be made to reach the knavish trickery, which is thus filling our mad-houses, and making children motherless and homeless?

A Use for Aldermen.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal says the chief use of Aldermen in New York is to let rowdies out of prison. Formerly, when a fellow was nabbed, his confederates sent him a file and chisel; but now they send him an Alderman.

A Numerous Family.—At Lexington, Mass., on the 31st ult., died Mrs. Anna Nevers, aged 96 years. Her descendants were one hundred and thirty-five, viz: thirteen children, sixty-one grand-children, fifty-nine great-grand children, and two of the fifth generation.

The Hon. H. P. Letcher, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived yesterday in the brig Tehuantepec, after a boisterous and disagreeable passage of twenty-six days from Vera Cruz.

The Rot in Cotton.—The Natchez Courier of Tuesday, has the following: "The complaints are extremely general among planters, of great inroads being made upon the crop by the rot. We were shown yesterday, and have now at our office, stalks from a field in this county, where every boll is utterly ruined. Samples from a field below Fort Adams, in Wilkinson county, we have also seen, where a like injury has been sustained. All along the river, up as high as Vicksburg, almost, every overseer gives the same information.

"The rot appears to be confined to plants from the Peruvian. Peruvian, and other seeds of the kind. Plants from the old Mexican seed do not appear to have been affected. The distinction is remarkable. A field of Mexican on the one side of the road will be perfectly free, while a field from fancy seed on the other side will be greatly injured. The injury appears to be accomplished with great rapidity, three or four days serving to blight completely very fair prospects for a full crop. In the plantation that we could name, where ten days since 1000 bales were expected to be made, not more than 1000 will be picked. Planters, whose fields have been effected, speak confidently of a loss of a quarter and a third, and some even of more. If it is any way as general an injury as is supposed, united to the inundation and storm in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, the deficit to the expected crop will be great indeed."

New York Fire Department.—Mr. Carson, chief engineer of the New York Fire Department, has just made his annual report, from which we learn that there are in that city 43 engine companies, 24 hose companies, 68,360 feet of hose, 12 hook and ladder companies, and 3 hydrant companies. There are 2731 men in the department. If the companies were all full there would be 3558, being an increase of 1070 since the last annual report. During the year ending on 1st August, 1852, there were 329 fires, by which the loss on buildings amounted to $320,123, and on wares $1,558,581—making the total loss by fire during the twelve month, as nearly as can be ascertained, $1,879,240, being an increase over the loss of last year of $1,171,760, which is attributed by Mr. Carson, in a measure, to the scarcity of water and the severity of the weather last winter, which froze the water in the hydrants. He recommends that hereafter hydrants be stuffed with straw.

The Expected Flying Ship.—Mr. Rufus Porter, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, reports progress. He says that the most essential part of the apparatus is ready for inflation with air; the longitudinal rods, rudder, pulleys, regulating pipes and saloon wires will soon be adjusted. The engines are superior, both in construction and style. The floor of the saloon is twenty feet in length by six in breadth, and consists of a combination of upward of one hundred and forty pieces of spruce timber, and strong enough to sustain forty persons; yet its entire weight is only twenty-five pounds. The floor of the engine-room is arranged to be independent of the main floor; and the engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels and detached from the saloon, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise. If the weather continues favorable, and no unforeseen misfortune prevents, Mr. P. expects to gratify the friends of the project in about two weeks time by a successful demonstration.

Canadian Parliament.—On Monday, the 6th instant, Mr. Brown introduced a bill to abolish the rectories, established by Sir John Colborne. On motion of Mr. McKenzie, an address to the Governor was adopted, calling for a return of the public moneys expended during the last four years, in payment of certain missions to Washington City, Halifax and London. The bill to amend the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad act, was read a second time. The object of this bill is to enable the company to extend the road fourteen or fifteen miles on the United States side of the line; but it is provided that neither the guarantee of the Government, nor any of the creditors of the company should be effected by it. On motion of Mr. Merritt, the House went into committee on the propriety of addressing her Majesty, in relation to amending the navigation act of 1845. Mr. Merritt offered sundry resolutions, the tendency of which is to ask the British Government to impose such duties on the productions of foreign countries as they imposed on those of England and her colonies. Mr. Hincks did not think the resolutions would have the desired effect, but he would not oppose them if the House desired their passage. He was of the opinion that the closing of the canals would be more effectual for obtaining reciprocity.

Railroad Accidents.—An accident occurred on the New Haven railroad on the 8th inst., which for a moment threatened to be of a very serious character. It appears that the switch-tender at the Housatonic Bridge, near Bridgeport, on going to his dinner neglected to adjust the switch at [illegible] and when the morning express train from more than [illegible] that place, the locomotive, tender and baggage-car were precipitated over the side of the bridge. Fortunately, the connection between the baggage and passenger-cars either broke or was loosed by some one—otherwise all the passengers would undoubtedly have been dragged over into the river, and resulted in a dreadful loss of life. The engineer and fireman, on discovering the approach of danger, sprang from their posts and escaped with slight bruises. The accident caused a delay of about five hours in the arrival of the passengers in this city.

Another accident occurred on the same day, on the Harlem Railroad, which resulted in two horses being killed. According to the information obtained, it seems that a team of four horses were drawing an empty car through the new tunnel between Thirty-second and Fortieth streets, to the depot of Forty-second street, and was immediately followed by a locomotive, the engineer of which, not perceiving the car ahead, in consequence of the tunnel being full of smoke, created by the express train which had just gone up, ran with great force against the empty car, and drove it over the two shaft horses, killing them on the spot, and severely injuring the leaders, besides demolishing the car.

The Blue-Ridge Tunnel.—A Western correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer states that the workmen on the eastern side of the tunnel have penetrated about 600 feet, and on the western side about 900 feet. The whole length of the tunnel, when completed, will be 4300 feet.

The New Minister to England.—The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, our newly appointed Minister to England, sails from New York to-day in the steamer Arctic, for the scene of his duties. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence will probably return in the Atlantic, which leaves Liverpool on the 22d inst.

Earthquake at Port-au-Prince.—The schooner Smif, arrived at New York, left Port-au-Prince on the 25th ult., reports that there was a heavy shock of an earthquake there on the 18th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., followed on the next day by two others, one at 3 and the other at 4 P. M. No serious damage was done.

The Albatross.—We learn from the Quebec Chronicle that the steamer Albatross will be sent to Australia. The Chronicle says that the Australian fever is raging very high in that city. "Old men and boys, old women and girls, are packing up for Ophir." If this is the case in Lower Canada, we believe it is much more so in the Upper Province.

The Dark Case.—The Savannah Georgian of the 9th inst. says: "The north-easterly wind on Monday and Tuesday has tended greatly to keep back the descending waters, and by retaining the rice fields covered, did much to the injury of the crops. All the rice fields five miles above the city have been flooded with several feet of water for two or three days past, and will yield the smallest quantity, if not, as some suppose, be entirely ruined, and prove a total loss. From this point to the city, every gradation of injury has been inflicted, from complete destruction up to no injury at all. The plantations immediately opposite have barely escaped; those lower down have not suffered at all or been in any danger. The water commenced to fall on Tuesday, about noon, and with the wind which was veered to the South, will soon take its exit from the river."

The New Suspension Bridge.—The Buffalo Queen City gives some interesting facts as to the plan on which the Railroad Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls is to be built. It will be a single span of 800 feet. The upper floor, which supports the railroad, will be twenty-four feet. The anchorage will be forward by sinking eight shafts in the rock, twenty-five feet deep, at the bottom of which will be massive cast iron plates, firmly held down by solid mason work. Saddles of cast iron will support the cables on the tops of the towers, capable of supporting the pressure of 600 tons. The towers are to be sixty feet high, sixteen feet thick at the base and eight at the top. Weight of timber in the bridge, 910,120 lbs.; wrought iron and suspenders, 125,120 lbs.; castings, 41,333 lbs.; rails, 66 770 lbs.; cables between the towers 335,400 lbs. When the whole bridge is covered with a locomotive and train of cars, it is estimated that it will have to sustain a weight of 1253 tons, which amount of burden, though not likely ever to occur, is more than is provided for. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the polnts of support in the world.

Curious Effect of Fashion on the Senses.—When Paine's Patent Ventilating Car was first put in operation on the New York and New Haven Railroad, the ventilating vessels, in honor of the commencement of the experiment, instead of water, were filled with perfumes, cologne, patchouli, jockey club, bergamot, etc. Of course the air came to the passengers laden with these luxurious odors. But they, not being biased by a knowledge of the secret, and not accustomed to expect fragrance in an express train, unanimously protested against "that very disagreeable smell."

The only point to be settled is, whether the fashionable or the railway estimate of the perfumer is the correct one.

Telegraphic Items.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Humboldt—Interesting Intelligence.

New York, Monday, September 13.

The steamer Humboldt has arrived here, having left Southampton on the 1st instant. She brings 150 passengers and $40,000 in gold. The accounts from Liverpool are up to 31st August inclusive. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 31.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Europa, with sales of 7000 bales yesterday and 5000 to-day. Prices since firm at previous quotations. Accounts from the agricultural districts represent the weather as very favorable for harvesting, and Wheat has declined 1 to 2 per 70 lbs. Flour has been in fair request at unchanged prices. Corn has sold at easier prices, but without any quotable change. The rates close at 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. per quarter for White and Yellow. Cargoes afloat, however, have sold 6d. lower. It is ascertained that the injuries to the crops will be less than were anticipated.

London Markets.—At London, on the 30th, the Corn market was dull. Flour had slightly fallen off in price, but Wheat and Indian Corn were unchanged. Cargoes of Wheat afloat were firm.

Havre Cotton Market.

The sales of the week at Havre were 5500 bales; the market closing firm, at previous quotations.

General Intelligence.

French—English Newspapers.—Rouher.—Louis Napoleon has issued orders requiring all English newspapers to be placed at the Post-offices in France, for the purpose of suppressing all those that contain objectionable articles.

The movement in favor of the Empire is progressing more rapidly.

Scotland.—Queen Victoria has left England on a tour through Scotland. Accounts have been received from Bombay to the 21 May. The marine steamer Heralia (?) is safe. Advices from Australia show a great increase in the yield of the gold mines.

Italy.—Vesuvius Eruptions.—A magnificent eruption broke out in Mount Etna on the 20th August, the consequences of which have been terrible. Seven villages are reported to have been destroyed by the flow of lava from the mountain.

Liquor Law in Boston.

Boston, September 13.

The houses of Edwin Draper and Lewis Thayer, two of the most active advocates of the Maine Liquor Law, were entered on Saturday night, and outrages were committed upon their persons by some of the opponents of the law. Messrs. Thayer and Draper were badly beaten and their lives were threatened. Much excitement has been produced in the city by this outrage.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara—Cotton Steady.

New York, Tuesday, September 14.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant, four days later than the accounts brought by the Humboldt, and three days later from London and Paris. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, September 4.

There has been only a moderate demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Europa, and the sales of the week are limited to 51,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 5,000 and speculators 13,000 bales. Prices have generally been firm, but there is no material change, and the official qu

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

part of the machinery; I do not know upon what part of the boat the most part of the passengers were at the time of the explosion; this connection which exploded is on the part of the boiler, about half-way between decks, and is called "the connection of the return flues;" she had on at the same time twenty pounds of steam to the square inch, and I had not blown off any steam at this landing.

Capt. Farnham was here recalled, and said: I am a practical engineer; *the engine and boilers were under my immediate superintendance at the time of their construction; the steamer was, also;* I have examined the boilers and machinery since their explosion, *and have particularly examined the exploded part; the cause of explosion, in my opinion, is the defect of the iron of the connection*, because the thickness of the iron and the manner with which it was braced, was sufficient to contain a pressure of fifty pounds of steam to the square inch, in my opinion; and there being a less amount of steam than fifty pounds on, I attribute the explosion to the defect of the iron; this connection is about thirty feet from the safety-valve.

The cause of most of the injury to the passengers was in consequence of the water running down from the connection into the fires, and the doors of the furnaces being open at the time, the steam passed through into the cabin, where the passengers were dining. We usually carry from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of steam. The engine and boilers underwent repairs last spring; no repairs were done to this exploded part of the machinery; said machinery has been in use two years; it is customary to open the doors of the furnaces at the time of landing, so as to stop the draft of the furnace, and so that steam will not be generated while landing; the reason why the part exploded was not repaired, was because there was no indication of any defect.

At this stage of the investigation the Coroner and jury proceeded on board the Reindeer, and, with the Captain, inspected the shattered boiler, the demolished machinery, and all parts of the boat.

The jury subsequently rendered a verdict "that the connection of the return flues, attached to the forward part of the boiler, on said steamer, accidentally burst, and that such accident is not attributable to any negligence or carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat, and that such suffocation and scalding, by which the death of the aforesaid persons was produced, was in consequence of such accidental bursting, as aforesaid."

In addition to the above, eight of the Reindeer's passengers took the stage to Catskill, and thirty-seven hired other conveyances, and left Bristol for various places along the line of the Hudson river. In order to show about the number of passengers that were on board of the steamer Reindeer, at the time of the explosion, we give the following recapitulation of the killed, wounded and saved:

Killed and died of scalds, 20; scalded, 21; passengers saved, 168. Total, 215.

ANOTHER CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Merclean, on Sunday, being informed the public would never submit to such an investigation as held on Saturday, empannelled a new jury, of which Supervisor Smith, of Saugerties, was elected as foreman. The investigation was then re-commenced with more earnestness, and a solemn determination to probe the matter to the bottom. Capt. Farnham was re-called, and testified that there were from 175 to 200 passengers, besides 53 persons employed on board. No register of the passengers' names was kept.

Mr. McFarlane, a passenger, testified that the Reindeer must have been running at the rate of twenty miles an hour; he said it would require that rate of speed to enable her to reach Albany by four o'clock. The investigation was not concluded at night.

The news of the dreadful accident having spread throughout the villages of Ulster and Greene counties, the residents flocked to the scene yesterday in large numbers, and by all sorts of vehicles; and the most intense excitement prevailed from sunrise until dark.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Saugerties, Sept 6.—Up to 5 o'clock this morning, the total number of deaths by the explosion of the Reindeer was 32, and two or three others are very low and expected to die. Among those saved are John Taylor, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Lawson and wife, of the same place; Mr. Hamilton, of Pereline, and three ladies, of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Patrick and wife, of New York. Mr. Wood Baker, of N. J., belonging to the Coast Survey, made his will yesterday. He is fatally injured. Hugh Rillegh, of Richmond, Va., since dead, made his will yesterday, leaving his estate to his relatives in Richmond. The coroner commenced to hold an inquest yesterday, and is to proceed to-day. The accident was caused by a defect in the boiler. The boat was owned by Jno. Bishop & Co.

AUSTRALIA.—The Intelligence from the Austrian gold mines is calculated to stimulate emigration from England to a still greater extent. The last vessel brought £140,000 sterling, with an announcement of considerable sums forwarded by others, which had left at earlier dates, but not yet arrived:

The estimated weekly produce of the mines in the colony of Port Phillip, (or Victoria) was £160,000 sterling, while of those in New South Wales it was £40,000, making a total of £200,000—or at the rate of between ten or eleven millions sterling per annum. The greater productions at Port Phillip, as compared with New South Wales, is owing partly to the mines in that colony being nearer to the capital town, Mount Alexander, the most prolific source of the gold, is no more than sixty or seventy miles from Melbourne, while the distance of the New South Wales mines from Sydney is 130 to 150 miles. At the same time the richness of Mount Alexander appears to exceed any thing that has yet been discovered in the neighboring colony, within similar limits, although there may be reason to believe that, looking at its general diffusion the metal may be as abundant in one as the other. Indeed, by the last accounts from Sydney, it seems that the Rev. Mr. Clark, a geologist of repute, has just notified the Government of the discovery of a new district, 400 miles in extent, the whole of which was believed to be more or less productive.

In some localities, it is said, it was impossible to put in a spade anywhere without the evidences of gold being observed. An announcement even of this fact, however, would be likely to produce little immediate effect, because the miners were very well satisfied with the spots already discovered, and its chief importance therefore lies in the indication it affordes that, to whatever extent population may pour in, there are districts to which they may repair without interfering with others. The people thus far had been greatly disappointed at the limited number of emigrants that had been attracted from England by the first announcement of the discoveries, and wages of all kinds were consequently rising. They will be better satisfied, however, with the numbers that have since gone out.

PRIZE DOWAZES IN PARIS.—The Daily News correspondent says: "I had almost forgotten to mention a subject far more interesting than the sham fights, either of naval or military—I mean the nuptials of fourteen couples, which have been to-day civilly and religiously celebrated at the mayories and other churches of the arrondissement. The tempting amount of dowry, £20, offered by the municipality of Paris, to the most virtuous couple in the arrondissement, has occasioned a competition for the prize of virtue quite unexampled in the annals of the city. The mayors have received no less than 12,797 applications from couples professing to have been engaged this long while, and only deterred by poverty from tying the matrimonial knot. Now, if there be any guidance in statistics, by far the greater part of these engagements must have been improvised for the purpose of begging the dowry. One instance, indeed has come to my own knowledge, which is amusing enough. A young man, regular in the performance of his religious duties, and hence rather a favorite with the curate of his arrondissement, stated confidently to the latter his anxiety not to loose so good an opportunity of helping himself to an independent establishment; and only that he was perplexed by the small difficulty of finding a suitable mate, who would find equal favor with himself in the eyes of the authorities. 'Oh, is that all,' replied the friendly curate, 'then, between ourselves, I think you might do worse than ask the beadle's daughter.' The advice was followed, and crowned with complete success. The curate's protege and the beadle's daughter, form one of the fourteen happy couples; and if you were to visit this evening the restaurant of Pierre Latuille, or other grand establishment outside the barriers, famous for 'noces,' you might hit upon the lucky couple twirling away in a waltz to their heart's content. For the rest, this instance, which I have from the best authority, shows the style of patronage used in the disposal of prize dowries of virtuous couples."

SPAIN AND THE CUBAN INVADERS.—It is said that the Spanish Minister at Washington has called the attention of the President to the fact that organizations are now forming in various portions of the Union, for another invasion of Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in announcing the alarm of the Spanish Minister, adds:

"Spain will contest the possession of Cuba, as it is her just right to do, at *every hazard, and with every means of defence that can be procured by her own resources, or, if need be, by alliance with other powers.* A vigorous policy has been ordered, and the Captain General of the island, in obedience to instructions, under the apprehended revolt and invasion, has directed that every person taken with arms in the hands against the authorities, shall be shot within three hours afterwards. A further order has been issued, that in case any officer should refuse to execute the foregoing penalty, he shall be shot instantly for contumacy. The failure of our search to convict the expeditionists engaged in the last crusade against Cuba, has not only encouraged others to repeat the lawless enterprise, but it has created a distrust in the question abroad as to the ability of the judicial tribunals to administer the law in the face of a morbid state of opinion."

The debt of the American Board of Missions has just been paid off by private subscription. The sum of $2000 was given by A. G. Phelps, of New York.

There are four hundred thousand Indians in the United States Territories west of the Mississippi. Among them are laboring one hundred ordained Missionaries, besides assistants, and ten thousand Indians are communicants.

Foreign News by the Arctic.

We take from the Baltimore Sun the following summary of the news brought by the steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on the 5th inst.:

The news is without particular interest. The passengers number 178, and among them are the following:

Count and Countess Rossi, (Sontag) and two servants; M. Eckert, Conductor National Opera, Paris; Signor Fogalini, Principal Tenor from Berlin and Milan; Miss Laura Keene, from the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, and servant; Messrs. Robert and Ernest Hiller, the "Mysterious Brothers;" Mr. James Browne, comedian, and lady; J. H. Wilton, the magician; L. Kirkpatrick, Royal Agricultumist, of Ireland, and lady; E. G. Squier, our former Charge to Central America; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore, and Judge Wm. Kelly, of Philadelphia.

Rev. H. V. D. Johns, of this city, who has been making a tour in Europe is also among the passengers—as is also Gen. J. J. McCahen, the Pennsylvania Lunt Commissioner.

ENGLAND.

Lord Cowly's sudden return from Paris has revived the rumor that he is to be succeed as Embassador to France by Lord Malmesbury, and that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, late Embassador to Turkey, will receive the appointment of Foreign Secretary. These changes, it is said, will take place in the course of September.

Parliament will be called together on the 11th of November for a session of four or five weeks.

The Liverpool Chambers of Commerce held its quarterly meeting on the 23d. With the exception of a recommendation to have letters from the United States sorted on board the mail steamers, and a reference to the proceedings of the Mexican Government respecting the import duties at Matamoros and Tampico, the report touched on nothing of interest to American readers.

During the week ending the 23d, ten ships, including the Great Britain steamer, of the aggregate register of 9600 tons, sailed from the port of Liverpool for Australia with 3000 emigrants.

On the night of the 23d ult., at 11.30, J. R. Hind discovered another planet—being the sixth he has discovered within the past five years. The new arch is in the constellation Aquarius.

Three arrivals from Australia had brought 30,278 oz. of gold, and report another ship due with 15,405 ounces. Great difficulty was found in procuring sailors, and from £10 to £12 per man were asked and obtained for the run to England.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Post states that the Government Commissioners have selected Limerick as the Transatlantic Packet Station.

The Six-Mile-Bridge affair in Ireland continues to excite much angry feeling in the locality where it occurred. Mr. C. Delmege, Justice of Peace, and eight soldiers of the 51st Regiment have been committed to Ennis jail, in accordance with the Coroner's finding against them of "wilful murder." A detachment of the 47th Regiment is stationed within the jail to protect them against any attack by the people. The London Times comments strongly on the verdict of the Coroner; and the counsel for the imprisoned soldiers has applied for criminal warrents against Priests Cluno and Burke for inciting the people to murder troops.

The celebrated Donnybrook Fair passed off tamely this year—not a fight to be had for love or money.

Hon. Robert J. Walker was expected at Galway on the 21st, and the Galway Vindicator surmises that this visit has some connection with the establishment of a steam-packet line between New York and Galway.

FRANCE.

Since the festivities in honor of the Emperor, little has transpired.

Considerable uneasiness has been created in commercial circles, at the cessation of all business between France and Belgium, in consequence of the delay in arranging the commercial treaty between the two countries.

Among other decrees, the *Moniteur* publishes one abolishing the duties at present payable on the export of raw and spun silk.

The Government papers continue to insert the addresses of the Councils of Arrondissements, expressive of their adhesion to Louis Napoleon. These addresses are more or less explicit in relation to the establishment of the Empire.

Rear Admiral Fedrier-Despointes is appointed to the command of the French fleet on the Pacific station.

The settlement of the boundary between France and Spain still attracts the attention of both Governments.

SPAIN.

A Cadiz journal announces that the line of steamships plying between Spain and Cuba, would be shortly reinforced by two other large steamers, and the departures from Cadiz will then take place twice a month.

The Spanish war-steamer Volcano sunk at the entrance of the port of Vigo, a few days since.

PORTUGAL.

Opocte letters are to the 20th of August, and state that shipments from that port were almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the expected reduction and equalization of the export duty on wines. Several vessels loading for ports in the United States were detained from the same cause, and could not get cargoes.

HOLLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

We find the following in the London Morning Chronicle of the 26th:

"The *Staats Courant* publishes an important communication from the Colonial Department, relative to the past and present relations of Holland with Japan. It appears from this official document that the reports of the intervention of Holland to prevent the departure of the American expedition, and the abandonment of the project by the United States, in consequence of which the authorities of Java have permitted their country to be entered in order to arrange the question, is unfounded. All that the Government of Holland proposed to do, was to address to that of Japan an amicable dispatch, with the view of preparing a favorable reception to Commodore Perry, and to point out the advantages that would result to Japan from the opening of its ports to foreign commerce, as the Emperor of China had done in 1842. It is not improbable that the negotiation may be crowned with success, and that Commodore Perry, on arriving within sight of the coast, will find little difficulty in the negotiations he is directly sent to bring about with the Imperial Court."

AUSTRIA.

The Voss Gazette of the 19th states that the French Embassador at Vienna had, in conference with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared, in the name of his government, that it would continue to use every effort for the maintenance of European peace, and that he regarded the treaties of 1815 as the condition, *sine qua non*, of the peace of the world, and the political equilibrium of Europe. In his turn, the Embassador was assured of the friendly disposition of the Northern Powers, and their determination never to attempt to force any form of government upon France.

ITALY.

An Englishman—a Lord Somebody—was arrested recently at Verona, for sketching the fortifications, and after being imprisoned two days, was hurried out of the country, without any apology. Coming so soon after the Mather difficulty, the affair makes some noise.

A modification of the Piedmontese Ministry is again on the tapis.

GREECE.

The *Courrier d'Athens* of the 9th announces the arrival at Athens of Mr. Marsh from Constantinople, and his having obtained an interview with the Queen Regent respecting the case of Dr. King. Another account says (no date given), "The American squadron left the Piræus after Mr. Marsh had taken possession of the documents relative to Dr. King's case. The squadron is supposed to be on its way to Trieste."

THE ACORN.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will, in a few months, burst and throw a root into the water, and shoot upward its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantel shelf of a room, is a very elegant and interesting object. I have seen several oak trees, and also a chestnut tree, thus growing; but all of them, however, have died after a few months, probably owing to the water not being changed sufficiently often to afford them the necessary quantity of nourishment for the matter contained in them.

FIRE ENGINES RENDERED UNNECESSARY.—The citizens of the borough of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, have just completed their water works, at a cost of $23,000, which, besides furnishing the village with an abundance of pure water, will be highly valuable in case of fire. The water is brought from Ralpbit Run, a distance of two miles, with a fall of 175 feet, giving it so much force that by attaching an ordinary hose to a fire plug, the water is readily thrown over the highest house in the borough, thus rendering fire engines altogether unnecessary.

STATISTICS OF DISASTERS AT SEA.—From a return ordered by the English House of Commons, we gather that, from January, 1847, to December, 1850, there happened at sea upwards of 12,000 casualties, varying in magnitude, from the shipwreck in the dead of the night, with all its horrors, to a clumsy collision in the Channel, and a hasty refit in the nearest port. The annual loss of life averages 1250, the gross number for the four years being 4928. One of the chief features in the catalogue of disasters is the consoling fact, that but few accidents have occurred to ships ably manned and commanded. Out of the 12,000 and odd casualties only sixty-five are recorded against ships above 700 tons.

FATAL REALIZATION OF A DREAM.—On the 1st inst., Wm. Huey, of Delaware, just across the line from Kennett, Chester county, Pa., left his home in company with two of his men, to fell a tree. At first, one of the men objected to go, in consequence of a singular dream of the night previous, which so impressed him with danger, that he was fearful of its reality. He finally went, however. When the work was nearly accomplished, and while those present were looking for the tree to fall, Mr. Huey took hold of a branch and attempted to push it—he was warned to leave, and just at the moment of falling, sprang, but instead of out of the way, he fell directly under, and was crushed to death.

RARE CURIOSITIES.—Purser Ramsey, of the United States Navy, has recently brought from Brazil a number of very elegant head dresses for ladies, which, in their material and fabric, may justly claim a place among the curiosities of the age. Many of them are made of the scales, eyes and bones of fish, in the form of flowers, beautifully arranged into wreaths and bouquets, while others are made up of the feathers of birds of the most brilliant plumage, rivaling the hues of the far-famed birds of Paradise. Several of the ornaments represent delicate little birds in the most natural postures, while others are made of the breasts of humming birds, surrounded by leaves made of parrot's feathers, forming gorgeous flowers of variegated hues of the most beautiful description. These ornaments were made by the nuns at one of the convents of Brazil.

A CLERGYMAN DEAD.—Rev. Dr. Bang, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in New York on the 5th inst. This is the fifth death among the members of the New York Conference, since June.

RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.—The exports of specie to foreign countries, during the week ending on the 4th inst., amounted to $243,970; by far the greater portion of which ($230,000) was taken out by the Atlantis, for Liverpool, to-day. The aggregate for the year is $18,776,811.

The New Postage Law.

The National Intelligencer says the subjoined postage tables have been prepared at the Post-office Department, and are believed to be correct. The editor is, however, requested to say that it is expected the United States and Prussian postal treaty will be returned executed in the course of a few days, when a general postage circular, with more full instructions, will be prepared and sent to Post-masters. In the meantime, it is suggested that editors of newspapers will render a public service by pinning these tables before their readers:

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Rates of Postage to be charged upon Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, unsealed Circulars, and every other description of Printed Matter, transient or otherwise, from and after the 30th September, 1852.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other articles of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to actual subscribers in the county where published.	Small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and periodicals not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent in single packages to one address from the office where published.	Newspapers and periodicals, when circulated in the State where published, and not exceeding 3000 miles from the place of publication.	Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, and other articles of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to any part of the United States not prepaid.	
				Weighing 1 ounce or under.
				Over 1 ounce and not over 2 ounces.
				Over 2 ounces and not over 3 ounces.
				Weighing not over 1½ ounces.
				Weighing 3 ounces or under.
				Over 3 ounces and not over 4 ounces.
				Over 4 ounces and not over 5 ounces.
				Over 5 ounces and not over 6 ounces.
				Over 6 ounces and not over 7 ounces.
				Over 7 ounces and not over 8 ounces.
				When weighing at least 8 ounces.
				Over 8 ounces and not over 9 ounces.
				Over 9 ounces and not over 10 ounces.
				Over 10 ounces and not over 11 ounces.
				Over 11 ounces and not over 12 ounces.
				Over 12 ounces and not over 13 ounces.
				Over 13 ounces and not over 14 ounces.
				Over 14 ounces and not over 15 ounces.
				Over 15 ounces and not over 16 ounces.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Transient matter, to be entitled to the benefit of the rates first above mentioned, must be pre-paid at the mailing office. If not pre-paid, it is subject to double said rates.

2. Small newspapers, etc., when sent in packets of less than eight ounces, must be rated singly.

3. Books sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of fifty per cent. in addition to their pre-paid rates.

4. The weight of newspapers, periodicals, or other printed matter, must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state; and when the weight of any book or other publication exceeds one pound, the same progressive rate above laid down must be charged.

5. Newspapers, periodicals, magazines, or any other printed paper or matter, must be sent without any covers or wrappers, or in covers or wrappers open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrappers.

6. In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, or the directions hereto prescribed are in any other respect not complied with, the same becomes subject to letter postage; and it is the duty of the postmaster to remove the wrappers or envelope from all printed matter, not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be any such connected with such printed matter, or in matter or thing which would authorize the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

Quarterly rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual Subscribers, from and after the 30th of September, 1852:

	Daily.	Six times a week.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Weekly newspapers (1 copy only) sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published	.....	.....	.....	.....	free	.....	.....
Newspapers and periodicals not exceed'g 1½ ounce in weight when circulated in State where published	22½	19½	0¾	0½	2¼	1½	¾
Newspapers periodicals of the weight of 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the U. S.	45½	39	10½	13	0½	3	1½
Over 3 and not over 4 ounces	01	78	30	26	13	0	3
Over 4 and not over 5 ounces	1,30½	1.17	58½	30	19½	9	4½
Over 5 ounces	1.82	1.56	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 and not over 7 ounces	2.27½	1.95	97½	65	32½	15	7½
Over 7 and not over 8 ounces	2.73	2.34	1.17	78	39	18	9

DIRECTIONS.

1. When the weight of any publication exceeds eight ounces, the same progressive rate of postage, laid down in the above table, must be charged.

2. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage.

3. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

4. If the publisher of any newspaper or periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent will dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster of such office will sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts in the usual manner.

5. Quarterly payments in advance may be made either at the mailing office or the office of delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence of such payment must be exhibited to the postmaster at the office of delivery.

EMBARRASSING, VERY.—The exclamation of Dick Swiveller when he discovered that the "Marchioness" had disposed of his clothes during his illness, and that he was left even without an umbrella in case of a fire, is familiar to our readers. Not less awkward was the predicament in which Mr. Jones was placed, the morning after his marriage, when on his way to Niagara, with his blooming bride. That gentleman was exceedingly cautious, and ever evinced the greatest dread both of fires and robbers. Having stopped for the night at one of the principal hotels in Washington, he charged his wife before she retired, to "leave nothing about," and carefully deposited his own luxuriously, the pockets of which contained his valuables, (including the door key, which he had prudently withdrawn,) in his new trunk with a patent lock. As he intended to take the early train at six o'clock, he awoke betimes, but to his dismay discovered that he had neglected to remove the keys from his pockets, and that they were *within* the trunk, which closed with a spring. This was sufficiently provoking, but to add to his perplexity, Mrs. J., in her anxiety to "obey" literally the injunctions of her husband, had placed her own garments in her trunk, and given him the keys for safe keeping, which he had secured with his own. It was not until after repeated knocks at the door, and when the cars were far on their way, that Jones could summon resolution to reveal the cause of his tardiness. The chambermaid, with an extra key, relieved him from his imprisonment, but the attendance of a locksmith was necessary to procure the pair presentable suits.

The recollection of that day's involuntary detention never fails to elicit from Jones a hearty anathema against all new fangled notions in the way of tcunk locks, which he chases with man traps and other devices of the enemy. [Journal of Commerce.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—The following remarks of Dr. Johnson, says the Journal of Commerce, give an answer to many complaints of the present day:

"I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one, and not one at the same time. They are expected to note every thing that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions: their notices must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time offend no one."

The metallic cable designed to form a connection between Cape Ray, the most westerly point of the Island of Newfoundland, and East Point, Prince Edward Island, is in completion, and well advanced. That for connecting Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia is completed, and will be laid down this autumn.

George W. Slacum, Esq., has declined the appointment of Consul to Acapulco.

The number of arrivals at Saratoga Springs from June 28 to August 30, exceeds 20,000.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune estimates that tea could be produced in the United States at from 5½ to 7½ cents per pound.

The Sheriff of Alexandria county, Virginia, has to give $90,000 security before he is qualified to the duties of his office.

A lady, a graduate of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, is about to settle in Hightstown, N. J., and commence the practice of her profession.

Ten cents is the price paid by some furnishing stores in New York, for making a shirt. "Men, 'tis not shirts you are wearing out, 'tis human creatures' lives."

Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been engaged to write a popular tale on the effect of the Maine Liquor Law.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has in his possession a Bible, printed in the year 1470—thirteen years before the discovery of America!

A bill, it is said, has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament to restrain any priest or other minister of religion from interfering in elections.

Several French naval officers have offered their services to the British government in aid of the search for Sir John Franklin.

Our fair and delicate friends are perhaps not aware that the cheaper kind of "French kid" are in reality rat skin gloves.

There are 6,262 tanning establishments in the United States, having invested $18,990,537, employing 21,041 hands, and producing annually leather to the value of $32,881,706.

Lieutenants of the French Navy, who have been two years at sea in the grade of lieutenant, by a recent decree of Louis Napoleon, are declared competent, to exercise commands at sea.

On the 1st inst. a shark, measuring about four feet, was shot in Dorchester Bay, Massachusetts, by James Conden, of South Boston. He was lying on the top of the water apparently asleep.

Mr. Papinoau, who has just been elected to the Canadian Parliament by an extraordinary majority, has published a long address in favor of annexing Canada to the United States.

Bayard Taylor says the largest bustles he over saw are worn by the ladies of Africa. He also mentions that in the warm months they have a habit of wearing nothing else.

A Swimming School has recently been established at Cincinnati, where boys and grown persons are taught to swim by competent instructors. The enterprise is worthy of emulation in our own neighborhood.

Never go into any place, says the London Punch, in its "Advice to Servants," where a cat is not kept. This useful domestic animal is the true servant's friend; accounting for the disappearance of tid-bits, lumps of butter, and other odd matters, as well as being the author of all mysterious breakages. What the safety valve is to the steam-engine, the cat is to the kitchen, preventing all explosions, or blowing-up that might otherwise occur in the best regulated families.

The Liverpool Chronicle says that Baron Rothschild is at length convinced that the retention of his seat, without remission to discharge the duties attached to it, is a useless honor, and therefore he will resign it in favor of Mr. Cardwell.

A young eastern gentleman who, about a year ago last spring, possessed fifteen thousand dollars in cash, and a stock of valuable goods, returned home from Cincinnati, on Monday last, without a cent, and twenty-five hundred dollars in debt.

A very excellent oil may be prepared from pumpkin seeds. The seeds are first peeled, and then pressed between iron plates or wooden blocks, with a screw press. The oil thus obtained is said, to burn well, last longer, give a better light than any of the common oils, and emits very little smoke.

The war debts of the European nations amount to $100,000,000,000. It would require the labor of five millions of men, at $150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at six per cent. To pay the principal it would be necessary to levy a tax of $10 upon every inhabitant of the globe.

A gentleman, lately deceased in Amherst county, Virginia, by his will left $6000 to settle his negroes in one of the non-slaveholding States; the heirs of the gentleman are willing that these liberated slaves should be sent to Liberia, and application will be made for permission to do so.

At the Female College, near Cincinnati, the degree of "Mistress of Arts" was conferred on seven young ladies. Dogness considers the distinction not only invidious but superfluous. It all proceeds, however, from the very natural anxiety of all young misses to become M. A.'s! Lantern.

The temperance men of Maine have adopted a new method of disseminating the principles of their cause. They use letter envelops, on which are printed extracts from speeches and arguments by distinguished men, with various statistics, in favor of temperance, and thus distribute the most powerful appeals, by hundreds and thousands, to every quarter.

Professor Sigismond says: "I think tea of great importence in the prevention of skin diseases, the removal of glandular affections. I think scrofula has been very much diminished in this country since tea has been so largely used, and for those classes of society who desire literary habits, and exercise the mind a great deal, and whose nervous system is much acted upon, I consider tea of the utmost importance."

A city mies newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was one day called upon by a neighbor of the same profession, who, in the absence of her husband, asked her for the loan of his plow for a short time. "I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply. "If Mr. Stone was only at home—I do not know though where he keeps his plow, but," she added, evidently zealous to serve "there is the cart in the yard—couldn't you plow with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"

Constable Clapp, of Boston, has a peculiar way of astonishing the rogues who fall into his hands. On Saturday, the 4th inst., at the Providence depot, he stopped up to a young man, and with great familiarity said: "How do you do?" "Pretty well," returned the person addressed, and after looking at the Colonel a moment continued, "But I don't recollect you." "Your name is George Curtis, ain't it?" "Certainly." "I thought so," said the Colonel, "and where are you going?" "Oh, I am going to New York," said the man. "Well, I guess I wouldn't go to-night," and without further preliminary walked him to the lock-up, there to await the arrival of the city marshal of Providence, who had given information by telegraph that Curtis had committed a larceny. This is what they call being struck by lightning.

In April, of last year, Mr. J. M. Bemus, of Pittsburgh, lost the use of his right eye by a piece of steel flying from a file and striking it. After suffering from the wound for some months, the inflammation subsided: and he felt the pain from it until last week, when the inner surface of the eye-lid became inflamed from something which seemed to project from the eye-ball. After suffering some days from this, he called upon a physician, who extracted from the ball of the eye the piece of steel, which was long, flat, and about the shape of a scythe-blade, measuring one inch and three-sixteenths in length, by more than one sixteenth broad. How so large a foreign substance should have remained for sixteen months in the ball of the eye, without causing more injury to the sufferer than the mere loss of its sight, is beyond comprehension.

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JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

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REMEDY FOR WORMS.

TO THE READER.—Amidst the profusion of Nostrums and patent humbugs, of the present day, the public should be cautious as to the remedies they purchase and use, when life is in danger from disease. It is a notorious fact that worms, both in children and adults, often cause death; and that very frequently

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THE DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

BY MRS. FRANCIS OSGOOD.

She sits like some enchanted maid,
Amid the thoughtless, joyous throng:
For Heaven a hallowing touch has laid,
To charm her life from care and wrong.

She needs no speech—a power is hers
More pure, more worthy of the name;
A passionate eloquence, to which
Our uttered words are weak and tame.

The very soul of language fills
Those dark, wild, earnest, pleading eyes,
Each movement talks, each gesture thrills
The gazer's heart like plaintive sighs.

Oh, could she speak, the soul that pours
Its music now through every glance—
That kindles every wistful smile—
Would waste in words its wealth perchance.

We should not mark that pale pure face
Lit up with every waking thought;
Nor watch the eager, eloquent grace,
Her heart, denied a tongue, has taught.

And could she hear the discord round,
The worldly jest, the idle vow,
Would drown the low sweet hymn of love
That pitying angels sing her now.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SINS OF OTHERS PROHIBITED.

"Sins of others!" some are ready to exclaim: "what have we to do with the sins of others? It is a sufficient responsibility to be held accountable for our own; for, alas! they are aggravated and numerous." The inspired Apostle, however, was commissioned authoritatively to say, "Be not a partaker of other men's sins." This injunction refers to a duty which a man owes to himself; a duty seldom thought of, and too frequently neglected. That neglect is sin; and it is often committed. No doubt the prohibition has a special application to the election and ordination of ministers; but it must also be regarded as the general prohibition of a general evil. In what way, then, is it possible to partake of the sins of others? Those who would confine the act to the actual commission of a similar sin, are in dangerous error. There is no necessity for a man to be drunk in order to share the guilt of the drunkard; he may lead another into the sin of drunkenness in many different ways, and thus he may have made that sin his own. Of old it was declared, "Woe unto him who giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunk!" A man may not have stolen his neighbor's property, but he may have instructed others to do so, or he may have received goods illegally acquired; and thus, if not the principal, he is a partaker of the dishonest deeds, and open to the charge implied in the declaration, "When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him." A man may not personally take the life of a fellow-being, and yet be stained with blood-guiltiness in having contrived and incited to the commission of murder. David was the murderer of Uriah, though he was slain by the sword of the children of Ammon. Saul was a blasphemer, yet his tongue had never uttered blasphemy: but he had compelled many of the saints to blaspheme, and thus was the father of the sin in others, and, in a certain sense, more guilty than they were in the sight of God. Indeed, in a variety of ways man may partake of the guilt of sin which he does not personally commit. He may induce others to sin by provocation; draw into sin by the influence of example; allow it when he could have prevented it; connive at it after it has taken place. He may, moreover, neglect to reprove it when opportunity is afforded; silently pass it over when it ought audibly to be condemned. To do so is to violate the enjoined duty, "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him." (Lev. xix. 17.) Willingly to remain in the presence of the sinner a spectator of his criminal conduct, when by withdrawing disapprobation of it might be manifested, (1 Cor. v. 11,) is another form of this evil. In all these ways there may be a participation in other men's sins.

With this conduct, ministers of the gospel may be charged when they know that their hearers are addicted to certain vices, yet are silent on such subjects in their ministrations, instead of crying aloud against them; or when they address their congregations as Christian, and are aware that many of them are sinners; and keep back Bible-truth, which might trouble the consciences of private transgressors. Conduct so offensive in the sight of God will subject the unfaithful minister to awful condemnation. "When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity: but his blood will I require at thine hand." (Ezek. xxxiii, 8.) So also are ministers chargeable with this offense when they continue unholy members in the Church. They are to a considerable extent, accountable to the great Head of the Church for its purity. Read what the Spirit says to the angel of the Church in Pergamos. (Rev. ii, 14-16.) Church sins allowed by ministers become the sins of ministers.

Magistrates are participators in the sins of others when crimes are perpetrated which they might have prevented by the exercise of that authority with which they are invested. They are called to sustain the character of being a terror to the evil, and the executioners of judgment on offenders. But should any one "bear the sword" of office "in vain," and so sanction the commission of sins he might by the power of his office have restrained or punished, he partakes of the guilt of those sins. Parents, also, may be guilty of those sins of their children, which, in the exercise of parental authority, they might have prohibited and prevented. That child "left to himself" on the Sabbath, to neglect the house of God and the word of God, and to wander in the ways of wickedness, accumulates tremendous guilt on the parent's head. Nor are masters free from responsibility in reference to their apprentices and servants. The morals and conduct of these are committed to the master's care, and while they are directed to forbear threatening, it is their duty to discountenance, and withhold from, sin. The regulations in their families should be restrictive and condemnatory of the wickedness to which servants may be prone.

It may also be observed that there is a possibility of sinning *in* others as well as *with* others. The sin of drunkenness, with its fruitful source of crime, not only rests on the head of its slave, but it "lieth at the door" of the unprincipled vender of the intoxicating cup. The family of the drunkard suffer hunger and nakedness; the laws of society are violated; perhaps the more than degraded drunkard takes away, in the madness of his folly, the life of a fellow-creature, and he becomes a murderer. But is there not another guilty in such a case? What of the man whose hand supplied the exciting draught? He hears that the wretched man, inflamed by the poison which he improperly gave, is transported to a foreign land, or closes his wretched life on the gallows; he may not think that he also is a felon, a murderer; yet, awful thought! such he is by participation. Well would it be if such were aware of this truth, and would reflect on and forsake the sin, and cease to "destroy souls to get dishonest gain." (Ezek. xxiii, 27.) Such, with many more, are violators of the prohibition, "Neither be a partaker of other men's sins."

Many, however, are the examples to be met with of obedience to the Divine injunction. Such a noble example was Moses when he came from the Mount, and saw the Israelites bowing down to the golden calf Aaron had made. Aaron had been a partaker of their sin, but Moses was faithful: he burned their God in the fire, ground it to powder, and rebuked Aaron and the people. Such an example was David, when he would not allow the deceitful worker to dwell in his house, nor the liar to tarry in his sight. Thus he resolved that they should have no sanction from him; nay, he commanded them to depart out of his presence. Such, also, was the admirable conduct of the Hebrew youths, when they refused to join in the worship of the golden idol erected in the plains of Dura, though by so doing they jeopardized their lives. Such examples have been found in the Christian Church of modern days, when its ministers, rather than be partakers of the sins of others, have sacrificed lucrative situations, overcome the feelings of natural affection, and subjected themselves to painful persecution. A father who had resolved with Joshua that the members of his family should in the observance of certain duties, serve the Lord, had a beloved son who refused to comply with the regulations required. Entreaty, reproof and command were employed in vain. From a stern sense of duty, and against the pleadings of nature, the father had to place the alternative before his son, "You must cease from sin or depart from my house." Sin was loved more than the parental abode; the foolish youth went on frowardly in his own way, and in a distant land had to seek for bread. There are a few duties belonging to Christian conduct which have been more neglected than the apostolic prohibition. Few have seriously thought on the subject; yet it is of solemn interest. So St. Austin deemed it, for he frequently prayed, "Lord, forgive me the sins of other men." Many have need to adopt the same prayer, and to secure, by grace, the power to avoid sinning by proxy, as well as by personal practice. [London Christian Miscellany.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLERICAL SECULARIZATION.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE: With deep sorrow I read in the Advocate a communication from a P. Elder, that nearly all of the preachers on his District were engaged in secular business. In that announcement I find the answer to the questions, Why are we not more successful? Why do the churches in Louisiana languish? and why are sinners dropping from the door of the Church into hell? The ministry is secularized. Those that are *called to minister at the altar are serving tables*. The time, the talent, the all, consecrated to God upon the altar of the ministry is taken thence and given to the world. Each itinerant, after solemn fasting and prayer, did promise to devote himself *wholly* to God and his work, with the determination to employ *all* his time in the work of God. Dis. p. 47. But instead of this devotedness, the whole week is given to the duties of the school-room, the farm, merchandize or other business which yields to them pecuniary profit. The exhausted energies are then bestowed on one single day to the work of the ministry. Yesterday, a gentleman remarked to me that Mr.—— was a man of some considerable ability, but his school taxed his time so much as to prevent preparation for the pulpit, and, said he, "I do not like to listen to a long string of exclamations and truisms, and therefore I have quit going to church."

A friend writes me that "Brother —— preaches here once a month, but after a ride of fifty miles, this is too fatiguing, he does not give satisfaction." Do we wonder at the scarcity of revival notices from Louisiana? We are not men of one work.

Why are these things so? Is it because they are not supported? The minutes of the Louisiana Conference show that *nothing* was needed to make up deficiencies. Every preacher professed to have received his disciplinary allowance. Do they give disciplinary service when so engaged in the world? If not, then they claim and receive that to which they have no right.

But perhaps they do not receive support. Then why so report? Why give the circuit a position in the Church to which it is not entitled? But we suppose there is hardly a circuit within the bounds of our Conference where if the preacher does his duty, and *sees that the stewards do theirs*, but that he will be supported. If there is such circuit it should be placed upon the mission plan, that the preacher be not compelled to neglect his peculiar work of saving souls, for that of a less important one. If the disciplinary allowance is not sufficient to save the Church from this evil, let us make effort to increase it. This is not a question of dollars and cents, but of the value of immortal souls, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ; it involves eternal interests, and is not computed by the science of figures.

Is there no remedy? Must these things continue to be? Mr. Editor, you wrote against ministers teaching the sciences in the Church institutions, but here are those who employ the time that belongs to the Church for the purpose of making money for themselves. Let us look to it, before our candlestick be removed. H. J. C.

Louisiana, August 26th, 1852.

TO A DELINQUENT CHURCH MEMBER.

A LADY WHO SENDS HER CHILDREN TO THE DANCING SCHOOL.

As I have a right to suppose that you intend to be governed, in all your conduct, by honest convictions of duty, I take for granted, that in giving your children the opportunity to learn to dance, you do not act without mature reflection. I feel constrained to say, that my judgment in reference to this matter differs entirely from yours; and I am sure you will not blame me, if I state to you candidly my reasons for believing, as I do, that you have fallen into a serious practical error.

I wish, however, to speak on the subject with due discrimination. I do not mean to intimate that in the mere act of dancing there is any thing necessarily wrong. Dancing, considered as a mere exercise, and apart from the circumstances with usually attend it, could not reasonably be objected to. And I can suppose circumstances in which, even as an amusement, there might be comparatively little to be said against it. Nevertheless I can not view it, as it usually exists, or as it is likely to exist, as other than a serious evil; and I can not but think if you will give due weight to the considerations which I am about to adduce, that you will regard it so also.

The great argument that is generally used, and that I suppose has prevailed with yourself, in favor of sending children to the dancing school, is that it gives them easy and graceful manners. My answer to this is that, if your children are accustomed to refined society, they do not need such auxiliary—their manners, unless they happen to be constituted with the most incurable tendencies to awkwardness, will become graceful, of course—if they are not accustomed to refined society, the efforts of the dancing master will accomplish nothing more than to make them miserably affected. I remember to have heard President Dwight of Yale say, that "manners acquired at a dancing school, were apt to be like something tied with a tow string." When I was at home, I found that a new dispensation of refinement had opened upon my native village in the establishment of a dancing school. A new set of rules had been given for entering a room, for taking off the hat, and divers other small matters entering into the economy of social intercourse. I was unfortunate enough to see the new rules reduced to practice first at the church door; and such was the flourish with which the uncovering of the head was accompanied, that instead of being grave enough to enter the church, I could hardly keep decent enough to stay outside. The secret of it was, that a number of the lads who had been brought up in the plainest way, were then in a course of training under a dancing master, to become gentlemen; and each one acted as if he thought that the graces had all settled *en mass* upon his own person. For myself, I had much rather see rusticity united with simplicity than with affectation.

Allow me to say, that you can yourself do more to make the manners of your children what they ought to be, than all the teachers of dancing in the world. Endeavor to encourage in them benevolent dispositions, and check all tendency to rudeness and impropriety of conduct, and teach them that there is nothing so beautiful in manners as the simplicity of nature, and you will have little occasion to invoke any foreign aid.

My great objection to sending children to a dancing school is, that I am persuaded it puts in serious jeopardy their immortal interests. As an amusement it soon becomes exceedingly attractive, and even absorbing. Children will neglect their lessons in every thing else, but the lesson in dancing nothing must interfere with. The young lady will dance all night, though she sleeps the whole of the day before as a preparation, and the whole of the day after as a consequence. And then, too, she is hereby brought into a scene of unrestrained levity, not to say of boisterous mirth; and if a word were to be spoken that had even the remotest bearing upon a serious subject, it would be felt to be sadly out of place. There is, on these occasions, every thing to stimulate and exhaust the animal nature; and I may add, not unfrequently much to blunt the natural sense of delicacy, without which, female character is never really attractive. I think I may appeal to all experience to justify me, when I say that the direct tendency of mingling in such scenes is to cherish spiritual insensibility, and to render religion every way more distasteful. Quite in harmony with this remark is the fact, that whenever a young person who has been accustomed to attend balls and dancing parties is brought to serious consideration, *that* is uniformly the signal for giving up all such amusements.

You will say, perhaps, that you agree with me in this, and that you are no more an advocate of large dancing assemblies than I am; but you do not consider it at all a necessary, or probable consequence of your children learning to dance, that they should ever be found in any such adverse circumstances. But permit me to ask, why not? If they understand the art of dancing, and have acquired, as they naturally will in learning it, a strong relish for it, it is almost presumption in you, to say the least, to suppose that they will never practice it, except within such bounds as you may prescribe! If they have grown up devoted to this amusement, doubtless they have grown up in a state of indifference to religion; and what else can you expect but that their views in regard to the extent to which the amusement may be indulged, will be much more liberal than your own? And by and by, in all probability, their impunity will prevail over your scruples, or else they will claim that they are old enough to judge and act for themselves. They have reached a point now, where you can not disguise to yourself that they are doing wrong, and that there is great danger that they will always be "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." Have you no painful sense of responsibility in the case? Would it not have been better that you should have never led them into this temptation? If you were to see a beloved child lying on her death-bed without any of the consolations of religion, reviewing a life of folly and anticipating an eternity of misery, would there be any thing to alleviate your anguish in the reflection that you had not refused her the advantages of the dancing-school?

I can not but think that the course which you are taking is fitted to depress the standard of Christian character, and to hinder the progress of true religion. Your children are given to you to educate for the Lord; and you have recognized this obligation in dedicating them to him in baptism. But can you really feel that you are discharging this obligation in learning them to dance? Do you even expect that their thoughts will be directed seriously to the subject while they are thus being trained? Nay, if they really should become serious, would you not expect them to exchange the dancing-school for the prayer-meeting! Would you give credit to my pretensions of seriousness which they might make, so long as they retained their accustomed interest in this amusement? But it is not merely that you oppose an obstacle to *their* becoming religious—your example has a much wider influence; it helps to confound the Church and the world; and *that* not by bringing the world up, but by bringing the Church down. If professedly Christian parents will educate their children upon mere worldly maxims, and with a view chiefly to enable them to shine in worldly circles, can you wonder that the world should look on and say with a measure of triumph, "What do ye more than others?"

I must not omit to say that you do not duly consider your obligations to those with whom you have covenanted to walk in the gospel. Doubtless there are those among them who see no evil in what you are doing, who, on the contrary, testify their approbation of it by doing the same themselves. But I put it to your conscience whether these are among the more spiritually-minded members of the Church; whether, on the other hand, they are not among those whom you would fear lost to see on their death-bed; and whether, finally, you have not reason to believe that your example in this very matter strengthens them in their worldliness. But it is not thus with all your fellow-professors. There are among them not a few who believe your course to be fraught with serious evil, and do feel well nigh paralyzed by its influence their efforts to break up the reigning spirit of lethargy around you. Your minister, too, knows, sympathizes in their anxiety. He is that you are opposing an obstacle to the success of his labors. If he has never spoken to you on the subject, I am sure it is not because the subject has not rested heavily upon his spirit.

I will ask, finally, to say that you are not taking a course which will secure the highest happiness to yourself. You must, at no distant period, either die and leave your children, or they must die and leave you. In either case do you believe that you are consulting your own highest enjoyment? What gratification would you feel as you were closing your eyes upon a beloved daughter, to reflect that she was first in this elegant accomplishment, though she had not ever begun to think of an hereafter? Or if the case should be different, and she should go before you to mingle in the scenes beyond the veil, would the remembrance of her dancing-school days—days in which she was trained to nothing but vanity—make it easy for you to bend over her coffin? [Presbyterian.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND WILBERFORCE.—In reading a few evenings since, the diary of the great and good William Wilberforce, we were struck with the flowing passages in reference to the Waverly novels, (which were just then in course of publication,) "I am always sorry that they could have so little moral or religious object. They remind me of a giant spending his strength in cracking nuts. I would rather go to render up my account at the last day, carrying up with me 'The Shepherd of Salbury Plain,' than bearing the load of all these volumes, full as they are of genius."

A FACT NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.—During the past two years *forty-three thousand* persons were committed to so "*Tombs*," in New York. Of this number, all but about one hundred, ascribed the first cause of their imprisonment to the use of intoxicating drink. So stated William Edwards, Esq., the keeper of the New York city prison, at a temperance meeting in New Jersey, a short time since. Surely alcohol and crime are as cause and effect.

"Have you not mistaken your house, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield, to a stranger, as he entered it. "Beg pardon," replied the intruder, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONVERSION OF THE SOUL.

Our text is plain—Christ's words: "Except ye be *converted* and become as little children, ye can not enter into the kingdom of heaven." The testimony of his servants, who frequently mention conversion, show us the doctrine.

Paul calls this change "a quickening"; "you hath he quicked, who were dead in trespasses and sin."

The wicked and their works are dead; the righteous only are alive from this state. Here manifestly is taught a translation from a state of death in sin, to a state of life in Christ. The same, writing to the Galatians, speaks of "Christ being formed in the heart." Naturally, nothing but pollution is found there; when Christ is "formed in the heart," sin can not remain. Two things directly opposite to each other in character cannot be assimilated. Hence, where Christ is, sin can not be.

Peter speaks of this change as "of our partaking of the divine nature." Is God holy? We become holy. Is God just? We become just. Is God wise? We, for the first time in our existence, have the wisdom *to distinguish* between evil and good. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Those who are born again are able to "overcome the world." They are known of all men as having a "faith that worketh by love and purifies the heart."

We have spoken somewhat of the nature of the New Birth. Men sometimes substitute their own fancies for the explanation of this mysterious change. The Bible declares "that there is no other Saviour besides God," "that he will *not give* his glory to another," and "cursed is he that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord."

These texts absolutely preclude "changed purpose," "moral reformation," "good resolutions," and "the reception of baptism" as this change of heart.

Who, then, is the author of this new heart? Speaking of Christ, John says: "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." "For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works," etc. God is the author of all salvation, by the Holy Spirit and his word. "The letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life." Speaking of the "Father of lights," James says: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth." Peter writes of "being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God which liveth and abideth forever."

The word is the *instrumental*, the Spirit the *efficient* cause of *the conversion* of man. To explain the distinction, we use the following illustration: In the propulsion of a steamer, the steam moves the piston-rod, this turns the wheels which propel the boat. Steam is the efficient, and the wheel the instrumental cause of the moving of the boat.

The Spirit of God applies the word powerfully to the human heart. Man is convicted of being a sinner. For the first time he *feels* that he is a sinner. There is no man who has heard the word of God that has not been thus convicted. Perhaps he yields to the conviction; he prays for a new heart; he prays on until the witness is given. "The Spirit of God beareth witness with our spirit that we are sons of God."

This brings us to the most mysterious part of our application of the text. How can man know his sins forgiven? And here again we are brought into contact with the Universalist, who says that God punishes all sin, and makes no remission of the penalty.

David addresses the Almighty thus: "But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared." "Through Christ is preached forgiveness of sins."

We quote the 24th verse of 31st chapter of Jeremiah: "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the LORD; for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the LORD; for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." Now, from the above are taught, that God does pardon man—that he does not *afterwards*, unless he goes back to sin, condemn him for his past transgressions.

It is true that some sins may produce such physical suffering as will end with death; but when the man knows that God has remitted all the past sins—that there is "now no longer any condemnation"—there is no *mental* misery. He is not tortured with looking back to his dark career, but with joy presses on towards heaven. It is manifest that if the criminal condemned to die were pardoned, if kept ignorant of that pardon he would not be any happier from its having been given. A million of dollars may be bequeathed to by a distant relative, but if I am not conscious of the fact, I am thereby rendered no richer. The very idea of pardon implies knowledge in the mind of the culprit, of that pardon.

Well, how shall man know his sins forgiven? Only by the Spirit of God witnessing with his Spirit.

This results from the facts, that the knowledge of the conversion or pardon—we use the words together, not because they are the same thing, but because they always are together in time—must come from the pardoning power; and that man can not possibly ascend to the council chamber of the Most High to know whether his many prayers have been answered. It is an absurdity to suppose that God absolves a man from the punishment due unto his sins and keeps this knowledge from him. In this case the future would be covered with dark and angry clouds; and occasionally the light of heaven should fall down upon him, and make the future all beautiful, he must, according to the Bible, immediately close his soul to the forgiveness, immediately close his eyes in forgiveness. But some one can not know that he is forgiven. "A man may know that he is accepted of his Maker, by the good works that he is enabled to accomplish." All good works are "the fruits of the spirit"; and there can be no fruit without the tree, consequently, good works are resultants of the Spirit of God. They form the secondary witness—our spirit—and, in the mouth of these two, the truth is established. The mystery of the *manner* makes not the slightest difference in relation to the happiness of man, so that he has the assurance that for Christ's sake his sins have been forgiven. If a man receives a million of dollars from an unknown source, and is informed that it is his own for him to use as seemeth best to him, is he to make himself miserable in trying to find *how* the blessing came, instead of enjoying the same?

We can not understand how one man's mind influences ours; yet we know that such is a fact, and from this knowledge we have weal or woe.

A man would be counted somewhat beside himself to inveigh against benevolent societies because he did not understand the mystery of their initiatory ceremony, when he could see their effects in a thousand wants relieved. And if one should say that this case is not strictly analogous to the subject of the conversion of the soul, because a man could understand the secret by initiation, we answer, the "secret of the Lord is with them that fear him," and we may *know* that we are born again.

A man would be counted mad if he rejected meat and water, because he understood not what *their* composition was, or how their constituent principles were united. Yet how many, many millions of human beings eat and drink that of which they know not the nature. Their knowledge begins and ends with this, that such things are pleasant and prolong life. Thousand of beings declare that they have been converted, and their righteous actions and blameless words do imperatively demand that we believe them, though we do not understand the nature of that conversion. They are happy in the possession of a new spirit without troubling themselves about the *manner* of the communication of the same. All men—God is not a respecter of persons—can, by using the same means, arrive at the same result, and know for themselves that, "of a truth, God has power, on earth, to forgive sins." And we challenge any man's sincere love for the truth, who, seeing that there is *only* one means by which Christians testify they have obtained pardon—namely, prayer—is unwilling to try the same. The same cause must *always* produce the same effect.

Louisiana, 1852. P. A. S.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF AN ITINERANT.

MR. EDITOR: In the fall of 1828, I entered on my new field of labor in the Cahawba district. Here I had many difficulties. The society then called *Reformers*, afterwards the Protestant Methodists, had split off from the Methodist Episcopal Church and set up for themselves. Many of them were my first acquaintances in this country, both preachers and laymen, who were once my warmest friends, but now become my bitterest enemies because I did not join in with them, but still defended the Conference and Church of my choice.

One of the most fruitful sources of my troubles was, that I defended the Annual Conference against the aspersions which one P——S—— published against it. This was such an offence against them (for they had received him as a preacher and subsequently made him their President) that I could have no forgiveness, while at the same time made such efforts to blast my character, both with his tongue and with his pen, that after bearing it for more than fifteen years, I was compelled to prosecute him for a libel, and sustained the charge in the Circuit and then in the Supreme Court. Here was an end to the aspersion of my character from that source. This unfortunate split in the Church was the greatest draw-back to the Church that we have ever experienced in this country; for it separated best friends. Many of the best members were drawn off, and what was most astonishing, they became the most bitter against the Church in which they were born and brought up. I can account for this on no other principle than the sad disappointment they met with, for I heard them say that in less than ten years there would not be found a Methodist Episcopal member in all the country; and to bring that to pass they used all sorts of means to put down the M. E. Church. Such was the violence on that subject that I found it a difficult matter to attend to my regular quarterly conferences on some of the Circuits where the most *rabid* of them lived. But all those are gone, and I hope to a better world.

During this year my trials were more than the preachers now in our Conference could possibly imagine; and when I look back to those days I am astonished how I did surmount those difficulties. Nothing but the Grace of God could enable men to bear up under them, I am sure. At the closing up of this year's labors I had a severe stroke of affliction to bear, what all itinerants are subject to who have families to leave, when they go to attend their appointments. I left my sweet Carolina Matilda well, to be gone some two or three weeks, but when I got home she had gone to another and a better home.

In the fall of 1829, attended Conference in Washington, Miss., (for both States were in the same Conference, as was Louisiana.) Here I was re-appointed to the same field of labor. In those days all had large works to perform. During this year times were much calmer. All had assumed their position and hope of taking things by storm, had, in a degree, subsided. The year passed away more comfortably, with me than the year [illegible]. At the close of 1830, attended Conference at Tuscaloosa, and was re-appointed for Lagrange College. This Colle[illegible]

Conferences. This appointment travel through Alabama, Missi[illegible] see and Georgia, obtaining subscrip[illegible] collecting money for the College, a[illegible] same time preaching wherever I went. year was not so pleasant to me as been in the regular work.

About this time there arose an unfor[illegible] controversy, threatening the Church, and pecially the Mississippi Confer[illegible] much evil. I mean Masonry and [illegible] sonry. At one time I feared for the unity of the Conference; but it passed away [illegible] prejudice that then rose so hi[illegible] In the controversy I endeavor[illegible] neutral ground, but because I [illegible] preachers to abstain from [illegible] nity, I was placed on the side of the [illegible] which was never the fact.

In the fall of 1832, attended Con[illegible] in Woodville, Miss. Here I was elec[illegible] a delegate to the General Conference to [illegible] held in Philadelphia. I was also appo[illegible] to the Tombeckbee District, (since the [illegible]lle District.) After going one round [illegible] District, I left for Philadelphia; rode back to Nashville, Tennessee, th[illegible] to Wheeling, Virginia; then [illegible] rick, in Maryland; then the rail[illegible] more, and so on to the seat [illegible] eral Conference. We [illegible] all [illegible] to business of Conference, and [illegible] Conference called the Al[illegible] taklag in a small portion of [illegible] South and East Alabama and [illegible]

The General Conference [illegible] 1832, I set out in company [illegible] and others to take the no[illegible] ronto home. We visited [illegible] thence went on board the [illegible] steamboat, for Albany, and [illegible] Erie Canal, passing many vil[illegible] scenery, until we got opposite [illegible] Niagara: turned aside to behold [illegible] la Creation; thence by stage on the [illegible] shore, passing Chippewa [illegible] Lundy's Lane, where the [illegible] fought—we crossed the riv[illegible] spent the night in Buffalo, and [illegible] boat from there to Cleveland, O[illegible] stage through the State, to Cin[illegible] by boat to Louisville, Ky., and there I [illegible] ted from all my company, and w[illegible] land.

In fall of 1832, atten[illegible] Tuscaloosa, and was re-appo[illegible] District. The Lord was wit[illegible] souls through the instrume[illegible] ful ministers. The pr[illegible] her[illegible] ten, prayed much, and wa[illegible] their God; scarcely ever [illegible] dny or night and leaving it wi[illegible]

At the close of the year 1[illegible] Conference at Montgomery, Ala[illegible] were not delivered from go[illegible] bama and Mississippi to [illegible] Conference. Having c[illegible] here, I was sent back to th[illegible] Nothing of interest occurred dur[illegible]

At the close of 1834, attend[illegible] C[illegible] at Greensborough, Ala. Here, [illegible] time, I met with and heard tho[illegible] J. N. Maffitt preach, who [illegible] grave-yard in Mobile, Ala.

Sent back to the same field of l[illegible] I knew must be my [illegible] year [illegible] being the fourth su[illegible]val.

At the close of 1835, att[illegible] at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Here I [illegible] pointment on the Cedar Creek [illegible] my family resided. This y[illegible] Book Concern was burned in N[illegible] when I got the news I dete[illegible] must be afforded to rebuild. I [illegible] people that one thousand dol[illegible] for that purpose. The proposit[illegible] ly responded to, and in a fe[illegible] agents in New York had [illegible] m[illegible] in hand. During this year I [illegible] ing to do, for the execution of [illegible] had been much neglected.

At the close of 1836, att[illegible] at Mobile, Ala. Here I had [illegible] location, thinking that I had [illegible] that called for that course; bu[illegible] many young men who had to loca[illegible] I declined. I was here appointed [illegible] of the Irwinton District, embracing [illegible] counties, in Alabama and the mo[illegible] Florida. The Indians, both Cr[illegible]ks [illegible] da, were in a state of hostility, so t[illegible] labors were much interrupted, but [illegible] had some most glorious times on a [illegible] the work. I was glad that I did [illegible] out my designs to locate at the p[illegible] ference.

At the close of this year, I [illegible] family to another county, [illegible] the fall of a horse I had [illegible] off, just above the an[illegible] one month before C[illegible] time came I tried [illegible] writing, but f[illegible] I could [illegible] so [illegible] satisfaction, so I made a [illegible] leather [illegible] fastened it round my l[illegible] out to Conference, to be held in C[illegible] Miss., 1837. I found myself [illegible] at this Conference, and recei[illegible] pointment [illegible]. I accompanied the much beloved Dr. L. S. Kenn[illegible] ea, where Bishop Andrew preach[illegible] ral, and there he was buried. [illegible] rious revival on almost all t[illegible] dreds were converted an[illegible] Church.

At the close of 18[illegible] at Montgomery, and [illegible] Montgomery Di[illegible] some of the o[illegible] more to it. T[illegible] quit, [illegible] and j[illegible] la[illegible] y[illegible] in great[illegible] Mobil[illegible] Bishop

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NO CREDIT HERE.

The Roman Church is a great trade-shop and drives a lucrative commerce. The credit system is unknown in their business. Their moneyed success is a lesson that political economists might well learn of. John Randolph once boasted of the discovery of the philosopher's stone. He said it consisted of four plain, monosylables—"pay as you go." He was behind-hand. The Pope had, long before the Roanoke orator appeared, discovered the same. Over the Cathedral door and the Confession box, at the baptismal font and the grave-yard, and even upon the gloomy gates of purgatory, is written, "Cash in Advance." And the way to heaven is blocked up to the poor man by the priestly sentence, "No pay, no go."

An illustration of this relentless commercial policy, in things spiritual, occurred last week only a few doors from our office. A young man died, whose friends were Papists—perhaps he had been himself. Of this we are not informed. The officiating "father" of one of the Roman Chapels was politely notified of the same and requested to attend the funeral. Our readers are aware that the Romish priest, in burial, performs a more indispensable function to the soul's rest, than merely with a few words to commit "dust to dust."

The reply would have become a Camp street broker. The reverend "father" sent a missive which has been laid on our table and conned over with no little interest. It was to the amount that his services could be commanded but not without *the pay was sent in advance*, together with the carriage bill. The sum required to be forthcoming was accurately put down, $15. It was time enough for them to send around the cash before the hour fixed for burial arrived. If it was not sent they need not look for him. The trade was not struck. The friends of the deceased were not without respectability or liberality, and would have stood all the charges, but they did not *feel* like driving so close a bargain over a coffin. A Protestant minister was sent for and went and improved the occasion by remarks which, in the house of mourning, always make a deep impression.

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

PERIODICALS.

The National Magazine for September is upon our table. It takes true position between the quarterly and hebdomadal literature of the Church—a good deal nearer the former than the latter in the weight of its discussions and the scope of its criticism. Excellent; but no better than we expected from the taste and activity of the editor and the liberality of the general Conference in its establishment. The Book Agents, at 200 Mulberry street, would oblige us by forwarding the first and second numbers. We see a valuable *book* in prospect.

North British Review, for July.—The foreign and even our home reviews have had a choice bone to pick in Lord Cookburn's life of Jeffrey, the father of reviews. The North British gives its account of the said book, affording a comparison in its favor between it and its cotemporaries. The contents of this number are unusually rich and various.

Southern Pulpit, Sept.—A pleasant and readily recognizable portrait of Dr. L. Pierce, of Georgia Conference and a sermon by him on Wisdom. The Doctor could never have built up *his* reputation by such sermons as this one.

Sunday Schools and Revivals.—A revival of religion recently occurred at Larissa, Cherokee county, Texas, in which some sixty persons professed conversion. A majority of those had been connected with the Union Sunday School, organized at that place four years since.

"Preach, not Read."—An editorial in the New York Observer, one of the leading Presbyterian papers, in a call for preachers for one of the new States; designates those who can preach acceptably—not READ. Good! Would that all our new States were furnished with such preachers.

The Galveston News says one hundred and fifty Sunday school teachers, and three hundred teachers of common schools, are much wanted in that State.

Progress of Temperance.—Three of the most prominent papers in Texas are lending their columns to the advocacy of the Maine liquor law.

Any Good Done?—Within four months after the assumption of the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church, Houston, Texas, by Rev. Thomas Chilton, some forty white members had been added to the Church by profession, of whom, at the end of six months from that time, not one had apostatized. Do revivals do any good?

The Southern Rights Convention of Alabama met in Montgomery, on the 13th inst., and nominated Ex-Governors G. M. Troup, of Georgia, and Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, for the offices of Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Montgomery Times, a neat and readable paper, the organ of the Convention, has lately been issued.

The Presbyterian Church in this place, says the Caddo Gazette, (Shreveport, La.) is in progress of completion, though the work goes on slowly for the want of funds. The belfry now being constructed, is only a temporary affair, and will be replaced by a handsome cupola, so soon as the Church can afford it.

Methodist Press.

Expansion.—The Provincial Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S., thus opens an interesting description of the opening of a Chapel in that city:

Among the instructive apothegms which occur on almost every page of Dr. Dixon's elaborate and inestimable production on the Origin, Economy and present position of Methodism, there is one especially entitled to the practical attention of any genuine Wesleyan, and Wesleyan Clergymen. It is this: The true theory of a Methodist circuit is Expansion.

A theory true and noble but sadly at war with permanent arrangements. It involves longer rides, and the necessity of describing a large circle about home; and another sermon or two in the round of appointments. It is easy work, *dropping an appointment*: but Dr. D. is allowed to have stated the Methodist theory correctly. Strong and well-to-do congregations often oppose this expansion policy in their minister—forgetting how much they were originally indebted to it. His *detour* from the regular track leaves them less of him. The spirit of sacrifice is wanting, and the preacher contends against more in their opposition than in his own indisposition. Large bodies draw to themselves and thus tends to regulate the pastoral labor expended *to the scale of things as they actually exist*. But is not expansion *the* theory, and ought it not to be steadily kept in view and persistently carried out though all these things be against it?

Emory and Henry College.—The editor of the Holston Advocate says that Professor Wiley has been temporarily appointed to the Presidency of this College. The Joint Board will meet a year year hence and elect a President. Speaking of the probable effect upon the College, of Dr. Collin's resignation, (we believe he has been at its head from the beginning) the editor remarks:

We have been inquired of, as to the wisdom of this policy, and in reply, as we have no concealment on the subject, we remark—No man perhaps had a higher appreciation of President Collins' services as the chief officer of the College, or of his ability and efficiency in the Professorship which he filled; and yet, we have no fears for the Faculty of Emory and Henry. Professor Wiley is fully competent to the duties of his new relation, as President; and, assisted in the various duties which devolve upon the Faculty, by such men as Longly, Davis and others, we auger for Emory and Henry a continued *upward* and *onward* course. We might be regarded as officious and premature, were we, at this early period, to make any suggestion on a subject which belongs exclusively to the Joint Board—but we repeat our convictions, that the College has a fair sea, and a well spread canvass.

Quarterly Conference Resolutions.—The S. C. Advocate publishes the action of five Quarterly Conferences in the Gainsville District, Ga., Conference, strongly disapproving the movements of several local preachers in that Conference towards Congregationalism, regretting the agitation caused by the discussion of "Sunday preaching," and deprecating any material change in government and polity of Methodism as it is. The P. Elder, Rev. J. P. Turner, thus represents the substance of the action:

The movers in this action of the Conference hoped in a greater or less degree to restrain the further agitation of the matters involved in these controversies, and to fence up the way of agitators in their own bounds at least. The particular things referred to in the general language of the preamble and resolutions are: The card of a number of Local brethren, published in the Advocate soon after our Annual Conference, calling upon the Locality generally to join them, and upon the Quarterly Conferences to appoint delegates to meet in convention at the time and place of our next annual session for purposes therein stated: the articles by "Ecclesia" on the institution of the Local preachers: the several conventions of Local preachers and others held in Coweta, Rome and Marietta, together with their action and call for support: and the notorious discussion of "Sunday preaching."

The P. Elder is authorized "to add a word of application" to the above proceedings and he does it in the following hitting style:

Finally, these Conferences believe that these theorisers and lovers of experiments are dangerous to the Church. Their fondness for new things, and for *originating* new things, may run away with their sobered judgment, may disturb the equilibrium that is always necessary to a safe discretion. And, in addition: the repeated, almost continual scribbling in the papers about proposed amendments to our polity, gives the restless among us a handle and to our opponents, without, the materials wherewith to establish their objections from our own confessions, and undermines the confidence of the indifferent community and of many friends, within and without, in the stability of Methodism, inducing expectations of frequent, important radical changes. To join us, or stand by us, is to do they know not what. They can comprehend what it would be just now; but the apprehension is rife, and so far as it proceeds on these premises with moderation, it is just that things will not long wear their present garb, nor retain their present form; and they like not to wed a Proteus whose present shape and character give no indication of that of the future.

Pulpit Notices.—"They preach short sermons—*reading no announcements after the discourse*." This is what the Northern Methodist preachers do—according to a correspondent of the Nashville Advocate, writing from New York. They do well in this thing—especially the latter. Notices before sermon have the advantage of a full and fresh congregation—none are weary and none are fallen off. They also come less in the way of the sermon. Nothing foreign to its sacred theme intervenes between its delivery and the after-reflections of the congregation. They go away, meditating on these things, and not on the half dozen news items last announced. We remember once to have heard a sermon full of unction, and at the close of it, when the hearers would fain have gone away without any interruption of the delightful frame of spirit that prevailed, they were treated to a string of notices, in number seven. They were notices of no extraordinary sort; no occasion was a common one. The pulpit for the nonce was converted into a bulletin-board—the Church into a general intelligence office. It was a difficult to bear of the heads of the notices than the sermon, for while the latter had only three heads, the former had seven.

Gutzlaff.—The Western Christian Advocate says, that this great apostle of the Celestials was once a member of a Wesleyan Class; and that Rev. Thomas Jackson was his class leader.

California Exchanges.—The Observer & C. C. Advocate have made their last few visits in *dishebille*. The latter in a gentool pasteboard, the former on a single sheet of yellow and brown paper. Our friends on the Pacific do not stand for trifles. The religious news they bring us is of a healthful tenor. Both of them speak in a tone becomingly indignant and independent, against the dueling practice which has lately been illustrated by bloody crimes in California. They condemn it as a double crime—being guilty, by intention, of suicide and murder.

Revival Intelligence.

Austin and Bastrop Ct. Texas Conf.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—*Dear Brother*: For some time past, I have been thinking of dropping you a few lines for the gratification of my numerous old friends within the bounds of your circulation. I reached my field of labor about the middle of April, having had a safe but costly public passage, and found it without a preacher, and as a necessary consequence, in rather a deranged condition.

In due season, as is my custom, I commenced protracted meetings, which, though opposed by some, have resulted in the awakening and conversion of many sinners, and the accession of near one hundred members to the Church. Besides this, I have lifted six missionary collections during the progress of these meetings, and the following is a detail of the result of them, at the several places, viz:

At Comanche	$208
" Young's Prairie	73
" Moore's Camp Ground	100
" Webberville	60
" Gilleland's Creek	40
" Craft's Prairie	75
Total	$550

So you see, Mr. Editor, that Texas Methodists can and do pay missionary money, as well as those of the older States, when they are called on to do it. Several of these collections were taken up under brush arbors, and one of them, the first and largest one, under a gin-house.

Taking all things into account; considering that Texas is a new country, and in many places sparsely settled, we think that our friends who aided in raising the above collections, justly deserve to be classed in the first rank of liberal donors to the missionary cause.

I have several other collections to take up yet, and confidently expect to raise the amount to $800 at least, before the year closes. We do not know what other circuits are doing in this matter, but one thing is very certain, if they do not arouse themselves to quick and energetic action, Austin and Bastrop Circuit will be entitled to the name of the Banner Circuit of the Texas Conference.

We have some protracted meetings to hold yet, and two camp meetings, at which we are looking for still greater seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and our continued prayer is, O Lord, revive thy work.

I may say in conclusion, I have had some trials and discouragements since my arrival in Texas. But in the midst of them all God has been with me, and his grace has been sufficient, and I am willing still to trust in Him who, by his Providence brought me here, believing that he will order all things for my good and his glory. I feel like living and dying at duty's post, as an itinerant soldier of the cross, in the Methodist E. Church, and within the limits of the Texas Annual Conference.

Yours, in Gospel and Itinerant bonds,
September 8, 1852. Allen M. Fox.

Holmesville Miss. Conf.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—The Lord is still reviving His work on the Pearl River Circuit. Since the 31st ult., we have had three meetings, at all of which God was with us. The first continued four days. Seven persons joined. The altar was often times filled to overflowing with penitents. And God's people were made to rejoice aloud. The second continued four days also, and, thank God, it was a good time. Six on whites joined, and three blacks. The altar was filled again and again by those who said, "pray for me." The members were greatly revived. Our last was a two days meeting, and notwithstanding we were in the open air and some little rain, yet God was with us in power. Three whites united themselves with the people of God, while they were greatly revived. Many sinners said pray for us, with tears in their eyes.

Yours, in Christ, P. E. Green.
September 20, 1852.

Starkville Ct. Miss. Conf.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—Please say to your readers that the Lord is reviving his work in the Starkville circuit. For the past two weeks fifty-two have joined the Church and near that number converted. We are looking for greater things at our camp meeting.

Allen Castle.

Warren Ct. Miss. Conf.

Bro. McTyeire—The prosperity of Zion is always matter of interest to you, no doubt, and to all the lovers of Christ. And while you report revivals in other quarters, I take pleasure in saying that God has been with us in much power since July, on this circuit.

There has been quite a revival at almost every appointment on the circuit. And very many precious souls converted. Some seventy or eighty have joined the Methodist Church on the circuit since the middle of July.

We have succeeded in getting a comfortable parsonage at an eligible point, as near the geographical center of the circuit as we could well determine, and immediately upon the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson. The house is very well furnished, and all will be paid for, I reckon, this year.

Bye-the-bye, I will just say that you may report twenty-five dollars more from Warren circuit for the California Mission, subject to the order of brother J. M. Jones, if he goes. But really, I think he ought to go now, since the Mississippi Conference has shown so little disposition to sustain him.

Yours,
H. J. Harris.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The Wesleyan Conference — Continued.

The recommendations of the Memorial Committee, as I told you last week, were substantially adopted by the Conference. The Quarterly Meeting of the circuit has been liberally and yet safely defined, consisting of leaders, stewards, local preachers of three years full standing, and trustees being members of society; it has now the constitutional right of memorializing the Conference at mid-summer, on any subject whatever, ten day's notice by the proposer of the memorial having been given to the Superintendent; a select jury chosen out of and by the Quarterly Meeting, at any of the regular quarter-days, has the right of hearing any case of discipline on which any leader's meeting has previously pronounced a verdict, from which either the minister or accused party appeals. No member of society can, for any cause whatever, be put away without a formal trial before the leaders, if he demand it. This, indeed, has been ever the rule of Methodism, but the lay-gentlemen who met the Memorial Committee, in March, unanimously recommended that those who persisted for three months, after admonition and warnings, in withholding supplies to the ministry and the Church, should be considered as having, by such conduct, excluded themselves, without having the privilege of trial. To this the Conference has declined to accede, substituting instead of such a summary enactment, a declaratory law, which lays down the reasons of Scripture and common justice, on which the Methodist rule is founded, and thus re-issues and more formally authorizes that rule. A member who rails against the minister and the church at the very moment of "meeting" to receive his quarterly ticket, may have his ticket withheld, there and then—so it is provided—but, his case must afterwards be named at the leader's meeting, and he cannot be refused a trial before expulsion, if he demand it.

Every new law is to be read at the first quarterly meeting after the Conference, and the quarterly meeting has the right, if it think proper, to suspending its operation for a year, and then expressing its views to the coming Conference, by memorial, at its mid-summer meeting.

A manual of our essential Rules for the use of our preachers, is to be at once drawn up, and a committee is appointed to do this.

Such is a fair beginning in the way of wholesome and safe "reform"—reform that is in full consistency with our first principles, and which fairly carried out will prove the best safeguard against revolution. There is no talk or thought of "finality." There is still work to be done. But the work must be slowly and warily, if it is to be safely and wisely done. Every step must be well considered, every point nicely weighed; and even the right thing must not be done too soon.

The bulk of the ministers and of the people must be brought to see the wisdom of every proposed alteration, and fully to acquiesce in it. The leaders of the body must not move too fast for public opinion to keep up with them. They have no right to do this. They must keep in advance, but not advance so fast or far that other people cannot intelligently or comfortably keep them in sight.

Circuit internal organization is now about complete. In the next place the connexion between Circuits and Districts must be made still closer than it is, and the representation of the District Laity in the Conference committees—already conceded in principle—must be more fully and practically carried out. And, with God's help, this will be gradually accomplished in following years. Quite as much has been done this year as could be fully discussed, elucidated and defended—the rest must be gradually accomplished from time to time.

You will see both from some of the speeches—I may refer particularly to William Arthur's on the last day of the Conference—and from the leading article in the Watchman of last week, entitled "The Conference—Legislation of 1852," that there are those here who are both able and willing to go, on all points, as far as it is good and safe to do so. You will observe, too, that a committee is appointed to take into full consideration the important question of securing a good report of all Conference proceedings of public interest.

The decrease of members in our universal Methodism, according to our March census, from which the returns are made to Conference, is upwards of 18,000, leaving 300,000 members for this Kingdom, and 400,000 for the world. The number on trial is a few hundreds larger than the decrease. On the last two quarters (March and June,) it is ascertained that there has been an increase. The year before our loss was 56,000; making about 75,000 in the two years. The "Reformers" report their members at 47,000; the Wesleyan Association—those who separated in 1835—report a decrease of 1000 members this year, and have since their Conference lost, at one stroke, by a mere vote of a quarterly meeting, a whole circuit, Liverpool. Their church members are now considerably fewer than when they left us seventeen years ago. The New Connection (or Kilhamites,) also report a decrease of some hundreds, and stand about where they did, as to numbers, some twenty-five years ago. Our own Methodism, thank God, is evidently beginning to rally, and soon we shall have again to report progress.

A large mixed Committee of Finance is appointed to meet in the course of the ensuing year, to take into consideration the state of our whole financial system, and to endeavor to relieve funds, several of which have felt heavily the pressure of the present crisis.

I say "mixed committee," for we have scarcely any thing but mixed committees. Even our two annual District Committees are mixed—the two stewards of every circuit being members—and ministerial character and qualifications alone being subjects snored from the direct and authoritative inspection of the laity.

I told you at the beginning of my letter last week that the late Conference was remarkable for the absence of any great predominance of influence on the part of any member of the Conference. Dr. Bunting was of the minority on the most important points. The influence of Dr. Beaumont has for the last five years been rapidly declining, and now is less than it has been at any time since Dr. Beaumont first rose into any note in the body. Indeed, in the Conference it is quite insignificant, and out of doors is not much. And in practical legislation Dr. Beaumont has never manifested any useful talent, however great may have been his facility in declamation of a certain order upon certain subjects. It is remarkable that at the present Conference, whenever he has opposed his brethren, he has never obtained a seconder or even a solitary vote in his support. The guides of the Conference have been principally the President, (John Scott) and Dr. Beecham. But many more have taken a fair share in discussion and direction.

In concluding, I beg to direct attention to a very interesting *tableau vivant*, of which you will find a description in the Watchman—the interview of the poet, Montgomery—in his eightieth year—and of the students of Wesley College, Sheffield, with the Wesleyan Conference. Montgomery has for sixty years been a resident in Sheffield.

The next Conference will be held in Bradford, Yorkshire.

August 24, 1852. X. Y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHREVEPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Season—Railroads—Itinerancy in its prime—A high example of it—Camp Meetings—An Invitation.

"While autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on."

This is September, and I claim the privilege of a letter writer, to inform the world thereof, and to congratulate the editor of the Advocate and its readers thereupon. Congratulate us about what, say you? That we have grown older and time is shorter and eternity is nearer? Or that quills are dull, and money scarce and subscriptions due? For none of these things. It is all suggested by the season, and by the paper published at 56 Gravier. It has survived the heat and dust and dullness of another burning summer, and makes its weekly visits as fresh and hale as though it were summering in the mountains and rejuvenating at the Springs. Luminous and hearty and comely withal, it has gladdened a thousand homes for nearly two years; and is it not time to shake hands over our common favorite, and with the inspiring vigor of autumn to say All hail?

For a long time we have been enjoying the large and splendid varieties of fruits common to the climate, and now the cotton bales begin to roll in, and our town, as if by magic, awakes from its annual hot weather repose. The great staple is placed beyond any contingency, and the crop in Northern and Western Louisiana will be large over any recent precedent. The navigation of Red River has been unusually good, and it is now rising rapidly, so that the planters anticipate an early and favorable market. Never before have the agricultural interests been more highly blessed, and universal plenty begins to crown the passing year. Providence, for once, has *almost* pleased every body, and bestowed its bounties with magnanimous impartiality.

The excitement and enthusiasm usually bestowed upon elections and politics, are pretty much devoted to the Railroad acuse. Several conventions and barbecues have already been held for its furtherance, and more are had in contemplation. The northern parishes have secured the co-operation of Eastern Texas, and the survey of the line, from Vicksburg to Marshall, will be completed before the first of January. Much unanimity prevails in regard to the practicability of this route, and it will undoubtedly receive prompt and liberal support, so that we look forward with confidence to the time, not distant, when this whole country will be "riding on a rail." An outlet of this kind for trade and travel has become a felt necessity. The small rivers and bayous of the interior are always a precarious dependence, capricious and inadequate at the best. This conviction has aroused the people, and it will lead to decided action and speedy and tangible results.

Besides the magnificent enterprise just mentioned, another improvement is under way. A company has been organized, and a commodious plank road, extending from Shreveport to the Texas line, say twenty-five miles, is about to be constructed. This improvement will afford facilities of trade hitherto unknown, and secure to us a large trade, beyond the reach of competition. From these facts you will see that the spirit of internal improvement, which bids fair to turn the "world upside down," is come hither also.

The Christian aspect of the subject is both interesting and important. The itinerant system, and a *traveling* ministry, must give the Gospel to the world, and all enterprises of this sort, which by considerable approaches annihilate distance, are their natural auxiliaries. Ocean commerce has borne Christianity on its wings to benighted continents and islands, and may we not suppose that in like manner the innumerable locomotives, running to and fro, through the land, will powerfully conduce to the increase of religious knowledge? By them your Missionary Boards and Book Concerns and Bible Houses will be brought in juxta-position with remote fields of operation, and their fiat will, in a week's time, send a thrill of evangelism over a whole continent. The spirit of the age is evidently making into the genius of itineracy—going is its life—to go is its motto and destiny. Very like this was the maxim of our Methodist fathers, and the world, and the Church especially, must come up to the work.

At first itineracy, by sober interpretation, meant going on foot, next the call was to horse, then to ship, and now to car and telegraph. The tendency of the times—the restlessness, the inventions, the enterprise, run parallel and flow into our peculiar, moving economy. Bunglingly do they read, who gather from the signs of the times that this economy has done its work, and that the golden age of settled pastorates has arrived. That golden age, if there be any, is reserved for the Millenium, or more likely, for the annals of eternity; but itineracy is certainly written in flaming capitals upon the frontlet of the present century.

Could Asbury and McKendree be evoked from the shades, and could Coke and Cookman come up from the deep, they would mark the present age as the boon of an active and circuiting ministry! Heaven forbid, however, that their great spirits should ever be disquieted, or that the Church should ever become so God-forsaken as to call for the bringing up of its buried prophets. Let others be content to tarry inglorlously with "the stuff;" let those who will, sink as sediment beneath the on-rushing floods; but let Methodism march in the van of both, let her ride the crested wave of human progress.

The departure of the senior [illegible] California will be an epoch in our [illegible] and so it should be set down in the [illegible] An example of sacrifice and labor [illegible] than the lives of many of us. [illegible] such an act, will be the best legacy [illegible] than indomitable old hero can leave [illegible] traveling connection. May he live [illegible] return, and may the race of such [illegible] never degenerate nor run out.

This is the season for protracted [illegible] and revival efforts. Usually the [illegible] other circumstances are favorable [illegible] preachers of a whole district, with [illegible] Elder, concentrate and devote [illegible] efforts upon a single point at a time [illegible] now the fruits of the year's labor [illegible] but partially secured. This is the [illegible] a more general ingathering, for [illegible] home, and for a close reckoning with [illegible] science and accountability. Odd [illegible] be picked up, and all accounts to be [illegible] for eternity. Perhaps nature makes [illegible] pression upon us—somehow it is made [illegible] sive and serious moods creep over the [illegible] of the people,

"When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the [illegible]
and their attention is more easily fixed [illegible] religious subjects than at other times. [illegible] what fellcity of appeal and application [illegible] those oft repeated words enforced, "The [illegible] vest is passed and the summer is ended [illegible] we are not saved."

Camp meeting time is also at hand. [illegible] have given place, for the most part, to [illegible] tracted meetings held in the churches, [illegible] have become numerous and common. [illegible] There will nevertheless be a sprinkling [illegible] them in the country, and you shall hear [illegible] them in due time. The signs of promise [illegible] fair, if not flattering, and we expect a [illegible] of general refreshing and special visitation.

How pleasant it would be for you, my [illegible] editor, to leave your dusty sanctum, for [illegible] nonce, and enjoy an autumnal [illegible] amongst the "high places" of our [illegible] Zion! Right glad would we be to see [illegible] phiz editorial amongst us. And then [illegible] paper! People would subscribe just to see [illegible] the editor—certainly for the hearing of [illegible]

September 2. Woodman.

THE CONFERENCE COLLECTION.

An esteemed friend and brother, a [illegible] preacher, writes us, on the 10th inst.:

"Please make a warm appeal to the [illegible] ers and members about our Conference Collections for the deficient claimants."

We are prepared to respond favorably. The appeal as called for is ready. Think it time something should be laid before Church on this subject, we clipped the following from the St. Louis Christian Advocate a few days ago. It is written by Dr. [illegible] of that Conference, and addressed to preachers and members:

"Allow me to call your attention to [illegible] important duty of taking up *this fifth collection*. You already know all that I can tell you about this duty, but it may be well to stir up our minds by way of remembrance. As one [illegible] as I have been for several years with [illegible] whose immediate business has been to receive and divide the Conference Collections, I have been mortified and pained at the lack of funds to meet the claims—*the sacred claims* of worn-out preachers widows and orphans of our Conference. I am led to believe that a deficiency is caused mainly by the neglect of proper discharge of duty on the part of preachers—either they do not take up the collection at all their preaching places, or they fail to instruct their congregations in the obligation in the premises. Every preacher should take up this collection at every appointing place on his circuit, with as much promptness as he preaches the Gospel. Every member and friend of the Church, should punctually contribute as they would pay any debt, to the payment of which they were bound by any law of God or man. If this duty be neglected, both preachers and members will suffer the penalties of the delinquent. In the true preachers may be, and will be, the first sufferers; but the Church must be the great and final sufferer. The Church will be that some preachers will be driven from the Lord's vineyard. Of these some become farmers, others merchants, others lawyers, others pettifoggers and poor physicians. The members may lift up their hands in holy horror, and utter piteous moans over these changes, but they will cry in vain while they leave the ministry to starve to a large extent at least, for support. Just as far as our itinerant preachers are turned to secular pursuits, so far do the members chargeable with sin, whether [illegible] rantly or knowingly, is not providing for their wants; for such pursuits are the unavoidable result of a deficient ministerial support.

"In vain do the members demand that preachers devote themselves solely to the ministry of the word, while they, with a mean and parsimony, withhold the necessary supplies of quarterage, house-rent and other expenses. Our ministry in this Conference is already partially local, and in some cases entirely secular, for this very reason; and it is a disgusting sin and shame that it is so. With a full and disciplinary allowance, small as they are, fully met, then there would be no excuse or apology for preachers abandoning the work of the ministry, and following worldly pursuits. Then every preacher who would withdraw from his proper work, or do it negligently, should be instantly dismissed from the ministry, unless he would immediately repent, reform, and give satisfactory pledges against subsequent relapse. Then any man who would propose to locate, unless unable to serve the Church, should be required to be stripped of his ministry, as he would be stripped of his *need* ministerial credentials to enable him to be a man of the world.

"In the English Methodist Church, every preacher does his work as a matter of duty, and nothing else on any pretence whatever. The moment he touches any other business than his ministry, that instant he becomes a criminal offender, and is tried as such, and is punished by the deprivation of the ministry and excommunication from the Church. Now the delinquent have, as with us, a choice of employ. He cannot say, my family must be provided for, and I must provide for them by a farm or a house, and I must provide for them, and how can I then serve the Church as best I may be able? What can the St. Louis Conference say to a man with a large family, who loses time from his work, because he can, travels the circuits around, and in the coomos of necessity a non-resident, and in spending his rest time, not at home, but in preaching his people, but is purely worldly employment? The Conference is powerless—the Church is powerless—the circuit must remain without services; for merely preaching and occasional classes at regular places, are but little better than half services. And for this unjust and disastrous state of things we are responsible, or at least delinquent from [illegible] responsible."

The witty novelist, Thackeray, is about to [illegible] country.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

Died, in Centreville, Bibb co., Ala., on the 6th inst., J. C. Campbell, in his 38th year. In childhood he lost his father, and having few relations, and his mother poor, he met the common lot of poor orphans. He entered the struggle of life for himself, and in the right way. The most prominent traits in his character, were honesty, industry, kindness, etc. He was always ready to relieve the distressed, consequently gained friends, and increased in worldly goods; he had perhaps had as few enemies as any man who transacted as much business and had as many friends.

For about two years the deceased has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; some time last year was elected steward of the Board of Stewards for Centreville Circuit, but the Great Head of the Church has called him to give an account of his stewardship, and we have reason to believe that he was found faithful, and permitted to join his sainted mother, who died one week before. He has left a wife and five little children to mourn his loss. May God be near to console them in their bereavement.

J. C. Stricklin.

Centreville, Sept. 13, 1852.

Accompanying the above was a copy of appropriate preamble and resolutions, adopted by Friendship Lodge No. 83. [Ed.

General Intelligence.

Census of the First District.—Below we give the complete returns of the Census of the First District, as furnished by the Commissioners:

MALE WHITE PERSONS.	
Ages—From 1 to 5 inclusive	3,198
6 to 10 "	4,486
17 to 30 "	6,677
31 to 45 "	7,488
46 to 60 "	1,345
61 to 75 "	273
70 and upwards	121
Total	20,591
FEMALE WHITE PERSONS.	
Ages—From 1 to 5 inclusive	3,221
5 to 10 "	4,548
17 to 30 "	8,275
31 to 45 "	4,790
46 to 60 "	930
61 to 70 "	200
70 and upwards	71
Total	22,995
FREE COLORED MALES.	
Ages—From 1 to 21 inclusive	505
22 and upwards	415
Total	920
FREE COLORED FEMALES.	
Ages—From 1 to 21 inclusive	705
22 and upwards	600
Total	1,305
MALE SLAVES.	
Ages—From 1 to 21 inclusive	1,140
22 and upwards	1,825
Total	2,960
FEMALE SLAVES.	
Ages—From 1 to 21 inclusive	1,780
22 and upwards	1,520
Total	3,005
RECAPITULATION.	
Total white population	43,586
Total free colored population	2,225
Total slaves	6,565
Total population	57,476
Total number of voters in the First District	6,176

....Monday....

Man Killed.—Another homicide, altogether wanting in those mitigating circumstances arising from excessive provocation, or from the heat of blood attendant on suddenly excited passions, was committed yesterday, in the ante-house known as "The Falcon," on the corner of Conde street and Theatre alley. This particular locality (Theatre alley,) which scarce two months ago was the scene of a tragedy in which several were badly wounded, and Captain Weymouth killed—that it might be more fully devoted to the demon of discord and destruction—has received another and a bloody baptism.

The man killed was named Louis Lloyd, a native of Switzerland, and about twenty-five years of age. He had kept a cigar establishment for Mr. Laborde, in the southwest corner of the Falcon house, and was noted as a man of a quiet, unobtrusive temper. He was of a stout and active frame, about five feet ten inches high, and had light hair and blue eyes. The name of the slayer is Antoine Guerrera—better known about the establishment as William Henry. He is about twenty-one years of age, and a Spaniard by birth. He had previously been employed behind the bar at the Falcon house, to wash the glasses, and had recently been dismissed.

From inquiries as to the cause of the difficulty, it appears that Guerrera attributed his discharge from his situation behind the bar, to the interference of Lloyd, who, he said, had misrepresented him to the proprietor. Guerrera had bantered Lloyd for a fight, which the latter declined. Eagerly pursuing his revenge, Guerrera yesterday about 2 o'clock, observing Lloyd go up stairs in the Falcon House, went into the kitchen of the establishment and picked up a carving knife, which he was carrying away, when he was asked by a woman in the room what he intended doing with it? He replied "that it was none of her business," or words to that effect. He then went into a room between the kitchen and bar-room and sat down at the foot of the stairs, up which Lloyd had gone, where he remained some time as if waiting for him (Lloyd) to come down. Lloyd remained above some minutes, when his prowess becoming impatient, followed him up stairs. Here high words were heard. Guerrera exclaimed, "You did do it?" and Lloyd answered, "You are a liar!" There was then a noise of scuffling, and Lloyd immediately ran downstairs, making a great outcry and saying he was murdered. He passed through the middle room, into the bar-room, holding both hands on his left side and staggering as he walked. To his exclamation, "I am murdered," some one cried out, "Who the devil killed you?" he did not answer, but staggered into the alley and fell exhausted, with a stream of blood pouring from his side. He was immediately taken up by Officer Hunt and others, and conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he died after about fifteen minutes.

Immediately after Lloyd fell, Guerrera came down stairs holding in his hand the bloody knife, which he handed to the proprietor of the house, saying, "I killed him and this is the knife I did it with." A member of the Police, who was near, took Guerrera into custody. When asked if he had killed the man, he laughed and said "yes." To a question "why he had done it?" he answered "he told me that made me lose my situation, and I killed him for it." Being asked "if he was not afraid of being hung for the murder?" he replied "no, for he had but one time to die?" He seemed perfectly indifferent to the consequence of the deed, and on his way to prison laughed and joked about the fun it would afford the public to see him hung. He was heavily ironed and locked up in the Clerk street prison.

The deceased had two wounds—one about an inch and a half long on the breast bone, which did not penetrate deeper than the skin. The other in the left side, about an inch and a half wide, which severed the sixth rib and penetrated about eight inches, with a direction towards the right hip. The wound bled freely, quantities of fat protruded from it, and there was an appearance of *echimoses* or effusion of blood about the neck and shoulders, probably produced by the friction of the slayer's arms in the struggle.

The knife taken from Guerrera is an old carving knife, with a blade about ten inches long, strong and so much worn as to taper towards the point in the form of a dagger. It was bloody from this point to within two inches of the hilt.

....Wednesday....

Mock Auction Swindle.—Charles Smith yesterday made oath before Recorder Genois that he was the victim of an auction swindle, perpetrated upon him at the store, No. 5 Front Levee street, as follows: Deponent says that he bid $20 on six pair of pantaloons, which were knocked down to him. He handed $2 to the keeper of the store, and being asked if he had a bank bill, handed over a $10 bill to one of the individuals in the establishment, who told him that it was all right and that the price of the pantaloons amounted to $12 at $2 each. Another individual then offered to go with him into another auction store where he could sell the pantaloons and double his money. The deponent then followed his new friends to No. 44 on the same street, when the pantaloons were put up with others for sale, and were about going at $1 95 for the lot, whereupon he bid $3 and was told that he had to pay $2 each. Seeing that he was about to be swindled again, he went to the police office to make this complaint. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties implicated; who, being brought into court, compromised the matter by paying the green ones his money and taking back their bowelles.

....Thursday....

Singular Claim—*Nine Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars!!*—The City Council has before it a singular claim, for an immense sum of money, preferred by an old man named Montague. The claimant was, many years ago, a bird-fancier, and made traffic of the feathered tribe by way of gaining a living. It happened that some thing over a quarter of a century ago, the old gentleman's birds became obnoxious to a member of the police as they hung dangling in their cages over the sidewalk of a public street, which fact determined the policeman to have them removed. In the process of their removal, in consequence of rough handling or foul play, two of the birds suffered death. Mr. Montague immediately charged their value to the city, (about one dollar and fifty cents,) and sent in his bill to the Common Council. It was passed over without payment, and after the next general election for Aldermen the demand was renewed, with the addition of the interest that had accrued from date. The bill was treated with neglect as before, and so on from year to year, up to the present time—an addition of compound interest being made to the demand at each successive presentation of it.

The claim is now before the Boards of Aldermen, and as the sturdy applicant has calculated the bill at compound interest, it now amounts to about $650,000! Some wag-gish members of the Council have fed him with hopes that the amount will be allowed. In that event, he promises to subscribe $750,000 to the Opelousas Railroad, and to divide $50,000 among the members of the two Boards, as a bonne for their favor. The hope of getting the claim allowed is a mania with the old chap, and he attends every meeting of the Council, in the confident expectation of realising the full fruition of his golden dream

....Friday....

Death of a Strange Character.—An old man, aged eighty-four years, was found dead in his bed in a house on Main street yesterday morning. He was an Englishman by birth, and had resided as a recluse for many years in the house where he died. He had been a great navigator by land and water, and in the course of years had

"Traveled far and kept a journal
Of all the wondrous sights nocturnal."

In the course of his peregrinations he had visited all the out-of-the-way places in the old and new world—consumed bird's nest soup with the Emperor of China, danced with the "sairidges" around the North Pole, crossed all line of latitude without tripping up, fought battles, and

"On Afric's plains and the wilds of Timbuctoo,
Slew a Sultan hand to hand,
Raised his red plume in victory's hand,
And showed 'em what he could do!"

He was, moreover, a man of great genius and extensive scientific acquirements. From his private note book, we make the following extracts:

"I first made a pencil in 1818, that gave the days of the week, the month, etc., and long afterwards I found Brahmah had a patent for the same sort of a pencil. I made a model of a twin-ship and sent it to the Marquis of Hastings, and Buckingham published it. Solved three intricate problems in the oriental star. A song on indigo, published in the India Gazette in 1820. A song on the Chinese war, published in the Columbo Observer. Made a reel in a bottle for Lady W. H. Ceylon in 1830 odd. Saw a water spout descend from a cloud to a large tank, which it emptied of all its water, weeds, and some brass pots that had been lost in it. The spout then entered a lake, and raised its tail up again to the cloud, and after moving about three miles, the cloud burst in rain, which fell in torrents, and destroyed one hundred acres of cotton and tobacco. Some of the pieces of brass pots raised from the eistern were afterwards found partly melted, and were brought to me by a man who was sent to examine into the phenomena.

"I saw in 1812 or 1814 a round ball of snakes, about fifty of them, fall down from the clouds on the parade, in front of the Sepoy lines at Hassarabaugh. I engrafted apples on locust seedling stocks, and found the produce much improved."

Da. King.—The controversy at Athens concerning the treatment of the American Missionary, Dr. King, appears to have been adjusted without difficulty by Mr. Marsh, the United States Minister at Constantinople. The steam frigate San Jacinto was sent for him, while the Cumberland remained at the Piræus. On reaching Athens he sought an interview with the Queen (regent during the absence of the King, who is visiting his friends in Germany), and it is understood that Dr. King's claims were conceded. Her Majesty is a clever little person, and quite as qualified for affairs as her Bavarian spouse. Mr. Marsh, soon after the negotiation, left in the San Jacinto, for Trieste, and will visit Venice and Italy on his route to Constantinople.

An Austrian Exile Dead.—Col. Wm. A. Beyse, who, with his two sons, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by the Austrian Government, for his devotion to freedom, and who fled to this country before his sentence could be carried into effect, recently died near Mount Sterling, Me, where, with his family, he had settled on a farm he had lately purchased. As a civil engineer, he stood at the head of his profession in Austria.

The Fishery Settlement.—The National Intelligencer, in referring to the various speculations of the Eastern press, in relation to the reported settlement of the fishery dispute, says:

"We presume there has been no new arrangement entered into, even if any has been on either side thought of or proposed. All that was meant, as we believe, by the late accounts from England, was that the British Ministry had disclaimed the adoption of any new policy, or the enforcement of any more stringent regulations respecting the Fisheries than had been observed prior to the late groundless dare-up in this country; in short, that the British Ministry had no thought of adopting any new line of conduct in the premises, but meant to leave the subject, both in principle and practice, just where the treaty of 1818 placed it, and where it has remained ever since."

New Invention.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that S. D. Nims, of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated upon by the flange of the car wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire.

A Narrow Escape.—It is stated that as the U. S. mail steamer Franklin, from Havre to NewYork, was passing through Cowes Roads, on getting abreast of the R. Y. S. schooner Constance, she fired two guns, according to custom, the wad of one of which passed directly over the head of the Marquis of Conyngham, who, with his son and daughters, was on deck. Had they been standing, fatal consequences would most probably have ensued.

Ohio State Fair.—A dispatch from Cleveland, dated the 17th inst., says: "Prof. Mapes delivered the annual address yesterday afternoon. Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late commissioner of patents, also made a few remarks. The manufacturers' department is well filled from all parts of the Union. The collection of fowls is large and varied, and excites much interest. The collection of farming implements is unusually large. The total number of admissions into the enclosure yesterday was 40,000, and the number of strangers in town is estimated at 75,000. Pickpockets are doing a good business, and several of them have been arrested. One fellow was stabbed while in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket. The total receipts yesterday were $14,500. Mertin Wells was arrested yesterday for stealing $1400 and two horses belonging to St. Louis."

Fires.—A great fire occurred at Ravenna, Ohio, on the morning of the 15th inst., which burned down twelve stores and several private dwellings, but little of the contents being saved, so rapid was the spread of the flames. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000 in building alone, the insurance on which is partial. The town presents a deplorable sight.

A destructive fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 10th inst. The warehouse and lumber yard of C. W. Suverly, the store of Capt. A. White, and an unoccupied warehouse, were consumed. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

Polish Exiles.—The exiles of Poland, to the number of over sixty, assembled in NewYork, a few evenings since and formed themselves into an association "for the purpose—as they say in their published address—of assisting their destitute countrymen either already in America or those who may arrive; and, further, to unite all patriotic Polish elements spread over America in such a manner as to enable us to became, together with similar corporations in Europe, a pillar of the regenerating and freeing of Poland."

The Record Divorce Case.—The now nearly forgotten Forest divorce case will be revived in NewYork, in the course of a few days; counsel for Mr. Forrest intending to argue the motion for appeal on the 25th inst. The report that the lady is about to marry again, in England, is not credited.

Collision.—The steamers Columbia and Maryland came in collision about 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th instant, in the Bay of Annepolis, by which both boats were badly injured. The consternation among the passengers was very great, but fortunately none were hurt.

The Japan Expedition.—Commodore Perry is now in Washington, and arrangements, it is said, are to be made for the speedy departure of the expedition to Japan. The repairs of the Mississippi, and the completion of the repairs of the Princeton are alone waited for. The full complement of seamen will be made up.

Deaths at Havana.—During the month of August there were 813 deaths in Havana, being about double the usual number; 397 were white, and 416 colored. The number of soldiers who died is not included, and among them there was great mortality.

Sale of a Ship.—The splendid clipper built ship Sovereign of the Seas, one amongst the largest and most elegant vessels of her kind in the world, has been sold in NewYork, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She is now on her way to Californis.

Sailing of the Arctic.—The U. S. mail steamer Arctic sailed from NewYork for Liverpool on the 18th inst., with 100 passengers, and $825,000 in specie.

The Webster Movement.—The Boston Courier, the confidential organ of Mr. Webster, hoists the name of Webster and Jenkins at the head of its editorial columns.

Arrival of the Glasgow.—The steamship City of Glasgow has arrived at NewYork, from Glasgow, Scotland. She brought 166 passengers.

Death of the Mayor of Albany.—The Hon. Eli Perry, Mayor of Albany, N. Y., died on the 15th inst., of cholera morbus.

Additional Foreign News by the Europa.

ENGLAND.

Parliament will not meet until the 11th of November. In the mean time, Mr. D'Israeli is said to be hard at work with his new financial scheme, but what shape it may assume is still more matter of conjecture. Rumors creep out occasionally that he proposes a great saving by reducing the three and a half per cent. into a two and a half per cent stock, giving to those who decline to accept the new arrangement the option of selling out at the current rates.

If rumor is to be credited, there are already serious and angry controversies in the cabinet. Mr. Christopher heading the discontents, and Mr. D'Israeli the progressionists. There are those who say that D'Israeli is preparing to do what Sir Robert Peel did before him—to go further in the way of practical reform than the whigs—and that his bidding high for popularity will enable the country to get better measures from the existing government than it would get from any government that is likely to follow them.

FRANCE.

The correspondent of a London paper has received a warning from the ministry of police, with an intimation that the next offence would be visited with expulsion. It is said that, from the 1st of September, a regular office of censorship on the foreign journals will be established at the post-office, and that no paper will be distributed until the transactions here been supervised by the ministry of police.

M. Girardin has replied with indignity to the assumption of Mr. Granier de Cassagnac, that but for the *coup d'etat* of December, France would have been the prey of pillagers and murderers. As editor of the Presse he points to the rank and merits of the men who have been expelled by the government. What is more to the purpose is the emphatic form of the denial. M. Girardin says at the close of each triumphant refutation, "Sir, you are a liar." "You are a liar and a slanderer"—language which, according to French usage, can only be answered by an invitation to appeal from the pen to the sword or pistol. Girardin, since his fatal rencontre with Carrel, has been converted from duelling. Grainer has no alternative but to challenge his adversary; but it does not seem probable that his challenge will be deemed more respectable by the editor of the Presse than it was by M. Creton, who refused either to fight or to apologise, after having called M. Grenier, in the Assembly, a miserable pamphleteer.

The honest indignation of M. Girardin against the Bonapartist calumniator of France, has brought down a second warning on *Le Presse*.

The *Univers* has nearly the whole of its front page filled with an article, the object of which is to increase the subscription that it has opened in aid of the funds to corer Dr. Newman in his defence against Dr. Achill, and which, the *Univers* says, has cost £19 000 sterling, while the whole amount of subscriptions in different countries is only £3000.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made with what is called the navigable balloon, at the Hippodrome. The experiment was brought to a premature end by the bursting of the balloon, and two persons were injured, one of them seriously.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome, of the 24th ult., inform us that the Pope was to visit the church of St. Louis des Fraliceaise on the 25th, where a funeral monument was to be inaugurated to the memory of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of Rome; their remains have been carefully collected and interred under the monument, which has been executed by M. Andrie, a young student of the French Academy at Rome.

TWO SICILIES.

A plot is said to have been discovered at Castrogiovanni, in Sicily. The conspirators, it is alleged, were in correspondence with Ruggerio Stettimo, the ex-chief of the revolutionery government, now a refugee in Malta. According to papers found upon an individual named Cinghero de Messina, who has been arrested, there is every reason to believe that several of the mounted chasseurs are in league with the conspirators. Eighteen soldiers of that corps have been arrested.

GERMANY.

The misfortunes of the German fleet, which was called into struggling existence during the revolutionary period, are finally extinct. After repeated failures to effect sales of the ships by private contract, they were finally put at auction, at Brake. The Deutschland, with the German flag, only fetched 9200 thalers, and was bought by a Bremen agent.

TURKEY.

A Roman Catholic Church is to be erected at Aleppo. The only one now existing there is within the Latin Convent. This is believed to be part of the satisfaction given to the French for the murder of the Capuchin Missionary, Father Basil.

INDIA.

Bombay dates are to July 24. We learn from the northwest frontier that Sir Colin Campbell has resigned the Peshawur command. The gallant Sir Colin thought he had an insufficient force, while the Board were of a different opinion. There has been temper shown on both sides.

By the news from Rangoon, the troops continue in a healthy state. It is positively stated that Gen. Godwin has demanded from the Governor-General a very large addition to his forces, and that 15,000 or 20,000 men will be placed under his command. Such a force must bring the Burmese Sovereign to his trumps. It seems that the military resources of the King of Ava have been considerably diminished since the last war. It is thought the next campaign will settle the affair. The little bill which his Majesty will have finally to pay already amounts to £500,000.

Foreign News by the Pacific.

The Charleston Courier has the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by the Pacific, which arrived at New York on the 18th inst.:

The British mail steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on the 4th inst.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England was not so satisfactory, business being not so buoyant.

Trade in France was disturbed in consequence of the Commercial Convention with Belgium, and a remonstrance had been addressed to the French Chamber of Commerce respecting it.

The crops throughout England and the Continent of Europe generally, were promising.

The Dutch Markets have improved. Three hundred chests of Carolina rice were sold at Entwerp at from 13¾ to 14 fls.

A misunderstanding has occurred between England and Turkey in consequence of two British vessels having been fired into while passing through the Dardanelles. Explanations have been demanded from the Porte in relation to the matter.

France.—Great preparations are making for the proposed tour of Louis Napoleon to Vienna.

The Austrian *Lloyds* says that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess Vasa, has only been postponed on account of her ill health, and that it will take place after the proclamation of the Empire. The same paper states also that the French Senate will be convoked to obtain the decision of the people regarding the Empire.

The French Minister at the Hague has been recalled.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* strongly condemns the course of England in seizing French vessels without previous notice.

Belgium.—The Austrian Envoy at Brussels has addressed a strong note to the Belgian Government relative to the indignity offered to Marshal Haynau.

The Late Accident on the Erie Railroad.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun furnishes the following particulars of the recent terrible accident on the New York and Erie Railroad:

The accommodation train, running east, was just starting from the Almond depot, one minute before its time, when it was run into behind by a freight train, which was said to be running by telegraph, off its regular time. The locomotive plowed its way through the passenger car of the accommodation train near its entire length, and of the eleven or twelve persons, including passengers and hands on that car, no one escaped unhurt. One—Sanbury, of Hornellsville, was instantly killed. Jas. McElroy, brakeman, of Canada, Thomas McCullen, oil-man, of Dunkirk, expired in a few minutes. Matthew B. Stillman, of Friendship, Allegany county, and J. E. Oreek, said to be from Addison, died about eight o'clock this morning.

William Wickham, Jr., of Watage, N. J., is still living, at one o'clock, a. m., but in a very critical condition.

Mr. Mackey, millwright, of Jefferson, and John Clancy, Irishman, of Waverly, are badly scalded, but some hope for their recovery. Billy Donoell, conductor of the accommodation train, is awfully burned, but may recover. One or two others escaped with slight scalds and bruises. The engineer of the freight train sprat by the furnace door, and escaped unhurt. The fireman jumped off soon enough to save himself. The scene, as described by the inhabitants, who heard the screams and cries of the scalding passengers, was heart-rending beyond degree. All the dead that were not killed by the concussion were scalded by the escaping steam from the locomotive. The skins of several hands, with the nails on, were picked up this morning.

The Police System of London.—The police of London consists of two commissioners, (appointed by the crown,) who are magistrates for the districts over which they preside; one chief superintendent; eighteen superintendents; 121 police stations; 124 inspectors; 585 sergeants; and 4707 constables—in all, 5525 persons. About 3700 men are on duty all night, and about 1800 all day. During the night they never cease patrolling the whole time they are on duty, being forbidden even to sit down. Every street, road, lane, alley and court within the metropolitan police district—that is, the whole of the metropolis, (except that small part called the city of London,) the county of Middlesex, and all the parishes (218 in number) in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire, which are not more than fifteen miles from Charing Cross, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, ninety miles in circumference, with a population of two and a half millions—is visited constantly, night and day, by some of the police. The ordinary constables—the rank and file of the force—are paid eighteen shillings sterling per week, the sum increasing according to rank. The total cost of the force in 1850 was £383,108, in addition to which the police courts cost £450,000.

A new kind of Mirror has been introduced into this city, which may be considered a kind of labor-saving machine, as with one of these looking-glasses a person need not look out of the window to see what is going on, up or down the street. Two mirrors are set at right angles on the window, and in these every individual passing up or down on either side, is visible to the person sitting inside the window. It is a neat and convenient little affair, made by two Swedish fabricators, and may be seen in the Art Union rooms, and looking-glass stores on Chestnut street [Philadelphia Ledger.

Cholera.—The Western mail brings a report of the prevalence of cholera at Toledo, Ohio. It is said that twenty deaths a day were occurring.

The new Postmaster General, Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, has arrived in Washington, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Cholera at Rochester.—Fourteen deaths from cholera occurred at Rochester, on the 9th and 10th instant. The disease was increasing.

Hon. Ben. Hardin.—We copy the following from the Elizabethtown (Ky.) Register of September 16: "The health of the Hon. Ben. Hardin is rapidly declining, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The news of his death may soon be expected. We understand that he has made a profession of religion, has become a member of the Methodist church, and expresses a willingness to leave the shores of mortal life."

Telegraphic Items.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Africa.

NewYork, Tuesday, September 21.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th instant, three days later than the accounts brought by the Pacific. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, September 11.

There has been only a moderate demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Niagara on the 4th instant, and the sales of the week have been limited to 41,000 bales. Speculators have taken 6000, and exporters 4000 bales. The official quotations are, Fair Orleans 6⅝d; Middling Orleans 5⅝d; Fair Uplands 6d, and Middling Uplands 5⅝d per lb., showing a decline of nearly ⅛d.

Flour has been in moderate request at 20s per bbl. for Western Canal, and 21s for Ohio. Corn is without much change, and the quotations are for Yellow 28s 6d, and White 29s per quarter. Lard firm, at 50s per cwt. Consols have declined to 99⅞.

Ohio River—Markets.

Pittsburgh, September 21.

There is now barely 3 feet 2 inches water in the channel and the river still falling.

Cincinnati, September 21.

The river here is yet stationary. Markets quiet and the rates unchanged.

Temperance Movement.

Philadelphia, September 23.

The State Temperance Convention commenced its sessions yesterday, at Trenton, New Jersey. About one thousand delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted, urging the passage of prohibitory laws with regard to the sale of liquors, and opposing the proposition of a separate political organization.

NewYork Markets.

NewYork, September 24.

There is very little inquiry in the Cotton market, and prices are nominal. Flour is steady, at $4 31½ to $4 37½ per lb. for Slate, and $4 50 to $4 55 for Southern brands. Corn is in moderate request at 68 to 69c. per bushel for Mixed Western. Provisions dull, at previous rates. Sales of Lard at 11½c per lb.

Post Office Envelopes.—The post route bill passed by Congress contains a provision authorizing the Post Office Department to cause envelopes to be made, with suitable water marks on the paper, identifying them as official, and with a printed stamp, for single or double postage, with a suitable device. These envelops are to be sold at all the post offices, at the price of the stamps now sold—with the very small addition of the actual cost of the envelopes. This will enable persons to deposit their letters, pre-paid, in the post offices at all hours, without trouble or inconvenience, and without the risk of having double postage charged on a letter, by reason of the stamp slipping off by the time the letter gets in the office, if not before, as is too often the case now. It will also admit of the safe transmission of letters by private hand, when preferred, without a violation of the post office laws, which, after the first of October, will be very stringent on the subject.

Distressing Occurrence.—A most distressing occurrence, resulting in the death of three members of a family, lately occurred at Black Creek, near Goldsboro,' N. C. Mr. Farrell, in whose family the casualty happened, went to his own field at twilight in the evening to superintend some labor, leaving a brandy still, which he had been running during the day, in charge of his wife. During his absence, Mrs. Farrell, her daughter, who was a grown up young lady, and a younger child, undertook to empty the vessel into which the liquor was running from the still, the young lady taking a candle with her. Having emptied the brandy into a barrel, the young lady lifted up the tunnel, and said to her mother she would touch the candle to it to see the brandy burn. At this moment, the fumes of the brandy were escaping from the bung of the barrel, and the burning drops falling into it from the funnel an explosion followed, which was heard throughout the neighborhood. Mr. Farrell hastened from the field, and found his wife and children enveloped in flame. The child died almost instantly; the young lady two days after, and Mrs. Farrell the same evening. Mr. Farrell was also badly burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

Factory Life.—Mrs. Nichols, the editor of the Windham County Democrat, (Vermont,) publishes a long and able article upon the stupifying, as well as demoralizing, nature of factory life to young girls. "Whatever inducements or advantages factory life has left," says the writer, "will soon disappear before the influx of foreign hands. Indeed, the inevitable tendency of things, in all our large manufacturing cities, is downwards to permanent and degraded factory population, like to that of Birmingham and Manchester, in England." "Does it," she asks, "aim in any way to qualify its female operatives for the duties and relations of domestic life? Does it give the delicate girl, in return for sacrifice of health and years of toil, aught but bank bills and bread?" Is there a single accomplishment, or, (save a machine-like regularity) advantage gained during years spent at the mills, that is not obtained despite, and not in consequence of being engaged in them?" These questions are answered emphatically in the negative.

The Webster Convention.—*In Electoral Ticket Nominated—Boston.* Sept. 10.—The Webster Convention, which assembled at Boston yesterday, issued a long and able address to the people of the State, concluding as follows:

"We call upon the friends of the Union every where throughout the country to arouse themselves from the lethargy which is upon them, and to act with the vigor that becomes them—we call upon independent whigs every where to reject an organization which will hand down the National Government to a sectional fragment of their great party in hands that they cannot approve. We call upon the people every where to undo the work of politicians of every party, who would persuade them that they have too little intelligence to confer their highest honors upon their best statesmen, and that military reputation is the best avenue to the Government of this great Republic. Even now, if they assume their rightful control over the destinies of their country, it is not too late to place at the head of its affairs an Administration worthy of its better days, and able to perpetuate to a united people a Constitution which has made the blessings of liberty and union one and inseparable."

The following Electoral Ticket was then nominated:

Electors at Large—Pliny Cutter, of Boston; Edward A Newton, of Pittsfield.

Congressional Districts—1st District, Isaiah Gifford, of Provincetown. 2d, Samuel Slay, of Attleboro'. 3d, Frederick W. Lincoln, of Canton. 4th, Wm Hayden, of Boston. 5th, George T. Curtis, of Boston. 6th, Mark Haley, of Linn. 7th, Albert H. Nelson, of Woburn. 8th, H. Y. B. Pearson, of Harvard. 9th, ——. 10th, Homer Foote, of Springfield. 11th, Luther Griffin, of Richmond.

J. L. Dimmock, in announcing the candidates, said Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, was as great a man as Mr. Webster, only he was not as well known in Massachusetts. The several names, as they were called, were received with great applause, although the chairman said they were all well known to the people of Massachusetts.

The following persons were announced as the Webster Executive Committee: Hon. Hubbard Winslow, Tolman Willey, H. Lyman, Charles A. White, J. A. Hedge, John L. Dimmock, Charles A. Wells, Arthur Pickering, Charles Torrey, Thomas Watcher.

A majority of them are residents of Boston. This closed the business. Speeches were then made by the Rev. M. J. Smith, Rev. Hubbard Winslow, a young lawyer named Wilson, and others. No distinguished politicians took part in the meeting, which adjourned shortly before ten o'clock, with nine cheers for Webster.

Letter of the Hon. John P. Hale, Accepting the Free-Soil Nomination.—The following is the letter of the Hon. John P. Hale, addressed to the Hon. Henry Wilson, accepting the free-soil nomination for the Presidency:

Dover, N. H., Sept. 6, 1852.

My Dear Sir: When I wrote to my friend G. G. Fogg, Esq., of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomination by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion to trespass on the attention of any one on that subject. The decision which I then announced was not only in accordance with my own taste and judgment, but was also in pursuance of the earnest and oft-repeated request of those whose wishes I felt bound to respect, viz., my wife and children.

I had supposed and hoped, after that letter was written, that the close of my present term of service in the Senate would close forever my political career, and that the brief period which was to elapse between the present and that event might not be disturbed by any attempt on the part of my friends to introduce my name into the contests and struggles of a Presidential election.

But the members of that Convention, with singular unanimity, have judged differently. Such being the case, and the friends with whom I sympathize having determined that the great interests of civil and constitutional liberty may be best promoted by a course different from that indicated by myself, I have not felt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to set up my own opinion in direct opposition to such an expression of my friends. I therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to those of my friends, and thus assent to what has been done, notwithstanding my previous refusal to consent that it might be done.

I wish also to say to you, and through you to that portion of the public who may feel any interest in the matter, that to inquiries which may be made of me, as well as to those which have already been made, as to what my opinions are on various subjects, I have no answer to make. I suppose that those who nominated me did it from a conviction of what I would do, founded on a knowledge of what I had done, rather than any facility I might be supposed to possess in making pledges and promises for the future.

But if I were ever so much disposed to enter the lists and contend with those who deal in promises and pledges, and professions of fidelity to the cause we espouse, I could hardly hope to come up to the standard of those made by men prominent in our ranks four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and trampled upon by those who made them, in their hot haste to enroll themselves under a banner upon which are inscribed sentiments and principles, seven-fold more odious and abominable than those against which they have revolted.

Very respectfully, your friend,

John P. Hale.

The Pennsylvania Loan.—The three millions of the Pennsylvania 5 per cent. railroad loan, taken by H. C. Fisher, is for the Barings and Rothschilds, at $103 20 for every $100 of this loan.

Preparing for the Worst.—The Directors of the Camden and Amboy (N. J.) Railroad Company have provided a medicine chest for each train of cars, so that in case of sickness or accident the proper remedies will be accessible at the shortest notice.

Cotton Crop of the United States.—We have no reason to specially refer our mercantile friends to the Annual Statement of the Cotton Crop of the Union. We republish from the N. Y. Shipping List. The total far exceeds all calculations made, and is suggestive of large and steady increase in the future.

From the NewYork Shipping List.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement and Total Amount for the Year ending August 31, 1852.

	Bales.	Total.	1851.
NEW ORLEANS.			
Export—			
To Foreign Ports	1,179,103		
Coastwise	250,712		
Stock, 1st Sept, 1852	9,758	1,445,573	
Deduct—			
Stock 1st Sept. 1851	15,500		
Received from Mobile and Montgomery, Ala	37,000		
Rec'd from Florida	4,807		
Rec'd from Texas	14,545	72,100	
		1,373,464	653,869
ALABAMA.			
Export—			
To Foreign Ports	436,846		
Coastwise	143,804		
Consumed in Mobile	842		
Stock 1st Sept. 1852	2,319	577,811	
Deduct—			
Wreck'd Cotton rec'd	344		
Received from Texas and NewOrleans	221		
Stock 1st Sept. 1851	27,797	28,362	
		549,446	451,748
TEXAS.			
Exports—			
To Foreign Ports	7,235		
Coastwise	57,006		
Stock 1st Sept. 1852	317	64,646	
Deduct—Stock 1st Sept. 1851		596	
		64,052	45,820
FLORIDA.			
Export—			
To Foreign Ports	54,402		
Coastwise	123,820		
Stock in Apalachicola, 1st Sept. 1852	461	188,772	
Deduct—Stock in Apalachicola, 1st Sept. 1851		273	
		188,499	181,204
GEORGIA.			
Export—			
To For'n Ports, Upl'ds	111,240		
Sea Islands	7,605		
Coastwise—Uplands	224,958		
Sea Islands	3,656		
Burnt at Savannah	5,000		
Stock in Savannah, 1st Sept. 1852	2,650		
Stock in Augusta, 1st Sept. 1852	3,707	359,725	
Deduct—			
Stock in Savannah and Augusta, 1st Sept. 1851		34,011	
		325,714	322,376
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Export from Charleston—			
To For'n Ports, Upl'ds	270,427		
Sea Islands	10,008		
Coastwise—Uplands	199,005		
Sea Islands	3,305		
Burnt at Charleston	300		
	492,045		
Export from Georgetown—			
To N. Y. & Boston	2,535		
Stock in Charleston, Sept 1, 1852	11,140	13,081	
Deduct—			
Stock in Charleston, 1st Sept. 1851	10,953		
Rec'd from Savannah	18,769	29,712	
		476,614	387,075
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Export—			
To Foreign Ports	424		
Coastwise	15,818		
		16,242	12,028
VIRGINIA.			
Export—			
To Foreign Ports	35		
Coastwise and Manufact'd, taken from the Ports	29,955		
Stock, 1st Sept. 1852	450	21,440	
Deduct—Stock 1st Sept. 1851		920	
		20,820	10,040
RECEIPTS.			
*

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Loud knocking at the door was shortly after heard, and she hastened thither. It was her master and his family, accompanied by several of their neighbors. The unaccustomed appearance of the mill-sails in full swing on the Sunday, and, as she anticipated, attracted their attention, and they had hastened home from church for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the phenomenon. The father bore the boy in his arms; he had cut the cords wherewith the child was tied, but he was unable to obtain any account of the extraordinary circumstances that had occurred from the affrighted innocent.

Hannchen, in a few words, told all; and then the spirit which had sustained her so long and so well while the emergency lasted, forsook her at once as it passed away. She fell senseless into the arms of the miller's eldest son, and was with great difficulty recovered.

The machinery of the mill was at once stopped, and the inesiminate ruffian dragged forth from the great wheel. The other ruffian was brought down from his prison. Both were then bound, and put on to them under strong escort; and, in due course, came under the hands of the town executioner.

It was not long till Hanchenn became a bride. The bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long and well, but with a passion previously unrequited. They lived thenceforward happily together for many years, and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family." To the latest hour of her life, this brave-hearted woman would shudder as she told the tale of her danger, and her deliverance.

Splendid Eruption of Etna.

MALTA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

At 8 P.M. of the 20th of August, a party of English, composed of Captain and Mrs Hallett, two Misses Sankey, Hon. Lieut. Finch, (68th Light Infantry), and Lieutenant Ravenhill, (Royal Engineer), with three guides, three muleteers, and a servant, together with eleven mules, left Nicolisi with an intention of ascending Mount Etna, and taking a shelter at the Casa Inglese. At 11 o'clock the party, in excellent spirits, reached the Bosco, where they put on their light clothing. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward; so much so, indeed, that the guides persuaded a small Italian party to defer their ascent till the morning, but could not succeed with our friends, the leader of whom had weathered too many stiff breezes at sea to turn his back on one on shore—on, therefore, they went.

Passing the Bosco about two miles, the huge crater below Etna, called the Colossal, glared awfully, and shortly threw up large bodies of fire and smoke. Immediately after Etna vomited forth its fire and ashes, and as the wind set towards the Casa Inglese, it was not prudent to seek its friendly shelter, as in all probability it would be destroyed; their course was, therefore, changed, the Colossal being now the point to which it was directed.

The weather, which had been very cold, was increasing in its comfortless intensity, and when our travelers had got above the height of the Casa Inglese, in a narrow defile, of which sand and lava were the component parts, they were overtaken by a hurricane so violent, that in an instant seven mules and their riders were blown over; and not only so, but to render the scene more terrific, it was afterwards found they were blown to the very edge of the crater.

For the gentlemen to descend in search of their companions was the result of a moment's decision. At this time the scene was indescribably grand—heaven and earth presented one magnificent glare of light—Etna above vomiting its sulphurie flames, the Colossi below belching forth its dense masses of smoke, lurid from the furnace below, the huge mountain pouring out from its interior prolonged moanings, without, the hurricane roaring in all its mighty and awful majesty. Crowling on their knees and hands, unable to face the violence of the hurricane, the gentlemen sought the ladies, who were not discovered and collected together until after a search of twenty minutes. They were then placed under columns of lava, their light clothing literally blown off their backs, and a pyramid of living beings was formed around them for their safety and protection.

As by magic the scene suddenly changed. An earthquake shook the land. Up jumped the guides, bawling their unmusical *evenli! evenli!* (get on: get on!) mules broke from their keepers and were abandoned to their fate, the hurricane increased in strength—the scene around was too majestic for contemplation, too diversified for description—in ten minutes the little party had fallen from sheer exhaustion on the pointed lava. To face the wind charged with sand and small stone was beyond their power. In this manner two hours passed away, and most anxiously did they look for the approach of dawn.

Within the crater, which some of the party courageously examined, forty small furnaces were burning awfully; these, as they reached Catania, seemed to amalgamate, and one vast issue appeared to carry destruction to some villages and pasture lands, which, as reported, have been seriously injured.

Often has the indomitable courage of the soft sex, when tested, been proved to be greater than that of man. Nothing on this occasion could equal their more than heroism. On setting forth on their return the sharp points of the lava presented no obstacle; courageously did they undertake their six mile walk, regardless of all the inconveniences, and reached the Bosco at 7 A. M., when after an abstinence of sixteen hours, a hasty *dejeuner* was a welcome event. After spending a few minutes in this employment they continued their journey by mules, and reached Nicolisi by 10, whence they started for Catania, which they reached at 2 30 P. M. The Italian party which had preceded them had reported their obstinacy in proceeding against the opinion of their guides, and this led to the natural report that they were numbered with the dead.

Their safety, indeed, is miraculous; for had rain ensued, as often happens before an eruption, they would have been washed away; had the wind changed, they would have died under the sulphur-impregnated air. As it was the Catanese turned out and hailed the return of the brave party as men and women miraculously saved from a fearful doom. [Malta Mail.

"AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."—A pale and pensive lady has just passed—she is clad in "the weeds of profoundest woe"—doubtless she is a widow.

A moment to imagine her history. He whom she mourns had wooed her in her girlhood. There is a fragrant nook, where a rivulet gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears, wherein love's blessed drama was performed by their fervid lips. They were wed at last. Months, perhaps years departed—and then the shadow fell. He blessed her amid the murehes of the night, and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories.

She was blithe and merry once. She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy was the world in which she did dwell. But it is changed now.

It is a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a bitter thing for a lip used to dainties to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the still and mouldy grave—beautiful life linked to repulsive corruption.

Her dieters are written upon her meek face. Its expression translates her mattered yearnings. She longs to join in the distant and better country him who has gone before.

The waleoma hour is nearer then she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the prayerful lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lily of earth may become a fadeless amaranth in Heaven.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.—The Madison Banner publishes the following account of a horrible tragedy, recently enacted in Indiana:

Two brothers, Ilram and Warren Francisco, residents of this county and well known in the community as respectable and peaceable citizens, have been for some time selling clocks in Jackson county, in this State. They usually travel different routes, but make a practice of meeting each other frequently. They agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown, last Friday night. One of the brothers reached the tavern about nine o'clock, and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown a bed. The landlord informed him he had no candles about the house but that, if he would follow him, he would take him to a bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and, having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood. Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

We further learn that Francisco went before a justice of the peace in Brownstown and surrendered himself up, but after an examination of the case, the justice released him.

THE LIGHTNING.—*A Few Hints.*—It may be well to encourage timid people who are religiously or constitutionally alarmed at lightning, to state the doctrine of chances. As a general thing, the lightning does not strike within the space of a square mile, more than once a year. If the person is a rod distant, he is seldom if ever killed. Now there are 70,400 square rods in a square mile, and if the lightning struck rod after rod, it would take 100 years to go over it; but it smites here and there, and that it will smite any specified rod, there is not more than one chances to a hundred billions.

Again, other things being equal, the chance diminishes as it regards a low object, as the difference between the square of its height and that of a tower; so that with a person six feet, and a tree sixty feet, there is but one chance out of 3564 of the person's being struck. If he will go close to a tree, or in a house without a rod, his danger is proportionally increased.

Again, objects, non-conductors when dry, become good conductors when wet. A dry silk umbrella, if not tipped with metallic substance, will ward off the lightning; but if wet, not. Set lightning rods for your houses and see to it that the fastenings be much smaller than the rods—that the rods enter the earth, and fear not the "red artillery."

It is well for persons who are naturally timid to get electrified a number of times. It renders them less electric, and therefore less in danger. Finally, a death by lightning is the easiest of all deaths. An electric enters, we are instantly filled, and life is gone without a pang. "Ah! but the hereafter!" Well, live right here, and it will be all right with you there—if it must be so.

ADVERTISING.—Barnum, who bought his Museum in New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was not worth a dollar, and who is now a "millionaire," thus sets forth the way to make money:

"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it need support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other; that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Incapacitate dose of advertising will not pay, perhaps; it is like a half portion of physic, making the patient sick but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent."

A BENEVOLENT BANKER.—The Staunton (Va.) Spectator states that Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, was recently informed by the lady philanthropist, Miss DIX, of the destitute condition of a deaf and dumb orphan girl of Washington, who had been unable to obtain a place in the Northern institutions. Mr. Corcoran immediately addressed Miss Dix a check for a sufficient amount to educate the girl—with the choice of course.

Foreign News by the Humboldt.

We find in our northern exchanges, the following summary of the news brought by the steamer Humboldt. The news is four days later than was brought by the Europa.

Queen Victoria left Osborne House on the 30th ultimo with Prince Albert and the Royal Children, for the Highlands of Scotland. Her reception on the whole route was most enthusiastic.

Telegraphic dispatches in anticipation of the overland India and China mail had been received, with dates from Bombay to the 24th of July. The missing Indian steamer (the Ittraile) when 700 miles distant from Aden, with the mail of the 25th June, had been obliged to return to Bombay, for want of coal. The Governor General of India had proceeded to Rangoon, to concert measures with General Goodwin. The British troops in Burmah were healthy, and were about to be largely reinforced, preparatory to a general advance upon Ava, to take place in November.

The cholera was pursuing its march westward through Europe, and prevailed in several parts of Prussia. The accounts of its spread are more and more unfavorable.

Mount Etna, in the Island of Sicily, became suddenly convulsed on the night of the 20th August, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the last forty years. It was feared several villages would be destroyed by the streams of lava.

The European and Continental news is unusually devoid of incident. In France, the movement, fomented and encouraged by the Government, for producing an early establishment of the Empire, was progressing rapidly, and an Imperial regime is apparently not far distant. The Moniteur announces that the President would leave Paris on the 15th of September, for a tour through the Southern Departments, and fixes his return for the 16th of October; so that, for a whole month, Paris will have to deplore the absence of the Chief of the State. The Constitutionel, in an article emanating from authority, hints at a commercial treaty between France and Germany.

Great interest was excited by the warfare going on between the Times, the great organ of English opinion, and the Paris Moniteur. Several exchanges of shot had taken place, and when the Humboldt left, the firing was becoming warmer than ever, the Moniteur accusing the Times of willful misrepresentation and defamation—the Times retorting on the French Government with affirmation of the entire truth of its statement, and taunting Louis Napoleon with being afraid of giving the truth publicity; as it was known that the articles in the Moniteur were direct from the pen of the French autocrat, the discussion was an important one. Louis Napoleon had resolved upon preventing the circulation of these articles in France, and had ordered that for the future all English newspapers are to be opened at the Postoffice; so that any objectionable matter may be suppressed.

A loan of £2,000,000 sterling for the bank of Constantinople, guaranteed by the Ottoman Government, had been brought out on the London Stock Exchange, and was likely to find subscribers.

Three weeks later news had been received from Australia, dates from Sydney being to the 3d of June, and from Victoria to the 29th May. The rains so anxiously desired had set in, and a great increase in the production of gold resulted. The receipts at Ports Phillip and Sydney were immense.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—There were but 930 deaths in London, during the fourth week in August. This is said to be far below the average.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—The reports of the progress of the harvest in Ireland are in general more favorable than of late. The damage to the potato crop appears to be much less than was contemplated. The Clonmel Chronicle says: The weather continues fine, and all hands are busily employed at harvest work. The late rains did some partial damage to the heavy wheat and oat crops, but on the whole the farmer has not much reason to complain. We hear no more complaints about the potato disease, and we therefore hope our fears as to a total failure were not warranted by the extent of the dreaded evil.

The Ballinasloe Star has the following:

"In oats there will be an abundant yield; even though 'lodged' very much, the damage is not considerable. The hay will suffer more than any other description of produce; at present there is great difficulty in saving it, but the callow meadows are seriously injured. Potatoes are coming into our market as fine as we have ever seen them, and people generally declare that the disease is not extending."

The Meath Herald has the following:

"Harvest work progresses in this district with a rapidity such as we have seldom witnessed. An immensity of oats have been cut down during the past week, which promises to yield above an average quantity. Potatoes are improving in quality as the season advances, and we have little doubt but that the supply will double that of last year. Green crops are doing well."

The Galway Vindicator says:

"Our advices this morning from all parts of the province agree in the improved condition of the potato crop, and no doubt is entertained that we shall have a sufficient supply. The progress of disease appears to have been arrested, and the gloomy anticipations of a total failure have vanished. The potatoes, in general, about Tuam are holding out well, and the virus has evidently spent itself. Whilst it must be admitted that some patches are rather badly affected, in many cases scarcely a tainted one in one hundred can be found."

FRANCE.

General Haynau is still in Paris. On the 29th ult. he dined with a large party at the house of a great capitalist. There were several French officers and other persons of distinction present, and, in the course of the evening one of them, whilst paying his compliments to General Haynau on his military skill, which, he said, had been serviceable not only merely to his own sovereign, but also to Europe in general, alluded delicately to the report which had been circulated against him on the subject of the illtreatment of a female. General Haynau replied as follows:

"I had intended to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, sir, for giving me this opportunity of contradicting an infamous calumny. It is quite true that a female was flogged. The Countess——, on the abdication of the predecessor of my Emperor, in order to express her joy, had a figure representing him dressed up, and, with her entire household, went through the farce of interment, with the most outrageous insults to the illustrious personage. The captain chief d'escadron, who was in the place, hearing of the affair, arrested the Countess, and ordered her to be flogged. This is true; but I declare, on the honor of a soldier, (*sur mon honneur comme militaire,*) which I hold sacred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of sixty leagues from the place, and, when I heard of it, I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him under arrest."

After some further explanations, Gen. Haynau observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientious performance of his duty. He was at the head of brave troops, ardently devoted to their Sovereign, and it became him to act with energy as the best means of bringing to a close a war in which they had so many difficulties to contend with. "I regard war," he added, "as the greatest scourge that can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the triumph of one of the contending parties is the best sort of humanity that can be practiced." He then alluded to the charge that had been brought against him, in cold blood, ordering at one time the execution of eighteen persons. These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had not the power, indeed, of preventing their execution, but circumstances were not such as to make clemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.

COM. PERRY, GEORGE LAW, AND CUBA.—Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, has the following interesting (if true) statement, relative to the Cuban movements on foot. It says:

Washington, Sept. 12.—The statement that Com. Perry had been summoned to this city for objects connected with supposed designs on the part of citizens of the United States, to make another descent on Cuba—cannot be true. The Secretary of the Navy and the President were not here to confer with the Commodore at the time which the rumor mentioned. There are no very startling proofs of the facts that another filibuster expedition is about to be on foot. Some of George Law's muskets have been sent to Cuba, and the recipients of them are likely to be garoted without the choice of handling them.

No power is able to conquer Cuba from the Spanish crown, except George Law. He has, as he proclaimed a while ago, a fleet of the most powerful and swiftest steamers in the world, ready for war purposes—and a large supply of every thing necessary to naval armament; artillery stores, muskets, swords, pistols, ammunition, and what not, for carrying on a prolonged war with any first-rate power. Of course he can enlist any number of filibusters in his service; or he may become an ally of the new organization of the Lone Star, and these two powers united would be an overmatch for all Spain, or for the United States.

If, in fine, George Law is going any further in this business—and it seems he has commenced it by sending out a lot of muskets to Cuba—the Executive Government will only waste time in attempting to defeat his movements: for their consultations with Commodore Perry would result in nothing but the conviction that no naval force, or no adequate force, is at the command of this Government for the purpose of suppressing illegal expeditions against Cuba. It is whispered that an expedition is certain to be got up in the next month, October; but I do not credit it.

The cholera movement, at the present time, is a subject of as much importance as the Presidential, filibuster, or fishery questions. We have accounts by the last arrivals, of the appearance in Central Europe of this mysterious scourge, in its worst form. It is traveling westward, as before, and no one has any right to say that it will not sweep across this continent, in its western march. On the contrary, the little knowledge we have had of laws governing its progress, leads us to infer that it will visit this country. Our cities ought to be warned in time of the approach of the pestilence, on attack of which is one that is not easily cured or prevented.

ION.

GALVANISM IN ASTHMA.—Perhaps in no disease is galvanism of greater value than in cases of asthma. Dr. Wilson Philip particularly recommends it for this complaint. In nearly every case of asthma I have had, I have been successful.

A lady of Torquay was brought to me in a carriage, so dreadfully afflicted with the asthma that her friends imagined every moment she would be suffocated; indeed, it was enough to make one's heart sobe to witness the agony she was enduring. I placed her under the action of the galvanic apparatus, administering it so weak, that she was scarcely aware I was galvanizing her at all. In ten minutes her anxious friends, as well as myself, noticed that the breathing was getting easier; in five minutes more she exclaimed, "Thank God, I am relieved!" She was now breathing quite freely, and told me that she wished she had tried it years ago, and had not listened to the advise of her medical attendant, who was continually ridiculing galvanism. In one month she left me, quite free from the complaint! I have lately been informed that she mounts a hill with the hilarity of a young girl. [Hales on Medical Galvanism.

HOW INDIGO IS PREPARED.—The indigo is a shrub-like plant two or three feet high, with delicate shine green leaves, which, at the harvest time, about the month of August, are cut off close to the stem, tied in bundles, and laid in great wooden tubs. Planks are then laid on them, and great stones to cause a pressure, and then water is poured over them, and after a day or two the liquor begins to ferment. In this process of fermentation lies the principal difficulty, and every thing depends on allowing it to continue just the proper time. When the water has acquired a dark green color, it is poured into other tubs mixed with lime, and stirred with wooden shovels till the deposit separates itself from the water, which is then allowed to run off. The remaining substance, the indigo, is then put into linen bags, through which the moisture filters, and as soon as the indigo is dry and hard, it is broken into pieces and packed up. Indigo is cultivated in the West Indies to a considerable extent. [Scientific American.

The floor of the Crystal Palace is soon to be taken up, when vast treasures are expected by some to be brought to light. It is expected that large sums have been secured by the first comers.

THE RECENT FRESHET IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier of Thursday, 16th inst., says: "To give some idea of the vast amount of water created by the recent freshet, we would state that we were politely furnished yesterday by Capt. Arthur McOee, of the steamer Nina, with a bottle filled with water taken by him from the ocean, one mile east of the mouth of the Santee River, which, on tasting, we found to be perfectly free from all saline properties whatsoever. Capt. McOee also informs us that very great damage has occurred on the Rice Lands on the Santee, down as far as Mr. W. B. Pringle's plantation. Below that point, however, no material injury has been sustained. The Santee is now falling. On the Pee Dee, so far, everything is in good condition, but the planters are unable, we learn, to harvest their rice, of which there is a considerable quantity ready for the sickle, in consequence of the vast amount of water in the fields. Should the crop, however, be detained any length of time by another fresh from above, and there are rumors that one has occurred, serious injury may be sustained."

BIG BELL.—Wm. Kaye, bell-founder of Louisville, is casting a bell for the Catholic Cathedral in that city, which, when finished, will probably be the largest in the United States. It will be six feet high, ten feet in diameter at the bottom, and will weigh 4000 pounds!

A NORWEGIAN COLONY.—Ole Bull has just arrived in Philadelphia from a tour to the Western part of Pennsylvania, where he has purchased a large body of land, on which he designs to establish a colony of his countrymen, the hardy, industrious people of Norway.

SWALLOWED BY A WHALE.—The whaling bark Sacramento, Capt. Sowle of Westport, was spoken at sea, Aug 22, in latitude 35 50, N., longitude 51 20, W., and reported that a few days previous they had lost the second mate, Mr. Timothy Allen, of Westport, who was knocked overboard while fast to a whale, and when last seen was in the monster's mouth.

IMPORTANT SUIT AND DECISION.—An important case was tried, a few days since, in the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county, Va. The Rockingham Register states that about a year since a gentleman, while going down the Valley, in a stage coach, belonging to Messrs. Parish, Harman & Co., was seriously injured by the upsetting of the coach. His leg was dreadfully broken, insomuch that he is inside a cripple for life. He brought suit against the company, obtaining damages to the amount of $10,000. The jury in the case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $9,000. This is the first case of the kind that has ever been tried in Virginia, and may be regarded as fixing the principle that in case of carelessness the proprietors of stage coaches are liable for damages in case of injury to the passengers.

THE CASE OF DR. GARDINER.—A correspondent in Washington informs the Baltimore Sun that the investigation in the case of Dr. Gardiner has been in progress sometime, under the auspices of the committee of Congress. The examination is conducted privately. Sixteen days have been occupied in the examination of a single witness, Senor Barragan, Comptroller of the State of San Luis Potosi. It is averred, that if Dr. Gardiner had ever been engaged successfully in mining, the duties due to the Mexican government should have passed through the hands of Senor Barragan; but on this point it is alleged that no duties were ever paid by Dr. Gardiner on the proceeds of mining operations. It is still further declared, that the location of the silver mine, as stated by Dr. Gardiner, is in a district of country in which the witness disavows the knowledge on the part of the Mexican authorities, that a silver mine ever existed there. There are five more witnesses to be examined, whose testimony it is said will be corroborative of that of Senor Barragan.

A WIFE STARVED AT CADOS.—A recent French paper reports that a case was brought before the correctional police, in which Madame T. brought a suit for divorce against her husband. In the course of the evidence it was proved that on two different occasions the wife *had been staked and lost at cards*, and the key of her room handed over to the winners! In the first case she escaped by jumping out of the window, and in the other the winner was too much intoxicated to be dangerous. The court granted an act of separation, but refused to divorce the parties.

A LIQUOR LAW RIOT.—At Watertown, Mass., on the 11th inst., E. Porter, of the Cambridge Cattle Fair Hotel, and Samuel Knights, of the Watson House, were brought before Justice White, on complaint for selling liquor. Quite a row ensued, in which the Justice was insulted, and some of the Government witnesses compelled to flee for safety. A man named Richardson, said to be employed as an informer by the temperance people, drew a knife and pistol, when he was knocked down and disarmed. A complaint was then made against him for carrying concealed weapons, and he was required to give bail for trial. Knights, for selling liquor, was acquitted, and the trial of Porter was postponed. The Court adjourned amid great excitement and confusion.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.—The Charleston Courier has the following telegraphic summary of the news brought by the steamer Niagara:

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts from the English and Irish rural districts, were of a most satisfactory character.

ENGLAND.—The harvest is progressing satisfactorily.

The steamship South Carolina is offered for sale at Liverpool.

The Fishery excitement is now over.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon is about to publish a pamphlet, in which he will defend himself against the aspersions of the English. It is said that he has transferred his attention to the daughter of Prince Czartowita.

The Government has announced to French merchants that it will not protect them against the consequences that may attend their loading ships with guano at the Lobos Islands.

GERMANY.—The cholera has at length made its appearance in this country.

ITALY.—The French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome.

CIRCASSIA.—Three villages have been burned by the Russians.

HOW TO KILL AN ALLIGATOR.—The Boston Post gives an account of the way an officer in the British Army of India killed an alligator, and thinks it may have suggested the voltaic battery in the capture of a whale. The alligator had established himself close to a ford, to the disgust and terror of the neighboring population. The officer sewed up six pounds of gunpowder in the stomach of a nice fresh kid, with which he went trolling for the creature, as a fisherman for pike. Having bolted it greedily, the brute sunk to the bottom to enjoy its digestion at leisure. His scientific enemy then applied a voltaic battery to copper wire running through his fishing line, and there was a violent tumultuous boiling of the water, large torn pieces floating hither and thither in the eddy. The alligator's life and his dinner were finished together.

SAD EFFECT OF SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Mrs. Catherine Milham, a widow lady of Cincinnati, and the mother of five children, was taken to the insane asylum last week, in consequence of becoming deranged through the spirit rapping delusions. It appears that another female had pretended to have communication with the other world, and thus put Mrs. M. in correspondence with her deceased husband, in heaven. She became intensely interested in the rappings, and held, as she was led to suppose, frequent interviews with her husband, until finally she became deranged. The Commercial says that among her other mental vagaries, she imagines the spirit of her husband occupies her body, that her own has departed to give place to his, and that if she could discover his mortal remains she would be enabled to endow them with life, by returning to him the soul which, though properly his, now animates her.

KOSSUTH.—Kossuth, at last accounts, was living in a private boarding house in one of the back streets of London. He keeps exceedingly quiet, and attracts but little attention. The police, however, it is said, are instructed to keep a sharp eye on his movements. The numerous French, Italian and Hungarian exiles, now in London, it is alleged, look with more confidence to Mazzini, than to Kossuth, whose speeches in the United States served but to keep kings and princes on their guard against every attempt at revolution.

ADVANCE OF THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The accounts from Warsaw, Poland, are of the most distressing character. The cholera has raged there with unprecedented violence. On the 18th ult., the number attacked was 402, of whom 207 died, and 1474 cases were under treatment in the hospitals of the city. From the first appearance of the disease about one-half of the attacks had proved fatal, but a slight improvement in the returns gave some hopes that its fury had abated. But, however distressing these accounts are, it is far more alarming to learn that this frightful malady is advancing westward.

From Landsberg it seems threatening Breslau, and its progress towards Berlin is watched with deep anxiety; whilst northwards, along the whole course of the Vistula to the Baltic, the inhabitants of the numerous towns and villages have been carried away in great numbers. In some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. At Berlin the alarm is very great, and medical men have been dispatched to the frontiers to use their efforts to stay the pestilence. As the course of this destructive disease is precisely that which marked its track in former years, the next accounts are looked for with great anxiety.

A letter of the 17th, says that the cholera, at present committing such ravages in the neighborhood of Kalisch, arose from making some excavations in the cemetery of Lask, near Kalisch, where the victims of the cholera of 1832 were buried. Almost immediately after leaving work several of the workmen employed in the excavation were seized with the epidemic, which has spread with great malignity.

Hon. Ben Hardin, now lying ill at Elizabethtown, Ky., is rapidly declining, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Fergus O'Connor has recovered his sanity. This happy result has been brought about by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

There is a rule in a debating society down town "that any gentleman wishing to speak more than half an hour shall have a room to himself."

THE LOBOS ISLANDS FORTIFIED AND GARRISONED BY LAND AND SEA.—The New York Journal of Commerce has been put in possession of the following important intelligence, which it says comes from a perfectly reliable and authentic source:

Immediately on receipt of dispatches at Lima, 31st of July, sent by the Peruvian Minister at Washington, the Council of State clothed the Executive with extraordinary powers. One steamer and two ships-of-war were sent to the Lobos Islands, and three more were to be sent immediately after. Gen. Desina was at the Island with a force of 300 men. The English steamer Lima, which left on the 11th of August, landed five hundred and fifteen men, well officered, at Payta, on the 14th. They would leave the next day in the steamer Bimac, for Lobos Island. Orders had been given to station two thousand men at Lambayeque (coast opposite Lobos Islands.) The Lobos Islands would be strongly fortified, everything being prepared for so doing.

Joaquin J. de Osma, brother of the present Peruvian Minister, has arrived here as Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, to treat upon the Lobos question.

A letter in the Herald, dated Lima, August 10, says the people of Peru are *en masse* in favor of resisting the United States, and that Gen. Bestna has orders to warn off all vessels found loading with guano, three times, and should they persist, to sink them. The standing army was to be increased to 8000, and the National Guard throughout the country called into active service. The letter adds:

"Government has purchased a French man-of-war steamer in Valparaiso, and ordered four steamers more to be immediately purchased. In Callao a frigate is being armed with twenty-four long guns; other vessels are preparing, and the splendid steam-frigate Amazonas was daily expected with orders to proceed to the Lobos, where all the present men-of-war of Peru are stationed.

The vessels-of-war are not prepared merely to protect the Lobos Islands, but also to attack the Raritan or other vessels-of-war that may wish to protect the guano plunderers. The popular feelings are very much excited, and the leading idea is, that if the Americans should succeed in robbing guano, to confiscate the property of American residents here. In Callao there is a prevalent idea among the English, French and others, to arm privateers, and go and assault the Californian steamers, and vessels in that route, which, if carried into effect, would be most fatal for American commerce.

CURIOSITY OF ANIMALS.—In conversation with a gentleman who had crossed the plains to California, he informed us of the curious mode of shooting the antelope. His party had often tried to shoot one, but they were so timorous they never could get within shooting distance of them. They met a party in which there was a U. S. officer, and to him mentioned the difficulty of getting a shot at an antelope. Oh, says he, it is the easiest thing in the world—I will show you how to do it. Next day they saw a troop of antelopes, and the U. S. officer approached as near as he thought was prudent before they would take flight; he then laid down on the ground, waved a handkerchief and made some antic movements. The antelope having their bump of curiosity excited, approached gradually nearer and nearer to see the row, until they were within thirty rods. By manœuvring in this manner with a troop of antelopes, the party never afterwards had much trouble in alluring them to within range of the deadly American rifle. [Scientific American.

POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—*Philadelphia*, Sept. 13.—The Pomological Congress assembled here to-day. Doctor Brinckle, of Philadelphia, resigned the Presidency, and M. P. Wilder, of Boston, was elected in his place. The Constitution was adopted, after changing the title to the American Pomological Society.

The delegates have contributed a splendid collection of pears and apples, clustered, which will form a part of the Horticultural Exhibition, to commence on Wednesday.

About 100 delegates are in attendance from Maine, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Georgia, and the District of Columbia.

It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cryman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill; for it is affirmed that vessels that have lost their latitude in hazy weather, have steered entirely by the nose of turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, as of migration of birds, is for laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.

The papers announce the death of J. P. Norton, Professor of Agriculture of Chemistry in Yale College. He was the editor of the American edition of Stephens' Book of the Farm.

A traveler in a stage coach, not famous for its swiftness, inquired the name of the coach. A fellow passenger replied: "I think it is the Regulator, for I observe all the other coaches go by it."

A French officer, quarreling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for *money*, "while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for *honor*." "Yee, sir," replied the Swiss, "every one fights for that he most wants."

"I thought you told us that your woods was a good place to go hunting; now, we tramped it for three hours, and found no game." "Just so—well, I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is the more hunting you have."

The French steam line-of-battle ship Napoleon lately went, by aid of her engines alone, eleven and a half and twelve knots an hour. The Napoleon is the most powerful vessel now afloat on the seas. She carries ninety guns, two months' provisions and one month's water, for its crew of nine hundred men, and its stock of fuel exceeds one thousand tons.

A New York paper says the late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promises of marriage. He was offered two hundred dollars to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed; "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life? two hundred dollars for all this! No, never! *Make it three, and and it's a bargain!*"

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mr. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on the Guitar.
Miss M. L. THOMPSON, English.
Miss M. J. BONOUDANT, English.
Miss INDIANA CLARK, English.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories high—for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning mending implements them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, on the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last five years, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition, $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $177 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar; $257 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance.

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sep 18 6m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Pickensville, Ala., Female Institute.

R. BRADSHAW, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Exercises of this Institution of Learning will, with a full corps of well qualified Teachers, be resumed on Monday, the 4th of October. Catalogues containing every necessary information can be had by applying to the Principal.

aug21 President Bd.

NOTICE.

We have This Day associated with us in the Factorage, Commission and Forwarding business, JOHN B. CAMDEN, Esq., late of St. Louis, and will continue the business under the name and style of WATERS, CAMDEN & CO.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally, in behalf of our new firm.

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AUTUMN HYMN.

Translated from the German of Muenter, by the Rev. William Hunter.

Now sendest thou thine autumn, Lord!
Now, sinking southward at thy word,
The sun withdraws his rays:
In cloudy veils conceals his light,
And with a waning, feeble light,
Metes out the stinted days.

The milder season now is gone;
And fiercer blasts come hurrying on,
Through bleak denuded aules;
The latest flowers their heads must bow,
For autumn's colder breathings now
Sweep o'er the hills and dales.

Now heavy mists around us rise;
Nor harvest-blessings greet our eyes,
Or all the wide-spread plain:
How are the lovely fields laid waste!
And nature, worn with toil, makes haste
Her wintor rest to gain.

Tho fowls that fly the frosts severe,
For more congenial climates steer,
Far over land and flood:
Thou dost conduct their flitting hosts,
And point the path to destined coasts,
And sate with needful food.

No harshness of the icy north
Drives us, migrating wanderers, forth,
From our warm dwellings torn;
Here dost thou still our food prepare,
And we expect thy guardian care
Renewed each winter morn.

Wo own thy hand from day to day,
As boisterous winds around us play,
And winter rudely roars;
For thy good providence ordains,
That earth both man and beast sustains,
With summer-garnered stores.

Oh! thou that screen'st the weak from harms,
And round the poor dost throw thine arms,
Almighty Helper, thou!
Support us, as our strength decays,
And let us in our wintry days
Still share thy love as now.

With life-long blessings wilt thou bless,
If we with pious carefulness
To seek thy grace engage;
And he that does his works in truth,
Will ne'er have cause to curse his youth,
In his declining age.

[Pittsburgh C. Adv.

THE POPE AND THE BIBLE.

We take the following from the Belfast News-Letter, of August 27. Besides its spirit al pungency, it condenses much valuable al reliablo information. [En.

FATHER GAVAZZI IN LEEDS.

This renowned padre, whose burning eloquence and unconquerable love of liberty mde him so intensely popular amongst the priots of Italy, in their glorious, but unsuccesful, struggle for freedom, in 1848, has visite Leeds, and delivered three lectures, in the hall of the Stock Exchunge, Albion stret.

The lecture on Monday night was on "The Pope and the Bible," and occupied nearly two hours—fifty minutes in Italian and sixty-five minutes in English, the difference, no doubt, arising from the comparative deliberation with which the English was spoken. The hall was well filled by the highly respectable of both sexes.

Father Gavazzi, shortly after 8 o'clock, entered the Hall, amidst loud applause, and took his seat alone upon the platform. Whilst sitting, he said, in English, "I shall prove, firstly, that the Popes have prohibited the Bible; secondly, that the Popes have altered the Bible; thirdly, that the Popes have substituted the word of man for the Word of God." He then rose and delivered his lecture in Italian, many of the passages, as we have already said, being warmly applauded. At the close of the Italian lecture, he proceeded to recapitulate his arguments in English. He commenced by saying—My friends, I ask for that great peticance and great kindness in my support because I am very now in your difficult English, and to express myself fluently upon this subject, I should find it a matter of very great difficulty. Light and darkness, God and Satan, the Pope and the Bible, can not go together. The Popo has absolutely prohibited the Bible, and this statement is not an exaggeration. No; but the Romish priests say sometimes it is untrue that the Pope has ever prohibited the Bible—others say that the Roman Catholics can read the Bible, even in their own tongue. Very well; but I maintain to this contrary, that the Popes have prohibited absolutely the Bible, and the more so; in any veraneulnr tongue. I refer to history, that can not be denied by bigots. My documents are from the decrees of Popo Innocent III., against the Waldenses, and from the council of Toulouse, 1229; from the council of Boloniie, 1553; from the fourth rule of the congregation of the Index; from the Bull Unigenitus, 1713. When Papists shall have destroyed these monuments against the reading of the Bible, they can then say with impunity that the Popes do not prohibit it. Popes have good reason to prohibit the Bible. Under the control of the Bible the Popes can not introduce into the church anything against the Word of God. But because the Popes gain both influence and money by the propagation of errors and enormous falsehoods, they have prohibited the Word of God in order to prevent detection. My dear friends, sometimes I hear Roman Catholic priests say—"Oh, Father Guvazzi, you are very exaggerating; it is untrue as to our Church that the Bible is prohicited." What Bible? The Latin Vulgate! That Latin Bible! That Bible which is unknown to the greatest part of Christianity, because the laity can not read the Latin language. I have the proof in my Italy. Very few of the lait know Latin. Ladies not at all—and in many cases the priests themselves know not a word about it. Therefore, I say, the Pope prohibits the Bible, because the people, generally speaking, can not read the Latin Bible. I say again, being unknown, it is as if absolutely prohibited. Now, my friends, the Pope and the Devil never change. As Satan is always Satan, the Popes are always Popes for ever. We have seen ancient Popes prohibit the Bible. Modern Popes also have prohibited it. Gregory the XVI., published an encyclical letter against the sellers, buyers, and readers of the Bible in the vernacular tongue: any vernacular tongue. After him, and equal to him, Pius IX.—this arch-angel of peace, of meekness, of righteousness—this angel of God has prohibited the Gospel of God in two encyclical letters. In my poor Italy, you know its history, the modern history of Italy: in some Churches of Tuscany, by the command of the bishopric, all Scriptural sentences were effaced. The Count Guicciardini and companions are exiled because they read the Bible. Your countryman, Captain Packenham, has been dreadfully molested by despots for introducing Bibles into Italy. You have heard of Archdeacon Beresford. This good man had written some Scriptural sentences on the tombstone of his wife, but Pius IX. ordered them to be effaced, seeing that it was not right to put under the eyes of the Romish people those Scriptural words—not right! And the consequence was, that those Scriptural sayings were effectually effaced. This, my friends, is Italy under Pius IX: Italy, without the Bible—this is the conduct of the Pope with regard to the Bible. Englishmen, I will show you very well our position, and you can not fully realize that position to your imagination. You read your Bible—you consult your Bible—you study your Bible—you have your Bible every where as your counsellor and friend; but in my poor country it is a crime to have a Bible at all—it is a crime to read it. There are people going to prison for it, every day, for having the Bible in their possession. This is the position of the Popo and the Bible in my country, but the Pope has got a good reason for all this. Christ gives their motives in the Gospel—"He that doeth evil hateth the light, because he fears that the light will discover his wicked works." If the Church of Rome was right, the Church of Rome would not fear the Bible, nor the control of the Bible; but the Church of Rome fears very much the Bible and the control of the Bible; therefore this is a clear proof she is wrong. Only one hour's good reading of the Bible, all imposture, all falsehood of Pope and Popery, would fall in my Italy under the power of God's Word. But the Pope and Popery have not only forbidden the Bible, but altered it. We have, in Rome, a great group of marble called "The Laeoon," in which the father and his two sons are enveloped by two great serpents. Suppose that an artist, not having sufficient marble to complete a copy of this group, leaves out one of the boys; then you have an imperfect copy. It would be natural that people should say, "Take another piece of marble, join it to the first, and complete the second boy." But "No," answers the Church of Rome, "cut off the boy from the original Laeoon, and then you will have the copy equal to the original." So it is with the Scriptures; she says, "You may cut off the original, you may mutilate the original, in order to assimilate the original to the mutilated vulgate." (Loud applause.) This is the reasoning of the Church of Rome. A celebrated cardinal, named Ximenes, the greatest divine of his age, prepared a polyglot Bible in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. In this edition the Latin vulgate was put in the middle of the Greek and the Hebrew. In his preface he called the vulgate, Christ crucified between two thieves. (Great sensation.) The Greek and Hebrew texts, the original texts, are called by Cardinal Ximenes the two thieves between whom Christ was crucified. When the Church of Rome became a temporal kingdom, Cardinal Bellarmino, the fatal Jesuit, endeavored to adapt the Bible to the exigencies of Rome as a temporal kingdom, and established himself near Rome in a very good country-house, with ten other mannneuses. In a few years he completed a perfect corruption of the Bible, such as the present Roman Catholic Bible is. This is not exaggeration. Cardinal Bellarmino announcing it himself to Lucas Bourgensis, says, "I want you to know the vulgate Bible has not been by us accurately corrected. By my will, and just reasons, many things were left that wanted much to be corrected." One of my brethren, Father Ungarelli, (now dead) who was a great friend of Gregory XVI., a bigoted man, a simple man, who refused two or three times the mitre, but the most learned man in Rome, both for Scriptural knowledge and all the ancient languages, a great philosopher, and a great antiquariau—this Father Ungarelli has discovered in the present vulgate, received as infallible by the Popes, 750 errors!—750 capital errors—altering the true sense of the Bible. Such is the Bible proposed by the Romish Church for the children to read. All these errors have crept in because it is a Bible of man's preparing instead of God's. Under this system, which claims a right to make any alteration in God's Word which it thinks politic, a new dogma can be manufactured any day, and every day, by these alterations of a text—a new rule of faith may be adopted for Christians. This is Rome's rule of faith, and in this manner she can introduce any day, any errors which she may think necessary. Rome, then, I say, forbids the Bible, and Rome has altered the Bible. (Great applause.)

Rome substitutes human authority for for that of the Bible—she substitutes councils, oracles of Popes, the fathers, divines and the mystical ascetical writers. (Hear, hear.) You allege the councils. Very well. But you have some heretical councils—precisely heretical. Let us examine these councils. The third Constantinopolitan sanctions the re-baptising of those baptised by heretics. The second Nicene council declares angels and souls corporeal beings. The council of Jerusalem agreed with Arius. The council of Ephesus approves the doctrine of Eutiches. Such are your infallible councils. Infallibly heretical! Again, the council of Constantinople declares the bread and wines merely images of the living body of Christ; but the councils of Lateran, of Constance and of Trent, proclaim the real presence. Moreover, the councils of Constance and of Basilea declare the councils superior to the Pope; but the fifth council of Lateran declares the Popes superior to the councils. Make your councils agree with each other and with themselves, and then call them infallible; but so long as they are the productions of men, they always will be fallible, because God alone, and the words of God alone, are infallible. (Applause.) With regard to the Popes, their infallibility is a merchandise worse still, if possible, than that of the councils. We have heretical Popes. Ormisda, who denies the passion of Christ; Liberal, who maintains the Arian doctrines; Honorius, who teaches the errors of the Monotelites; Vigilius, who adheres to the follies of Eutiches; John XXII., who for his numerous errors is condemned by the University of Paris; John XXIII., who rejects the immortality of the soul.

Oh, ye infallible Popes! and now we shall have infallible Popes contesting the infallibility of infallibles. We have Gregory the Great, who said that St. Peter was a bishop of a particular see, and that he is Satan only who assumes the title of universal bishop; but on the other side, we have Gregory VII., who declares that Bishop of Rome is universal bishop. You have Pope Vigilius rejecting the doctrine that the bread and wine are the real blood and flesh of Christ; well, but on the other side, you have Innocent III., who makes it obligatory to believe in transubstantiation of the bread and wine into the flesh and blood of Christ. You have Sextus V., who held that the Bible given by him was infallibly correct: and on the other side you have Clement VII., who declares that the Bible given by Sextus was full of errors. You have Clement XIV., who was for destroying the Jesuits as enemies to the church and to society; but, on the other side, you have Pius VII., who re-established the Jesuits as necessary to the safty of the church and society. This, my friends, is the infallibility of the Popes. (Great applause.) Yes, infallibility—but infallible in what? Infallible in lies, infallible in impostures. (Repeated applause.) Fie, fie! Go, Popes, with your infallibility; go, Popes and Anti-Christs—go to the devil. (Vehement cheering.)

And, now, I have one word or two to add to the mystical transcendant writers of Rome. Popery says to its confessors and preachers, "If wish to be perfect read the ascetical books; you will have a good mind, a charitable heart, and every good and Christiun feeling." Oh, no, my friends. In order to have a good and Christian feeling working within you, you must not read those ascetical books. Christ has said to me as to you, "I am the water rising into eternal life; drink of me and you shall have peace and satisfaction." Yes, I will drink of that living water, for the Bible alone can make man perfect before God. You, Popes—all of the Popish priesthood, hear me! What, Christian, what do you wish? Answer me—Christ and the Word of God or the word of man? the eternal authority from on high, or the contemptible authority of the world? Answer me. You say the Bible alone can not be our rule of faith. Blasphemy, blasphemy! Prove to me by gospel, prove to me by the Testament, that the Pope is the Vicar of Christ—prove to me that it was always and everywhere believed that the Pope was the vicar of Christ. You can not prove any thing of the sort, because it is unscriptural, and their grandeur only dates from the seventh century. Prove it to me, if you can, and I will adore Pope Pius IX. as vice-God upon earth. Prove to me from the Gospel, if you can, that Popes may have palaces, gardens, promionades, stables, horses, Swiss guards, dragoon guards, noble guards, gentlemen, prelates, Bishops, cardinals, ministers, magnificent courts, Pagan courts, proud and corrupted courts, filled by apostate priests from their temples, and I will adore your Pope as vicar of Christ. (Tremendous cheers.) If you can not prove this, I shall despise the papacy as an emanation from Satan. Prove it to me—(loud cheers)—prove it to me, ye priesthood of Rome, ye priesthood of peace, ye priesthood of mercy, priesthood of pardon, priesthood of clemency, priesthood of righteousness, priesthood of altars—prove it to me, ye Romish priesthood, that your mission is to have a temporal kingdom, temporal power, temporal empire—prove it to me that Christ has ordered that you shall be prefects of police, commissaries of police, myrmidons of police prove to me that Christ ordered you to be home ministers, ministers of war, ministers of foreign affairs, ministers of finance—prove to me that you are divinely commanded to be governors, delegates, legates, presidents, in all the powers of the Roman State, with pomp and splendor—prove to me that the church of Christ must have prisons, gallows, sentences against your fellow-christians—sentences of exile, of incurceration, of death, only for the crime of love for one's own country—(applause)—against Austrian oppression and French barbarians; prove to me these things, and I will believe you as true priests of Christ. (Cheers.) Finally, if you wish to see me a bigot of Rome, you must first prove that all the enormities of Rome are Scriptual, and all based upon the Bible. Prove to me that the authority of the Pope is Scriptural and was always and everywhere believed, and not given to you by the murderous Emperor Phocas; prove to me that the infallibility of the Pope, which was first set up in the sixteenth century by Bellarmine and the Jesuits, was always and everywhere believed. Prove to me that the doctrine of purgatory, first set up at the Florentine Council in the fourteenth century, is Scriptural, and was always and everywhere believed. Prove to me that works of supererogation, introduced in the ninth century, and was always and everywhere believed, and is Scriptural. Prove to me that transubstantiation is Scriptural, and was always and everywhere believed, and not first brought in, in the eighth century, and sanctioned by Innocent III., and then will I believe in transubstantiation. (Hear, hear.)

I will now conclude, my Christian friends, with a few words for your and my edification. You are a great people—you are a free people—you are a glorious people—you are God's people, because you have the Bible. (Hand applause.) Long live the Bible and the Protestant Reformation, which gave the Bible into the hands of the people. (Loud applause.) But my poor country, my oppressed Italy, is forbidden to have the Bible, and, in consequence, she is always oppressed and enslaved. To-day, when I speak to you, it is a crime in Italy to have a Bible in your possession. It is a crime to read the Bible. It is a crime in Italy to study the Bible. It is a crime in Italy to live as the Bible commands. (Loud applause.) We have the Count Guicciardini exiled for reading the Bible. I will tell you in my last lecture the cause for this. We have the couple Madini now in prison three years and a half for having obeyed the will of God, as they were instructed by the Bible. This is my poor Italy. But Italy is not Ireland. Italians are not Irishmen. These poor Irish people, they are a vivid people, as are the Italians; they are a poetical people as are the Italians: they are a strong hearted people, as are, the Italians: they are a good people, naturally speaking, as are the Italians; but they are oppressed, insulted, trampled upon by the Irish priesthood—the most sordid money-loving priesthood in the world—the most tyrannical priesthood in the world, for their bad manners and conduct in the church. (Loud applause.) But the Italians know too well the Pope and the priesthood of the Pope, and if God will shorten the time of the slavery and oppression of Italy, in the hour of which she shall awaken and arise to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the first thing which will happen to Italy will be destruction of Pope and Popery. (Loud applause.) And after the death of Antichrist Italy will be free, finally free, and then the Italian people, joyful with open forehead, and face serene, and grateful heart to God, will have in their hands their own Italian Bible, and will read therein the full and perfect will of God. (Vehement cheering.)

The lecture closed a few minutes before ten o'clock.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF AN ITINERANT.

From the Conference of '39, in Mobile, I was reappointed to Montgomery District. This year I had considerable affliction, both myself and family; but still met the most of my appointments, for in those days small afflictions did not cause the P. Elders to miss their appointments. My field of labor was still, much of it, on the frontiers, the Creek Indians having just gone West. We had good times where but a short time before the savage yell was heard instead of the soothing sound of the Gospel of Christ.

About this time many line Methodist families came over, from the State of Georgia, both preachers and laymen. This year or the year before, Dr. J. Boring and Thos. H. Capers fell in my work as L. P.'s.

This year I visited New Orleans and took a trip up the river to Vicksburg, to attend the Mississippi Conference. Here I spent a week with my old friend and brother, Rev. Jno. Lane, and greeted most heartily many of my old traveling companions, still in the work. I met, for the last time, some of my old fellow laborers in the Itinerant field. Returning, attended Conference, 1840, held in Selma, and after a pleasant session I was again appointed agent for Lagrange College and the Centenary Institute. This was both a laboring and unthankful appointment, but as it has always been my disposition to do whatever the Conference wished, I took it without a murmur, traveled extensively and collected considerable for both those excellent institutions.

In 1841, Conference was held in Montgomery. I was appointed to the same agency, hard and sacrificing as it was. I entered on it as usual, believing the Lord had a hand in all my appointments. The work became still harder as the subscriptions became older; still I had some success in my work. Finished the year in harmony, and attended the Conference held at Columbus, Miss., and at the solicitation of the trustees of both the Institutions, I was reappointed the fourth year to serve in the agency and did the best I could, meeting with many sour looks and some times with positive refusals to pay old subscriptions. All this an agent has to bear.

In 1844, attended Conference in Wetumpka, and was released from the agency and appointed as a missionary among the colored people of Dallas and Wilcox counties.

In the close of 1845, attended Conference in Mobile, at which time and place news reached me that all my property, both real, personal and otherwise, was all executed to pay security debts. And so it was, and was sold in April, 1846. Servants, land, stock, household and furniture, and provisions—all sold. Let this admonish all preachers to be surety for no man. But still the Lord has provided for me and mine. The Conference gave me a supernumerary relation on the Cahawba circuit. I labored the latter part of the year on the circuit, and closed up the business, as the other preacher had left.

In the close of 1846, attended Conference in Tuscaloosa—the venerable Bishop Soule, President, and I was appointed to the Talladega District. This was from where I lived, say 100 miles to the nearest appointment, but still it was the will of the Conference, so I went. The Lord gave us some glorious showers of divine grace during the year. Here I attended quarterly meetings on the identical spot where I had fought the Indians in 1813. The battle of Talladega was a memorable battle. Many fell there, and I heard the bullets whistle. The last battle was better than the first by far.

In 1847, Conference at Montgomery, I was reappointed to the District, and, as I had never objected to a work given me by the Bishop, I went cheerfully, although I had to be from home some two months at a time. This year I had great affliction in my family, which caused me to miss nearly a whole round. This was quite distressing to one who had always made it a point to attend every appointment on his work. The year ended with a smiling sun, for the affliction of the family was removed and a good work on the District.

In 1848, attended Conference at Greensborough. The Bishop changed my field to Mobile District. This was a pleasant field to me, for the most of the work I had occupied many years past: so that many pleasant associations were revived as I passed around. The District now has ten circuits and stations spread over two counties in West Florida, together with Pensacola and the Navy Yard, one county in Mississippi, with five counties in Alabama and the city of Mobile.

In 1849, at Conference in Columbus, Miss., I was reappointed to Mobile District—the work enlarging some. An attack of fever left me quite feeble, and my attempt to finish up the work on the District gave a relapse and threw me quite out of health, so that I had scarcely strength at the close of the year to reach the seat of our Conference at Auburn. There I was solicited to superannate, but declined, and was returned to the same District. Such was my health that I could not preach, but I went to the circuits and stations, held quarterly conferences, and encouraged the preachers to go on. My health was again restored and I attended to the duties of the District until the close of the year; had my last quarterly meeting on Sunday and Monday, and the Annual Conference convened on Wednesday following, in Mobile. Here I received my 36th appointment.

And now, Mr. Editor, I am closing the work of my District, hoping to meet the Conference in Marion, the 1st of December. Permit me to say to all the preachers that it is my decided conviction that no small matter should keep them from attending the Annual Conferences, and my example shows that I am sincere, having never missed one for 36 year.

And, Brethren, one and all, I am old and gray-headed; having borne the burden and heat of the day, and can't much longer serve the Church as I have done, and my greatest fears are that I may be considered as a burden even by those who have been born since I have been fully in the field. Such cases I have known. Let all remember they, too, must get old one day. I am willing yet to share the labor with my brethren, and especially the itinerants. With them I have lived, with them I have suffered, and among them I wish to die.

EBENEZER HEARN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE GOSPEL TO THE NEGROES.

BRO. McTYEIRE: Suffer a few thoughts and suggestions, briefly expressed, by your old Conference fellow, which, though they may not secure applause to the writer—I desire it not—may possibly arouse the sensibilities of the Church and engage her to correct an evil.

My theme is, The destitute and uncared for condition of, at least a respectable minority, of the slave population of these Southern States; I mean their destitution of the means of grace, and the almost total unconcern about it, that is manifested by the great body of Church. This may, at first view, be regarded as a bold assumption, altogether without foundation in fact, because it is read and known of all men, that missionary operations have been going forward among this class of community for a number of years—that almost all the churches have taken an active part in this glorious enterprise. But it is equally true that the missionary operations of the Church, among this class are confined to the densely populated sections of the country, while the sparsely inhabited are unprovided for—that is to say, the slave population is unsupplied with the means of grace, only in so far as they may share in the general provisions.

And some one may say: this is sufficient—fully equal to the demands; but to this conclusion I demur:

First. Because there are no arrangements made for the accommodation of these children of Ham; that they might share equally in the provisions alluded to. For in nine cases out of ten, if not in ninety-nine out of every hundred, the chapels are constructed with a view only to the accommodation of the white congregation. I speak advisedly, for I have not always been confined to my present geographical boundaries. And I have often observed it, and lamented, that while one portion of those for whom my message was intended, were in circumstances sufficiently comfortable—though it has frequently been the case that the chapel was but a rudely constructed cabin, built of materials obtained from the surrounding forest, covered with clap-boards, and seats and all to correspond—to receive it, another class—the same whose claims I advocate, were any thing but comfortable—unsheltered, unseated, and necessarily moving about from one shade to another, hanging round the door, gazing in at the windows, if there were any, or in the event there were none, looking through the unsealed cracks. And I have seen, too, the big tear rolling down their cheeks, plainly telling that, if differently and better situated, they would not only be hearers, but doers of the word. But their devotions have been interrupted by the lowering tempest, and they have been driven from this unenviable position to seek one still less desirable—some oak or pine or other tree to shelter them from the drenching rain.

Now, I ask, are such circumstances favorable to hearing the Word profitably? Or can those so situated, be said to have the means of grace afforded them? I think that every candid man must negative these interrogations, which being done, it remains to be proved that any considerable number of the negro race are in such destitute condition. And this, if I mistake not, is by no means a difficult task.

Go with me into those parts alluded to, and you will find that a goodly number of the citizens are slaveholders, to a greater or less extent—some have five, others ten, etc. Take the aggregate, and you will have the minority for which I contend. Yet there is not, perhaps, a sufficient number, within any reasonable limits, to justify the establishment of a mission. What, then, is to be done for them? Any thing, or nothing? Shall we leave them still unprovided for? How, then, shall we clear our skirts of the blood of all men?

But who is at fault in this matter? The preachers who labor in those less densely populated regions, or the people—the membership of the Church? The preachers, as a class, are not at fault, they being willing, as far as in them lies, to preach the gospel to these poor, also. The membership of the Church, then, are culpable: not that I accuse you of design, brethren, in this matter, but of indifference. You know the condition of the country in which you live. You know, also, the chance for ministerial aid—that under existing circumstances the same preacher must serve both the white and the colored population—that very often the regular pastorl duties devolving upon him, together with his pulpit and altar ministrations, are quite sufficient for both his time and strength, without any extra labors. But it is your desire, if you are a Christian, or even a philanthropist, that your servants should share their part in the public ministrations of the Word—that they should be taught the way of life and Godliness. Therefore, it behooves you—it is your duty, to make such provisions *in the construction of your houses of worship* as shall secure to them a comfortable position and an undoniable right and interest both in the house and services.

In this way, and this alone, can you enable *us* to supply the lack of service, of which *they* have a just right to complain; and, also, bring them within reach of the ordinary appliances of the gospel. I like, in some respects at least, the plan of the old Jewish temple—there was in it a court for the Gentiles, so should all our houses have a court, awning or division set apart for the colored race that is in our midst.

Secondly. I demur to the conclusion above stated, because of the few opportunities offered, at least to this people, of having the gospel, "which is the power of God unto salvation," etc. We not unfrequently engage in special and protracted services for the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom in the earth. From day to day the white congregation are present before the Lord; and each one rests in his place as well contented as if every sinner in the community was present to receive "his portion in due season." But lift up you eyes and see yonder scattered over the adjacent farms, are men and women with souls in their bodies, and who are still out of the ark of safety. But why are they not here? Ah! they are not permitted to be. Their daily task must be done before they can bend their steps to the house of God. But would it consume much time to attend worship?—About two hours, ordinarily. Better loose a whole day than loose their souls. Brethren in the ministry, let us use every lawful means to awaken up an interest in this behalf. May God give us the hearts of the master and of the servants—the whole as seals to our ministry, in Christ Jesus, Amen.

B. B. WHITTINGTON.

Paulding, Miss., Sept. 9, 1852.

"PREACH SMALL."—"Mother," said a little girl seven years old, "I could not understand our minister to-day, he said so many hard words. I wish he would preach so that little girls could understand him. Won't he mother?" "Yes, I think so, if we ask him." Soon after, her father saw her going to the minister's. "Where are you going, Emma?" said he. "I am going to Mr. ——'s to ask him to preach small." [Christian Times.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.—The appropriations of the last session of Congress amount to forty-seven millions of dollars. The civil and diplomatic appreprintione are $8,038,000; foreign mail steamers, $1,740,000; army, $8,738,000; navy, $6,952,000; post-office transportation, $7,537,000; Indian appreprintions, $2,026,348; deficiencies, $5,500,000; indefinite appropriations, $4,500,000—total, $47,171,000.

WRONG ENDS OF KNOWLEDGE.—It is not the pleasure of curiosity, nor the quiet of resolution, nor the raising of the spirit, nor victory of wit, nor faculty of speech, nor lucre of profession, nor ambition of honor or fame, nor enablement for business, that are the true ends of Knowedge. [Lord Bacon.

SANCTIFIED KNOWLEDGE.—What a blessing is knowledge when it is sanctified! What stability can be expected without it? For let their affections be ever so lively for the present, yet what hold can you have upon a people who neither know books nor mind; neither themselves nor the Bible; neither natural nor spiritual things? [John Wesley.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate says there are four churches of German Methodists in St. Louis, and one in St. Charles, Mo., all doing well and flourishing.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CHURCH ONE AND THE SAME IN ALL AGES.

BRO. McTYEIRE: St. Paul tells us—Cor. 1st chapter 16th, 17th and 18th verses—that "by Him," Jesus Christ, "were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities, or powers: All things were created by him, and for him; and he is *before* all things, and by him all things consist." Here, the Apostle presents Jesus Christ to us, the creator of all things, and the Great Head of all created existence. This same Great Creator became man, and offered himself an atoning sacrifice for the whole family of man, and when he had "by himself purged our sins," "he ascended far *above all heavens*," "and forever sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on High," and now "is the *head* of the body, the Church.

This broad and extensive view of the relation of Christ to the whole Universe of matter and mind, and especially to his Church throughout all the ages of the world, proves clearly that there has been in all past ages, and will be in all ages to come, *only one Church*. This Church has for her "foundation" the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the "chief corner stone." The frame of this Church commenced with the patriarchs—was continued by the prophets, and completed by the Apostles, Jesus Christ being the *Great Head*, from its commencement until it becomes "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," or as the Psalmist represents it, "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."

And the Apostle Paul tells us that it is "a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing," etc. Now, let us examine the first frame-work of this Church, and we will find that all the *infants* where the frame was made, were constituted members of the Church; and all the members of this same Church, when passing through the Red Sea, "were baptised unto Moses, in the cloud and in the sea," and from this time until they passed over Jordan, the rite of circumcision was discontinued and baptism substituted in its place; which clearly typed the coming ages of the Church when this bloody rite should be done away, and water used in its place.

The subjects of this first baptism were believing adults and all their children. The *mode* was sprinkling or pouring the water from the cloud upon them. The first baptism took place in the sea, but we have good reason to believe that the same *mode* was attended to in the wilderness. In 68 Psalm 9th it is said: "Thou, O God, didst send a plentiful rain, whereby thou didst *confirm* thine inheritance," etc. This "plentiful rain" took place near Mount Sinai, and Moses, who understood this matter fully, directed and instructed the parents to bring out their children to receive baptism from the cloud, instead of circumcision by the priest. Thus, by repeating the baptism from the cloud in the wilderness, they were "*confirmed*" in the validity of the first baptism which took place in the sea, and that baptism was in the place of circumcision while in the wilderness.

But we who live in the gospel light can see much more clearly than they could, how it points to the time when the gospel should be preached to all the world, and when all nations should be received into the Church by baptism, and how the great head of the Church would "sprinkle many nations" by the ministers of his gospel. And we also see that, as by the rite of circumcision, under the Mosaic dispensation, the whole nation of the Jews, adults and infants, were made visible members of the Church, so by the ordinance of baptism, under the Gospel dispensation, the whole family of man, adults and infants, may be made members of the same Church, when it should become "a glorious Church without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing." But if infants are left out of the Church, and immersion substituted in the place of baptism, and all Christians denied communion in the Church, if not immersed, there would be *wrinkles* and *spots*, and *blemishes*, which would so deform, distort and destroy the symetry and proportion of the original glorious structure, that it would not be recognised as the same Church. Instead of being "beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth," it would become so *contracted* and consequently *wrinkled* by contraction, and often seen in ponds and places of muddy water, spotted and blemished so that we should be ready to say, "This is the Baptist Church, and not that old and beautiful Church, designed to be the "joy of the earth," which is to receive into its communion all nations and languages, by "sprinkling clean water upon them" in the ordinance of baptism, as foretold by the prophet Ezekiel.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, there never was but one Church of God on earth, and never will be, and this militant Church will finally be merged in the Church triumphant, when its Great Head shall "sit upon the throne of his glory," and say to his faithful servants, "come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." May God grant that we may be numbered with his saints in that day—thus prays a sincere lover of the Church of Christ.

THOMAS NIXON.

Cayuga, Miss., Sept. 14, 1852.

CHRISTIAN SIMPLICITY.—Growth in grace manifests itself by a simplicity—that is, a greater naturalness of character. There will be more usefulness and less noise; more tenderness of conscience, and less scrupulosity; there will be more peace, more humility; when the full corn is in the ear, it bends down because it is full. [Cecil.

ALL MAY BE USEFUL.—How barren a tree is he that lives, and spreads, and cumbers the ground, yet leaves not one seed, not one good work to generate after him. I know all can not leave alike; yet all may leave something, answering their proportion, their kinds.—[Owen Feltham.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 2.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

In our advertising columns, the reader's attention may be arrested under the head of "Schools and Colleges." If he be one seeking an education for himself, or as a parent or guardian, responsible for the education of others, we invite him to pause and hold a consultation with those offering to take charge of this matter.

The place and the men and the means are all important items to be considered in the choice of an educational institution. Neither the nearest, or the cheapest, nor the most popular are always the best. Be at pains for a good article. The economy of education is already and widely appreciated. The woodsman had better spend an hour or two in the morning at the grind-stone than to attack the trees with a dull iron before the dawn. If a father can afford his child but a five hundred or a thousand dollar patrimony, this sum expended in education is the safest and wisest investment. It will pay the highest per centage—of profit—of money profit, if you please. This leaves out of the question the superior satisfaction and elevation of intellectual culture. These economic considerations will induce those in pursuit of education to require thoroughness and practicalness. But there is another and higher element in education—we ask attention to the religious element.

Those Schools and Colleges openly professing or justly suspected of hostility or indifference to religion, in their leading officers, will of course open their doors in vain for the children of God-fearing parents. True, they pretend not to teach religion or irreligion. But "he that is not for me is against me." The principles of good and evil are too active to remain indifferent during the term of pupillage: too insidious in their influence not to be more or less communicated in the intimate contact of instruction.

Those respectable moralists, who have no membership with any Christian Church, but stand in a position to invite the patronage of all, are hardly more worthy of that sacred trust—the education of an immortal being. The most they can consistently profess to do, in the religious department, is to bring the pupil up to their own standard. In nothing else do they pretend to carry him beyond their own attainments. Religion has never acted on them with sufficient force to give shape and decided character, and their qualifications are few. They may do their work well, in part; but it is only in part. To resist evil, to aspire after the good, the high, the pure, requires training just as much as to think, to reason. A Godless institution, a Godless education may do for a soulless being—for him only.

It falls within the scope of our schools and colleges not to make sectaries and bigots of pupils, but to educate them religiously. We are glad to see them not too modest to profess this intention, and to recognise in the most an experimental fitness to lead them beyond a frigid and self-righteous morality to the higher spiritual state of conversion of the soul and acceptance of God, through Jesus Christ.

The happy effect of religious education is being occasionally testified to in the youngest of our Southern institution. The biographies of some of their students have thus early been written up and what eulogies are writ in such sentences as these—"She was converted while at school at S—— Institute, in 184–," or, "He was a subject of the revival that visited the College last year, in which many of the students were converted."

Does not the parent whose hopeful son has come home from a Godless college, a scoffer at religion, with habits of dissipation that cast a gloomy shadow upon his future prospects, wish his son had been at that college to have shared in that revival. "Who can tell?" He reads the history of another's son and sighs and regrets too late his indifference to the RELIGIOUS EDUCATION of his own.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.

For the benit of the preachers intending this fall to go to California, we publish information derived directly from their Agents, as to the departure of steamers for California. The Mail Steamship line *via* Panama, sails from this port on 7th and 22d of each month. Price of through ticket $300—children under 12 years of age half price. Each passenger allowed 250 lbs. baggage.

The steamship line *via* Nicaragua sails on 9th and 23d of each month. Price of through ticket $300.

By the former route the transit across the Isthmus is at the expense of the passenger. By the latter that expense is included in the through ticket.

CONVERSION OR PERVERSION?—It must be true, slow as we are to believe it, that Protestantism is fast gaining ground in St. Patrick's own heritage, and this not by the reduction of Papists by emigration but conversion. Our exchanges state that no less than sixty-four clergymen now officiating in the Established Church in Ireland, were once Roman Catholic Priests or Laymen.

REV. S. J. HENDERSON, a prominent member of the Memphis Conference, died on the [illegible] after protracted illness.

A NEW COMMENTARY.

We learn, from a source reliable, that a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is at work upon a Commentary of the Bible. It is neither critical nor devotional, but simply explanatory as far as may be necessary to aid an unlearned reader to connect and comprehend the import of the Scriptures. It is designed in the simplest and clearest style to bring the meaning to the surface, without any exposition of doctrines—a sort of poor man's EXPLANATORY MANUAL. After all that has been written and printed, there is room in the world to contain such a book. The literary and religious qualifications of the person who is engaged upon it are an assurance that it will be adapted to its important place and use. We shall look for it with interest, and in the meantime "our rejoicing is this," that cultivated minds are bringing to bear their light and labor upon the elucidation of the sacred page. These things are to us among the most cheering millenial signs.

"O may those heavenly pages be
Our ever dear delight;
And still new beauties may we see,
And still *increasing* light!"

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A number of the students of Oglethorpe College, Georgia, have associated themselves together into a Missionary Association, the objects of which are mainly to collect religious information and to apply the funds of the Society to the support of a Missionary Colporteur or the Education of a suitable heathen youth for the gospel ministry.

This is noble and praiseworthy in the young men of Oglethorpe College. May their example provoke others. The country and the Church have hope when those who so soon must control them, begin thus early to train themselves for their work. A much better appropriation of the "funds" this, than for College suppers and Commencement balls.

Right heartily do we cheer you on, young gentlemen of Oglethorpe Missionary Association. Already you have praise and we doubt not of your success. The copy of this journal solicited by the committee for the Association is sent, most cheerfully.

METHODIST PRESS.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP.—The Pittsburgh Advocate, noticing the collections of Rev. J. M. Hofer, in East Alabama, lately published by us, and the generous Chunnenuggee Camp-meeting missionary offering of over $2,000, adds:

This camp-meeting must have been a good one. The people certainly get to *feeling deeply*—in their pockets. This is devising liberal things. It looks like a people jealous of the blessing.

Our southern exchanges this week give strong evidence that the Missionary spirit among our southern brethren is on the increase. May their zeal on *this* subject at least, spread northward. In *this spirit* we will join fellowship.

STAY AT CALVARY.—The readiest and *safest* way for the tempted Christian to meet the accusations of Satan, is to "Tell him Thou hast died." The discovery he makes in himself of legal deficiency should not be permitted to plunge him into despondence and hopeless misery. This is Satan's device. The editor of Zion's Herald gives a HINT to tempted believers, on this subject, in his happiest style:

When the Eagle of the Alps would destroy the timid but fleet-footed Chamois, he resorts to a curious device. He makes feigned attacks, darting down toward his prey, as if to seize it. The frightened Chamois flies from its assailant, to its accustomed place of refuge from the hunter—to some jutting crag on the edge of a precipice. To so dizzy a spot no mountaineer, however bold, dare venture; and the hunted animal has often found safety there. But the same spot which protects it from man is fatal when the eagle is its pursuer. For the cunning bird now comes swooping down, in the might of his strength, and, with his huge wings beats it over the crag into the fearful gorge beneath. Dashed to pieces by its fall, it becomes food for its foe, which swiftly pouncing upon its remains, bears them in his talons to his eyrie in the top of the rocks.

Satan has a similar device for the destruction of believers. He knows that he can do nothing but annoy them so long as they receive his assaults at Calvary, in full view of a bleeding Christ. Hence, like the eagle, he drives them, if possible, to "Mount Sinai." He darts upon them with accusations of *legal* imperfection. He thrusts the law before them, and calls them to judge their lives and tempers by its stern demands, and by its far reaching claims on the obedience even of the thoughts and purposes of the heart. By these means he moves the unwary toward Horeb and Sinai; where, beholding nothing but the law, with its merciless terrors, hearing only voices of thunder and wrath, he sinks condemned and sorrowful to the dust. Shame covers his face. Strength departs from him, and he readily falls a victim to some new device of his malicious adversary.

INJUDICIOUS UNIONS.—Our cotemporary of the Memphis Advocate makes some sound and catholic remarks on the union of sects. It cannot be accomplished. A union of Christian hearts there may be—true fellowship: but as denominations they had better occupy distinctly their own platforms. An attempt to bring them together beyond a certain degree of proximity, defeats itself. There is either a *blow out*, which sets the parties farther off than before, or the union is kept up by a dealing that lacks candor. This is not the fault of religion but humanity. *Union* Churches, as they are called, free for all and under the control of none—Union Sabbath Schools, and such like well meant efforts, in which doctrinal peculiarities will come in conflict, prove by their history the correctness of his philosophy:

Two magnetic substances will attract, when brought into proximity at certain limits: but if passing within those limits we attempt to bring them into closer connection, they become mutually repellant. It is so with human beings. There is a limit beyond which they can not cultivate and maintain fellowship. Becoming too familiar, they become disgusted; or seeking too intimate a partnership, they must be presented with subjects on which they can not disagree; and dissension arises to terminate only with the dissolution of their injudicious union. It is so with christian denominations. There are certain limits within which they must not seek to force their intimacy, if they would not be driven wider apart than before. Each denomination has its separate and peculiar interests and views; and in uniting too closely in common enterprises, these views and interests will inevitably be brought into collision. When pure gospel truth shall be triumphant, then may individual christians come together in the closest union warranted by the teachings of Christianity; but such union can not be attained by sects, and it is useless to aim at an object so impracticable.

AM. SUNDAY S. UNION.—This Association is doing much good, especially in destitute districts. Its publications are numerous and mostly excellent. Its Sunday Schools are far better than none; but where our own people can be enlisted and our publications get, Methodists should have out and out Methodist Sunday Schools. Rev. H. S. Thrall submits, in the Texas Banner, the cost at which the A. S. S. Union is kept going: the Agency being paid $12,000 or $15,000 for that which Methodist preachers do gratuitously. It could be wished that they were all as *energetic* in this good cause as the "Union" agents. The itinerancy is an admirable and grand system of AGENCIES for every good thing. Mr. Thrall quotes from the last Annual Report of the Society:

From the labors of twelve persons, for various periods, amounting in the aggregate to nine whole years, we have realized the net amount of $33,327 91; their salaries and expenses ($12,270 01) being deducted from the gross receipts.

Besides these fruits of the collecting agency, we have received through our missionary agents and others, $2,471 60, through our repositories $3,961 68, from donations directly to the Society $5,137 29, making a total of receipts for our missionary objects during the year, of $34,893 48, exclusive of expenses of collecting.

This sum we have expended as follows:

For the wages (12,924 81) and traveling expenses ($1,846 91) of 140 Sunday schools missionaries for various periods, amounting in the aggregate to 36 years and ten months, $14,771 72; for the supply of destitute schools with books and other means of sustaining themselves, $15,908 58, and various appropriations stated in detail in the treasurer's report $4,218 18.

THE CONFERENCES EXTENDING.—The Western Advocate remarks with high satisfaction upon the late establishment of the French Conference, and regards it the "vanguard of the Protestant army." It is indeed proper that a check movement should be made. Rome is making demonstrations upon England. Protestantism should make vigorous ones upon its rival European power, France. The latter can do as much against true religion as the former for it.

The editor thinks the expansion of Methodism into distinct and independent bodies, separate from, yet fraternizing with the parent stock, very remarkable. He draws a glowing picture. "May the time speedily come when the sun shall never go down upon our altars:

From the English conference sprang the Irish conference, at an early day in the history of Methodism. The Methodist Episcopal Church also became independent of the parent body. Since that the Canada conference became detached from the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized independently, and stands now in a relation to the British conference similar to the Irish conference. The British conference appoints the presidents of both conferences, and exercises a controling influence over them, so as to secure their adhesion to Methodist doctrine and discipline. Now we see there are two new conferences organized by the British conference—the Australian and the French—which are to stand in the same relation to the British conference that the Irish and Canada conferences do. Then the British parent will soon have another conference in Southern Africa, and several in other portions of their extensive missionary field, as New Zealand, West Indies, Fejee Islands, etc. And then the American Methodist Episcopal Church must, in like manner, give place to the movement of Christian colonization. Already the work is begun. Indeed, the Canada conference is, properly, not British, but American in its character, as the Canada conference was planted and brought to maturity by the American Church. And though the Canada conference has sought connection with the British mother, the American mother was the natural parent; and we hope the new alliance will prove an advantageous one, as we have good reason to believe it will, though, we think, not equal to the other. And shortly the African Methodist Episcopal Church is about to be organized, which will cover a territory large enough for several annual conferences, under the control of one delegated General Conference. And then what will take place, when 100,000,000 of population will cover these United States, and foreign missions in China and South America be enlarged and extended in which to form many conferences? Who can tell what enlargement will take place? Then those who live may sing as Wesley did, when he saw the progress of his cause in Ireland:

"With this pastoral crook
I came over this brook,
And now I am turned into bands."

We may soon have the *German conference*; and we trust the *Italian*, the *North African*, the *Palestine*, the *Grecian*, the *Egyptian conferences* will, in time, spring forth into existence.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This question is engaging the attention of our cotemporarice East and West. The Ch. Ad. & Journal submits an able argument, contending that allowing the Romanists to be sincere in their scruples against the Bible in schools, the public authorities are not bound to exclude it for their accommodation. It is shown by reason and a powerful array of examples that it is necessary to a sound religious, social and political education. We extract a single paragraph and much desire that it take effect on some consciences about us:

It is not the purpose of the State in establishing and maintaining common schools, to make churchmen of any denomination whatever; and, therefore, those whom she charges with this interest are not to look into the various creeds and confessions of faith which have been adopted by them, in order to regulate their action. The sole object of the State is to make GOOD CITIZENS of the commonwealth, and she is therefore bound to secure to our children such instruction as will best secure this end, without reference to Papist or Protestant opinions or prejudices. And hence, if the State should find that the Bible is the best book for this purpose, she has the right to make it a school book, much more if it be found that all other books are inadequate to her great purpose, without the Bible. If there be those whose conscientious scruples will not allow them to participate in the privilege offered by the State, it is their misfortune, and may be a misfortune to the community, but the great purpose of giving such an education to the rising generation as will make them good citizens, prepared to appreciate and sustain our free political institutions, is not to be abandoned because a small minority of the people refuse to avail themselves of the common privilege.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—The Richmond Advocate states a fact highly concerning the farming community:

Randolph Macon College has added to its other claims to public consideration and patronage, an Analytical Laboratory, for the analysis of soils, marls, plaster, guano, minerals, etc., and for instruction in agricultural chemistry generally. Prof. Stewart, who has charge of the chair of experimental sciences, is ably assisted by a very competent associate.

REVIVALS.—The Nashville Advocate says:

Our hearts are cheered by revival intelligence coming from almost every portion of the southwest. Specially do we rejoice in the wonderful displays of divine power in portions of Kentucky.

CAN'T TAKE THE PAPER.—Will any say so after reading the fair estimate of the *cost* of the paper, made up by the St. Louis Advocate:

See here friend Grumblestonious, you are always grumbling—a real grumble—a true son of the old Grumblestonian family. What's the matter now? "Can't take the paper." Why not? "Too high." *Fudge*—two dollars a year too high for a weekly newspaper the size of the Advocate! "You can get books cheaper." Mistake—no such thing. Let's see that book in your hand. What did it cost? "Fifty cents." Well, now let's examine it. One hundred and twenty-five pages, in small pica type, with pretty thick leads. Each page contains something less than six hundred ems. This multiplied by the number of pages, gives us a product of seventy-five thousand ems, as the amount of reading matter you get for fifty cents. Now, sir, do you knew that the whole matter of that book might be copied into one number of the Advocate, and then lack three full columns of filling it? "Say!" Truth, every word of it. Fifty-two numbers, or one volume of the Advocate, which you get postage and all, for five cents a number, contain matter enough to make near SIXTY such books as that? For these sixty books you would have to pay, at the rates at which you get that one *thirty dollars*: and yet the Advocate is too high at *two dollars!*

There friend, take those *facts* and ponder them, and if you be too stingy to take the Advocate, say so, but quit grumbling.

HERE THEY GO.—The Genesee Conference, in addition to those (North) before mentioned, has enlisted in the four years' war on the Slavery question. As the NewYork organ has hinted, we see nothing left for the Conference taking such ground but *secession* from the Northern Connexion if the Connexion can not be reduced to conformity with them. The resolutions are published in Northern Advocate—where they find an able *advocate*. We give the *vim* of them:

Resolved, That the Discipline of our church should be so amended as to make non-slaveholding a condition of membership.

Resolved, That the modified slave-holding which has been tolerated in the church has done evil, and only evil, to our Zion; and that its longer continuance among us is wholly unwarranted.

Resolved, That slavery is a sin, and as such has no place in the church, and that it is not legitimately within the power of any ecclesiastical body to give it a place in the church.

WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.—The annual report of the Book Committee of the Western Book Concern read on the 8th ult., before one of the Northern Conferences. The concern is represented as being in a healthy and prosperous condition, and that it is managed with great care and diligence. The profits for the year are stated at $17,162,58.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Talladega Circuit, Ala. Conf.

At three of the six appointments contained in the Circuit, there have been revivals. At Auticeh, commencing with the quarterly meeting, fifty whites and ten blacks were converted, and sixty whites and twelve blacks joined the church. At Pine Grove, near forty found pardon and forty-four whites joined the church. At Talladega, twenty-three whites have been converted and six or seven blacks, and twenty-two whites and several blacks have joined the church. This meeting is still in progress. There have been, moreover, conversions at a fourth appointment, and we have good hope that the revival will be universal.

In mere justice, I must say, our efficient Elder (W. H. McDaniel) is battling manfully for the "faith once delivered to the saints," and we find Theology to be highly nutritious, soul-food.

Our local ministers are also doing full-hearted and valuable service for *Methodism as it is*. Such men as Tarrant, Scales, Patton, Palmer Swope, Seay, and others, with our promising young itinerant, Ellis, solve the problem of the destiny of Methodism by glorious and successful action. In truth, our Zion here hath honor before God and all the people. Yours, in Christ,

E. J. HAMMILL.

☞ Will the S. C. Advocate please copy.

Donaldsonville and P. P. Mission, La. Conf.

Allow me to say to the President and proper authorities of Missionary Department, that this work is in a moderately prosperous state, and rather on the ascending scale, some parts of it at least.

Since my last notice there has been a great deal of sickness on the Mission. During the most part of the month of August, the estates of Messrs. Preston and Maning numbered over 200 on the sick report. This was a proportion to the whole number as one is to five or thereabout. But the proportion of the sick to the whole number of effective hands, was greater than this, the complaint being mostly fever, and in many cases chills and fever, but few deaths followed. But returning health has quite changed the aspect. The hospital is well nigh vacated, business resumed in its various departments, moves on briskly, and the church, which had been almost deserted, is made to ring again with the musical voice of the negroes, hymning God's praise for his goodness and "for his wonderful works to the children of men."

The time is at hand when the service of the sanctuary must be suspended and the Lord's day otherwise appropriated until angar making is over. This is said to be the great "ox" from which they all get their beef, and if he truly be in the ditch, it is a religious duty to pull him out, even on the Sabbath.

But several planters in the limits of my acquaintance observe the fourth Commandment as strictly in the "rolling season," as any of the ten at any time. In it, they do no work, neither they nor theirs. Nor do they fall behind their neighbors in good crops; nor in taking them off in the ordinary length of time. Nevertheless, the question of observing the Sabbath being one for which men (individually) must account to God, to whom they must stand or fall, I rest the matter there, and will not judge another man's servant, but will rather judge this, that I put not a stumbling block in the way of any; for there are many things among professors of Christianity which are hard to be reconciled either to its letter or spirit, and yet hard to put from them. There is a right arm, or a right eye sin, which is very precious to the flesh; and in a country like this where opposition is so strong and assumes such a variety of shapes, it is not only difficult to have Christ in every act, but it requires an effort to retain him in any. We contend not with flesh and blood only, but with the power of spiritual wickedness in *high* places. St. Peter's prayer, "Lord, save or I perish," comes in place often, and may be appropriately used when the waves of opposition roll as high and as strong as they do in this, and in many other parts of the sea of life. The tide is great. Truly, there is need to "be strong in the Lord."

In the village of D., there are some omens of good. The congregation increases; and all are more or less interested so far as to want regular preaching in the Methodist church. The ladies (who are always first in a good work) united and caused some neat repairs to be done on the church.

I speak of the village of D., because it is as properly a mission as any other part of the work. The time is coming when things will wear a different aspect. Faithful preaching of the Word will take effect, for "Truth is mighty and *must* prevail."

Sept. 22, 1852. T. J. LACY.

THIBODAUX, LA. CONF.—The Thibodaux Minerva of 25th ult., contains the following item:

Religion.—Our friends of the Methodist denomination commenced a protracted meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on Saturday last, which will be continued up to the close of the ensuing week. The Rev. Mr. Keener, of NewOrleans, the Presiding Elder of this ecclesiastical district, is in attendance. A number of our citizens have renounced the vanity of the world and espoused the cause of the Saviour. Yesterday evening five adults received the holy ordinance of baptism.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

BASTROP, Texas, Sept. 10, 1852.

BROTHER M'TYEIRE: For my friends, many of whom I promised to write to, but for want of time have failed to do so, and for public information I send you a few more items. I wrote you a few days ago, at the same time intending in my next to say something about temporal matters.

On my arrival here I was not very well pleased with the country, but now am becoming more and more delighted with it every day. The lands are mostly prairie, and very rich. The average crop of cotton this year in this part of the country, will be a good 500 pound bale to the acre. Many acres will make more. Corn will yield 50 bushels per acre, and some acres will make 75 bushels. Wheat is also good, above this, and sugar-cane is raised to perfection below. Improved lands on the Colorado river are very high priced, say from $5 to $50 per acre. The common price for rent here is from $5 to $10 per acre. Just as good lands as these, however, can be had a little way off, (unimproved of course) at $1 per acre. The country abounds in fine, large prairies, stretching out often, much farther than the eye can see. There is of course a scarcity of timber where this is the case. But in most parts of Western Texas there are large cedar brakes, from which timber for rails and building purposes is obtained. And, notwithstanding, in some instances rails are hauled the distance of from 10 to 15 miles, to fence in a farm; yet in the long run, I do not know but that the opening of a prairie farm is cheaper than clearing and keeping in order one in the timbered countries; for in the first instance, our cedar rails will last a life-time, and besides this, we have no clearing away of logs and brush every year.

In addition to farming, which I believe can be carried on here very profitably, stock raising is a great business; particularly the raising of cattle. Full 33 per cent can be realized at it annually: so say those, at least, who are engaged in it, and I have not the right to doubt it, for many of them are getting rich fast. Many persons are also raising horses and mules as well as cattle: mules pay the best I am told.

In regard to the health of the country, I must say that this year it has proved to be very sickly, particularly on or near large creeks or rivers. Scarcely any part of the southern country has escaped this year. I see in almost every paper I get accounts of much sickness in some of the older States. Places in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, that have hitherto been considered healthy, have, I learn, been infested with disease and death to an alarming extent this year. Upon the whole I would just as soon risk health in Texas as in any of them.

We have poor rivers for navigation in this part of Texas, and I fear the condition of them will not be bettered soon.

The railroad mania is raging now. I think it won't be long until a road is built, either directly from Austin city to NewOrleans, or else to some point on the coast. In the absence of steamboats and railroads, however, there are substitutes: hundreds of ox wagons running at all times of the year; and with their teams of from 10 to 20 large steers hitched to one wagon they haul enormous loads. I have been informed that wagons have been known here to carry from 8000 to 9000 pounds at a load; and what may astonish some, those large teams of oxen are driven without a line. The whip alone is used, and that, too, very frequently, by a boy.

Bastrop is a flourishing little town, situated immediately on the east bank of the Colorado river, and about midway between Austin and Lagrange; say about 30 miles from either. It is built in a hog-wallow prairie, and of course, in wet weather, is a muddy place. Its inhabitants have suffered greatly this year; I suppose from 75 to 100 persons have died, that is, in the town and its vicinity. I hope, however, that this may not be the case hereafter; and in fact from what physicians tell me, this has been its worst year of sickness, and I suppose I may say the same in relation to the State at large; yet as before mentioned, I still think this should be no discouragement to emigrants, seeing that almost every State has in like manner suffered this year.

In relation to Austin city, I am not well advised, as I only pass through it occasionally on my rounds, and therefore can not say much about it. This much I will say, however—it is a pretty place, and growing very rapidly. Its inhabitants number between 2000 and 3000. A new and magnificent State House is being erected there, almost entirely of stone.

But a word to emigrants and I close. The land route is by all means preferable; first, because it is less dangerous and more healthy than to be pent up in a steamboat, or rather, in a steamship, almost all the way; and secondly, because it is by half the cheapest way of moving; and it will be so now, more especially, from the fact that there is an abundance of corn on the way, at 25 cents per bushel. It can be had in any quantity here at that price, and even at 20 cents, hence it is an auspicious time for persons wishing to come to Texas. Just here I would remark, that good horses, mules, wagons and carriages are in great demand, consequently emigrants need have no fears of losing on these things, for if, after getting here, they have more than they want for their own use, they can very readily sell them at a good price.

I would here give it as my opinion, that if persons, in selecting a home here, would not get too near a creek or river, but on a ridge, far from malerious matter, or if, when they do settle near a stream, they would build on the south or west side of it, see that the fine summer breezes with which this country above all others, is blessed, coming as they do, most generally, from the south or southwest, instead of bringing the miasma to them would almost invariably drive it further from them, they might in most instances enjoy good health. This much I have said from information derived from close personal observation this year, and I have been in the midst of the affliction and in the heart of the sickly region, traveling for sixty miles up and down the Colorado river, on both sides of it.

And now, Mr. Editor, lest I weary the patience of you and your readers, I close by saying, that Texas is emphatically a great country, particularly the western portion of it.

Yours, as ever,

A. M. BEX.

P. S.—Since my last we have had a good meeting; 10 or 12 conversions and as many joined the church—also $85 more missionary collection. Thank God! A. M. B.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OAK BOWERY—RESIGNATION.

REV. T. B. RUSSELL.

—MR. EDITOR: Last Thursday will long be remembered by our citizens. On that day the Rev. Thomas B. Russell resigned the office of President of Oak Bowery Female College, Ala., which he had, during the last three years, filled with distinguished ability. The young ladies of the College, entertaining for him the highest esteem and deeply regreting his departure, determined to present him a copy of the Bible as a testimonial of their gratitude and regard. Our people generally assembled to witness the ceremonies and to hear the speeches of the occasion. Miss Laura J. Sneller, in behalf of the ladies, presented a large and beautiful Bible, accompanying the presentation with a chaste, elegant and appropriate address, to which President Russell replied in his happiest style. The strict attention and deep silence that pervaded the assembly during the delivery of the speeches, clearly evinced the interest each one felt in what was transpiring. All seemed to have a personal concern in the occasion, and to feel that it was of no ordinary character.

After the addresses the parting scene was indeed affecting. I have witnessed many similar scenes, but never saw anything that surpassed or equalled this in intensity of feeling. It is customary, I believe, on such occasions, for pupils to manifest regret at parting with their teachers by expressions of gratitude, &c., and a full flow of tears. The intimate relation of teacher and pupil very naturally engender these feelings. But it is rarely the case that pupils give to their teachers such marked and unmistakable evidences of their regard as was given to President Russell, and it is still more rare that a whole community will unite with a set of students in these tokens of esteem.

During the exercises there was scarcely a tearless eye in the house. Our oldest and best citizens of both sexes, appeared as deeply affected as any pupil of the college. Every one seemed to feel that he or she too was losing a dear invaluable friend, and that our community was losing one of its brightest ornaments.

Whatever may have been President Russells feeling on the occasion, he must at least have been gratified by this spontaneous outburst of affectionate regard from both his pupils and patrons, and with the reflection that his residence in Oak Bowery had procured for him the lasting best wishes of a large circle of devoted friends.

Now that he is gone, allow me to say that in all the elements of the true Christian gentleman and scholar, he has but few if any superiors. With a mind naturally vigorous and highly cultivated, and a heart which, as I have often heard it remarked, knows not how to do wrong, he certainly is a man capable of enlarged usefulness and of making himself agreeable and instructive in any circle of life. He leaves us with a character above reproach—in fact, as unspotted as untarnished gold. We can, therefore, cordially commend him to any community which may be so fortunate as to have him among them, as a gentleman of polished manners, a scholar of the highest attainments, and a Christian of the purest character.

By a unanimous resolution of our citizens enclosed I send you the addresses for publication in the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Sept. 20th, 1852. OAK BOWERY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN MISSION CHURCH.

RUSSELL Co., Ala., Sept. 21, 18[illegible]

MY DEAR BROTHER: I snatch a few moments to write you again. On Friday, 2d, I left with my kind host, Dr. C. [illegible], in his carriage, for the Salem camp-ground, which we reached by 10 o'clock A. M. 8 o'clock services had just closed. This lovely spot for a camp-ground, a good [illegible] shed on a slope, surrounded with board [illegible] well roofed. The tent-holders were all on the ground, ready to receive guests, no matter how many. Here I met again with the brethren in the ministry, with whom I already made acquaintance at other [illegible]. Brother Neal, the preacher in charge of Crawford Circuit, conducted the meeting. I was glad to meet this amiable servant of God again.

The meeting progressed orderly, and well attended. The preaching was good and adapted to the occasion. At every call many were at the altar; a number got converted, and some united themselves to the church.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, an opportunity was given me to present our German cause. After having endeavored to set forth our Missions in Orleans, Brother Neal added some impressive remarks, and a collection in subscriptions and money was taken up to the amount of $240 for our German Mission Church. The meeting wound up on Sunday morning with the best of feelings.

According to the kind invitation of Brother John Ardis, a local preacher at Salem, I put up my lodging in his house and rested one night. An appointment having been given out for me to preach in Salem, I filled it on Tuesday evening, hearse as I was. The next morning, after day-break, in the midst of a thunder storm, took the mail-coach and started for Tuskegee.

Saturday morning repaired to the camp-ground, which is four miles from Tuskegee, and found the meeting in exercise. Brother Tichenor, preacher in charge of Tuskegee Circuit, had charge of the meeting. Met Dr. Fisk, of the Missionary of California, (not Dr. Hamilton, as in my former letter). He was appointed to preach a missionary sermon on Sunday at 11 o'clock, after which I was to make a short speech. The Doctor preached a most excellent sermon, in which he set forth the importance of our German Missions in glowing colors, and also the California cause. He done the thing so well that I deemed it unnecessary to speak at all. A collection in money and subscriptions was taken up, to which the people were encouraged by Brother Gillespie, preacher in charge of Tuskegee Station, which amounted to $160, of which $32 95 go to our German Mission Church. But I must remark that Brother Miller had held missionary meeting some months previous, and taken up collections for that purpose. Some of the brethren promised that they would direct their subscriptions to us.

Also here, on this camp-ground, I met those dear brethren again, with whom I spent several days at other places in the service of our Divine Master. We had good preaching on the ground; the [illegible] also were attentive and hospitable. Brother Armstrong, the P. Elder of Eufaula District, attended for several days and assisted in the meeting. Having formed his acquaintance at Enon, at which place he resides, as above very unfavorable circumstances of Tuskenaugee camp-meeting. He had no [illegible] at all to persuade me to go back with him to his District.

We left the camp-ground on Tuesday for Enon. Took up at the same house with Banks. Feel quite comfortable here, like at home, in this quiet and lovely family. The next morning planned for my further action. Brother Banks had a spare horse which is at my service as long as I have for it; so I start with the P. Elder to a quarterly meeting on Glenville Circuit [illegible] meeting-house, the name of it is not known to me—only I heard a brother say, Pinehurst Meeting-house; we will call it so. I met with little encouragement, as the Society of the number about twenty-five members, and they net wealthy. The leading brethren have to me that I must not set my expectations high, that I could not expect much. I committed my cause to the Lord and kept awaiting for Sunday morning. At nine we assembled for prayer-meeting, at the close of which, the Lord's Supper was administered. The P. Elder preached at 11 o'clock, as he said, his farewell sermon, and a happy time it was, on the [illegible] resurrection of Christ. He followed him with a missionary speech, at the close of which, we raised in subscriptions $120—$50 for our German Mission Church and between $70 and $80 for colored Mission. The house was filled to overflowing, with attentive hearers. So you see that my expectations were not only not set too high, but more than realized. The brethren congratulated me of having done much better than they had expected.

At evening service the house was crowded again. There seems to be a fair prospect for a revival. I must not forget to mention that Brother Williams, the preacher in charge of the Circuit, presented a resolution to the Quarterly Meeting Conference, inviting me to that Circuit, and recommending my mission to the kind regard of the circuit, which was adopted unanimously. May God bless the people at *Pine-knot Meeting-house*, with their excellent preachers, traveling and local.

I am now at the house of Rev. Wiley Ardis, a local preacher in Crawford Circuit; and here with this kind family I mean to stay until Thursday or Friday, and then go to Columbus, and spend the Sabbath there.

Yours, affectionately,

JOHN M. HOPE.

NEVER SAY FAIL.—The Buffalo Express gives the following account of a German's passage from the city of Albany to Buffalo: "A few days since our attention was called, at the Michigan Central Railroad, to a robust, jovial-looking German, happily puffing away at his *meerschaum*, as he walked up and down the track followed by his *brood and kinder*. Landed in Albany without a dime, there was no such word as fail to him; instead of giving up, without friends in a strange land and among strangers, with a cheerful face he told his story, received an encouraging word, and started on foot for his Western home, with hope and expectation high. The journey from Albany here had been accomplished on foot, in four weeks, and on his arrival here he had eight dollars that he had earned by working on the road at different places, with which he purchased tickets for Wisconsin. Years hence this same man will be possessor of a fine farm in the Badger State. These are the men for a new country."

MODEST PAIN TO INDIANS.—At a recent meeting of the American Board of Missions, it was stated that since 1789 the United States had paid to the Indians in money $35,274,877; in lands $71,041,723, making an aggregate of $106,000,000; so that the whites have not, as is generally charged, robbed them of their lands, and driven them from their homes, without some equivalent.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

Sister L. M. Hamill, the daughter of Robert and Keziah Williamson, and the consort of Rev. R. G. Hamill, was born in Greene county, Alabama, in the year 1819—made a public profession of religion in 1846—and died in Greensborough, August 29, 1852.

When she died, there passed from the earth one of the most amiable and goodly spirits I have ever known. With an unruffled nature and an intense conscientiousness, she discharged all her duties in all the relations of life. As a friend, she was disinterested and sincere. Her attachments were of a very ardent character. The writer of this feels his own heart grow sad and lonely when he thinks he shall never enjoy on earth again, a friendship he so highly prized, and fears he shall never look upon her like again. As a wife, she was tender and dutiful. Her deep solicitude for all the interests of her husband, was a prominent trait in her character. As a step-mother, there was a nobleness, prudence and affection not often witnessed in the discharge of the arduous duties of this office. With the tenderness and firmness of an own mother, did she guide her husband's little ones in the path of wisdom and virture. We deem it high praise, yet not too high for her, when we say, *she was the best step-mother we ever knew*. As a Christian, she was an example well worthy of study and imitation. Religious principle was the granite formation on which her whole character was builded.—That character was compact, regular, symmetrical—yet there was nothing of the ascetic about her. In her, suavity and firmness were remarkably blended. Hers was a very quiet spirit; serene and tranquil as a lake embosomed in the mountains, the image of God mirrored itself deep in her heart and reflected a sweet and joyous light over her whole outward life. As a member of the Church, she was devoted to its interests, and regular in her attendance upon the means of grace. Three times each day did she regularly attend to her closet duties. As she moved on in her unpretending course, neither seeking nor shunning contact with the world, while all loved and admired, few knew what a beautiful nature lay hid in that fragile form. As her life was holy, her death was triumphant; as it approached she spoke of it calmly and expressed her entire readiness and willingless to depart. She selected as the text for her funeral, Romans I, 16. With a prospect unclouded, her spirit gently loosed its hold upon the clay, like the hand of a mother gently detaching itself from her sleeping babe, and went to take its place before the throne. We sorrow for the Church for the loss of so rich an ornament—for ourself, for the loss of so dear a friend—for the husband, for the loss of so estimable a companion—for the little ones, for a loss which leaves them a second time orphans. But, while we sorrow, we rejoice in the precious remembrances of her gentle and pious life, and in the sweet assurance that she dwells with the angels.

Thomas H. Foster.

Demopolis, Sept. 1852.

Died, at his summer residence, near Blue springs, 12th July last, Wm. Eckford, Esq., late of Mobile, Ala.

The deceased was born in Peterburg, Va., Oct. 7, 1802, and emigrated to this State in the early settlement of the country.—For many years previous to his removal to Mobile, he resided in this place, and was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. During this time he formed a very numerous and extensive acquaintance, and acquired a reputation for probity of conduct and integrity in business, that will long endear his memory to those who only knew him in the ordinary transactions of comaercial life.

He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, in 1836. His character as a Christian was not unlike the man in whatever else he undertook. Unpretending and humble, but active, upright and even. He was more actuated by principle than impulse, yet not without those gracious emotions of soul that impart vigor to principle, prefer to devotion and consolation under the trial and duties of our probationary existence. The writer of this brief notice served the church in Mobilo (1845) to which the deceased belonged, and one thing he distinctly recollects of him as worthy of special notice; that is, that Bro. E. not only found time to attend to the services of the sanctuary on the Sabbath, but the week-night lecture, prayer and class-meetings, always received a due sharo of his attention, even amidst the pressing engagements of the business season of the yerr.

It is scarcely necessary here to add any thing respecting the deceased as husband, parent and friend. In all these relations, we are led to believo, from what we know and learn, that he was as near blameless as falls to the lot of mankind; and so irreproachable has been his life, that we may with consistency and propriety refer to him as an example worthy of our imitation.

Of his last moments we have but few particulars, save that he suffored with perfect resignation to the will of God, and his end was peace. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow."

D.

Columbus, Miss., Sept. 20, 1852.

Died, Auguet 11th, Wm. Lewis, son of L. A. McCarty, nged two years and seven months.

This beautiful and interesting boy was the pride and joy of his parents and their friends. How glad and joyous was his nature, that a ray of sunshine seemed to follow him every where. But before his sky was darkened by single sorrow, God took him to that land where sorrow never comes.

Thos. H. Foster.

Demopolis, Sept., 1852.

Fourth round of Quarterly Meetings, on the Summerfield District, Alabama Conference.

Centerville Circuit,	October	9 and 10,	at Cain's Chapel.
Thompkaka Station,	"	16 and 17,	
Centerville Station,	"	23 and 24,	
Orange Circuit,	"	23 and 24,	Indian Hill.
Canton Station,	"	30 and 31,	Camden.
Turkey Creek Circuit,	Nov.	6 and 7,	Ebeuezr.
Summerville Circuit,	"	13 and 14,	Liberty.
Mount Hill Circuit,	"	20 and 21,	Philadelphia.
Summerfield Circuit,	"	27 and 28,	Summerfield.
Demopolis Station,	"	27 and 28,	

The official members especially invited to attend these meetings.

F. G. Ferguson, P. E.

N. B.—The Preachers, on their way to the Annual Conference, at Marion, will please make their arrangements to spend the Sabbath preceding with us, in Selma and Summerfield. We shall ex pect to see many of you.

F. G. Ferguson.

Sept. 28, 1850.

State and its Churches.—The Spanish Government is exhibiting symptoms of a longing to lay their hands on the wealth of the church in that country. An order has been issued by the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical affairs, directed to the bishops and heads of dioceses of Spain, demanding a complete inventory of all the property and articles of value in the various churches. The sorts of guesses are current as to the object of this. It is believed by some that nothing else is intended than to keep up the artificial credit of the State by an estimate of the wealth of the church. When it is considered that the cathedral at Toledo, for instance, has $500,000, it would be no matter of surprise if the grand total in the kingdom should reach $125,000,000.

The Orleans Family.—An agent of the Orleans family is in Hungary, buying anonymous properties. It is known in this unhappy country almost all the great lords have been obliged to throw their lands into the market—to sell their lands! They are broad provinces in extent. The Orleans family is making there very important acquisitions, and at little cost; for just at this moment in Hungary lands are most profitably invested in these feudal domains. The family is thus about to remake a colossal fortune with the spoils of the Hungarian nobility.

ANOTHER SPLENDID NUMBER.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Dead Sea. By Jason Abbott.

Illustrations, *from Drawings by* Döplea. The Departure of Lot from Sodom—The Plain—The Valley of Arabah—Map of the Dead Sea—Cayes of En-gedi—The Descent—The Cavern of Oslum—The Ford—Tura-beh—The Leveling Party—Costigan.

THE PALACES OF FRANCE. By John S. C. Abbott.

Illustrations. Plan of Versailles—Louis XIV.—Old Chateau of Versailles—Palace of Versailles, old Court entrance—Death of Louis XIV.—Louis XIV. Hunting—Madame Maintenon—Cascades of Versailles—Fountain of Fame—Fountain of the Star—Fountain of the Pyramid—Parterre of Versailles—The Grand Trianon.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By John S. C. Abbott.

Illustrations *from Drawings by* Döplea. Scene in the Louvre—Arrest of Cadoudal—Arrest of the Duke d'Enghien—Madame Polignac Interceding for her Husband.

WHO MURDERED DOWNIE?

FRAGMENTS FROM A YOUNG WIFE'S DIARY.

A SOLDIER'S FIRST BATTLE.—THE CAPTURE OF A REDHORT.

MEMORY AND ITS CAPRICES.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens.

Chapters XX. A New Lodger—XXI. The Smallweed Family—XXII. Mr. Bucket.

Illustrations. Mr. Guppy's Entertainment—The Smallweed Family.

MONSTERS OF FAITH.

LIFE AND DEATH OF PAGANINI.

NUMBER NINETEEN IN OOR STREET.

GOSSIP ABOUT GREAT MEN.

MY NOVEL; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Continued.)

A SHORT CHAPTER ON RATS.

A DARK CHAPTER FROM THE DIARY OF A LAW CLERK.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TALE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Illustrations. New Illustrations to Byron—Shrine of the mighty, etc.—But in thy lineaments I trece, etc. The Dog and his Enemies, Five Illustrations.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Illustrations. Walking and Home Toilet—Girl's Toilet—Cap.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES are now printed of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and more than Fifteen Hundred Dollars are paid to American Editors, Authors, and Artists, for labor bestowed upon the preparation of a single number. The Magazine is probably read by a greater number of persons than any other periodical published in any part of the world; and more money is expended upon it, for Original Articles and Pictorial Embellishments, than upon any other Magazine issued in the United States.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, *which must be paid quarterly or yearly in advance*, is three cents *to any Post-office within the United States.*

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The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, of five persons at Ten Dollars, and of a larger number at the same rates. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

Oct2-1t. Harper & Brothers, New York.

General Intelligence.

Census of New Orleans.—From the returns of the Commissioners appointed to take the census of the city under the act of Consolidation, we make up the following summary:

FIRST DISTRICT.

White males	26,561
White females	22,095
Free colored males	920
Free colored females	1,305
Male slaves	2,960
Female slaves	3,005
RECAPITULATION.	
Total white population	48,656
Total free colored population	2,225
Total slaves	8,565
Total population in the First District	57,479
Number of voters in the First District	6,176

SECOND DISTRICT.

White males	19,762
White females	14,660
Free colored males	2,298
Free colored females	3,939
Male slaves	2,110
Female slaves	4,172
RECAPITULATION.	
Total white population	34,352
Total free colored population	5,925
Total slaves	8,282
Total population in the Second District	48,662
Number of voters in the Second District	3,681

THIRD DISTRICT.

White males	10,547
White females	9,379
Free colored males	1,753
Free colored females	2,246
Male slaves	865
Female slaves	1,554
RECAPITULATION.	
Total white population	20,326
Total free colored population	3,999
Total slaves	2,419
Total population in the Third District	26,744
Number of voters in the Third District	2,275

FOURTH DISTRICT.

White males	6,453
White females	6,356
Free colored males	179
Free colored females	207
Male slaves	504
Female slaves	874
RECAPITULATION.	
Total white population	12,811
Total free colored population	376
Total slaves	1,378
Total population in the Fourth District	14,565
Number of voters in the Fourth District	1,259
GENERAL SUMMARY.	
Total white males	63,323
Total white females	52,890
Total white population	116,213
Total free colored males	3,141
Total free colored females	7,388
Total free colored population	12,529
Total male slaves	6 440
Total female slaves	10,205
Total slave population	16,654
Total colored population	29,174
Excess of white males	10,495
Excess of free colored females	2 248
Excess of female slaves	3,765
Total colored females	17,593
Total excess of colored females	6,013
Total male population of the city	74 066
Total female population of the city	70,483
Total excess of males in the city	4,483
Total population of the city	145,449
Total number of voters	13,411

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—Messrs. Coleman and O'Shaughuessy, commence, on next Monday, the opening of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They are determined to carry through faithfully their portion of the contracts.

Death of the Duke of Wellington.—It will be noticed that "the Iron Duke," after all the great battles he has fought, in India, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, etc., has, at last, as announced per telegraph, found a mightier conqueror than himself in Death.

Red River.—The Louisiana (Alexandria) Democrat of the 20th ult. says: The river at this point is in fine boating order, large boats being able to pass over the falls. The prospect now is, that we will not be troubled with low water this season.

The Line of Battle Ship Pennsylvania.—This ship, which cost the nation $600,000, built at Philadelphia in 1835, is now lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has recently been converted into a hall-room for the entertainment of the officers of that station. She is the largest ship in the American Navy, and the most costly. She carries 140 guns, and the only voyage she ever made was from Philadelphia to Norfolk. A correspondent of the Otich Oazette, in writing from Norfolk, Sept. 10, speaks of the ship as follows: The narrow inlet which is her present quarters, not allowing her to swing at anchor with the tide, and exposing constantly the same side to the rays of the sun, her timbers have decayed, and would require an immense outlay to replace. The sand has formed bars around her, the oysters taken up their beds beside her, and fastened her to the bottom, and if she over moves again, it will be done by carrying the country with her.

Wrecks on the Florida Coast.—The number of vessels wrecked on the Florida coast for the last eight years, is 279. Amount awarded for salvage $789,911 47. Amount of expenses $631,766 65. Total amount of salvage and expenses $1,321,678 03. Value of vessels and cargo $7,018,217 77. The total number of vessels wrecked or injured on the Florida coast and reefs since Key West was first inhabited (in 1823) is es estimated to exceed 1200; and the value of said vessels, their cargoes, etc., not less than $40,000,000.

The Case of Gardiner.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, in referring to the Gardiner case, says: "I have had some doubt whether a commission would be sent to Mexico, as proposed by Mr. Soule's Committee, to examine the mines indicated by Dr. Gardiner as those which he worked, and the title deeds which he produced. But I now learn that a commission will certainly be sent out for that purpose. This will bring the matter to a satisfactory test, without the trouble of any more examinations and cross-examinations."

Sickness.—The Lafeyette (Ala.) Tribune of the 24th says: For two months past, there has been more sickness in this vicinity than has been known since the settlement of the county. The fatality has not been proportionately great, but still there has been quite a number of deaths. Typhoid fever and bilious dysentery are the chief scourges.

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Henry Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived Thursday morning from Aspinwall, which place she left on the 23d ult. She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st of September and Panama to the 18th. She brings the mail from California to the 1st ult., and the passengers of the California and Winfield Scott; a list of which we give below.

The Ohio left Navy Bay via Kingston, for New York, on the evening of the 21st. The steamer United States left Navy Bay on the 23d for New York. The Ohio had three hundred passengers, and two millions of dollars in freight.

The California beat the Winfield Scott thirty-six hours on her passage down.

The news from California is not of a very interesting character.

A Slave Case.—Judges Murray and Anderson, of San Francisco, have rendered the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the three slaves, whose case has been under consideration in that court for some time past. Their names are Carter Perkins, Robert Perkins and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Bollvar county, Miss., is the claimant, and arrived in October, 1849, with the first named slave. The other two arrived afterwards. They had been at work in the mines until the 31st of May last, when they were arrested at Dubir, Placer county, on the complaint of Mr. Perkins, who seeks to re-convey them to Mississippi, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature "respecting fugitives from labor, and slaves brought to the State prior to her admission into the Union," passed April 15, 1852. They were taken thence to Sacramento City, and, before Judge H. Fry, instead of the Prince, where proof was addduced of their being the property of Mr. Perkins, and they were ordered into his custody. They then sought for a release under a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Aldrich, of the District Court of that Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrined of their liberty, and remanded them in custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them down to San Francisco, for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Justice Wells, then holding a temporary appointment as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, a second writ of *habeas corpus*, which brought their case before that tribunal.

The case was argued there some two months since, by Messrs. E. Norton, C. Cole and H. S. Brown, on behalf of the slaves, and by Judge Todd Robinson for the owner. Judge Wells's term having expired, by reason of the return of Judge Heydenfeldt, the decision of the case was left in the hands of Judges Murray and Anderson, each of whom delivered opinions coming to the same conclusion. Both of the opinions are very lengthy, and are devoted exclusively to the constitutionality of the law of the Legislature, and both Justices concur in the opinion that the law is constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered into the custody of the claimant.

Parker H. French Turned up Again.—The celebrated Parker H. French, whose extensive forgeries on the Rio Grande and desperate exploits in Northern Mexico have given him a wide-spread notoriety, and who was supposed to be dead, has turned up again, as will be seen from the following, which we copy from the San Francisco Herald of the 2nth of August:

In a late number of El Registro Official, published at Durango, we find an address in Spanish of the notorious Parker H. French, to Jose Mariano del Regato, the Governor of that State, soliciting authority to raise a force of American warriors, to rid the country of its relentless enemies, the Apaches. He opens modestly by saying:

"I am aware that I appear before you excellency under most unfavorable auspices since I have just come forth from imprisonment with a reputation much defamed, without friends and without influence to recommend me, but t venture of myself to take this step, blindly trusting in the wisdom of your excellency, which I am fully convinced illustrates a judgment entirely impartial and upright. I am not the first innocent victim that malice has calumniated, or the rude prejudices of an ignorant multitude borne down."

After this half exculpatory—have flattering exordium, French enters into a short autobiography. From this it appears that he was in Mazatlan in January, 1851, where he learned that the Governar of Durango was desirous of employing a body of guerillas, familiar with the Indian mode of warfare, against the Apaches and Camanches, who were ravaging the country.

"Fond of an active life," he continues, "it was agreed by myself, and a number of my countrymen, to go to Durango and offer our services to your Excellency, but on the road we had an unfortunate affair with some rancheros, the result of which was a long imprisonment for me, which has at last terminated. My companions have already started for California, while for myself, assured of success in my undertaking, I have determined to direct this communication to your Excellency. Your Excellency's wisdom will conceive that in this country, foreign to our habits and customs, energy and firmness of character are necessary to accomplish any difficult undertaking, but much more one which lacks advantages of every kind, than another which possesses some conveniences at least for furnishing, even at the risk of life, proper recourse to obtain subsistence."

French here describes the Seminoles of Florida, and says they have waged a bloody war against the United States for sixteen years, costing the Government about eighty million dollars.

"Of late years, however, the United States have made peace with them, and transported several thousand to the Western frontier of Arkansas, but shortly after, disgusted by the non-fulfillment of the conditions stipulated, upwards of a thousand, including their chiefs, warriors, passed over into the State of Texas, in search of new homes in that Republic. Now this people resides in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa—Laguna de Jaco, and on the banks of the Rio Bravo. Many of them are already familiar with this mechanic arts, and others have a semi-civilized education, speaking with perfection the English, Spanish and French dialects. They are all extremely courageous, for from childhood they have been accustomed to the dangers of war, and many a time have fought with the American troops, and have defeated them by their superiority in battle. They use with admirable precision the death-dealing rifle and the revolving pistol. They are cool in danger, constant under privations, and dogged under every species of cruel punishment, and you may rest assured they are more skilled for a war of extermination against savage tribes, than any other kind of soldiers in the world, since they possess, besides the acuteness and sagacity of their barbarous brothers, without their sanguinary ferocity, that discernment and comprehension which are the sure marks of the white man. In this view, your Excellency will perceive that they are the most proper to pursue constantly the savages even to their most secret retreats in the mountains—wrest from them the fruits of their depredations, destroy their rancherias, and by this means give entire security to the State.

"I believe I have sufficient influence with the Seminoles, and I therefore propose to your Excellency to conduct to this city one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them, mounted and perfectly armed, and in their own expense, in six weeks from the day a contract is made with me, and to have them ready, the moment they arrive here, to rush to the point of daeger, serving your Excellency with the greatest fidelity, on the single condition that they may be granted with every security the pay provided for their enlistment in the propositions which I shall have the honor to submit to your Excellency, if you should deem proper to grant me a private conference for the purpose of explaining more fully my enterprise.

"In command of this little force, I can certain I can save the people of the State half a million of dollars annually at least, without counting the protection which will result to agriculture, mining and commerce. Trusting that your Excellency will excuse the language of this communication, both in the awkwardness of the Spanish idiom, with which I am not familiar, and in the neglect of those rules which may have been provided by the laws of this country for the preparation of an application of this kind, I entreat you graciously to accept my humble services and respects, and to believe me God and Liberty,

"Parker H. French.

"To his Excellency, Don Jose Maria del Regato, Gov. of the State of Durango."

The San Francisco Herald of the 28th ult. says:

We are pleased to announce that all fears of an extensive Indian outbreek in the Four Creek country have been removed by the prompt action of General Hitchcock, in sending such a force to the spot as completely to overawe the savages. The result of the Grand Council was entirely satisfactory, and the most earnest promises were made by the chiefs to preserve the peace towards the whites. The whole community will feel grateful to General Hitchcock and his officers for their intelligent exertions in saving the country from an impending Indian war.

The Sacramento Journal has the following intelligence:

A party of thirty-five Kentuckians, residents of Madison and Clark counties, arrived in town yesterday, having left Fort Independence on the 6th May. They started with seven wagons and thirty mules, all of which were brought through in good order. There was considerable cholera prevailing among the trains, but they suffered no loss by this disease. A daughter of Dr. Cooper, who was one of the party, was buried at Fort Kearney.

The emigrants on the way appear to be suffering more from sickness than from scarcity of provisions, as nearly all of the companies this year have an abundant supply of the necessaries of life. This company found grass very scant for about forty miles up Carson river, but on the Humboldt there was sufficient for their stock.

There have been numerous rumors here of the great destruction of stock upon the Humboldt; but we are informed by this company that they saw but two or three dead animals upon the desert, and that the stock generally along the entire route were in good condition. From observation and information, this party are of the opinion that their train was in the middle of the emigration of the present year, nearly the same number of teams having arrived as were left in their rear. The train came through "Sublette's Cut-off," and arrived at Carson Valley a week ago last Monday. They met the relief train at Carson River Canon, and from it obtained some provisions. The following is the list of persons composing the company: From Madison county, Kentucky—Edward Tiley, Harrison Helfenstein and family, J. Helfenstein and family, O. F. McIntosh and family, J. W. Payden and family. From Clark county—J. W. McIntosh, Mrs. A. H. Cooper and family; and Mrs. Fugett, from Missouri also accompanied this train.

The following items of news are from the San Francisco Whig of the 1st ult:

We learn from gentlemen residing at Contra Costa, the causes inducing, and the result of, the riot at Oakland, which occurred on Friday last. It seems that about two years ago, Justice Harper, whose property has been destroyed by fire, settled near the present site of Oakland, upon land claimed by Peralta, but being desirous of respecting any claim Peralta might have under Mexican grant, he entered into an agreement with him, by the terms of which he was to occupy the land (some 160 acres) until the decision of the case by the land commissioners. Moon, Carpentier and Adams, (the latter of whom is also a Justice of the Peace) made claim to the land occupied by Harper, as well as to a large tract situated adjacent to it.

Difficulties have arisen between these parties several times. A few weeks since, Harper's house was torn down, but another was constructed on the same spot. About this time the Sheriff of Contra Costa was killed, and a man by the name of Hardy was charged with his murder, but the grand jury ignored the bill. The parties before referred to had both been more or less engaged in this affair, and bitter feelings were excited between them. Adams was indicted for perjury, and an officer came up from Martinez some days since to serve the warrant. It is said that he was resisted, and failed to make the arrest. The warrant was left with the marshal of Contra Costa some days since, who has also failed to make the arrest, although Adams is in Oakland.

On Friday last, a set of men whose names are known, probably led on by the series of excitements growing out of these adverse claims, the death of the Sheriff, etc., went to the house of Justice Harper, in his absence, and after removing a portion of his goods to another part of the town, destroyed the house and the remaining goods by fire. Some of the judicial records of Justice Harper were among the properly destroyed.

Three murders are recorded as having taken place this week, one at San Jose, one at Almaden mines, and the third at Santa Clara Mission.

The editor of the Register has been presented with a bunch of wheat which contained eighty heads, grown in that vicinity.

The Bark Sarmiento.—We have conversed with some of the passengers who arrived by this bark on Thursday last from Panama, via San Blas and Sandwich Islands. Although she is said to be only 300 tons burthen, she started from Panama with 213 passengers. Notwithstanding the length of the passage and the short allowance the passengers were put upon, it is surprising that only eight of them died, one being hung and one shot. We understand that legal proceedings are about being instituted against the ship.

Discovery of an Island.—Captain Morrille, of the brig Argyle, arrived at this port yesterday from Hong Kong, reports having discovered an island about one mile in length, in latitude 24 deg 23 min. north, and longitude 131 east. It was covered with green bushes, but presented an iron-bound shore. A reef of about a mile in extent projected from the northern side, while on the eastern and near the shore was a rock.

San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, *Tuesday*, August 31.—Business for the past fortnight has decidedly improved on the previous two weeks. There has been several heavy speculative movements. With a few exceptions, prices generally are up to last steamer's rates.

Agricultural Implements.—Dull, with large stock.

Boots and Shoes.—Prices unstained, with the exception of fine boots, which are lower.

Bricks.—Demand fully up to supply.

Business says been doing better.

Coffee has been all bought up, and holders ask a large advance on previous rates.

Candles are lower. Stock ample, with large shipments expected.

Cigars are in better supply, with consequent decline in prices.

Coals.—The market is bountifully supplied with all kinds. Prices hardly sustained.

Drugs and Medicines.—No change.

Flour has largely advanced, with several large sales, to arrive.

Grain.—Prices have been fluctuating, with a slightly downward tendency.

Provisions.—Pork has been in brisk demand, and prices fully sustained.

Lard has suffered a still further decline.

Hams are in demand at our quotations.

Butter during the fortnight has been greatly depressed. Sales as low as 32 cents for prime. For the past day or two a reaction has taken place, and it is largely in demand at our quotations.

Rice.—The price of this article has greatly advanced, selling at 2½ to 3c cents.

Sugars remain as before, except refined, which have advanced on speculative movements.

The prospect for business for the ensuing two weeks is good. It we have no arrivals during that time. There will no doubt be quite an advance in a number of the staple articles.

We find the following notice of a marriage in the San Francisco Whig:

In this city, August 26, in Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Edward Visher, of Hatisbon, Bavaria, to Sophia Prince Smith, of London; previously united by proxy at the American Consulate, Hamburg, the 10th of May last.

From the Isthmus.

We have files at Panama papers to the 18th ult.

Lieut. D. French Dulany, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches from Bailie-Peyton, Minister of the U. S. at Chili, passed through Panama to take the NewYork mail steamer. Lieut. Reid Warden, lately married at Valparaise, and resigned his office in the navy, took passage with his lady, also on the NewYork steamer.

The Star of the 11th says: "Every day the people through Panama appear to become more and more excited about the recent discoveries of gold made in the neighborhood, and the lethargic natives are bestirring themselves, and seem to prepare an interest in any company that may be formed to explore the mines.

"The parties who have made the discovery, tell a very straightforward story relative thereto, and the samples of gold which they have produced, with letters which they have brought from respectable natives in the neighborhood, removes all doubt as to the existence of the precious metal in abundance, not far from this city.

"One or two projects are on foot for the establishment of companies to proceed to the mines immediately, but the probability is that in a day or two a goodly number of speculators will be on their way to this new Eldorado.

The new steamer Brother Jonathan, for the safety of which serious apprehensions have been entertained for some time, arrived at Panama on the 3d inst., from New York, having made the trip from Valparaiso in the short space of twelve days. She belongs to the Vanderbilt line, and is intended to run on the Pacific from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco, in connection with the NewOrleans steamers for that route.

Later from China.

Dates from Kong Kong to the 21th have been received at San Francisco.

Accounts from the interior of China represent great overflows of the rice fields and thousands of persons drowned.

The revolution appears to be gaining ground steadily, but reports are so confused that little dependence is placed on them by the papers. Wulautai, the Tartar commander in China, who was shot in an engagement near Kwei-lin-fu—had died of his wounds, or in other language, "gone to his wanderings among the gentl." The Imperialists are stated to have been worsted in the encounter last reported to send Kweilin to be in rebel possession. The suburbs of the city were destroyed by fire. The imperial Commissioner, Sen, has been superseded by Yeh, and has proceeded towards Kwei-liafu. The principal rebel-quelling Commissioner Sae-shang-ha, has been recalled to Pekin.

The Friend of China has a letter which speaks of the capture of Wa-chin, one of the rebel chiefs, "and the very man who styled himself King Tien-teh last year"—and who gave the throne over to Foog-wing-sau, contenting himself with the position of second King. "This," the writer says, "is the most meritorious action the Imperialist troops have ever performed in Kwangsi. Wachin will be sent to Pekin for trial and execution; this news is very true—there is no mistake about it."

The same journal regards affairs as bearing an alarming aspect, and deems it impossible to tell what may come next. A history of previous risings in the Kingdom is given, to show that the one now progressing is by far the most serious.

Manila.—Accounts to the 17th June describe the royal festivities, which came off on the 13th, 14th and 15th. On the first of these days commenced the processions from the different villages. Indians dressed as Moorish chiefs, conducting the car to the palace, filled with gaily dressed females representing the Queen and her maids. In the afternoon were pony races, feats of horsemanship, etc. Second and third days the same, with addition of canoe races, and at night brilliant displays of fire-works and illuminations—the whole concluding with a grand ball in a pagoda, built by Chinese expressly for the occasion, which is said to have gone off very well, and was attended by the elite of the place.

Dinner by the Boston Merchants

TO HON. THOMAS BARING, M. P.

The dinner given at Boston on Tuesday, the 21st ult., by about two hundred of the leading merchants of Boston, to the Hon. Thomas Baring, of the firm of Baring Brothers, of London, took place at the Revere House, and is said, to have been a most elegant affair. The Hon. Samuel A. Elliott presided, and the Germania Society enlivened the occasion by their excellent music. Mr. Webster and Gen. Pierce were expected to be present, but did not make their appearance.

Mr. Elliott, after the removal of the cloth, rose and spoke of the great services rendered the mercantile community of this country by the eminent house of which Mr. Baring was a member. He lauded the high and strict integrity of the firm, and stated that they had met here to show their respect for these noble qualities, and to their representative present. Mr. Elliott next spoke of the true basis of mercantile reputation as being epitomized in the conduct and management of the house of Baring Brothers. Allusion was made to the rumors current concerning the mission of the respected guest of the evening—if it was one of diplomacy, he kept his secret well. Mr. Elliott wound up by paying a very high compliment to Mr. Baring, whose health he proposed. A perfect storm of cheers greeted the toast.

Mr. Baring rose to reply, when the cheering was continued long and loud.

He said he did not know how to express what he felt at meeting with such a reception; nor could he imagine that they ought to greet him, an humble individual, in such a very marked and kindly manner. As the feelings and his humble ability would permit him, he would endeavor to make some reply to their greeting, but regretted that he had not words at command suitable to use in performing that duty; he, however, relied on the kindness of which a flattering demonstration had just been made, for an excuse for short comings.

He felt, when he looked around him, he might assuredly rely on the strength of their feelings towards him. He had thought when he came here that it would not be necessary on his part to allude to the object of his mission to this country, and he felt surprised when their worthy Chairman made the remark that perhaps it might involve a political or diplomatic purpose. Surely when it was known—as it would soon be—that his humble talents were unsuited to any diplomatic task, the more especially unsuited because of the many other most pressing eminent qualifications for such duties being left behind him—no such opinion would be hazarded. Agents were generally chosen for diplomatic purposes who had some qualifications for the task, which he confessed he had not.

If any reason existed in addition why the gentlemen assembled ought to be convinced that diplomacy was not the object of his mission, that reason would be found in a contrast of his own with the splendid abilities of his friend, the Hon. Edward Everett, who, during his mission to England, was none more distinguished by his ability than by his urbanity and high-mindedness. Thus knowing what a real and a competent diplomatist was, he considered it strange that such suggestions should be entertained. He had not come to meddle with the fishery question, or to take care of the Lobos Islands. He could not dive so deep, nor look so far, and was happy in coming here to be divested of all such incumbrances. Some twenty-three years ago he was his good fortune to visit this country and spend a brief period in it. At that time he was received with a courtesy and kindness that could not and had not failed to make a deep impression on his gratitude. A yeomanry had been allotted to him to see and admire the rising institutions of this great country, which had been altogether insufficient for that purpose, or even to note in any considerable intimate degree all that was remarkable and praiseworthy to be seen and understood. What he had then seen had begot gratification and interest to know more; and for many years—ever since his last visit—he had desired, earnestly desired, to go back and renew old friendships, and become more acquainted with what was so full of interest to him.

The interval had been spent by him in pleasing and intimate relations with the commercial men of the United States, and his wish had been enhanced by the deep desire to meet them personally, and realize to sight what mutual transactions had fully and satisfactorily proved to his mind, that they enjoyed a prosperity which was the deserved sequence to upright, honorable and high-minded practices. It happened most untimely for him, that a very few weeks remained at his disposal—some seven or so—of which two had already been spent, and pleasantly spent, in this city. Here he had seen some change, and more improvement. The hot fever of youthful commercial energy had not exhibited the slightest indications of approaching decay; everything showed the contrary. Telegraphic communication, railroads, canals, and other aids to commerce were enumerated by Mr. Baring as having been liberally recognized as the strength of the national welfare, and, as having combined to open up roads for cultivation, and enterprise inexhaustible in their riches and usefulness.

Alluding to certain observations made by the chairman, relative to the value and necessity of peace to the prosperity of commerce, Mr. Baring said he hoped no temporary excitement would operate to roar the kindly feelings now existing between America and Great Britain, or that any present cause of umbrage should beget effects which would militate against the welfare of the future.

He was not at all afraid of the discernments of the two nations involving themselves in such a way, with the prospect of such consequences before them. To multiply power was in work through the means of such peaceful and mind-cultivating institutions as were so markedly furnished in this State, and not the much any such means as might be the result of a war among friends.

Mr. Baring then paid a very flattering compliment to the educational charitable and other institutions of this country; and continued to allege the motives of the party present in inviting him to such a high honor as that of being their guest. He attributed the main cause of their party fity to arise from their feelings towards the firm with which he was connected, and especially their sentiments of respect towards its local representatives, to whose character he paid a very beautiful compliment, concluding with the belief that the respect they had gained from the commercial community could not have been engendered in the breasts of men whose stern integrity and unflinching honesty did not assimilate to those they so highly respected. This noble reputation, the commercial men of Boston possessed every where, and hence their prosperity and credit came.

In conclusion, he approved of the remarks of the chairman relative to the value of peace to America and Great Britain. Every additional year of its continuance added another link to the chain of prosperity, and another series of blessings through which wealth and national comfort could be best promoted. The purpose of both Governments, he assured gentlemen, in his estimation, was to maintain peace, as such was their only true line of policy. Cabinets and political parties might rise and fall, and changes might arise which involved important results; but whatever alteration might take place, there could be no doubt that the welfare of the people and Governments of both countries was for peace. Commerce was the mighty girder of peace, and whatever tended to break the bond would be destructive of the interest of nations. Looking at the questions which now and then arose, rubra were slow to understand each other, and they were properly so. Misunderstandings might arise; but with reference to Great Britain, the people of that country were to spread of the position and welfare of America—the origin of whose welfare they somewhat claimed—to desire or countenance other than the most friendly relations.

Mr. Baring concluded by expressing his gratitude anew for an honor he felt constrained to divide with his associates. He sat down after giving the following toast:

"Friendship—May it not be national or sectional, but universal."

The sentiment was received with repeated cheers. Speeches were made by the Hon Wm Appleton, the Hon. Edward Everett, and several other eloquent gentlemen.

Lake Nicaragua.—The following description of Lake Nicaragua is from a work published in London by John Baily, long a resident in Nicaragua:

"The Lake of Nicaragua is a fine expanse of water, extending about ninety miles from one extremity to the other; the greatest breadth being about forty, and the mean thirty miles. Near the shores, that is by say, about the distance of one hundred yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of two fathoms of water; in other parts, between five and fifteen fathoms are found.

"Several groups of islets and some islands diversify the surface; of the latter, Zapatera, Omotepet, and Madera are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly 2,000 feet in height, and uninhabited. Omotepet is inhabited by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, etc., and possess

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From Ellen Cook's Journal.

TALES OF THE SLAVE SQUADRON.

Lieutenant Armstrong was commander (acting) of the Curlew for some months after the occurrence of the incidents related in a former paper; and a more zealous or successful officer has never, in my belief, been engaged in hazardous and difficult service on the slave coast. In four months, we had made three captures—irrespective of the Fair Rosamond—the name of one of which, El Reyna, a clipper brig that had long eluded the vigilance and outstripped the speed of our cruisers, as well as the ingenious mode by which she was finally made captive, must have attracted the notice of many newspaper readers of those days. But although a first-rate seaman and dashing commander, there was a defect—perhaps I should say an exaggeration of character—in Lieutenant Armstrong, which, in a considerable degree, marred his high qualities, and gave a tone of harshness to his demeanor, under certain circumstances, quite foreign, I am sure, to his real disposition. He was, in a word—as I believe I have previously hinted—an iron disciplinarian, and this entirely from a conviction that only by the stern, relentless application of the maritime code of punishment could the supremacy of the navy be permanently maintained. Peremptory, irresponsible power, such as then existed in the service, is pretty sure, at one time or other, to lead an officer who indulges in it to the commission of serious wrong and injustice. This, at all events, was once the case, during his professional life, with Lieutenant Armstrong, and the consequences of that grave error were, by a remarkable fatality, visited upon him and others, at a time and in a manner equally unexpected and terrible. This omitted but instructive passage in our naval history I am now about to place before the reader.

We took El Reyna into Sierra Leone, and while there, news was brought that Le Requin (The Shark,) a fifty-named, notorious, and successful clayer, was on the coast. This vessel, the property of a French Brazilian Creole, was commanded by a skillful and active desperado of the English name of Harrison, and once a petty officer in the royal navy. His assumed designation, however, was borrowed from the fine craft he commanded—Captain Le Requin—and he was reported to have under his orders a motley crew of some of the most reckless ruffians that could be picked out of the refuse of half a dozen civilized nations. It was, moreover, well known that Le Requin, when the "black" market was slack, overstocked, or more than usually hazardous, did a little in the way of ordinary, *admitted* piracy; and stringent orders had consequently been issued to the officers of the squadron to use their utmost efforts to sink or capture so daring and unscrupulous a rover.

It was manifest that Lieutenant Armstrong listened to the many rumors afloat relative to the probable whereabouts of Le Requin with a far deeper than merely professional interest. His inquiries as to the appearance of the vessel, and the hands she chiefly frequented, were earnest and incessant; and it was whispered among us that Harrison had served in the same ship with the commander of the Curlew, and that circumstances of an unusual character had occurred in connection with them both. However this might be, there was evidently some strong private motive at the bottom of the lieutenant's desperate anxiety to get away in search of the piratical slaver, and so quickly did he dispatch his official business relative to the Curlew's last important capture, that we were at sea again in half the time we had reckoned upon remaining at Sierra Leone. Our course was to the south and east, and as the winds proved favorable, the Curlew rapidly swept the African sea-board from Sierra Leone to the Bight of Biafra, looking as we passed into every inlet that might afford shelter or concealment to the object of our search. A sharp, wearying look-out was at length rewarded by a passing gleam of success. We were in about thirty leagues of Cape Lopez, when the look-out at the mast-head announced first one and then two sail on the weather-bow. They rose quickly out of the water, and no wonder, for they had had a gale of wind on the quarter, and it was not long before we could guess very accurately at the character of both. The headmost was a square-rigged ship, of about four hundred tons burthen, pursued by an armed schooner of half that tonnage, coming up with her hand over hand. Commander Armstrong immediately pronounced the schooner to be Le Requin,—an opinion confirmed by several old salts who had obtained a passing glimpse of the celebrated craft upon one or two occasions. As the Curlew, in anticipation of a dirty night, had been made very snug, and did not show much top-hamper, it was hoped she might not be seen until Le Requin was within reach of her guns. For upwards of an hour this appeared likely enough; but at last the anxious men, whose eyes swept the horizon in all directions from the merchantman's decks, caught sight of us, and unable to restrain their exultation at the glad vision of a man-of-war creeping up to the rescue, instantly let off a piece of pop-gun artillery, ran up the union-jack, and set up a tiny shout in derision of the pursuer, which the direction of the wind just enabled us to hear and echo with sundry very hearty maledictions of their stupid throats. Le Requin quickly hauled her wind, and at once recognizing the character of her new customer, got, with all possible speed, upon the same tack as ourselves, and being a remarkably fine weatherly vessel, went off full half a point closer to the wind than the Curlew, thus showing from the first moment the well nigh hopeless aspect of the chase.

Night fell—black as the inside of a tar-barrel—with a gale of wind that by midnight had increased to a tempest, accompanied by flashes of lightning and peals of thunder which those acquainted only with the electrical phenomena of temperate regions can form but a faint conception of. Frequently, during the night, a more than usually brilliant coruscation showed us Le Requin upon the white crest of a huge wave, far away to windward; but when the cold gray morning dawned, the schooner had utterly disappeared, leaving us miserably cold, wet, disappointed and savage. One thing, at all events, our night's chase had taught us—that the Curlew was no match for Le Requin in point of speed, and that if we ever should succeed in putting salt upon his tail, it must be by some cleverer expedient than that of running after him at the rate of five feet to his six.

Captain Armstrong looked considerably bluer than the bluest of us, and did not reappear on deck till five or six hours after the ascertained disappearance of the schooner. He then ordered the Curlew's course to be changed to the north-west till further orders. The further orders were not issued till about noon on the morrow, when the sloop's head was pointed nearly due south; and whilst cracking under a stiff breeze in that direction, the commander's new "dodge" for entrapping the coveted prey developed itself. The broad white ribbon along the gun-line was painted black; our No. 1. man-of-war canvas was exchanged for some worn, and here and there patched, merchant-sails, fished up from the hold; the shiny brass fittings of the deck, and the glittering figure-head, were smudged brown; the brass swivel-gun amidships was unshipped and sent below; the carpenter and his crew manufactured a lot of wooden gun-muzzles, (Quakers,) and these, when painted, were protruded from the port-holes in place of the real barkers, which were carefully concealed beneath tarpaulin, sails, hencoops, gratings and other lumber; and so ostentatiously warlike were the "Quakers" fashioned, that their harmless character could be detected by half an eye at half a league's distance. Many other minor changes and disguises were effected, and the Curlew's transmogrification was complete.

We now gradually edged away to the eastward, and as soon as we reached about nine degrees south latitude and five degrees east longitude, the Curlew's bows once more pointed northward, and we crept slowly enough along in the day, whilst during the night we generally lay to, in order not to get along too rapidly. By the commander's orders all the officers—himself included—replaced their epaulettes and laced uniforms and cocked hats by round jackets and hats, and not more than twenty men were allowed to be on deck during daylight. All these twigs being carefully limed, we made way at an average rate of not more than three or four knots an hour, and for as latterly a fashion—considering the but recent practice of the crew in that line—as could be expected. Time crept on as lazily as we did, and doubts whether our Captain's clever contrivance would not end in ample were beginning to be entertained, when we spoke a brig bound for the Cape, a little north of the equator, which gave us the pleasant information that a large bark she had fallen in with, laden with ivory, palm oil and gold dust, had been plundered the previous evening by a piratical schooner, supposed to be Le Requin. The crew, it was further stated, had not been personally maltreated, and the bark had proceeded on her course.

This was great news, and so well did it sharpen the optics of many of us, that an almost simultaneous hail, from half a dozen voices, at daybreak the next morning, announced a strange sail, hull down astern, and steering westward. Every glass in the sloop was quickly directed towards the stranger, whose white sails—unmistakably those of a schooner—glanced brilliantly in the newly-risen, unclouded sun. Every body felt, or affected to be sure, it was Le Requin; and when the schooner—which did not for some time appear to see us—turned her bowsprit towards the Curlew and crowded sail, avidcatly in pursuit, the last lingering doubt vanished, and we, of course, zealously busied ourselves with ostentatious efforts to effect our escape from the suspicious looking craft.

But spite of all we could do, so miserably was our ship handled and steered—terror-stricken man could do nothing well—that we could hardly get five knots out of her; and the ferocious schooner would, it was quite certain, be up with us in less than no time. The commander's face was deathly pale from over-excitement, I supposed; and, as for the crew, they were in an ecstasy of uncontrollable mirth. The notion of a sloop-of-war running away from, and being chased by, a slaver or pirate, was a joke so exquisite as to defy all ordinary modes of expression; and the astounding capers the men cut—the grimly comical squints and winks, and quiet grins (silence being strictly enforced) they exchanged with each other and the advancing schooner, were irresistibly droll. Once it was feared that a misgiving as to whom it was he was so eagerly pursuing, had seized our friend, for when not more than half a league astern, he suddenly luffed, and stood across our wake, apparently in keen scrutinizing observation. His hesitation was but momentary—the fierce aspect of the "Quakers," I think, re-assured him—and the chase was resumed. In about half an hour he ranged fiercely up on our weather-beam, and as the red flash and white smoke which heralded a shot across the Curlew's bows broke out of the schooner's side, a hoarse, powerful voice roared through a trumpet from the after part of the deck—"Heave to or I'll sink you!"

The commander of the Curlew leaped upon a gun-carriage, lifted his round glazed hat, and rejoined, in as loud and fierce, but mocking tone—"That will we, Captain Le Requin, and in a hurry, too." At the same instant the seamen concealed about the deck sprang to their feet, the rest of the crew tumbled with loud shouts up the hatchways, the "Quakers" were shoved overboard, and before the astounded captors well comprehended what had happened, they were confronted by the frowning, double-shotted battery of the Curlew, and flight or resistance was out of the question. As soon, however, as the wild, confused yell of rage and terror which arose from the motley crowd that crowded the slave pirate's deck had sufficiently subsided to permit of her captain's voice being heard, a desperate, but of course futile effort to escape, was made. We were in no trim or humor for another chase, and at a wave from Captain Armstrong's hand, gun after gun belched forth its iron shower upon the ill-starred schooner, and with such a terrible havoc to her spars and rigging, that in a few minutes she was a helpless log upon the water.

The pirate carried no colors, but in this strait some of the crew ran up a Brazilian flag, and instantly hauled it down again, in token of surrender. The firing at once ceased, and the schooner was hailed to send her captain on board the Curlew immediately. In a minute or so, it was replied that the captain had been carried below, mortally wounded, was rapidly bleeding to death, and could not therefore be removed. I was standing close by Commander Armstrong at the moment, and noticed that a hot, swarthy flush passed over his pale, exciting features. After a moment's thought, he said hastily, "Sutcliffe,—have a boat alongside, manned and armed, as quickly as you can. I must see this fellow myself, and without delay, it seems." So saying he left the deck. By the time the boat was ready he reappeared, in full uniform, and was swiftly rowed on board the prize.

After briefly directing the men to disarm and secure the crew, he hurried below, motioning as he did so that I should accompany him. The captain of Le Requin—a tall, gaunt, but not, I should think, originally ill-looking man—was unquestionably dying. His right leg had been carried away above the knee by a round shot, and although a rude tourniquet had been applied, the loss of blood had previously been so great that life, as we entered, fluttered but feebly in his veins, and there was scant breath left, it struck me, in the mutilated, panting frame, to answer much questioning, if that were, as I supposed, Lieutenant Armstrong's purpose there. This was my first impression; but the ferociously-triumphant scowl that broke from his darkening eyes at the sound of his visitor's voice, (he had not seemed to recognize him by sight,) testified to the still untamed energy of *will* which could thus force back retreating life to the citadel it had all but finally abandoned. He partially raised himself, and glared at the lieutenant, as if in fearful doubt that his falling eye-sight and hearing had deceived him. "*You* here—Lieutenant Armstrong *here!*" he hoarsely gasped, as he fell back—"then is death welcome as a bride!"

"I am sorry to see you thus, Harrison," said the lieutenant, in a compassionate tone. "I would much rather have met you alive and well."

"You could never have *captured* me alive," retorted Harrison. "That I am always provided against. And sorry, are you?" he went on, relapsing into feebleness. "The time is past when that might have availed. You have been my rock ahead through life—always. El Reyna and her dusky cargo were partly mine—and now Le Requin's gone. Yes—over my triumphant foe—oppressor! But," he added, again with kindling ferocity, "the *last* stake is the crowning one, and that, *that*—Lieutenant Armstrong—*I win*."

"I once did you grievous wrong, Harrison," replied the lieutenant, heedless of this idle menace—"unintentionally so. It was a mistake—a blunder which I regret—although—"

"It was a murder!" screamed the dying seaman—"murder of soul and body. For another's fault—not mine—you lascerated my flesh and brutified my spirit. I was a lost man from that hour! I, gently born, to be—but no matter. Well, I ran—was caught—again flayed by your order; yet I escaped at last, and now—now!"

The savagely-exultant tone of these words not only startled me, but also for a moment the steel-nerved commander of the Curlew. It seemed a vain alarm. There was no other person in the cabin save a colored lad about nine years of age. Harrison himself was lying helplessly upon a locker in front of his open sleeping-berth, in which hung a short bell-pull, the tassel of which his right hand fingers clutched convulsively; but what help could he summon? The crew, we know from the quiet overhead, had been secured. He was, no doubt, I concluded, partially delirious, and fancied himself still in command of the Le Requin. The lad, whose bright, glistening eyes had been intently fixed upon us, (he was Harrison's son,) handed his father a cordial of some sort. It greatly revived him, and the expiring lamp of life played up with momentary brightness in the socket.

"You well know, Harrison," urged the commander of the Curlew, "what I wish to be informed—assured of."

"Ay, to be sure I do. Did the beautiful Bermudan Creole live, die, or marry? To be sure. Ay, and I will tell you," added Harrison, quickly, as if suddenly warned that but a few moments more remained to him. "You *alone*—in no one else's hearing. Johnny," he went on rapidly, addressing his son, "I dropped a pocket-book near the fore hatchway—the *fore* hatchway, mind: fetch it me at once. And you, sir?" he looked at me. Lieutenant Armstrong nodded affirmatively, and I followed the lad up the companion-stairs. The boy went forward, but I, prompted by curiosity, remained about midships, where, unobserved myself, could discern through the long open skylight, what was going on at the further end of the cabin, and pretty well hear what passed. I missed some words, either of anger or remonstrance, they seemed, and then Lieutenant Armstrong exclaimed passionately—

"Will you answer me, or not? Say yes or no!"

"Yes—yes," shouted Harrison, fiercely grasping what I had taken for a bell-rope. "This—this, a tracious tyrant—this is my answer!"

A terrible volume of bright flame, accompanied by the roar as of a thousand thunders, instantly burst forth. I felt caught and whirled into the air by a fiery whirlwind, and I remember nothing more till several days afterwards, when I awoke to turning consciousness in an hospital at Cape Coast Castle. I had been frightfully bruised and burnt, and fever had supervened; but the loss of two left hand fingers was the only permanent injury I sustained. The lad Johnny had been also picked up, scarcely hurt; and from him, and others of Le Requin's crew, the mode by which the explosion, which blew the after-part of the schooner into fragments, had been effected, was pretty accurately ascertained. It was Harrison's fixed resolve—especially after he had added piracy to his less hazardous trade of man-stealing—never to be taken alive. With this view, a barrel of gunpowder was placed beneath his cabin floor, into which, when about to engage in any perilous enterprise, a flint gun-lock was inserted, the trigger of which was attached to the bell-rope hanging in his sleeping herth. Both himself and Lieutenant Armstrong must have been blown to atoms—a sad fate to befall so zealous and promising an officer, more especially just as the well earned honors and rewards of his profession were within his reach, and time had begun to sensibly mellow and soften an unfortunate rigidity of temperament to which, as we have seen, the sudden and melancholy catastrophe was mainly owing.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Sunday of the steamer James L. Day Capt. Talbot, we have received Galveston papers to the 24th inst., and a few of our exchanges from the interior. The Galveston papers are rather barren of news.

OPERATIONS OF JUDGE LYNCH.—The San Antonio Western Texan of the 10th says:

A short time since the body of a dead man was found in the road, below the rancho of J. W. Gray, Esq., by some Mexicans. A day or so previous to the finding of the body, a man on horseback was seen passing in that direction. Shortly afterwards four others, on horseback, passed the same way. They had not been long gone when the report of a gun was heard, and soon afterwards the four men returned with a led horse. The inference is that the first was a horse thief, and that the four men were in pursuit. Coming up with him, they concluded to rid the county of the expense of his board until the next session of our District Court. The parties were all Americans, and the four men returned towards San Antonio.

In the same neighborhood a Mexican stabbed an American, who, he had good reason for believing, was on rather too intimate terms with his better half. As soon as the American was able, he made tracks. Knowing from practical experience that our jail is not the most pleasant place in the world, he did not wish to prosecute the men whom he had so basely injured. It appears, too, that he had no very strong desire to visit this city.

ICE.—The San Antonio Ledger says that some inexpe-rienced individual imported a lot of ice into that city, and it compares the operation to "carrying coals to Newcastle," as the numerous springs and wells there furnish water as cold as could be made with ice.

DEATH OF JUDGE MARTIN.—The S. W. American says official advices have been received at the Executive Department, announcing the death of Hon. Bennett H. Martin, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State.

CROPS.—The Lagrange Monument informs us that the crops in the interior are too far advanced to be greatly injured any way.

The Marshall Patriot says that Indian corn is ready to harvest and very abundant, and will not command more than from thirty to forty cents per bushel.

Cotton will go beyond an average, being too late for any ordinary disaster. Many planters are making good progress picking.

MORE INDIAN INFLUENCE.—The Austin Gazette states that the Irain which left that city, a short time since, for Phantom Hill, with supplies, was visited beyond Fort Gates, by Yellow Wolf, and a party under him. He came into camp with a portion of his force, which altogether is said to have amounted to eighty or ninety, and asked to be supplied with provisions in such a manner that it was thought best by those in charge of the train to accede to his request.

Indian Fight.

THE MAIL CARRIER ATTACKED—*One American wounded and three Indians killed.*—The San Antonio (Texas) Ledger has sent us an extra dated the 10th inst., containing the following account of an attack by Indians on the party of Mr. Wallace, the mail carrier between San Antonio and El Paso. It was furnished by Mr. W. himself.

SEPT. 15, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I now write to inform you of the misfortune which happened me on my way to El Paso with the mail. At Big Bluff, five miles below the California Springs and about seven miles above the Painted Caves, on the evening of the 9th, about 3 o'clock, a party of Indians, 32 in number, charged my camp, whilst in the act of harnessing the animals for the march. I ran out in front of the Indians and asked them what they wanted, and to halt or I would fire on them. I received no answer other than the war whoop and the flourish of arms. We raised our rifles to fire on them at the distances of one hundred yards. Tom Rife only fired, but without any effect. The Indians then fell back, circling around us, took possession of the top of Big Bluff, directly over our camp, and then the *fandango* opened, which continued until dark, the termination being on my part. Rodolph Fric slightly wounded in the left shoulder and hand; one mule badly wounded, one mule and one horse killed. On the part of the Indians, three killed that we know of, one doubtful, but badly wounded. Before sunset the Indians reinforced seven or eight in number, and before dark took their stand around us. I put the three ambulances in triangular shape near the water hole, which was the only one within five miles. All quietness during the night. Before daybreak Tom Rife and myself climbed to the top of the bluffs, determined to hurt somebody or be killed, but found no Indians there. At day-break I discovered eleven Indians within 300 yards of camp. I hailed them, and told them that we were ready for the day fight.

The commander came close to camp, and asked why we did not travel the road and come out and fight them. I replied that I was in no hurry, that I had plenty of provisions and ammunition, and could whip them on any part of the road. The commander, finding we were all in camp, returned with his party on the road towards the California Springs. As the sun rose, I discovered, at about half a mile distant, a party of thirty-one Indians, leaving a gully near the road, which it was evident that they expected us to pass in the night, and intended to have a secret shot at us. After collecting on the hill they placed sentinels at three different points, two on each hill. During the time, seven Indians came in from towards the Rio Grande, and from appearances, a general council was held on the hill. Three different smokes were raised. One was answered west of the Rio Grande. After this, the whole party marched on the road. I came to the conclusion to return to Fort Clark for an escort to pass the head of Devils river, and if no escort could be furnished there, to go to Fort Inge.

In the first place, my answer was that they had no animals, which I did not much expect. I then started to Fort Inge, and found hut one commissioned officer. He remarked that he would like very much to go himself with an escort, but being the only commissioned officer at the post, he could not furnish one. That the non-commissioned officers and men he could not trust so far from the post, as several had deserted a short time previous. I wish you to state to the Postmaster at San Antonio that I could not by any means pass the Indians with the mail on mule back, for the number which kept around us. After they struck camp, I retreated for the Las Moras. They followed us as far as the crossing of Devils river, and then stopped. I will return to-day with three hired men, which makes our number nine, and if we cannot clear the road, we shall fight it out with them, and if any are left, to make their way to El Paso for the return mail.

W. A. WALLACE.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman who died suddenly on the railroad, was buried at Wheeling on Tuesday, 14th inst. Those who attended the funeral, after lowering the coffin into the grave, returned to their homes, leaving a man to fill up the grave. It appears that after throwing in a few shovels full of earth, he was alarmed by a singular noise as of one kicking and struggling in the coffin, so that he ran away. Coming up with Mr. Fitzsimmone he told what he had heard, and both immediately returned, raised and opened the coffin, and found the man turned on his face and his person warm. The Gazette says that if the coffin had been opened when the commotion was first heard, the man might have been saved, and that he died solely from suffocation.

MANUFACTURING SHOE-STRINGS.—Mechanical ingenuity finds nothing too insignificant not to improve upon, if it supplies a want of humanity in a better or cheaper manner. Among the enterprises in Georgetown, Mass., is that of manufacturing shoe-strings. The process is simple, yet requiring quite a number of workmen to meet the demand for the article. The strings are made from calf-skin and sole-leather; the former costing $20 per thousand, and the latter $10 per thousand—the quality of stock ranging the prices. They are made for the Southern and Western market, and used with brogan shoes, which are so extensively manufactured throughout New England, in exchange for the breadstuffs of the South and West. The proprietor has acquired quite a competency within a few years from his enterprise.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The New York State Colonization Society have chartered the brig Oriole, Captain Brandt, for a voyage to Liberia, with colored emigrants, to sail on the first day of next month from New York. It is stated that upwards of fifty emigrants are already engaged for this vessel, and others are applying daily. All but one, whose applications have been accepted, thus far, are from the non-slaveholding States. It is also said that more than five hundred have applied to the Parent Society for a passage in vessels to sail from other ports, between this and January.

DAMAGE BY RAIN.—The rain has done, it is said, much damage to the crops in the neighborhood of Havana. The streams have overflowed their banks, and the canals, formed for the purpose of irrigation, have carried with smaller inundations into the fields. Houses situated near the water channels have been half submerged, and the dwellers obliged to abandon them till the water subsided. If they could only get rid of the reign of Spain's sovereign, they might well afford to suffer a little by the rain which descends from the clouds.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—A letter from Havana says: "That you may not be mistaken with regard to our new Captain General, I inform you of the fact that about five hundred negroes, from Africa, have been landed at Ortigoss. In this island, and two ounces (thirty-four dollars) per head were paid for winking at the business."

SEPTEMBER.... By ANNIE BRADFORD.

She is standing on a hill-side.
This fair September morn,
Watching the slanting sunbeams
Dart over the ripening corn.
Up in the dark-plumed sumach
The finest is singing loud,
And with crimson and golden apples
The orchard trees are bowed.

Down from the fading locusts
Float lightly the yellow leaves,
And busily in the hedgerows
The skillful spider weaves;
Timid white morning-glories
Are peeping the fences o'er—
There's beauty in all around her.
But her spirit asketh more.

She is thinking of one, who, with her.
Hath watched the spider spin,
And talked of the wondrous beauty
Concealed his web within;
Of the beautiful, holy meanings
That float with the winds along,
That bloom in the humble blossom,
And breathe in the wild bird's song.

She had walked in a silent sorrow,
Heart-broken, till they met;
She had sought communion of mind and heart,
And found but vain regret;
And when o'er her darkened spirit
The light of his high soul fell,
It heaved with a blessed gladness,
As waves neath the moonbeams swell.

She dared not tell him her sorrow,
For what was she to him?
Between them Fate's fierce river
Dashed foaming to the brim.
But in his charmed presence
Her wild woes found surcease,
And her soul a season rested
On the sunny slopes of peace.

She is thinking of their parting,
A few brief days ago,
When her calm features gave not
A trace of her heavy wo;
But in a clear, low accent,
Her farewell words she gave;
He went to the world's wild tumult,
And she to a living grave.

* * * * * * *

Softly doth Evening's frail bark
Pushed off from the sunset shore,
And high in the night air shivers
The ghostly sycamore.
Far in the north-west crouching,
The Bear and the Dragon lie,
And the trembling, frightened Pleiads,
Are climbing the eastern sky.

She sits in the sombre shadows,
And thinks of the lapsing years—
Of her young life, seared and blasted
By grief too deep for tears.
In her pale hand she holdeth
Wild blossoms, dim and dead.
The parting gift he gave her,
Ere the parting words were said.

She hath suffered, since they severed.
Long years of grief and wrong.
With no one to give her counsel
And bid her heart be strong;
And now in her desolation
She yearneth but to hear
One word of his wonted kindness,
Her stricken soul to cheer.

Where is he now? She seeketh
Into the silent sky,
And her strained eyes search the shadows,
But they yield her no reply.
Then to the only Solace
She looketh up in prayer,
For strength to lift her spirit
From the valley of despair.

Oh, Infinite and holy!
Sustain her sinking feet,
Up to the clear, pure summits,
Where Peace and Reason meet!
So, from her gleaning fortress,
Serenely she may gaze
Down on the clouds that darken
Her young and troubled days!

Speak through the fruits and blossoms
That blush in the glowing noon.
Or slumber in peaceful beauty
'Neath the holy Harvest moon,
Of the time when, reunited,
They'll ramble hand in hand,
And gather a happy harvest
In the fair September land.

THE DECREE AGAINST WM. SMITH.—The following is the fierce and formal manifesto published by his Gascoon Excellency, the Captain-General of Cuba, against William Smith, Purser of the steamship Crescent City. It is addressed to the Agents of the steamer:

PALACE, Office of Political Secretary.

To the Firm of Drake & Co., of this City:

An individual named William Smith, who, it seems, is employed on board the steamship Crescent City, published, on his last arrival at the port of New York, the grossest calumnies against the Government of this island, and to give a semblance of truth to his impostures, he has availed himself of the hospitality which is so fully extended to strangers visiting Cuba.

This act, which the whole world will know how to qualify, has seriously attracted the attention of the Captain General, who, though the superior authority with which he is clothed, elevates him above replying to ridiculous sallies against his Government, nevertheless deems it a duty to signify to the author of such aspersions, that they will not be tolerated with impunity by the Government of Her Majesty, should others, of a similar nature, be reproduced.

It has, therefore, been ordered, that immediately on the arrival of the Crescent City, a police officer repair on board that vessel, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preventing the said Smith from landing.

Of this order of His Excellency it is my duty to apprise you, and I would add that, if, in future, the individual should return on board of any steamer belonging to the Company, or should any person employed on board any such steamers allow himself to abuse, in a similar manner, the courtesy extended by the Spanish authority to those entering the harbor of Cuba, this fact alone will be sufficient to exclude such vessel as may convey him, from entering the port—he the disadvantages thereby accruing to the company what they may, for if it be not in the hands of the latter to prevent the occurrence of such abuses on the part of the employees, a due regard for its honor and interest must compel it to withdraw its confidence from those who would basely compromise them.

God preserve you a thousand years.

[Signed,] MARTIN GALIANO, Political Secretary.

Havana, September 4, 1852.

LIEUT. PORTER AND THE AUTHORITIES AT HAVANA.—The following is the letter of Lieut. Porter, of the U. S. steamship Crescent City, written in reply to a communication from the Cuban authorities prohibiting the landing of Mr. Smith, purser of that steamer:

HAVANA, Sept. 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I have received a communication from you to-day, enclosing one from the Spanish Government in which Mr. Wm. Smith, purser of this ship, is accused of writing infamous reports for the newspapers, and prohibiting Mr. Smith from going on shore, as if the said Mr. Smith had committed some criminal act.

The injustice and absurdity of this order will be apparent to you, when I assure you, upon the honor of an officer, that Mr. Smith has never written or composed any article for the newspapers, and it was due to the gentleman in question, first to inquire if he had written anything injurious to the Government.

Citizens of the United States are not afraid to express their opinions on foreign political matters, especially in their own territory, where freedom of speech is allowed to the meanest individual. The shortness of my stay here will not permit me go into a discussion of this matter. I merely wish to state to you that an indignity has been offered to the American flag, through the old I command, as an officer of the United States Government, in placing on board police officers to take charge of Wm. Smith. I moreover inform you that I will not permit the police officers to stay on board under the circumstances. That I intend to sail at 4 o'clock, and if any attempts are made to prevent me, the Spanish authorities will have to answer to the United States for the result. Your obedient servant,

LIEUT. D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy.

At 4 o'clock, accordingly, the vessel left the harbor without molestation—the prompt and decisive conduct of her commander apparently having shown the Captain General the impropriety of his conduct.

MEMPHIS COTTON FACTORY.—The Eagle and Enquirer says: A large amount of machinery for the Memphis Cotton Manufacturing Company was landed from the L. M. Kennet yesterday, and is now being hauled out to the cotton factory. A number of hands, direct from the Northern factories, also arrived yesterday, and will commence operations immediately. It is the intention of the company to increase their capacity for manufacturing in every particular, and go ahead upon a much greater scale. We shall take pleasure in noticing their establishment more at length, so soon as they get their additional machinery and force in successful operation.

AN AFRICAN SHIP COMING.—The Havana *Diario de la Marina* has the following:

A singular arrival occurred lately at this port, being a large merchant vessel, purporting to be of Austrian build, and having been intended for one of the Italian governments, but the contract not having been fulfilled, she is stated to be in search of a purchaser. The vessel sails from Jamaica for New Orleans, and is said to have touched at Cuba for the purpose of taking in water. Her manifest enumerates, among other things on board, twenty guns—24-pounders; five small pieces, twenty-four muskets, twenty-four pistols, twenty-four swords, and one hundred weight of powder.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquier, in noticing the recent State Fair at Utica, says:

"One of our inventive fellow-citizens put forward a novel idea in the department of fixtures on locomotives. His design is for a cow-catcher, and differs materially from those now in use. It is a round plate, directly in front of the engine, placed horizontally, and as near the track as possible, and is kept turning by gearing moved by the engine—so that any unfortunate animal in the way of the locomotive is caught in it, and as upon thrown aside and out of the way. It has a touch of the guillotine about it, on a large scale."

Louisiana Interior.

SAD.—The Plaquemine Gazette of the 25th says: On Thursday evening last our quiet little village was thrown into consternation by a report that a young man had been shot within the suburbs of the town. The report created considerable excitement, and many hastened to the house of the wounded man to learn the extent of his wounds, and the name of the individual who committed the foul deed. Stretched upon a bed we found Mr. Louis Rivet, elder son of widow Rivet, who was bending over her bleeding boy dressing his wounds. We inquired into the particulars and found that young Rivet in company with another young men, had gone to a sugar plantation near his house to get a sugar cane. He succeeded in cutting one and while in the act of pealing it was shot by some person concealed. The gun must have been very heavy loaded with No. 6 shot, the charge took effect in the right arm, side and neck, which was badly lacerated, scattering shot pierced the back and legs, and the print of the gun wadding is still visible on his neck.

ODD FELLOWS.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., the members of Clinton Lodge No. 27 I. O. O. F., celebrated their anniversary. Rev. Isaac Wall was the orator of the day.

The Louisiana (Alexandria) Democrat of the 22d, says: We are rejoiced to inform the Brotherhood throughout the State and Union, that the members of the Order here will in a short time have erected a fine hall, suitable to their wants, and, at the same time promising a goodly return for the money expended in its erection. A lot has been purchased, a contract for brick made, and contracts with workmen in a state of forwardness. The building will be fire proof, the hall twenty-five feet by fifty, with an entrance on front.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

REV. ELI HUBBARD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

MR. THOS. C. BRAGG, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

REV. T. Y. RAMSEY, Professor of English Literature.

MISS JESSIE G. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.

MISS MARY S. GARRETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.

MONS. JULES BRADY, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.

MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant.

Ratee of Tuition for the Scholastic Year.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Sciences	40 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles are and it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted,) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction should ensure to this Institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

MR. H. M. DAVY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.

MR. NICOLA MARSHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.

MISS M. L. THOMPSON, English.

MISS M. J. BENNEHANT, English.

MISS INDIANA CLARK, English.

MISS ——, Music.

MRS. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Ill-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and destroy all wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dentist operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition, $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $177 will embr

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENEH, W. E. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOWMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 36. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 88.

DR. KING—AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO GREECE.

The recent dealings of the Court of Athens in regard to Dr. King, have placed him conspicuously before the Christian world. He is the subject of a paragraph in almost every newspaper, political and religious, that we have looked at for some time past. The following notice of him condensed from the Pacific (Californin) will not be unacceptable to our readers. [Ed.

His entrance upon missionary life was peculiar. Having been elected to a Professorship in Amherst College, he had gone to Paris to pursue a course of study preparatory to his professional duties. While there he received a letter from his friend, Rev. Pliny Fisk, then at Malta, inviting his company and assistance on certain projected missionary tours in Egypt and Palestine. This was in 1822. This invitation he immediately submitted to his friends and patrons, who advised its acceptance. Several friends on the Continent united in his support for the first year, and he lost no time in offering his services to the American Board as

with Mr. Fisk. That offer was immediately gladly accepted. But Mr. King anticipating the answer, did not wait for it, but set his face at once towards Malta. After an interesting journey through the south of France, doing good all along his route, he embarked from Marseilles, reaching Malta early in 1823. Being at last fully prepared for long and perilous travels, he and his friend set out together on their mission work. They ascended the Nile as far as Thebes, making such observations and collecting such facts as bore on the object they had in view. The good they did was confined to the English, European and American residents, sojourning principally at Alexandria and Cairo. Thence they proceeded to Palestine, from which land their letters long instructed and delighted the church they represented.

Two or three years they were thus gathering knowledge for the churches, and, by the information thus imparted, and by their quiet usefulness all the while, preparing the way of the Lord in lands once consecrated by the labors, travels, teachings, and sufferings of Jesus Christ and the Apostles.

At the end of this period, the term of service for which he had engaged with the Board of Missions having expired, Mr. King embarked for the United States. His correspondence introduced him widely and favorably to the American people.

In 1829, when the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Greeks was at its height, Mr. King was chosen by American ladies as the almoner of the bounties sent by them for the relief of that suffering nation.—He the agent of an association formed for their relief, his introduction to the Greeks was one well calculated to make a favorable impression. That impression was made. At the same time, the very nature of his errand enlisted strongly his own sympathy and love for them. Being a ripe scholar, as well as a man of strong sense, he was admirably adapted to the missionary work then opening in that field. He was, therefore, the man chosen to undertake it. The same Board of Missions to whom he had eight years before offered his services, now in their turn applied to him.

But he had not waited for such an invitation to enter upon the great work to which he has ever since devoted his life. While distributing bread to the hungry, he at the same time had distributed bibles and tracts to all within his reach. But on accepting the "call" of the Board to become their missionary to Greece, he soon removed from Tenos to Athens and opened a school. Then were seen and appreciated the great advantages of his thorough classical education. He prepared school-books of great value to the nation, and soon made himself widely and usefully known.

But he was a missionary preacher as well as teacher, and in this capacity he early excited the jealousy of a corrupt and despotic priesthood. Forbidden by law to openly proselyte, he did what he could to influence, in other ways, the public mind. Having married a Greek lady, he began in the course of time to open his own house for the simple exposition of the scriptures to such as might choose to come in. This he had a right to do. He moreover employed his pen in the translations of the works of the early Greek Fathers, (men venerated and canonized in the Greek Church) but whose works most plainly condemned as heretical, the most absurd tenets of the modern faith. In this Mr. King did nothing contrary to law, inasmuch as he confined himself to the very writings held by them to be so sacred. But the contrast between the writings of the Fathers and the teachings and practices of their children was too apparent. Anger on the part of the priests produced hatred toward the proposer, and both finally provoked violence. The people were drawing too many plain inferences from these writings of acknowledged Fathers, to allow them to be circulated. Even their own ancient preachers raised up from the dead by the touch of a heretic pen, and made to speak the truth, as of old, were silenced.

"Jonas King" was henceforth a *dangerous* man. Moreover, because it was known that he entertained sentiments opposed to the sentiments of the established Church, it was *presumed*, but never proved, that in his Scriptural expositions in his own house on the Sabbath, he openly attacked and ridiculed their doctrines and rites. He was, therefore, accused as a *reviler* also. Besides this, recourse was had to certain books he had published in the United States, in which certain sentiments were found hostile to their own, and which they also *presumed* lie in the same way promulged among the people.

For these reasons Mr. King was arraigned before the criminal court of Athens, as a reviler of the national religion, and a dangerous man. The priests had long desired to get rid of him. But he was as wise and prudent as he was bold and firm. He had been careful to keep within the limits prescribed by law. But as the priests under Pilate, so the priests under the magistrates and judges of Greece, found some pretext for his arrest. In 1845, the Greek Synod had excommunicated him. About two years after he had been obliged to take refuge in Europe to escape the popular fury stirred up against him. But now he has been banished forever from the field he has occupied for twenty years. The trial that issued in this sentence was one of the most partial and unjust on record. From beginning to end there seemed to be the most obstinate determination on the part of the President of the Court to condemn him. The injustice of the trial and sentence is so apparent, that it is boldly condemned by the leading lawyers of Athens, as well as by the ablest portion of the press. Nothing else was proved on trial but that he had *preached the gospel as held by Protestants.* It was not proved, and could not be proved (because untrue) that he had either proselyted or reviled.

The constitution of Greece tolerates under certain restrictions, religions opposed to the established Church; and yet Dr. King, preaching in his own house, has been imprisoned and banished, while Don Constantine, the Roman priest, preaching boldly in a Roman Chapel, has been undisturbed. The journals of Athens are justly severe on this gross inconsistency.

During this whole trial Dr. King exhibited a martyr spirit worthy of the early days. On no occasion during his whole life at Athens, have his characteristic prudence, firmness and piety been so pleasingly developed. He reminds us more of the Apostle Paul than any man of modern times. Without coveting it, as has been most falsely and basely insinuated of late, he occupied that position of dignity and honor to which persecution always exalts a prominent victim.

But the end is not yet. We have not yet heard of his leaving Athens. Indeed, owing to some official relation he sustained to the U. S. Government at the court of Greece (employed, probably, for convenience's sake, on account of his position, experience, ability and known integrity,) a ship of war is said to have been ordered to Athens to institute an investigation of the case. In due time the result will be known. Nor will his labors be lost. Precious seed has there fallen from his hand, the fruit of which will surely be gathered. Even he, though nearly sixty, may remain or return, to unite in the song of the reaper. This prolonging of the old night of Europe will not keep back the dawning day.

ONE SIN TOO MANY.

A FACT FOR HALF AWAKENED SINNERS.

There is an old Grecian legend, which teaches that there was once a diver, who boasted of his skill to bring up treasures from the sea. To test his powers, the people threw many a silver cup and many a golden coin into water nine fathoms deep. And the bold diver brought them to the surface with triumph. But one day a disguised fiend threw a tinsel crown into a whirlpool, and challenged the confident diver to bring it up, promising him if he succeeded, the power to wear it and to transmit it to his children. In he sprang after the bauble; but the Ne-Dereids of the sea hearing the clangor of the crown as it fell upon their grottoes, closed around him as he was grasping the prize, and held him fast until he perished.

Thus reads the legend. Its moral teaches that the most daring may dare once too often—that folly though long successful will plunge its victim into ruin at last. A lesson worthy of the careful study of partially awakened sinners, as may be seen by the following fact:

A young man, of fine talents, was present one evening at the house of God in ——— during an interesting revival. Several of his companions had already given their hearts to Christ, and he had been deeply moved by their experiences. He was, therefore, prepared to receive strong impressions, and he did. The truth went home to his conscience. He wept to see himself so vile, as he now beheld himself mirrored in the word of God. He felt a motion—almost irresistible—to submit to Christ, and to join the band of penitents who bowed before the altar. But the pride of his heart revolted at so public and humiliating an avowal of his sinfulness. He dreaded the scorn of the worldly! He kept his seat, therefore; soothing his conscience by a resolve—firm and irrevocable as he persuaded himself—to return home at the close of the service and seek the pardon of his sins alone, in the solitude of his chamber. With this purpose he left his pew at the close of the services, and passed with the thronging but grave multitude out of the church.

On the door-steps, he found some gay friends awaiting him. They had planned a scheme of pleasure for an hour or two that night; they begged him to join them.

"No," said he faintly, "I think not, to-night."

They gazed in his face earnestly, and one of them, detecting an unusual seriousness in his aspect, which was discernible even in the pale moonlight of that beautiful evening, exclaimed in a taunting tone of voice, "What! are you going to be religious too!"

The speaker was his fiend in disguise. In that speech he threw the bauble of human approbation into the whirlpool, and the half-awakened youth plunged in desperately to seize it. Throwing off his gravity, he burst into a loud laugh, assured them he was not serious, accepted their invitation, and lost his convictions. Henceforth his sins held him in bondage and in chains. In a few months he died an impenitent sinner!

How fatal was his *one act* of resistence to the Holy Spirit. Had he yielded and taken his place at the altar, the invitation of his sinful friends at the door would have been powerless to attract him. But he resisted once too often. The tinsel crown of human approval led him like the diver, to a fatal leap, and he perished. Awakened sinner, beware! You, too, may sin once too often. [Zion's Herald.

ADDRESS

Of Miss Laura J. Saddler, *presenting a Bible in behalf of herself and sister Pupils, to the* Rev. Thos. B. Russell, *on the resignation of his office as President of Oak Bowery Female College, Sept. 16th, 1852.*

Through the kindness of my sister pupils, I have been selected on this interesting occasion to express to you, dear Teacher, our knowledge of your worth, our sense of obligation to you, our regret at your leaving us, and to present to you this Bible, as a token of our attachment and merited respect towards you.

You have been our faithful friend, and have manifested an untiring perseverance in your efforts to promote both our moral and intellectual improvement. During the three years that you have been with us, we acknowledge with gratification that, in the relative capacities of minister, teacher and citizen, your duties have been discharged as a Christian and a gentleman.

We would have fain hoped that, like "the particular few" * of our more fortunate and beloved sisters, the inexpressible gratification of finishing our education under your supervision, would have been granted us; but, since your interest requires it, we acquiesce—not cheerfully, for we shall be deprived of beneficial instruction and a profitable example, but, in consideration of the enhancement of your interest, we are forced to speak that painful word, *Farewell.*

In making this selection, as a parting gift, we have endeavored, (and I know succeeded) to make it in conformity to your preference: since, it has ever seemed your especial desire to instill lastingly into our minds and hearts the principles of its sacred pages. Jealousy and discord have not tarnished with their unhallowed touch our efforts to make this offering unanimous and peaceful; and now with one joyous voice of concord, we reiterate—Accept, dear Preceptor, our gift of love as the incense of grateful hearts.

In conclusion, dear Teacher, we with one accord implore Heaven's protection on you and all dear to you. May your life be long and useful, its pathway be adorned with prosperity's roses, fanned by the gentle zephyr of peace, and refreshed by the vivifying influence of Religion's sweetest dews.

And, finally, when your labors shall have ended, may your spirit pass away sweetly and gently as the last low murmurs of the Eolian harp, and, rise on pinions of light to purer joys and more perfect bliss in the consecrated realms of God's upper kingdom—where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

REPLY OF THE REV. T. B. RUSSELL.

Miss Saddler and Young Ladies:

Believe me, when I tell you that, the emotions which I now feel I possess no language adequately to express. Your expressions of confidence, respect and affection—your regret at parting with me—the beauty and propriety of this sacred Token of your kindness—the sincerity, generosity and spontaneity of good will, and the unexpectedness which characterize this whole exhibition of your respect and friendship overwhelm me. Whatever may have been my labors, my dangers, my trials, difficulties, sorrows—this moment of noble, of magnanimous sentiment is, in feeling at least, a happy compensation. A distinguished orator and philosopher of the Ancients has said, "virtue desires no other reward of her labors and dangers, than that of praise and glory." This sentiment for a heathen was lofty and laudable. *Our* better religion, and inspired and higher and more enlightened philosophy informs us, that the first great object and motive of our souls should be to conform to the approbation of Heaven, in all our enterprises and performances. Next to this, however, and in due subordination to it, the praise, the esteem of the wise, the good, the innocent, and the pure is the most ennobling standard of action and the highest meed of human gratification. When I remember, young ladies, that you have seen me from day to day, and from hour to hour, during the lapse of many months together—that you have had most ample opportunities to observe me closely—that the association of the teacher with his pupils is intimate and peculiar—that the openings for criticism are frequent, varied and severe—when I think of the even awful responsibilities which rest upon the teacher—when I recollect how delicate and skillful must be the hand that should manipulate and ply the refined and complicated machinery of education—and contemplate the difficulty of gaining the satisfaction and good will not only of parents and guardians, but especially of one's pupils, I repeat, I am overpowered with the sense of the high, the distinguished honor which you have done me.

You are aware—of which your practical manifestation on this occasion is a proof—that I believe the relation of teacher and pupil ought to be one of the highest confidence, respect and affection. All the legitimate and useful relations of life, indeed, are intended to elevate and refine their parties. If this be so in all, it must appertain with emphasis to that whose professed aim and appointment are to cultivate and to ennoble. I feel, young ladies, that this is a moment dedicated to the highest and best sentiments of our nature. I feel, too, that it is a moment devoted to the most sacred and holy associations and reflections. To me it is especially so.

You have been pleased to refer to the fact of the prominence which I have always given to the Bible and its principles, in my inculcations to you. I feel on this occasion as if I were commissioned anew from Heaven, to seek to the extent of my feeble ability to promulgate and to impress its glorious teachings upon the minds and hearts of my fellow beings, and especially upon those of the young. When I look upon you, my own pupils,—my scholars, in whose tender souls I have endeavored to implant the seeds of truth and knowledge—when I behold you in your innocency, loveliness and unaffectedness, returning to me after all my efforts, and presenting the very highest evidences of your docility, and of the practical truthfulness of the principles upon which I have endeavored to act, I feel it to be the very highest encouragement. I regard it, too, as a most pious and heavenly incitement to the faithful and continued discharge, in the best measure of my humble capacities, of all those duties which are incident to the holy and noble calling of the Teacher.

The loveliness and sanctity of your gift reminds me of that High and Holy Being in whose presence we continually stand—to whose all-seeing eyes the hearts and actions of all are revealed, and without whose sanction no calling can be permissible and truly useful and prosperous.

The profession of the teacher, however, we know and feel is approved in this Holy Book. Upon it the blessing and the smile of God have set their seals. When properly conducted it must redound to the improvement and happiness of those for whom especially it has been established. It is most gratifying to me to be made to feel, by your present felicitous indication, that my humble efforts and labors for your advantage have not been without some guerdon and signature of success.

I reciprocate your expressions of pleasure at the thought which we once in common anticipation indulged, that I should have been permitted to finish for you your mental training and education, in that prescribed course of study which was accomplished by—as you have chosen to style them—"the particular few" of your more fortunate and beloved sisters. I trust, however, it may be your good fortune to fall into the association and instruction of more eminent powers than those with which it is your regretted lot at this time to part. If you do justice to yourselves—and that you will who can doubt—you will do honor to any instructor.

Young Ladies—our life is sometimes pictured as a weary, a thorny and a lengthened pilgrimage—sometimes as a desert—then, as a night of storms and cloud—and anon, as a voyage o'er ocean's wild and dreary waste. Whatever it be—whether one or all of these, it is probably in no case a season without periods and spots of illumination. If it be a weary road—then here, I feel I have found a pleasant point of refuge and a sweet outspread landscape of peace. If it be a desert—then here to me is an oasis with verdant bowers and pleasant fountains, and thrilling songs of gentle birds—and here for a brief period at least, the saddened heart may find a welcome place of gladness and repose. If it be a night of darkness and tempest—'tis not all so—for here I find the fierce winds are hushed—the storm-king for a moment withdraws his black banners and forces, while the sweet smiling moon and the laughing, gentle stars appear, and the soft zephyrs breathe words of affection and truth: if it be indeed an ocean, 'tis not devoid of its glorious isles. And, here I may be permitted to feel that the long lost mariner beholds one of the joyous Hesperides—and a glimpse of universal and eternal spring. A sweet and holy calm broods upon the waters, and the spirit-halcyon flits on happy wing from glassy wave to tranquil shore.

In short, I shall ever regard this as one of the most happy and honored periods of my life—one of the brightest pictures that shall be reflected in the recollections of future years.

Farewell my young friends. From my heart I thank you for all your kindness—and especially for this, your parting gift, the Holy Book of God. You have bestowed upon me as a talisman the jewel of Heaven to earth. I shall ever remember you and yours in my best wishes and prayers. May God bless you and crown you with his love in time and in eternity.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SEVERAL THINGS.

Dear Brother: Think not that I do not appreciate the NewOrleans Advocate or have been a careless looker-on, or an indifferent reader of what is being published now-a-days in regard to the interests of our beloved Zion. Although I have not written a line for any of the Advocates, for some months, except officially or by special request, I still feel, as I have done for twenty years past, an unfailing interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Church in general and Methodist Church in particular.

There is the mammoth scheme of Brother Abby, for publishing a great *General Conference* paper, for circulation in ever Methodist family in our communion, at one dollar per annum, too—a capital idea. We certainly need something of the kind, for verily, our so called General Conference papers now published, only serve a limited section and would be of but little use beyond a limited circulation. These, too, are multiplying upon us, and doubtless will continue to increase until every Annual Conference will have its own organ. You can't put down the rage for papers. Conferences will have them; may, perhaps, 'tis best they should, for even the mammoth paper could not meet all the local wants of all the Conferences. But for general purposes and as a valuable religious family newspaper, at such a low price, it certainly would accomplish great things. Our people are getting to be a reading people, the young'er tribe especially; they will read, and if we don't supply them with reading matter, other people will, *for they will read.* I am willing, individually, to pledge myself from and after the next General Conference, for *ten dollars* annually, for the support of such a paper. We have about 2000 traveling preachers in the Church South, and as I am among the poor of that number, I think it perfectly safe to say that that amount on the average could be raised by them all. This would do for a beginning, to say nothing of the thousands of our Israel in the laity who would give as much or more. *I go for the mammoth paper*

The subject of a modification of our Circuits, so as to give "Sunday preaching" to all our congregations, has for months past, through the Southern Christian Advocate, engaged some of the oldest and wisest heads, as well as the pens of some of the younger preachers in Georgia and South Carolina. The venerable Dr. L. Pierce, the mover of this question, was *decently choked off* from the discussion of the question sometime since: very improperly I think.

In regard to this whole question, it may be said in truth that the time has been in all this country, when Methodism roved unmolested through all the woods. That day has passed now. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians have *established* their Sunday congregations all over the land. The people can be served by a respectable and influential ministry on the Sabbath, and thousands of them you can't get to church on the week days, try it when and by whom you will. This emergency I hold we are bound to meet by preaching to the people on Sunday as others do. This can be done without the least *change* whatever in doctrine or discipline. We are the same—no change in any thing, only so arranging that we may attend strictly to all the growing interests of church and people. It can be done without injury to any interests, and I think it ought to be done, not at once and universally, but gradually, and as the people may see the importance of it and desire it. I go for *Saturday* and *Sunday* preaching, not to get clear of work. Let me preach Saturday, attend to Church business, hold class-meetings, &c., and then Sunday have a fair shot at the *crowd.* If need be, again Sunday night. A good impression is made—protract on Monday and so continue, and great good must be the result.

The circulation of our books is another theme upon which we have frequent lectures through the Advocates, and not among the least of these, is a recent article from the working Bishop Andrew, in the Nashville Advocate—well timed and from the right source. One objection I have to the Book Concern: our books are priced too high; the preachers can't sell enough of them to pay for the trouble, let it is a trouble and at some risk that preachers buy and sell books. If our books were sold from the Concern at cost it would be better for all the interests to be served by the establishment. Cost price or no price, I go for selling the books. I have been a "book peddler" for 19 years, and have not lost money by it. Sometimes I buy books from private publishers, because I can do more good for myself and others; for example: "Methodism in Earnest," "Revival Miscellanies," and many such good books, I can buy from the publishers cheaper than I can from the Methodist Book Concern, for they have them to buy and must be paid for the treuble.

Preachers sometimes say they have no turn or tact for the business. Well, generally you will find that such preachers have but little tact for any thing else but a merely put up sermon, and not always even that. This said, well nigh all is said for them as itinerant preachers. *We ought to circulate the books.*

Methodism is spreading herself far and wide; her soul is as large as "the whole world;" she has set on foot great and growing enterprises, such as look to the ends of the earth. She longs to shed her light upon all nations, and he who enters her ministry should feel as did the immortal Wesley: "*The world is my parish,*" and with a soul *full of life, full of love,* should enter upon the great duties of his work, *determined to conquer.*

P. P. Smith.

Thomasville, Ga., Sept., 1852.

Tradition and Scripture.—The talented author of "Cautions for the Times," illustrates the uncertainty of tradition compared with Scripture, by putting this familiar case: "A footman brings you a letter from a friend upon whose word you can perfectly rely, giving an account of something that has happened to himself, and the exact account of which you are greatly concerned to know. While you are reading and answering the letter, the footman goes into the kitchen and there gives your cook an account of the same thing, which he says he heard the upper servants talking over, as related to them by the valet, who said he had it from your friend's son's own lips. The cook retails the story to your groom, and he, in turn, tells you. Would you judge of that story by the letter?" The Bible shows how rapidly tradition becomes untruthful from that passage in St. John, where Jesus Christ says to Peter, in answer to his question, what John should do, (xxi. 22) "If I will that he tarry till I he come, what is that to thee! Then went this saying abroad among the brethren," (oral tradition) "that that disciple should not die." Christ also says, "Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your traditions." [Prot. Epis.

God makes no Mistake.—The following I heard yesterday of a young man in this town and as the expression struck me, I send it in a few lines:

In a Massachusetts town there is a young man of about thirty, of fine talents and capabilities for active life, but for years a cripple, paralytic and helpless. He would starve if left alone. A friend was commiserating his condition, when, with deep earnestness, he exclaimed, as he slowly raised his withered hand, "God makes no mistakes." How noble the sentiment! "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? This is piety. Only a heart divinely taught could thus exclaim, "He giveth his beloved *sleep.*"

A student of theology at Bonn, lately went, in a fit of religious insanity, to a neighboring wood with hammer and nails, and finding a tree in the form of a cross, actually crucified himself. He was found in a state of insensibility by some peasants, who, not having tools for drawing the nails, felled the tree, and carried him with it to the next village. The young man is now in the hospital at Bonn, and out of danger.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

REMINISCENCES.

Looking out at the hot sunshine sends my memory back to an old wood in which I played in life's "young day." This wood rises up in my memory as the coolest of all cool places. Stillness and quiet seemed to have made their home there, and contentment to have fenced it in, and to have shut out all the jaring elements of life. The tall trees rose up like the columns of a temple, the green branches rendered it impervious to the sun's beams. On the ground was always a carpet of brown leaves, which "echoed to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread." In the depths of this wood murmured a clear stream. Many a dreamy hour have I spent looking into the cool blue water, and up into the cloudless sky, my young heart full of undefinable longings, and my imagination vainly striving to look into the mysteries of being. Now, whenever I think of this old wood, a feeling vague, of sad quietness, comes over me; I am transported back a quarter of a century, and seem to sit with my schoolmates on the banks of that little stream. The same yearning comes over me that I felt then, to pierce the curtain of mortality and read the problem of our spiritual existence."

Some of my school-mates who sat with me within the shadows of that old wood are now battling with life; perchance their hearts are heavier now, than when we sat beneath the old bench tree, or waded in the little brook.

Has life fulfilled the promises that we made for it to ourselves! Alas! no. The blossoms of hope have not yielded the fruits of happiness, but many of the gay band have plucked the apples of Sodom from the tree of expectation. Some of those who were full of life then, now lie beneath the "clods of the valley." *One,* I remember, who was my chosen companion in every woodland ramble—she was fair as the lily; her long silken ringlets floated round her like a bright cloud—her mild blue eyes realized the poet's dream of beauty: they had that touching look that is sometimes seen in the "eyes of blue," as if they said, "Oh, destiny, be kind to me." I stood beside her at the altar as her bridesmaid, when in the flush of womanish beauty, she stood there, full of joyous anticipations for the future. All hearts acknowledged her loveliness and wished for her the happiness she desired for herself.

Her husband took her from among us to his home in the city. We often heard of her as the gay and lovely bride. A few months passed on, when one morning a summons was sent round to the neighbors to come and attend the funeral of the lovely Ella. We assembled and laid her away to rest in her "dreamless bed," and now, none remember her except some few who recall with sadness the untimely fate of the "beauty" of ——— county.

Within the edge of the old wood stood our old church, in which our parents had worshipped for many years on the blessed Sabbath. It was a large frame building; it had never been painted, but the "suns and rains of heaven" had turned the weather-boarding brown. It was a fine church for the place and times in which it was built; it was reared by the neighbors, who were mostly emigrants from South Carolina, and there, for many years had been dispensed the Word of life. In it were often heard sermons that might have added to the fame of Massilon or Chalmers.

How friendly were the greetings of the neighbors as they met at the church door! How quietly the gentlemen seated themselves on the old logs under the trees, and talked of the crops and the weather, until the minister began to read the chapter for the day, when they all walked in and reverently took their seats. No church has ever been to me as holy as that church—none can ever be so dear!

I remember a baptism that took place in that church that affected me strangely. It was that of a young man just seventeen, the son of a neighbor. He knew that earth would not claim him long; for consumption had breathed its chill breath upon him, and he knew he must soon die. In the depths of his clear blue eye there seemed to lie a world of deep, serious thought. Though so young, he looked like one who had tried life to his own satisfaction, had found it wanting—that it did not fill his longing spirit. He seemed to be looking into the "spirit world" for his happiness; he knew he must soon die, and seemed to contemplate the last "dreamless sleep" with calm joy. Oh, it was heart-breaking to see his calmness while all around were so sad; and when he kneeled to have the consecrated water poured upon his head, mothers sobbed aloud and the tears rolled down the cheeks of young maidens; men, whose "manliness had drunk up tears," were forced to turn their faces away to hide the quivering of their muscles, and the old minister could scarcely speak the holy words: yet the very calmness and peace of the grave seemed to rest on *him.* It looked, to see him kneel there, that he was consecrated for the grave! In a few weeks he died, and it was as when one

"Wraps the drapery of his couch around him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

Mary.

Clinton, La., July 20, 1852.

Children.—I delight in little children; I could spend hours in watching them. How much there is in them that the Saviour loved when he took a little child and set him in the midst. Their simplicity, their confidence in you, the fund of happiness with which their beneficent Creator has endued them, that when intelligence is less developed, and so affords less enjoyment, the natural spirits are an inexhaustible fund of infantile pleasure.

[Wilberforce.

Our Debt to Society.—It is a part of every man's duty to give the weight of his influence to the correction of every evil which infects society. This, too, we owe to society for the protection which it gives us. It is a debt. Not to pay it is dishonesty.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

The November number of the Visitor has been issued in anticipation of the date of publication, and will in due time be followed by the December number, which will close the second volume. We are very desirous that all our subscribers should renew their subscription as soon as possible.

The policy of exacting from every scholar the account necessary to pay for the subscription and postage of his paper, is open, in our judgment, to very capital objections. Let the children be encouraged to bring their cents or dimes to cast into the treasury, both for Missionary and Sunday School purposes; but let the supply of books and papers be without money and without price. Some children have not the means of subscribing, and why should they be forced to receive the Visitors—if they get them at all—in such a way as to make them *feel* their poverty? This is the very way to drive them from the school. There are, furthermore, some children, and parents too, who would like well enough to have the paper, but who are too mean and miserly to subscribe 25 or 50 cents a year for it; and, generally speaking, they are the very persons who most need it. We say, therefore, let all the expenses of the school be defrayed out of a common fund, raised by collections or subscriptions in the congregation, where there is no regular Sunday School *Society,* whose annual revenue shall be sufficient for this purpose. The wrong time to do this is after the winter is set in. It ought to be done now. Our January subscribers should renew their subscriptions at once. The dilatoriness of so many of them last year put us to very great inconvenience; we hope this will not be repeated. If we may be allowed to do so, we would venture to suggest that a collection or subscription be set on foot in every congregation to raise money enough, at least to supply each Sunday School with as many Visitors as there are scholars and teachers, *always including the pastor.* Let this be done without delay.

The reduction of postage ought to improve the circulation of the Visitor. According to the new law, every newspaper or other article of printed matter, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, may be sent to any part of the United States for one cent. The Visitor does not weigh quite one ounce and a half: it is therefore entitled to the reduction. When the postage is paid in advance it is reduced one-half. The NewYork Commercial says: "There was an important error in the new postage law as published in the Washington papers. As published, it appeared that to secure the fifty per cent deduction on the rate of one cent postage to any part of the United States, newspapers must be pre-paid at the *office where mailed*—whereas the law, as it passed both Houses, permits the advance payment to be made at the *office where delivered.*" According to the foregoing it appears that the Visitor is chargeable with three cents postage per annum in the State where published, and six cents every where else in the Union. We hope we shall hear no more complaint that the Visitor can not be circulated in consequence of the demand for postage.

Thos. O. Summers.

Charleston, Oct. 5th.

Grand Tour de Conscience.—We read a paragraph the other morning which spoke of a "hope rumor," that a certain or uncertain late arch-deacon, after having gone over to the Church of Rome, is expected to come over again to the Church of England. All this recantation and cantation is not very creditable to the intellects of the parties concerned, however much it may say for consciences. One hardly knows the value to either side of an individual whose position is like that of a serious pendulum, or of whom it may be said, with respect to his views on religious subjects,

There he goes backwards and forwards,
There he goes round and round.

A church dignitary leaves the Established Church—conscientiously enough, no doubt—feels unhappy in his mind, and wants to come back again, when possibly some new preferment will be joyfully bestowed upon him. There is, however, something consistent in the whole proceeding: and we hope we shall not have many cases in which we shall hear of a reverend pervert or convert being able to sigh as the arch-deacon may in the present instance:

I've been Rome-ing, I've been Rome-ing,
To a creed a la Romaine;
And I'm coming, and I'm coming,
To my living back again.

[London Punch.

Preciousness of Time.—Coming hastily into a chamber, I had almost thrown down a crystal hour-glass; fear, lest I had, made me grieve as if I had done it: but, alas, how much precious time have I cast away without any regret! The hour-glass was but crystal, each hour a pearl; that but like to be broken, this lost outright; that but casually, this done wilfully. A better hour-glass might be bought; but time lost once, is lost ever. Thus we grieve more for toys than for treasure. Lord, give me an hour-glass, not to be by me, but to be in me. "Teach me to number my days." An hour-glass to term me, "that I may apply my heart to wisdom."

[Fuller's Good Thoughts.

When do we know Christ.—When we think as Christ thought, do as Christ did, live as he lived, when, like him, we are patient, meek and humble, about our Father's business, are heavenly minded; when, like him, our wills are lost in the will of God; when we sympathize with the suffering, raise the fallen, comfort the afflicted, forgive as we hope to be forgiven; when we feel thus, and do thus, then we know Christ; then we are united to him, as the branch is united to the vine; then we know what it is to have our lives hid with Christ in God.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 9.

PREACHING CHRIST.

"Present Christ in every Sermon," is part of his directions to preachers, whose success gave value, almost authority to his opinions. Those to whom He is precious will never weary of the theme. Things both new and old are there which experience and scripture knowledge bring forth. And by presenting Christ, something more is meant than teaching his precepts. The presentation is more *personal*, dwelling on his love, his power, his fellowship, his glory.

Walking away from Church, on a beautiful Sabbath, in company with a friend, the subject of conversation was the sermon just listened to: how profound, how searching, and how scriptural too. "Yes," he said, "but did you notice one thing, it lacked Jesus' name. The blessed Saviour was not mentioned once." And so it was.

A minister of the Gospel, some time since, on going into his pulpit, found a slip of paper on which were written the following words from St. John, xxi. 21. "Sir, we would see Jesus." The hint brought a consciousness of his fault, which was acknowledged the next Sabbath by an evangelical sermon from another passage: "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord."

Dr. South gave some good directions of his own on preaching Christ:

1. He is TEXT; and all preaching beside Christ, is beside the text: therefore keep to your text.

2. Christ is the very FOUNDATION AND SUBJECT-MATTER of preaching; and all preaching without Christ is building castles in the air.

3. Christ is the LIFE AND SOUL of preaching; and all preaching without him, is like a body without life and spirit.

4. Christ is the great END of preaching: preaching is to manifest his glory: and when Christ is not preached, the great end is lost.

GERMAN EVANGELISM—A SUGGESTION.

We much admire the system to which the able Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church North, Dr. Durbin, has brought this important department. From his correspondence with various domestic and foreign missionaries, (a correspondence which centres, as it ought, in him, as the head of that department) and other sources of information he condenses a MONTHLY SUMMARY of interest and value to the Church. This is printed in slips or "struck off," and a copy sent simultaneously to the various Church papers, in which it appears about the same time. The last Monthly Summary is before us, from which we extract an item that may quicken our own efforts in behalf of a people, among whom our Northern brethren succeed so well. It may be added that the German Missionaries in this city have received several members by certificate from these American missions in the fatherland:

A Presiding Elder in the West writes us, that they had the honor of receiving 14 persons into society from Saxony, some of whom had letters from Brother Wunderlich, and all were from the field which he is cultivating in the fatherland. We have probably received into our Church in this country over 100 members by certificate from our various missions in Germany.

While on this subject, we take the liberty of making a suggestion—neither official nor semi-official, it is true. It strikes us that our popular and excellent Missionary *Secretariat* is entitled to more of the correspondence of our various missionaries at home and abroad. Really, we do not see how their movements can be closely supervised, gathered up as they must be, from over half a dozen newspapers, scattered through the land. Every missionary writes to whom he pleases, giving his plans, &c. Thus the initiative of the most serious measures is taken and important developments made—of which the Missionary Board and the head of that Bureau are informed at the same time with the rest of the world! They have nothing left them to do but to *second* the motion. A single instance: What has become of our Panama Mission? The preacher wrote to some Presiding Elder in Georgia that he was going to quit it—had quit it, perhaps. The P. Elder communicated with an editor, and that is all and the last we know about it.

For ourselves, we find it next to impossible to obtain a connective view of this whole field. We only get it once a year—in the Secretary's Report. We do not say that there is inefficiency: this could not be with so active and popular a Secretary, so capital a Treasurer, and a Board constituted of Christian men, judicious and zealous: but we do say there is confusion and lack of centralization in the missionary correspondence. We hope the Board and Secretary will draw the strings into their hands and let us look *to them* to know what is doing in the Missions of the M. E. Church, South.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The preachers are respectfully and earnestly requested to make full returns of Sunday School statistics, at their respective Conferences. Please state the number of schools, scholars, superintendents, volumes in Library, copies of Visitors taken, and money raised for the publication of Sunday school books, during the year. We will be obliged to the Secretaries or Committees of Conferences for full and prompt reports. THOS. O. SUMMERS.

YEARLY APPROPRIATIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The annual meeting of the Missionary Board, for the purpose of making the appropriations to the various missions under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the ensuing year, took place at the Mission Room on the 10th inst. Bishops Soule and Andrew were both present. After carefully looking over the whole work, it was unanimously resolved to appropriate to this noble cause the round sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. And this has been done without a single surplus dollar in the treasury as a foundation to rest upon: but we have a better basis—the faith and devotion of the church. God says, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine," "and the cattle upon a thousand hills." Let Zion respond, Amen. The large increase in the amount of missionary collections for the last year (reaching to the sum of $125,000) justifies the hope that in the order of divine Providence, this greatest work of the church is receiving now that impetus which shall cause it to sweep on triumphantly until the whole earth is evangelized, and "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The above we take, together with items of Louisville Conference, from N. L. Adv.

A correspondent of the Texas Banner states the following appropriations:

China Missions $10,000.

California, (upon certain contingencies) $1200.

East Division—Embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, Holston and Virginia Conferences, $34,000.

Middle Division—Embracing Western Virginia, Louisville, Kentucky, Memphis, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, $16,000.

Western Division—Embracing Missouri, St. Louis, Arkansas, Indian Mission, East Texas and Texas, $28,000.

Also an outfit for Bishop Soule to California, amount not designated.

Bishop Paine has written to the board, requesting liberal appropriations to Texas.

Dr. Sehon, our worthy Missionary Secretary will leave in a day or two for the St. Louis Conference. He will visit the Indian Mission, and the two Texas Conferences.

PERIODICALS.

The National Magazine has already reached 20,000 circulation and well deserves more. The *October* No.—with several valuable and grave papers—furnishes a facetious but mighty corrective of faulty elocution:

"Rev. Jacob Gruber, well known as an eccentric but very useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, desiring to correct an error in the elocution of one of his young brethren, much given to the melodious termination of each sentence with an emphatic 'ah,' wrote the following letter to him:

DEAR-AH BROTHER-AH!—When-ah you-ah go-ah to-ah preach-nh, take-ah care-nh you-ah don't-ah say-ah nh-ah! Yours-ah,

JACOB-AH GRUBER-AH."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, *October*.—Clergymen get it at one-third discount—that is at $2. The postage on each number is only 3 cents.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, *October*.—The reading matter in this monthly has improved noticeably. The "Minister's Wife" will be given in our next, at the request of certain ladies of our acquaintance.

SERMONS.—The death of Henry Clay has been the occasion of some of the best specimens of eloquent eulogy. The Rev. G. Capers, on 16th August, delivered a glowing eulogy at Milton, Fla., on the life and public services of the late statesman. A neat copy has been furnished us.

Rev. J. Lusk, P. E. of Covington District Miss. Conference, preached, in August, a sermon at the dedication of a new Methodist Church in Liberty, which the trustees have just published. It is impressive and very suitable.

CONFERENCES.

OHIO CONFERENCE.—The Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church North, recently held its session at Zanesville, Ohio, Bishop Janes presiding, aided by Bishop Simpson. The presiding Bishop directed the secretary to enter the name L. L. Hamline as a member of the Ohio Annual Conference, in accordance with the request of the ex-bishop; the Conference voted him a superannuated relation.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE—This body closed an eight days' pleasant session, at Louisville, on 15th ult. The following were received on trial: Artemas Brown, Wm. H. Maull, Robt. H. Trimble, (from the Iowa Conference of M. E. Church, North,) Benj. F. Alexander, Henry C. Stephens, Absalom Davis, and Jas. C. Carnes. The last named of this list was some time the successful editor of the Vicksburg Whig, and latterly the able conductor of the "Kentucky Rifle."

Among those re-admitted to the traveling connection, are the names of Francis M. English and N. N. Lasley, both former members of this conference.

There were received into full connection, John R. Hall, H. W. South, J. F. Redford, W. M. Edmonds and J. W. Emmerson.

From the statements of the preachers, the past year seems to have been one of considerable prosperity; many have been added to the church from every part of the work.

The Missionary collections of the Conference year amount to $3,400.

W. R. Babcock, transferred to the St. Louis Conference. M. Evans and J. H. Bristow, transferred to Pacific Conference. J. A. Ivey, transferred to Louisiana Conference. W. C. Atmore, transferred to Kentucky Conference. S. H. Hargiss, transferred to to Western Virginia Conference, and appointed to Coal River mission. Next Conference to be held at Owensboro'.

WICKEDNESS IN HIGH PLACES.

The sovereign citizens of this country were too ready to forgot the disgraceful scene that transpired in their highest representative hall at the close of the last Congress. But it was too scandalous—the Billingsgate there was too foul-mouthed: the foreign press will not allow it to be forgotten. We allude to the Congressional colloquy between Messrs. Polk and Collum, it which the lie was passed half a dozen times, properly interlarded with blackguardisms.

Whose cheek did not burn with shame at the time when the scene was described by the papers? There stood the honorable gentlemen, the eyes of the world on them and a hundred reporters taking down every word. They stood, representatives of a Christian people, and no doubt many of their constituents good men, holy men! But they perhaps did not believe in "mixing politics and religion," as the phrase goes! A little genteel (?) swearing, a dash of the vulgar in their candidates, was allowable on the hustings—a joke to be winked at.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." We are plain to say that either of the parties to which these gentlemen belong could furnish candidates more creditable, and moral men, who hold votes and destinies in their hands and feel their responsibility, should demand that the right sort be presented. But we begun this paragraph to let the "London Times" speak. After describing the scene as it was the Times says:

Will our friends at Washington give us credit for sincerity when we say that the cause of representative institutions, and constitutional government, is rather too low just now to afford this unfavorable display? Parliaments ought to have a dignity of their own. The military despotism of Europe have their pageants, their reviews, their *fetes*, their religious ceremonies, their consecrated chiefs, their time-honored symbols, and forms. Republics, and their constitutional monarchies, are rather bare of these things. They should, therefore have something else instead. Their deliberations should be grave, decorous, courteous and firm. The representative of the people being a ruler, a chief and elder of the people, ought to bear meekly and suitably his high honor, and do justice thereby to those he represents. Are we really to conclude that Mr. Polk, bearing the name of the late President, fairly and correctly represents his constituency or the general spirit of the United States? Is it usual in that country for any dozen men assembled any where to go on giving the lie to one another for half an hour together? From this exhibition we might conclude that it was no such uncommon occurrence, and that really the American tongue is so foul, the American honor is so blunt, as to endure the free bandying backwards and forwards of this most dreadful charge for dozen times in succession. No rifles or revolvers can wipe out the disgrace of such a scene, and the stain on the honor of those who merely heard and saw without taking the trouble to stop it. Will not the Americans, for the sake of liberty itself, for the sake of civilization, provide against the recurrence of so great a political scandal?

METHODIST PRESS.

A RAP AT THE "UTTERANCES."—In a letter to the Nashville Advocate, Bishop Andrew urges upon the preachers the duty of instructing the people who wait on their ministry, in the doctrines and usages of Methodism and the Scriptural reasons for adopting them. This is to be done not only by preaching, but laying proper books within their reach. The Bishop *will* be so old fashioned and behind the times as to recommend those good old Methodist classics—Wesley's sermons! Instead of dooming them to the neglected shelves, he thinks they will even grace the saddle-bags. The edition just brought out by our Book Agent is pronounced "the most perfect which has been published in this country."

Bishop A. does'nt seem to fancy the new style of "utterances" from the pulpit that has come into vogue in some quarters. "The old is better."

And we find too, that even the preachers too frequently partake of this spirit; hence Wesley is too plain and dry for them; they want a better style than he presents them. They luxuriate in the dogmatical paradoxes of Carlyle, or the ethereal, unsubstantial nonsense of Emerson, and such like dreamers, and when you go to hear one of their Sunday utterances, you shall listen for an hour, and if you can find one morsel of plain, rich scriptural truth on which to feed your hungry spirit, it must come up from the memories of other days; or if there is an attempt at oxhibiting the great scriptural truths by which the theology of our church is distinguished, we are too often doomed to hear a cruel caricature of some of our cardinal doctrines, in which the metes and bounds of precious truth are so indistinctly defined that neither the preacher nor his hearers know exactly whereabouts they be.

DR. PIERCE AND THE QUAR. CONFERENCES. Dr. Pierce, as the author of "Sunday preaching," thinks the Quar. Conferences in Georgia (whose action deprecating agitation, etc., we published a fortnight ago,) covertly placed him in a bundle with others blamed, and vindicates himself in last week's S. C. Advocate. He says:

If my dear brethren did not intend to give me so conspicuous a place among the agitators and innovators of the day, they must blame themselves for the carelessness of their publication. And, for the present, in as far as I am concerned, allow me to return the document, with my veto. When I write in reference to Methodism, I write over my own name. And when I am castigated, I want it to be done openly and avowedly; no body of men—nor individual man—shall bundle me up with associations with which I have no affinity—unrebuked.

I have written some articles on Sunday preaching, the sum and substance of them has been, that there were many places where the people could not attend week-day preaching. I ask is not this true? I have recommended, in these places, the substitution of Sunday preaching by the voluntary consent and adoption of the societies, with peculiar and essential adjuncts, such as a regular Sabbath School. I ask, is this a revolutionary measure? I have contended, that wherever the congregation preferred to have their preaching on a week-day, to any alteration, they should have it just as before. Was this a wild experiment? I have said that I regretted the appearance of any such necessity, and would prefer to see our people do every where, as once they did—turn out freely to preaching on any day that it might fall to their lot. Did this show any desire or love of change! I intimated that such was the visible evidence of a desire for Sundy preaching in some places—that if we did not furnish it in order, the discontents would procure it in disorder.

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For my foresight and the suggestion of the only preventive, I am classed and published in the name of my pieces, as involved in a discreditable heresy. But ao, my brethren, you are after the wrong man. Wherever Methodism is found, as I received it, and learned it, there you will find me.

THE INWARD GUSH.—A writer from Arkansas makes an excellent communication to the Memphis Advocate upon its late editorials. These go to show that the signs of the times in the Church, indicate prosperity and not decline—as some enemies insist. The growing statistics of membership and enlarged benevolent offerings, &c., are alluded to in evidence. But "Arkansas" is not so easily persuaded. He quotes Bramwell—Bramwell that holy man "who lived so much nearer the gates of heaven than most people that God told him things He did not tell to others," said in the year 1809, "In all churches till the present time, Satan has used outward splendor to darken inward glory."

Arkansas fears for this "inward glory." The "outward" is easily enough seen and readily appreciated at is full value—but he wants to know if the light of a deeper work of grace in the heart is breaking upon the Church east of the great river. There is something awakening in these sentences:

Now my dear brother change your tune.—We are so far from what we out to be that your opiate is not needed. Cry aloud, spare not, wake up the church. May God help you. And to assist you in changing the current of your thoughts, I will ask you a few questions.

1. When did you hear one of our distinguished preachers take such a text as this. "Let us go on unto perfection," and explain the doctrine of christian perfection and inforce the subject by urging the christians to look for the blessing then and there? I do not mean to touch the subject incidentally.

2. When did you last hear a minister of a good degree of popularity, telling his experience from the pulpit, as the old preachers used to do; when and where he obtained the blessing of perfect love?

3. When did you read a communication on this subject in the papers, the writer giving his experience? Are not the communications generally on the abstract question, what is 'entire sanctification,' and are not these communications always below Wesley's "Plain Account" and "Fletchers Essay?"

4. When and where was the last meeting you attended when the people sought this great blessing and witnesses were raised up?

5. When did you see a revival notice in any of our papers, stated so many justified and so many "cleansed from all sin?" Well there was a notice in your paper a short time ago, from the P. E. of the Batesville District, Arkansas Conference, stating that at a camp meeting where many were converted, one preacher professed to obtain the blessing of "perfect love"—I have had many thoughts about that preacher. Who is he? I suppose he is a simple hearted brother, who don't know that this doctrine of christian perfection is almost a mere matter of theory amongst us, and who really believed when he stood before the Bishop that it was a matter of sober earnestness when the questions were asked him, "Are you going on to perfection?"—"Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life?" "Are you groaning after it?" God bless the dear brother, make him faithful unto death and let him live a long time. But Bro. Owen, this is a case from a new circuit in a new conference. Now if we could hear of such things from your halls of "sanctified learning" or from your cities of refinement, we might begin to look up, But alas! alas!

WOMENS RIGHT'S CONVENTIONS:—The Buffalo Advocate has'nt a high opinion of those who figure in them. He has much daring, where he lives, to say such as this:

The sisterhood prominent in these public convocations, are generally very uneasy spirits. The crying grievances they suffer are from husbands they don't love, or whom they despise; and riddance from them is the only social remedy that will relieve their cares. Often these women have married men who are their inferiors in mind and manners, and the yoke weighs heavily upon their necks, though a yoke of their own choosing. Then, again, they are spinsters that could not captivate the hearts they desired, and therefore think ill of men's hearts and heads in general. The secret history of almost all of them would disclose some particular domestic grievance or social annoyance, and thus account for their idiosyncracies, one and all. Unhappiness exists at home, and hence these contentions abroad. The publicity the press gives them, but feeds the disorder, for to it is thus added, in the end, a sense of newspaper importance, and a rage for newspaper notoriety.

AGENTS REPORT.—Mr. Shearn, financial agent of T. W. Banner, makes an appeal or address to the preachers, and shows a very considerable difference in their agency:

I have gathered together from the published receipts all moneys remitted by our preachers to the Banner office since the last session of both Conferences. The total amount is $630 25. This comes from forty-one preachers. From Texas Conference preachers $574 25, and from East Texas Conferences $56—making $630 25. We have in East Texas Conference forty preachers, ten of which has sent the $56 before mentioned, and thirty *have not sent one dollar!*

Texas Conference has forty-three preachers, twelve of whom have sent us nothing; the other thirty-one sent us $574 25.

REVIVALS.—The editor of R. C. Advocate, in connection with them, lays out good work for our brethren of the local ministry:

It has been our pleasure for some weeks past to receive and publish accounts of religious revivals, in different sections of the two Conferences represented by the Advocate.—God is graciously reviving the Churches, and blessing the labor of his servants in the conversion of souls. In Virginia we learn the regret is very general that our conference year closes at so early a period as the 20th of October. It will interfere very seriously with the revivals now in progress, especially on Circuits, as it will compel the ministers to discontinue their meetings in order to collect their statistical and other reports, and close up their fiscal operations preparatory to a departure for conference. Under these circumstances now and important duties will devolve on their local ministry and laity of the Church. They may render very important aid in carrying on the good work of grace. We doubt not they will be both ready and willing to work in this good cause. In the towns and cities these obstacles do not exist, and meetings now in progress may be continued up to a few days before the opening of Conference.

LAY DELEGATION, &c.—The Philadelphia C. Advocate keeps up a steady fire on this subject, not so much by editorials as through correspondents. The boldest, nay, violent ground is assumed against the so called Conference Government. What, with "Reformers" in the editorial camp, and ultra abolitionists and higher law men—the Northern Methodist press can spare but few guns for the border war or any other.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SPIRITUAL RAPPING.

MR. EDITOR—I have recently read "the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse," being an explanation of Modern Mystery—by Andrew Jackson Davis—author of "Nature's Divine Revelations," "The Great Harmonia," etc.

Mr. Davis is regarded, I believe, as the most prominent and voluminous exponent of the "Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse" or "Spiritual Rapping" as it is more familiarly called. I have thought it might not be uninteresting to the readers of the Advocate to present a few extracts from the above work, setting forth the theological views of Mr. Davis.

In relation to miracles, we have on page 18 and 19 the following expression of his "impression:"

"From the foregoing reflections it will be readily inferred that I am not impressed to regard any manifestations of a supersensuous character, as being above, contrary to, or inconsistent with, nature's immutable and universal principles; that I do not believe in the existence of any miracles which are not referable to natural causes, visible or invisible, nor in the possibility of any strictly supernatural events, ancient or modern."

On the 12th page we have the following as his impression of the *faith* and *sincerity* of the clergy.

"About five-eighths of the Protestant clergy are in the secret consciousness of their own minds, perfect materialists with regard to faith in spiritual existence; and yet, they preach "life and immortality," in combination with other cardinal points in the existing theology, because preaching is their occupation, and because, also, they do not *know* of any thing better and more elevating to proclaim to the people."

On the 17th page we have his impression of Moses and Christ:

"Moses being educated according to the methods and tendencies of his age declared precisely what his material and spiritual organization and state of mental illumination would suggest; and so with Jesus. This was accomplished by no special action and interposition of the divine mind, but by the legitimate progressive development of their own respective constitutions."

On the 89th page we have his views of the doctrine of man's depravity.

"In this age of man's progression and development on the earth, let the oriental doctrine of "total depravity" be banished from our midst."

On the 45th page we discover that he is equally skeptical in regard to the *existence* and influence of Satan:

"The fear of a fabulous devil is, even at this advanced period of civilization, much stronger in timid and undeveloped minds, than the love of truth and deity."

I will close by giving your readers Mr. Davis' theory of what Christians regard as conversion. On the 94th page we have the following:

"Those very *positive* speakers always *affirm* what they pronounce; it gives weight to their words and invests them with "seeming authority." And what is the consequence of the psychological result? It is simply this—that good man, that impressible and affectionate mind, is thrown into a frenzied state of "moral contrition." He has hitherto been superior to the uttering of what was untrue; but now he rapturously pronounces falsehood after falsehood. He says, "I am under *divine* condemnation," which is not true. He says, "I am *inwardly* depraved," which is not true. He says, "I have been always a great sinner," which is not true, for he was once an innocent child, and of "such is the kingdom of heaven." He says, "God is angry with me," which is not true, for "God is love," and bitter and sweet, or love and hate can not flow from one fountain. He says, "God's spirit is striving with me," which is not true, for he is simply *psychologized*, by the speaker, to see every thing respecting his own state invested with *awfulness*, and himself as under the divine wrathe and condemnation. At last he calls aloud, "O, see the Holy Spirit," which is not true; his vision is only affected by *mental delerium tremens*, arising from the excessive intoxication which the powerful preaching has produced upon his nervous system. And still moved by the controling influence in the assemblage he exclaims, "Oh, I thank God I am forgiven," which is not true had he sinned, for no transgression of nature's laws can be forgiven, they can only be outgrown by personal progression and developement.

I had thought of commenting somewhat at length upon these anti-revealed and skoptical views of Mr. Davis, but upon reflection, I shall only add a few words, and let the quotations in Davis' own words, from his own philosophy, speak for themselves. Because, Mr. Davis teaches nothing practically immoral—but talks about truth, justice, benevolence and love, some seemed pleased with him not only as a spiritual rappist, but also as a moral teacher. We must express our approbension of any moral system which distinctly denies, as we have seen, so many things that are believed to be cardinal doctrines of revelation—to wit: inspiration—in saying, what Moses and Christ did, was but the result of of the developement of their times without any special action or intervention of the divine mind—*miracles*, whose existence he positively denies—the *depravity* of man which he calls an oriental myth. So he treats the divinity of Christ; calling him merely a developement of his times. The bible doctrine of Satan and Satanic influence a fable, and scriptural conversion ridiculed as the result of psychology.

With spiritual rapping and rappist I have no words, pro or con; I merely present Mr. Davis' theological views in his own words, and leave readers to form their own conclusions.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, Oct. 1852.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Camp-Meeting near Greensboro, Ala. Conf.

I have just reached home from a camp-meeting, held eight miles north-east from this place—a camp-meeting long to be remembered, because of the mighty displays of Divine Power and Goodness. True, we were very badly supplied with preachers; there were only four, and some of these worn down with previous labors, but so soon as the services commenced the people, male and female, turned preachers, and their labors were not in vain. The congregations were very large, and I must say (though in the habit of attending such occasions for above thirty years) I have never seen so good behaviour. There was no cause for the slightest reproof during the whole time—no exhibition of levity, for there seemed to be no one who did not feel the deepest interest. At the close of every sermon the altar would be crowded by penitents, and some two or three times it was impossible to occupy the pulpit at mid-day, because of the great work in the altar. Several laymen of the Baptist brethren rendered efficient service by singing, praying and instructing the mourners. We closed the services with an addition of 106 to the Church, and a missionary collection of above $100.

There is one fact I would notice, with a view to have it imitated by others. The community entered into written resolutions to avoid all *show*, so we had no feasting, no exhibition of gay apparel, no gossipping circles—all seemed to regard it as a place and a time set apart to the worship of God. Hence the congregation at the pulpit and the families in their tents were blessed, for the presence of God was every where. It was indeed a revival of the primitive camp-meetings. Oh, may we have many such, when the people will be blessed and God be glorified.

E. V. LEVERT.

September 30th.

Palestine Ct., E. Texas Conf.

Since June we have had occasional showers of divine grace and encouragement to labor. We are holding a succession of two day's meetings, with a view of protracting them if necessary, and thus far God has smiled upon us. Many souls have been converted and added to the Church.

Sept. 24th. E. F. THWING.

Glennville Ct., Ala. Conf.

As soon as circumstances would justify it I appointed a round of protracted meetings on this Circuit, commencing at Smyrna Church, which resulted in a few conversions, many backsliders reclaimed, the Church generally revived and two accessions. Our next meeting was at Midway Church. On account of inclement weather we had not much more than got under way before we had to leave for our next appointment at Glennville, where we had a glorious meeting, which resulted in at least forty conversions and fifty-five accessions. At this meeting our local brethren labored efficiently and zealously, at Anthony Chapel, where we had a most excellent meeting, enlisting the almost entire community, which resulted in the conversion of 35 or 40 persons, 38 accessions, to our Church, and in all probability many will join other Churches. We have two other meetings appointed. May the Lord still be with us.

Sept. 28th. J. WILLIAMSON.

Gainesville Ct., Ala. Conf.

Our third Quarterly Meeting for this work commenced at Sumpterville, 11th Sept., and closed the 24th. The result was good; some 16 or 18 professed saving faith; 17 united with the M. E. Church. The Church is greatly stirred up.

There was something remarkable in this revival. Out of the number converted there was but one female; the rest all young men, save two. The work was deep and genuine; all the conversions seemed to be clear and sound. This revival will long be remembered about Sumpterville. The benefits were felt all through the neighborhood. Thank God for revival influence. T. MOODY.

Sept. 25, 1852.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Greenville and Upper Deer Creek, Miss. Conf.

BRO. MCTEIRE: We have thought it advisable to publish some account of our operations on this Missionary Circuit. We call it a *Circuit*, because, in our regular rounds we preach to all the church-going persons in our bounds; and we call it a *Missionary* Circuit because our work is a self-supporting mission to the colored people of this region.

To the former Greenville charge we added early this year, two neighborhoods on Deer Creek, which occupy us two Sabbaths, and make our work a four week's Circuit, which we accomplish by preaching three and four times on the Sabbath only. Our general plan of catechising is to catechise at each place on a night of the week. But circumstances often render it necessary for us to catechise on Sabbath, in addition to preaching. This makes our Sabbath work very laborious, whilst our week days afford us rather too little to do—unless we were more studious and a little more zealous and diligent to search out work.

The part of our work lying around Greenville, extends from the plantation of Mr. A. G. Cartor, at the foot of Miller's Bend, to those of Bro. W. P. and Mr. A. B. Montgomery, on Rattlesnake Bayou, near the head of American Bend. That part which lies on Deer Creek extends from the plantations of Bro. Robert M. Cartor and Dr. Dunn, which are the extreme upper settlements on the creek, to that of Major Lee; which is the lowest point on Deer Creek, to which our labors extend. Within this whole scope of country, which contains some of the finest lands in the great valley, there are not fewer than 2000 colored persons susceptible of religious instruction, and about 160 white persons. The number of the colored population, to whom we actually have access for the purposes of religious instruction, by the means of stated preaching and catechising, is about 1000. The aggregate number of colored persons now connected with the church, as members and probationers, is about 440. We have this year received on trial about 200, of whom a considerable number, if not a majority, have professed a change of heart. Our principal success has been on Deer Creek and especially on the plantation of Judge Rucks. Here the people of the adjoining plantations have attended regularly, and here we have seen the most visible effects of our preaching—accompanied, as we trust, has been, by the spirit of truth and grace.

There has been at least this evidence of the utility of preaching to the black people, that out of 11 who recently died of cholera on the plantation of Mr. G. A. Bowen, 9 had joined us at Judge Rucks, and having previously made a profession of religion, died in great peace.

We have catechised regularly about the children. They have generally manifested much interest in the exercise, and have learned the answers remarkably well. Many of them can repeat with readiness the whole of the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and many of the selected passages of Scripture, as well as several of the hymns. O, may our bread thus cast "upon the waters be gathered after many days."

We preach regularly every two weeks in Greenville. Here we have a fine and sufficiently commodious house of worship, (wanting lacking but a bell) and a white membership of the number of 18. Two persons, a lady and a gentleman, joined our Church in the spring.

—With feelings of earnest solicitude for the best interests of this increasingly interesting community, we look forward in the prayerful faith and hope, to our approaching last Quarterly Meeting, to be held on the last Sabbath of this month, humbly beseeching God to look in mercy to favor us with his gracious presence and blessing.

We are decidedly of opinion that a suitable number of commodious chapels, and a good parsonage, would greatly conduce to the interests of this Circuit. When the Lord shall have effectually stirred up the citizens of this wealthy region to a due appreciation of these important measures, then may we hope to see this moral "wilderness bud and blossom as the rose." May He hasten the time.

Under, we trust, a due sense of our own unworthiness, we delight to express our thankful acknowledgements to this generous people for their uniformly kind and hospitable attentions to us, their servants for Christ's sake.

R. H. HERBERT,
JNO. B. BOWEN.

REV. T. B. RUSSELL has taken charge of the Dallas Female Academy, Selma, Ala. The "particular few" mentioned in the next appropriate address of his parting pupils refers to the four young ladies who graduated last summer—the first and only graduates under the retiring President. This should have been added in a note.

DO GOOD WHILE YOU LIVE.—This is a matter that cannot safely be left to will and imposed upon Executors. It may not be free in the minds of our readers that a miser (M'Donogh) of large posthumous benevolence died in this city a few years since. He had lived niggardly toward all charities. Before dying, left large legacies to two cities for Public Schools and benefactions to the poor. His heirs have contested the matter, and we give this week the decision of the first Court. So true is it of the miser, the covetous—he heapeth up riches and knoweth not who shall gather them:

THE MCDONOGH WILL CASE—*U. S. Circuit Court, Judge McCaleb*—Mary Murdock et al. vs. Executors of John McDonogh et al—Judge McCaleb yesterday rendered his decision in this important case. As it is lengthy for our limits, we give an abstract of it:

On the part of the complainants, it is contended that the provisions of the will can not be executed, because—

1st. The attempt to devote the property in perpetual accumulation, and to render it inalienable, is ruinous to commerce, dangerous to the State, and contrary to law and public policy.

2d. That the title conferred by the will is unknown to the law, which requires that all property shall have a owner.

3d That the dispositions in favor of the cities are *substitutions* and *fidei commiss*, which are both expressly forbidden by law.

4th. That the legacies are upon impossible conditions, and to persons and corporations incapable of receiving them—and

5th. The legacies being void, all the annuities dependent on them must fall.

On the part of the cities, it is contended—

1st. That they are the universal legatees under the will, and were owners, and in possession by law, from the decease of the testator.

2d. That the will contains no substitutions, or *fidei commiss* reprobated by law.

3d That all impossible and illegal conditions in the will, and those which are contrary to public policy, are to be reputed not written, and the title to the property has become vested in the cities.

We discover, at a glance, the prominent characteristics in the will of John McDonogh. The first is an almost total indifference and insensibility to the sacred ties of blood; the other is an ostentatious display of the most anxious solicitude for the application of his long-hoarded wealth to the establishment of institutions designed for the benefit of strangers to his own blood. The first is sufficiently exhibited in the utterances bequeathed to his widowed sister and her fatherless children, and in the declaration contained in the will, that if he had any children, and fortune to leave behind him at his death, he would give a very small amount to each—merely enough to start them in habits of industry and frugality, and no more. His solicitude for others is the constant theme of his regularly verbose and minute directions to those through whose agency the complicated machinery he had devised for the execution of his purposes was to be put in operation. The orphan children of his deceased brothers and sisters, now complainants before this tribunal, have not, except in the single instance alluded to, received even a cold respect of a passing glance, while leagues were made to go to the to disclose the depth and breadth of his philanthropy for the welfare of the orphan poor of every clime and caste of color, in the cities which claim to be considered the universal legatees of his accumulated millions. While I find it difficult to comprehend these discordant and unnatural elements in the character of one who often and so solemnly invokes the principles of religion and morality as inseparable to the proper education of the youth of the country, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to notice them further than to say, that in my mind, they raise the strongest doubts of the genuineness of that charity and philanthropy of the testator, which were the fruitful themes of the eloquent encomia of counsel, and the chief of the cause. It is apparent that one of the prominent objects of the testator in his last will and testament, was to deprive his heirs and nearest of kin of the vast wealth to which, in the event of his dying intestate, they would be entitled in the legal order of succession; it is equally certain that, in default of heirs in the descending and descending line, he reposed a perfect right in law, to deprive them of the inheritance, and to bestow it upon strangers. Whether he has accomplished his design in the first place, and exercised his right in the latter, in a manner to receive the sanction of the laws of the land, are questions now to be determined.

We have seen that by the will, the property of that testator is to remain together forever, as one estate, to be designated as his "general estate," and to become a permanent fund, on interest, to be managed by certain commissioners and agents, who are to be annually appointed by the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. We have seen that these commissioners and agents are to form a perpetual board, and to have perpetual succession. To the board thus constituted, the perpetual administration of the estate is given, without the power of alienation, and the rents and revenues only are ordered to be invested and to the purposes and objects contemplated by the will.

An insurmountable objection to the execution of the provisions of the will relating to the administration of the "general estate," through the agency of the Board of Commissioners and Agents, arises from the fact that they contain substitutions and *fidei commiss* which are expressly prohibited by law.

The decision contains many learned quotations of authorities, which we are unable to do justice to in our limited space—and concludes with the following decree:

This cause came to be heard during the last term of this Circuit Court, and after full argument, was taken into consideration with the consent of counsel of the parties, that the decree should be pronounced at chambers, and entered of record, and executed as in term time; and upon consideration thereof and for the reasons contained in the written opinion now filed, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows:

That all that part of the olographic will of John McDonogh, beginning with the second paragraph with the words: "It is my will, and I direct my executors hereinafter named, immediately after my death, to correspond, &c." on the second page, numbered as the sixth page of the printed copy of the will on file, and ending with the words "or otherways, and held and owned by said corporation," on the thirty-second page of the said printed copy of said will, relative to the city of New Orleans, the city of Baltimore, the State of Louisiana, and the State of Maryland, the "general estate," the Colonization Society, for the projected Asylum of New Orleans, the Society for the Relief of destitute orphan boys, a projected school farm in Maryland, free public schools in New Orleans and Baltimore, and the appointment of various boards of commissioners, agents, directors, etc., and for the investment and accumulation of the estate; be, and all said provisions are declared illegal, null, and of no force and effect whatever, and that, as to all the estate of said deceased, except such as is disposed of in the first paragraph of said

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will. The deceased died intestate, and his estate fell by his death to his heirs at law.

That the complainants are heirs at law of the deceased John McDonogh in the following proportions, to-wit: [Here follow the names of the heirs and the proportion allotted to each. The estate is divided into seventy parts, sixty-seventieths of which are adjudged to belong to complainants. The remaining ten-seventieths are reserved to the heirs of the half-bloods, when they shall make themselves parties and prove their relationship.]

That the said complainants recover of the defendants, executors of the will of the deceased, all and singular the property real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, composing the estate of the deceased, and especially all and singular the property comprised in the inventory of the succession prepared by Thomas Layton and Adolphe Mazureau, Notaries Public, a copy of which is in evidence, and that said complainants have execution and be put in possession of the same in conformity with law and the rules of the Court.

That reference be made to the master in Chancery for an account of the administration of said executors, from the death of the deceased to the execution of this decree, and that said executors account to said master in the premises, and that said master report to the Court: And so much of the said bill as demands said account and the recovery of any moneys in the hands of said executors, is retained for further decree.

That any other person or persons, not now parties to the proceedings, claiming title to the estate of the deceased, or any part thereof, be allowed to present their claims respectively before this Court, to make due proofs thereof and to become parties in the proceedings for the same established and adjudication thereof.

That the costs of the complainants and the executors be paid out of the succession of said deceased, and the costs of the other parties defendant, by themselves respectively.

Obituary.

Miss Isabella Elder, died in Greensboro, Ala., on the first of Octebor. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for eighteen years, mostly in connexion with the Franklin Church, Mobile. Very retiring in manners and disposition, the depth and earnestness of her religious experience, were only known to those who knew her intimntely. She rests in hope. S.

I append a couplo of extracts from her diary, which you can attach to this brief notice if you think them of sufficient interest.

July 4th, 1834. I joined the M. E. Church in Mobile; was desireus to becomo a Christian, but did not understand the plan of salvation. I attended class-meeting regularly, though it was a great cross to express my feelings. There I learned from the experience of others, that it was my privilege to have a sense of pardoned sin, and the favor of God. I saw, also, these blessings promised in the scriptures, which I read with great attention. I felt myself a guilty sinner with the wrath of God abiding on me. In Febrnary 1835, the Rev. J. N. Maffitt visited Mobile, we had meeting every night, and the house was crowded with penitents. I felt my burden of guilt insupportable; the cry of my heart was "Lord what will thou have me do!" I felt willing to do any thing.) Feb. 14th. While kneeling at the altar, it came into my mind to give myself away to the Savior, and the words 'him that cometh to *me*, I will in no wise cast out,' were powerfully applied to my mind. I laid hold hold on this promise of faith, and immediately felt my load of sin removed, though I did not feel that joy which I expected. I saw the way of life clearly, and felt penco in believing, but I had not received the "witness of the spirit." One day, sitting alone reflecting on the change that had taken place in my seul, and wondering that I did not feel the joy that others ex-perienced, I thoughtlessly picked up a torn leaf of a book that was lying near me, and fouad to be a fragment of a sermon by the Rev. John Wesley on "The Witness of the Spirit." It is important subject was new to me, but as my *mind* was all athirst for knowledge with regard to my spiritual state, I caught eagerly at any thing that was likely to impart light to me. I soon discovered that this witness was what I wanted and pryed earnestly for. A few days after this, while at secret prayer, pleading the promises of God, I received a satisfactory evidence of my acceptance through Christ. I could with confidency cry "Abba Father," and *knew* myself a child of God. I new saw it was my privilego to go on unto perfection." I received much light and encouragement from Wesley's Sermon. My soul hungered and thirsted after holiness and true holiness.

June 20, 1836. After I retired to my room at night, deeply impressed with the necessity of the blessing, I felt my total inability to do any thing for myself and that the work was purely the Lord's. I kaelt down believing that the Lord was ready there to accomplish the work. As I continued to pray, my views became more clear, aad my faith increased. I said *now* O Lord I disclaim all that I have been, and I take Theo as my wisdom and righteousness, my sanctification and redemption. I believe Thou dost *now* sanctify me, body, sad spirit, nad according to my faith it was done unto me." I felt myself sink into nothing—Christ was all in all. I closed the bible which lay by me, and I felt that every promiso contained therein was mine. These words, especially, I felt, as the message of the Saviour addressed to me: "Now ye are *clean* through the word which I have spoken unto you, abido in mo and I in you." I thought I could almost realize the full sense of rejoicing angels and ministering spirits, and the Saviour had full possession of my heart, yet I felt no disposition to shout aloud, but my soul and all that was within me raised tho Lord. I lay down to sleep, and felt like the beloved disciple, reposing on the bosom of my Lord."

Thus this faith our sister lived, and in this faith she died, though from the influence of powerful opiates she was unable to utter any testimony, which doubtless under other circumstances she would have borne to the truth and faithfulness of Jesus.

T. J. Kdger.

Died, Sept. 2d, 1852, at his residence near Greensville, Ala., Maj. Everard Cureton, in the 71st year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but from early life resided in South Carolina, where he is extensively known and much beloved; many relatives and friends in that State will mourn his decease. In the fall of 1834, he emigrated to this State. Perhaps few men have lived so long and made as few enemies. The writer of this has had his acquaintance more than 20 years ago, and from an intimate personal knowledge of him in all the relations of life, is fully prepared to say, that few, very few, if any men in his opinion ever lived or died. He was a kind, attortive husband, it fond dotting father, a humane indulgent master, a sincere friend. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and as a Christian humble and modest. For some time before his death it gave him pain to converse, and he spoke but little. When asked as to the statu of his mind, he informed me that his confidence and trust were firm in the Redeemer as the Saviour of the world. He expressed a willingness to go, and spoke of the many relatives and friends who had gone before. He had no stranger on reaching that happy shore.

A farewell dear father; thy welcome pres-

once will no more gladen the dwellings of thy sorrowing children, thy smiles will no more cheer and light up their earthly pathway. One of the strongest ties that houud us to earth has been parted, but we how in humble submission. Undisturbed be the nbode of thy dust, till the great rising day, while thy spirit husks in the brightness of uncreated light forever.

Advocate Office, October 9.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev A E Brodwin:
N s. J Laporte, Plaquemine, La. Less $2 50.

Rev A M Box:
N s. J D Doney, Austin, Texas. Less $2 50.

Rev H M Wiggins:
J Wiles, Atala; Mrs N Robb, S Devine, Sharon; Rev H Buck, Snowhill, Miss..... $10 00

Rev C C Callaway:
N s. J R Jackson, Hamburg; n s Mrs L Stringfellow, Summerfield Ala. Less $5 00.

Rev J L Parker:
J Lancashire, W E Pastern, Shreveport, La..... 5 00

Rev F G Ferguson:
N s. Rev P R McCrary, Summerfield, Ala..... 2 50
and on account..... 2 50

Rev W H Rogers:
Isa Garret, Dr L A Phillips, P Wynn, Ed Friend, Jno F Pmnik, Trenton, La; W Whetstone, Ala. 15 00

Rev R Randle:
N s. H Hallance, Quay, La; S Franklin, R M Kennon; G Chillin, B Carr. Less $2 50..... 10 00

Rev J H Parker:
J Allen, J Walhel, Algiers, La..... 5 00
N s. L H Gidson, Larissa, Texas. Less $2 50..... 2 00

Rev G Garrett:
W F C King, Summerfield, Ala?..... 2 50
on account..... 2 50

Rev W R Wilson:
N s. J Horgar, Jasper, Texas; G W Davis, Chireno, Texas..... 5 00

Rev J L Forsythe:
N s. Ah McGhee, Woodville, Miss. Less $2 50.

Rev E Merlimer:
N s. B C Warren, Gallatin, Miss. Less $2 50.

By P M:
N s. Thos Gilpin, Waverly, Ala. Less 50 cents... 2 00

Rev Jho Lane!
N s. Agnes C Gibson, n s, S Herren, n s; Richard Harding, R Springs, Miss. Less $5 00..... 2 50

Rev D A J Parker:
Rev T Owens, R Springs, Miss..... 2 50
Rev T Nixon, Cayuga, Miss..... 5 00

Rev T Moody:
W G Myers, J Kerr, Sumpterville, Ala..... 5 00
N s. Dr Blackburn, Flat Shoals, Ga..... 2 50

Rev W A Mnnly:
N s. Dr Stockwell; n s, Snnal Davis; n s, W C Aulds; n s, A Palmer, Pineville, La. Less $10 00. (What P O for Dr S? A draft will do).

Rev J Williamson:
Mrs C Mitchell, J O Lamar, Glennville, Ala..... 5 00

Rev J Hamilton:
N s. R T Forsythe, W Landrum. Mrs M Mitchell, Dr Hicklin, M McMorris, G H McLelland, P Williams, T Abrahams, A P Warner, Mobile, Ala. Less $6 60..... 15 00

General Intelligence.

Marine Hospital.—The following is the report of the U. S. Marine Hospitnl for the month of September last:

Remaining from previous monlh	96
Admitted during the month	180
	282
Discharged	174
Died of congestion of brain	1
" congestive fever	1
" nammotic tetanus	1
" yellow fever	1
" typhoid fever	1
" consumption	1
" injury of spine	1—161
Remaining on 1st of October	121

Record of Rascality—*Curious Calculation.*—From the monthly report of Captain Youeues, Chief of Police, we make up the following sum mary of arrests throughout the city during the month of September last: Arrests in the First District, 634; Second do, 605; Third do, 308; Fourth do, 20d—totnl, 1843.

Of this number, 16 were arrested for assaults with dangerous weapons, and 6 for murder. About three-fourths of the offences charged were committed under the influence of intoxication, making the entire nnmber of outrages caused by drunkenness near 1400.

This shows that on an nverage, daily, about 45 persons stagger off to the Watch-house under what is commonly called "a load" of "red-eye," nll for offences which they would not have committed but for that burn ing thirst peculiar to the Anglo Saxon-Celtic-Danish-Nox man race.

The State Treasury.—The following is a stat cment of the condition of the State Treasury on the 30th ult:

Balnnce remaining in Treasury 31st Aug. last.	$12 4 894 61
Receipts in Sept. 1852	4 1737 47
	$107 ,022 08
Expenditures during saue month	19 150 91
Balance on hand	$148 ,465 14

Said balance being as follows:

General Fund	$1,37 18
Mill Tax Fund	80.176 86
Pell Tax Fund	7,235 34
Internal Improvement Fund	24.115 51
Road and Levee Fund	6,564 92
Levee nnd Drainage Fund	30,225 33
Baton Rouge, Oct. 1, 1852.	$148,465 14

U. S. Branch Mint.—Statement of the operations of the Assistant Treasurer of the United Sta tes, at NewOrleans, for the month of September, 1852.

Balance on hand 31st of August, 1852	$1.130.217 40
Amonut recfived since	502.991 17
	$1.633 208 03
Amount paid since	452.691 78
Balnce on hand for the use of the Public Revenue	$1.047,015 92
Service of the general postoffice department	138 500 03
Total	$1,180,510 85

Cotton in Texas.—The San Augustine (Texas) Herald, of the 25th ult., says: "We regret to learn that the dry rot, as it is termed, is destroying a large portion of the the crop of our county. We hear of several planters who say that their crops have been injured from 30 to 50 per cent. within the last ten days or two weeks. A small black speck is seen upon the point of the boll before it opens. Open the boll, and the cotton is entirely rotten. This disease—though appearing in Texas now for the first time—was common in Alabama a few years ago.

Dr. King and Consul Ruck.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: "It now appears, from authentic information, the American Missionary in Greece, has been most tyrannically and unjustly treated by that Government, and under nn abuss of law; that our Minister at Constnntinople, Mr. Marsh, has investigated the case, and come to the opinion that Dr. King has been oppressed, and is entitled to the protection of his Government, and that this Governnsent will, in due time, interfere in Dr. King's behalf, with an energetic remonstrance, and nothing more. In the case of Consul Rice, who was also barbarously treated by the Mexican authorities, our Government, it is said, made a remonstrance, and submitted to the indignity."

Health of Cities.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending September 25, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	70	138,788	1 in 1918
New York	424	517,849	1 in 1221
Philadelphia	187	350,000	1 in 1871
Baltimore	100	109,025	1 in 1090
Charleston	66	43,014	1 in 651
Savannah	26	10,000	1 in 915

The Lobos Islands.—The Portland Advertiser states that several of the ship owners of that port are deeply interested in the Lobos Island controversy, from the fact that on the strength of Mr. Webster's letter to Captain Jewett, they chartered their vessels to load guano. They look to our tlovernment for indemnity.

The Darien Ship Canal.—It is said the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, will cost £12,000,000, and that the London parties concerned in it desire to receive the co-operation of several leading capitalists in New York Point Escoses, in the tiutf of Uarien, where the terminus of the canal is to be, is about 125 miles east of Panama, and on the same parnlel of latitude.

For Liberia.—We have already announced that the brig Orjolo, Captain Brnndt, was to sail from NewYork for Monrovin on the first of October.

On the first of November the brig Ralph Cross will sail from Baltimore for Liberia, with freight, cabin passengers and emigrants. The prospect is that about two hundred emigrants will go out in the vessel. They are nearly all from Virginia and North Carolina. A number of Missionaries are expected to embark in the Ralph Cross, with whom will be the Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Jnoies Cerry expects to go out in the same vessel. He received his appointment as general superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia some weeks ago.

It is intended to send another vessel from NewOrleans about the first of December.

The desire for emigration was never so great as at the present time, and we have no doubt that it will increase. The report of those who have been sent out to examine the country and report thereon is highly satisfactory.

An Abolition Anniversary Nipped in the Bud.—For some time past, calls for a meeting to be held at Syracuse, NewYork, have been advertised in the papers published in that vicinity, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive Jerry, which event created such an excitement a year ago. We see, however, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Syracuse have adopted resolutions declaring such celebration as disreputable to the city and dangerous in its tendency, recommending the citizens to desist from participating in it, and advising the projectors to abandon it.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

Important from Havana.

The Crescent City Ordered out of Port in a Gale.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived the 6th inst. in eight days from NewYork, via Havana, with 120 passengers, 55 of whom took passage for Havana. The Crescent City also brought the mails intended for Havana, not having been allowed any communication with the shore. It has already been announced that Mr Smith, the Purser of the Crescent City, had made himself obnoxious to the Cuban authorities, and threats had been made that the ship would not be allowed in the harbor if he was on board. This threat was carried into effect, as will be seen by the following statement, furnished by Mr. S. himself:

As the Crescent City approached the port, the Captain of the Port met her at the mouth of the harbor, and made motions not to enter the port, which order was disregarded by the Captain, and he stood in. The Captain of the Port then ordered him verbally to heave-to at the mouth of the harbor, which order Captain Porter refused to obey, as it was blowing half a gale of wind at the time, and moreover, not having any intention of remaining outside the harbor, he thought it a useless waste of time. The Crescent City accordingly proceeded to her anchorage, having refused to take a pilot, the wind blowing too hard to stop the ship.

After the vessel was anchored, the Captain of the Port came alongside and demanded why the Crescent City had not stopped outside the harbor when he had given the order. The Captain informed him that it was not a proper place to stop a ship under the circumstances, and he would be risking his ship by so doing—he had accordingly refused to obey the order. Captain Porter was then asked for the ship's articles, and when the Captain of the Port ascertained that Mr. Smith's name was on them, he told the Captain that the Captain General's order was for the Crescent City to go to sea immediately, which order Captain Porter refused to obey until his mail and passengers were landed, or the responsibility of not landing them was fixed on the Spanish authorities.

He was told by the Captain of the Port that the passengers would have to go to sea with the ship; that the Officer of the Port said he would take the mails, when the Captain refused to deliver them, until it was settled whether the ship was to proceed to sea or not. Captain Porter informed the Captain of the Port that he would not move his anchor until he had made a formal protest against such conduct before the Captain General, which protest the Captain of the Port consented to take on shore to the Captain General. In the space of half an hour it was returned. The Captain General refused to receive any communication direct from Captain Porter, but would receive it through the Consul. The protest was accordingly sent to the acting Consul, Mr. Modrian. All this time, the boats from shore and the official boats were hovering around the ship at a distance, waiting the result. After sunset, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and informed Captain Porter that as the protest had been sent a long distance to the Consul, it was too late to answer it that night, and that the ship was ordered to proceed to sea. "You refuse, then, to receive the mails and passengers?" said the Captain. "No communication of any kind allowed," said the Captain of the Port.

Captain Porter having done all that was necessary on the occasion, and finding no prospect of getting rid of his passengers, having laid his protest before the Government, and left with them the responsibility of this outrageous proceeding, put to sea. The Government sent him a pilot, which he refused to receive, and at 7 o'clock the ship passed the Moro. The Spanish officer who conducted the business of sending the Crescent City to sea, Don Emiliano Chacon, behaved throughout with great courtesy and politeness, exhibiting no feeling on the occasion, but evidently showing that he had an unpleasant duty to perform. There was no feeling or rudeness exhibited on either side, and on the whole no complaint is made against the authorities of Cuba. The matter is one how which concerns the Government of the United States, and with which companies and individuals have nothing to do.

The following is the protest made by Captain Porter, and laid before the Captain General:

Whereas, The Spanish authorities in Cuba have issued an ordered to prevent the entrance of the U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City into the port of Havana, to which the said steamship is bound in the pursuit of her legitimate business, no offence having been committed on the coast of Cuba against the laws of Spain by the officers or crew of said vessel, and the said order being direct contravention of the treaty stipulations between the two nations; I do therefore strongly protest in the name of the of the United States Mail steamship Company, whose interest I represent, and also in the nnme of the tlovernment of the United States, whose officer I am, against a provision so nrbitrary.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba for the extraordinary course taken by them profess to hold the United States Mail Steamship Company responsible for newspaper articles published in the United States, and which are alleged to have been written by the Purser of the Crescent City. It has been distinctly declared by me (though no such declnration was called for on my part) that Mr. Smith, the Purser, has no sgency in composing or publishing any such articles. I protest nganist the United States Mail Steamship Company being held responsible for the publication of any articles in the newspapers of the United States, as such matters, are wholly beyond the control of the said company as well as of the officers of the ship connected therewith.

The Press of the United States nckneowledges no direct censorship from any quarter whatsoever, and is answerable only to the laws of the tlovernment. I protest against an American citizen, and an officer of the ship, being held responsible for such publications, and being treated with personal disrespect. Such conduct is unworthy of a nation that professes to have attained the highest degree of civilisation. I protest against the non-admission of this ship into the harbor of Havana, as it is a deep injury to the United States Mail Steamship Company, who are thereby disabled from complying with their contract to the Government of the United States, and which company have nlready received most serious injuries from the hands of the Spanish Government, by having their ships driven out of the harbor of Havnna.

Respectfully submitted.

David D. Porter,
Lieut. U. S. Navy and Commanding
U. S. Mail Steamship Crescent City.

To the Authorities of Cuba.

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer while she was coming up the river yesterday, and resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Capt. Porter for his attentions to their comfort throughout the passage, and cordially approving of his course at Havnna.

The following dispatch was received Wednesday evening by Mr. Jennings, in reply to a uiessage sent by him in the morning asking instructions:

National Telegraph Office,
NewYork, Oct. 0, 1852.

To James R. Jennings, Agent:

If the authorities at Havann refused to let Capt. Porter enter the port, tell him to bring the Cuba mail and freight back to NewYork, unless the Post-master at NewOrleans orders the former left in NewOrleans. If the passengers for Havana desire it, they can also return to NewYork free. Will refer the matter to the United States Government. Don't detain the Falcon. M. O. Roberts.

On the above news an indignation meeting, very large and enthusiastic was held at Bank Arcade on Thursday night. Several popular and eminent speakers addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the citizens of NewOrleans regard the recent action of the Government of Cuba, in refusing to admit the Crescent City, an American ship, bearing the American mail, and having on board a number of American citizens, into the port of Havana, for statements reported to have been made by the Purser of said ship, with/o the United States, as a high-handed act, a violation of the treaty of Amity and Commerce between Spain and the United States, an insult to our flag, and an outrage upon the rights of our citizens.

Resolved, That our Government will be expected to demand and enforce indemnity for the past, and security for the future, in regard to this and other violations of the rights of our flag and our citizens, perpetrated by the Government of Spain.

Resolved, That the conduct of Captain Porter, under the trying circumstances of the recent outrage of the Crescent City, commands our warmest admiration and respect.

Resolved, That this assembly adjourn, to meet on Monday evening next, on Lafayette square, and that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the same. [Signed.]

D. L. Richards,
J. K. Rathers,
Wm. Scott Haines,
Wm. Monaghan.

The Havana Mails and Passengers.—The Havana mails and passengers which came to this city on the steamer Crescent City, were yesterday forwarded to Mobile, and will have passage to the place of their destination on the Black Warrior.

Nkw Rice.—The Charleston Mercury notices the receipt of 1100 bushels of new rice in that city.

The annual Fair of the American Institute was to open at Castle Garden, NewYork, on Monday last. A splendid display was anticipated.

Imprudent Decision.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in favor of the principle that whether a suit of divorce is brought by husband or wife, the husband must pay the wife's attorney's fees and expenses of suit.

The hotel keepers of Niagara, who generally close in September, resolved to prolong the season to the end of October, in consequence of the increased trade arising from the facilities afforded by the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara railroads.

A New Kind of "Pocket Pistol."—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says that at the camp meeting at Bethel last week, it was noticed that some "New Testaments," which were hawked about near the camp-ground, sold rapidly, especially to the unconverted; and it turned out that they were "earthen vessels," in the form of books, filled with liquor! Two persons who were engaged in the business were arrested, and fined $10 and costs each.

From Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Yacht, Capt Thompson, we have received Galveston papers to the 1st inst and our exchanges from the interior, but we find very little news of interest.

The Indiana.—The Henston Telegraph says "The hostilities of the Indians seem to have broken out afresh. Every mail from the West brings accounts of some new depredations. A band of nine or ten Indians attacked a party of three mustang, or a short time since about forty miles from Corpus Christi, and killed one of them on the spot. Another was severely wounded, but made his way into Corpus Christi and gave the above account to the Valley. The same paper says a sergeant arrived from Las Quices and reported that he found the mail rider from that place to Laredo lying in the road, about fifty miles from Corpus Christi, severely wounded with arrows."

An Extra Session.—The question of an extra session of the Legislature is still being discussed by the press, and the public generally.

Fatal Affray.—The Lavaca Commercial says "We learn, by a private letter from the neighborhood of Mrs. Kerr's, on the Lavaca river, that Robert Swain and Wm. Cohan, while engaged at a game of cards at a groggery in that neighborhood, got into a dispute, when the former stabbed the latter several times with a pocket-knife, killing him almost instantly. It is stated that Cohan had no weapons to defend himself. A coroner's inquest was held over the body of Cohan, and pronounced it willful murder.

From Santa Fe.—The St. Louis Republican has received the Santa Fe Gazette of the 31st August. It contains a few items of interest. Judge Mower, who seems to have performed his duty most acceptably to the people, was about leaving for the States, intending to return home in March or April next. Gov. Lane was expected in two or three days, and a hospitable reception was promised to him. The appointment of Mr. Grehner as Secretary of the Territory was favorably received. Mr. Grehner had returned from Fort Webster, near the Copper Mines, where he had held an interview with some of the Apaches. They professed to be for "peace." An American, by the name of Conp. an old settler, with a Mexican and his wife, were murdered in one house, and in one night, near Santa Fe. The murderers were supposed to be a Mexican and a Pueblo Indian. Two Mexicans entered the store of Major Vaughn, at Taos, on pretext of buying something, when, at an unguarded moment, they made an attack upon him, and one of them, with a knife, made a cut which severed his hat-brim, and slightly wounded him in the neck, near the jugular vein, and also in the breast. But they found the Major, we presume, rather a hard bargain, and made good their retreat. The death of Judge Hermann Von Grehman is announced. The Free Masons of the Montezuma Lodge passed appropriate resolutions.

News from the Plains.—The Independence, Mo., Messenger of the 18th ult., says:

The following items of news, we learn from Mr. Hochstadter, who arrived here Wednesday last. Mr. H. left Santa Fe on the 6th of August:

Business was very dull and money scarce; large quantities of goods in Santa Fe, and but little demand for them. The crops are better in New Mexico this season than they have been for ten years past.

Met Yager's train at Barclay's Fort on the 13th. Rev. Mr. Reid along with it.

On the 15th met Hubble's train at Rabbit Ear.

On the 21st met United States Mail at Cedar Spring.

On the 23d met Maj. Carrolton, with a company of dragoons, accompanied by Gov. Lane.

On the 24th met Stone's train at Lower Cimarone.

On the 29th arrived at Fort Mackoy, where there were about 2,000 Indians camped, waiting for Major Fitzpatrick

On the 30th met Fitzpatrick.

On September 2nd met Beck's train at Pawnee Fork—could not cross for high water. On the same day the company were overtaken by four soldiers from Fort Mackoy, in search of four deserters, who were found in the train and taken back.

Met Mayer on the 3d at Cow Creek.

On the 7th met the September mail at Lost Spring. Passengers—Mr. Spencer and lady, and Mr. Houck. All well—all the trains were getting along well, and health good.

Additional by the Canada.

We have the following additional details of foreign news, to the 18th September, brought by the steamer Canada:

ENGLAND.

The English papers by this arrival are filled almost exclusively with biographies of the late Duke of Wellington. He died suddenly, from an apoplectic fit, at Walmer Castle, on the 14th inst. The public are calling for a national funeral and the extension of the patent of nobility to the female heirs. Lord Melton is understood to be his literary executor. A number of valuable offices fall into the gift of the Ministry by his death. The office of Commander-in-Chief military men would rather see bestowed upon Lord Hardinge or some other soldier.

The recent high dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company has given an impetus to telegraph enterprise Among the projects it has brought into prominence is Messrs. Harrisons' proposal to unite Europe and America via Orkney, Shetland and Faroe Islands to Iceland and Greenland. They have now obtained an exclusive right from the Danish Government to Labrador and Quebec. Stations are proposed at Kirkwall, Orkney, Lerwick, Shetland, Thorshaven, Faroe, Reik Jarrik, Iceland, Julliana's Hope, Greenland, and at one of the most eligible of the English settlements on the Labrador coast. Surveys have shown that the bed of the sea is favorable, and that the greatest length of submarine wire would not exceed 5030 miles.

A letter in the Dublin Evening Mail, from Mr. Russell, of Limerick, to the Chambers of Commerce, intimates that the Government Commission have reported in favor of "Fogus ess," as a transatlantic station

The committee appointed by Government to inquire and report on the capabilities of the mercantile steam marine for war purposes have proceeded to the Clyde to make inquiries, and will next visit Liverpool.

All steamships of war are henceforth to be built with full, instead of auxiliary steam power. The screw frigates Dauntless and Highflyer are ordered to Jamaica, there to await orders from Admiral Seymour.

Favorable replies have been received to the circular of the International Cheap Postage Association from the Ministers at London of the United States, Austria, Spain, Brazil, Sardinia and Portugal.

Sixty-nine bales of Barbadoes Cotton have just been received at London.

Mr. Pugin, the eminent architect, is dead.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon left Paris on Tuesday, on his promised tour South and West. The papers contain little else than accounts of his receptions, which have all the resemblance at least of being enthusiastic. Along the whole route he was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur," with which it is stated, he appeared much pleased. When last heard of, the President was at Nevns.

During the past year the trade of France with the United States has been: Imports 110.000.000 francs, exports 145 000.000; with England, imports 60.000.000 francs, exports 2?3.000.000 francs.

A decree of the President, dated St. Cloud, September 13, orders a collection of the bntind poetry of France, under the title of "Recnlel General Des Poesier Papulairs."

The "Akabar Algerian" paper has an article, evidently put forth as a feeler, respecting the liberation of Abdel Kader, on condition that he shall reside at Mecca. The "Akabar" insinuates that it would be dangerous to liberate him at all.

ITALY.

The intrigues of Sir Henry Bulwer in Italy caused the Austrian Government some anxiety.

The garrisons of Florence and Bologna are to be reinforced.

It is announced in the *Italic Espata* that the Democratic Azgimium Committees of Tuscany and the Roman States have formally united.

SICILY.

Letters from Castina of the 30th ult., describe the damage done by the eruption of Etna. One stream of lava had flowed towards Zafforoni, 15 miles from the crater and another towards Milia, devastating the vineyards in both directions. Prayers had been offered in all the churches by way of averting the evil.

TURKEY.

Corrnspondents of the Daily News state that the Porte is exerting itself with much earnestness to procure a modification of the jurisdiction now exercised by foreign Consuls in Constantinople over citizens of their respective nations.

From the Indian Territory.—A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, writing from the Council Ground, Creek Nation, under date of the 8th ult., gives some interesting intelligence from the convention of delegates from the Indian tribes on the frontier, belonging to the social compact:

These delegates were invited to meet their brethren, the Creeks, at the Council Ground, on the first day of September, for the purpose of taking into consideration an infraction of the social compact, or peace treaty, by one or more of the tribes belonging to the National Fraternity. Accordingly, delegates from several of said tribes met at the time and place appointed, to take into consideration the course to be pursued in relation to the recent disturbance and unfriendly manifestations by the prairie Indians. Their deliberations came to a close on the evening of the 8th instant, and resulted in the adoption of pacific measures, which were once more to renew overtures of peace and amity to the Camanches, and other tribes who have violated the peace treaty heretofore existing between them. For which purpose, Mr. Jesse Chisholm has been instructed and requested to select a few men from the Kee-chi tribe living on our border, who are to see and confer with the Camanches, and to request them to name a time and place to meet a Creek delegation, who will then propose, and if possible, set a time and place for a general council of all the Western tribes; the object of which shall be to establish peace permanently by universal consent, or ascertain what tribes are determined to remain outsiders.

Speeches were made by Tuck-a-batch-e-micco, Governor of the Canadian District of the Creek Nation, who opened the Council in a dignified manner, and by Mr. Wm. King, the delegate from the Seneeas, detailing the evils which war and discord would bring upon them.

Several other speeches of like import; abounding, doubtless with graphic "arope and metaphor," were delivered, but were lost to effect by the succession of interpreters through which they must pass to reach our comprehension, degenerating into something like the following:

"Mayhy-so. Ingin light heap mity-bad. Maby-so, him by white man-mud; kill it lugun all—take it land; eat it—buffalo; all."

The Shawnee Indians.—The Shawnee Indians, who have been in Washington since last winter, have concluded their business with the Indian Bureau, and have received $33,630, to be distributed among their people at home.

Another Earthquake.—Private letters from St. Jago, received via Havana, state that another earthquake occurred at that place on the 20th ult. The inhabitants were so terrified that they built tamporary huts on the beach.

Telegraphic Items.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, October 6

The democrats of the Fifth District have nominated A W Thayer for Congress, and B. I Hallett as an elector for President etc

Duke of Wellington.

Boston, October 6

The British residents of the city are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington

Further by the Asia—Liverpool Markets.

NewYork, October 6

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the three days preceding the departure of the Asia were 18 000, of which 2500 were taken on speculation and 1000 for export

General News.

England—New Commander-in-Chief.—The appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, in place of the Duke of Wellington, has been given to Lord Hardinge.

Gold from Australia.—There were further receipts of three hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling worth of gold from Australia during the week ending on the 25th September.

France—Louis Napoleon's Policy.—In replying to an address at Lyons, Louis Napoleon said that the cry of "Vive l'Empereur" affected his heart more than his pride. His only object was the good of his country and the establishment of order and prosperity—in effecting which he was the servant of the people. Whether this object could be best attained under the title of President or Emperor, he could not say. If under the former, he did not wish any change.

Belgian Affairs.—The condition of the relations between France and Belgium, especially on the tariff question, is becoming serious

Jenny Lind.—Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has given the sum of four hundred thousand rix thalers for the endowment of girls' schools in Sweden

From on the Rhine.—Seven villages have been submerged by the flood on the Rhine

Specie and Cotton.

The Asia brought $953,000 in specie from Liverpool. Her news has checked operations in the cotton market here, and the sales have been very limited.

Important Arrest and Suspicion.

NewYork, Thursday, October 7.

The Asia brings an account of the arrest of a man in Hanover, in whose possession was found two thousand dollars in American gold and a large gold medal. The man proved to be an old convict from the United States, having been convicted of robbery while residing in Philadelphia some time ago. He is also known to have lived in Baltimore, where he also appeared about the time of the great robbery of the Bank of Portsmouth. He is supposed to have been concerned in that robbery, and the medal found with him is believed to be the celebrated Clay medal which was stolen in NewYork.

Money for the Indians.

Washington, October 7.

Governor Ramsey has left this city for Minnesota, having in charge six hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of Indian allowances under treaties.

Mouth Mississippi.

Washington, October 8.

The War Department has appointed the Commissioners to examine the mouth of the Mississippi river, preparatory to opening the channel to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Shoe and Leather Trade.—The Philadelphia North American having taken issue with the Boston Shipping List, with regard to the great trade and immense manufacture of boots and shoes, as connected with the Commonwealth, the latter replies in the following correct and sensible remarks:

"In every town and city in Massachusetts the manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on to a considerable extent. The statistics of our population show that one-twelfth of them are engaged in this business. It is emphatically the leading branch of our industry, the value of the goods manufactured exceeding by several millions the value of the cotton goods manufactured, or the product of our whole fisheries. We will not, like the North American, count our workmen by hundreds, but by thousands, the number now employed in the business being upwards of 75,000 males and females, and the yearly raine of the goods about $25,000,000. It must also be considered that our manufactures are not limit their operations to this State. They find employment for thousands of workmen in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. We are aware of one manufacturer who alone employs about 300 persons in the State of Maine. The stock is cut up and forwarded to the workmen in these States, and comes back to us in the shape of boots, shoes and brogans; so that Boston is not only the centre of this trade in Massachusetts, but also draws largely upon the labor of neighboring States, to keep up a sufficient supply to meet the wants of her extensive market. These goods are sent in all directions, North, South, East and West, including several hundred cases, *to sell, second hand, to her Southern and Western trade.*"

Engaging Manners.—There a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, or more especially a stranger whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inspiring glance, the graceful attentions, which are captivating when united with self-possession—these will ensure us the good graces of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice may be modulated, so to intonate that it will speak directly to the heart, and from that elicit an answer; and politeness may be made an essential to our nature.

The Austrian Navy.—Instead of from 1500 to 1600 workmen being employed, as formerly, in the arsenal at Venice, there are at present upwards of 2400, who are engaged either in building new ships or rendering old ones fit for war service. Towards the end of the harvest, a new frigate of fifty guns is to be removed from the stocks. The finishing stroke is just being given to the new steamer Dustoza, of 200 horse power, and the steamer Ikontze, of 40 horse power, which is destined for navigation in shallow water, is now ready to have the engine put in. The frigate Venus, the corvettes Adria and Gretsen, and the brig Polo, are being repaired, and the preparations are making for building a new schooner. The purchase of timber, hemp and iron goss hand in hand with these works, and arrangements have been made with English shipbuilders for the building of two propeller frigates of 40 guns each. On account of the shallowness of the canals, the ships of the line will not be built at Venice, but at Pola. [London Times, Sept. 6.

Valuable Claim in England wantingOwner.—Mr. J. Bryant, of Washington City, writes as follows:

"In the investigation of some claims of Americans to estates in England, lately, I have become advised of one which has an income of about thirty thousand dollars per annum, with a title of nobility attached to it. The descendants of George Browne, a lieutenant in the British army, who emigrated to this country about the year 1640, and settled at Haverhill, Mass., I am quite certain are the heirs."

Further information may be obtained by addressing Mr. Bryant, at the National Hotel, Washington. If our name was only "Mr. Browne," we certainly should not "give it up so," without looking after this smart chance of a fortune.

Destructive Fire.—A dispatch from Paris, Ky., dated the 29th ult., says: A very destructive fire occurred last night at Cynthiana, about 14 miles from this place. The town was set on fire by incendiaries, causing great consternation here among a number of the residents of the place present at the fair, who immediately started for home. The flames destroyed eight dwellings and stores two livery stables and a number of horses.

Treasure Bu

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

General Intelligence.

What the East Indies cost the British Government.—"Merrie England" is not altogether exempt from these difficulties ever consequent upon a struggle for the "loaves and fishes," and the spoils of office. The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, it is highly probable, will be renewed at the next session of the House of Commons; and the whig journals are exceedingly fearful that the civil patronage of India will be made over for twenty years to the Tories. This same civil list is a very alarming thing for those who are so fortunate as to be upon it. The pension list is open to all alike, after the prescribed time of service, from the small tax collector with his £300 a year up to an Indian counselor, growing hideous on £10,000

Such "spoils" as these are worth having, but the contrast between these enormous salaries paid to the English officers and those paid to the English subordinates is very great. There are 100,000,000 Indians, and in all India only about 40,000 Englishmen. There are three classes of native Judges who receive salaries amounting to £822, £366, and £134 per year. The first draws just one-tenth of the salary of an English Supreme Judge, the second one-twelfth of the salary of an English Provincial Judge, and this third less than one twentieth of what is paid to a subordinate Collector of Land Tax.

The inordinate salaries of the English officers in India were fixed at the time it was thought to be rich in mineral wealth, but it has proved poor enough, since the wages of the laboring classes are only 3d a day, and 100,000,000 of people only contribute £35,000,000 or about one half of what a quarter of the number of people contribute in Great Britain. The salaries of the Governor General and Judges were fixed eighty years ago, and some high subordinate officers sixty years since, when a voyage to India occupied six months, and was very expensive. It can now be made easily and agreeably in thirty days, and one may live in Calcutta almost as cheap as he can in London, and enjoy the same luxuries that the great metropolis affords.

An East India Director, with this enormous patronage to bestow, is certainly a man to doff one's hat to. And whose smile and favor is not to be despised. But all this goes to show that much of these possessions upon some of which the sunrise flag is being hoisted every hour out of the twenty-four, costs more than it comes to, and that it may be all very well to boast of, but it is an exceedingly expensive luxury to keep.

A Whale with the Tooth-Ache—*Extract from a Whaleman's Journal.*—Among the ailments to which sperm whales are subject, is the jumping tooth-ache. It operates on their nervous system as it does upon those of many kind, rendering them crabbed and fractious. Just at day break one morning, while we were drifting on the "off-shore" ground—a violent commotion in the water about a-head, resembling breakers, attracted attention. It continued unabated till within fifty rods of it, when a sperm whale (for such it proved to be) threw his entire body into the air and fell back into his native element with a tremendous report. Of course the yards were manned quick, and the boats lowered, but several minutes elapsed before it was deemed prudent to approach the monster. Finding, however, that he had no idea of becoming quiet, we advanced with caution, and succeeded in securing one iron firmly in his back, which rendered him more restless. Giving him plenty of slack line, we removed to a respectful distance, hoping he would sound or retreat, but he was not disposed to do either. So taking our oars we pulled sufficiently near to give the boat-header an opportunity to lance him. He seemed to be aware of our intention, for he turned and rushed towards us with the design of giving us a *boxing*, which we narrowly escaped. During the next half hour he chased us, and it was with much difficulty that we avoided him. When near us, he turned on his back and raised his jaw, bringing to view two handsome rows of ivory. Among terrible objects an enraged whale holds a prominent place.

An hour passed in unavailing attempts to accomplish the direct object, the whale becoming more furious, and the hope of capturing him growing fainter. At length, while the attention of the monster was directed to him, the mate came upon him in an opposite direction and dealt him a death wound, relieving us of a burden of anxiety, which indicated itself in the pallid countenances and nervous agitation of the boat's crew. He was very unwilling to yield, and the death struggle was long and violent. If a cat has nine lives, as is sometimes remarked, that fellow had nineteen.

Before night his blubber was in the try-pots, and his jaw was stripped of its covering. On extracting the teeth, the cause of his singular movement was revealed. The cavities it covered contained a large number of worms, an inch of inch in length. The teeth were perfectly sound, but the nerve or nerves of the tooth, which is about a inch in diameter at the lower extremity, was in many of them entirely consumed by the insects that seemed to have bred there. [Hallowell Gazette.

Another Ship Canal Project.—We have already mentioned this project, and we take from the NewYork Times the following additional particulars:

It is stated that some wealthy British capitalists have in hand an important project for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, effecting a water communication between San Miguel on the Pacific, and the nearest point on the Atlantic shore, a distance of about fifty miles; of which only thirty would require to be cut, the remaining twenty being navigable by a small river which empties into the Gulf of Darien. From en article in the Post we learn that it is proposed to make the canal thirty feet deep, and to construct it without locks, which the formation of the country and the peculiar tidal currents of the two opposite waters seem to make not only practicable but preferable.

It has been ascertained that the waters in the Caribbean Sea rise and fall 24 inches, while that of the Pacific rises and falls 21 feet. This curious ordination of nature, would give to the waters of a canal communicating between the two seas, a tide each way once a day, with twelve feet head—a sufficient motive force to deliver vessels from one side to the other in a single tide without any other propulsion, thus rendering the towpath and locomotive power of all kinds, superfluous, whether for sail vessels or steamboats.

The deepest cut to be made in the whole distance is only one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the cost is estimated at £7,000,000. The prominent parties to the project in London are Messrs. Fox & Henderson, the architects of the Crystal Palace. They have procured a survey to be made by Mr. Gisborne, an eminent English engineer, from whose report we gather most of the following particulars. Abbott Lawrence, our late Minister to England, also is understood to have an interest in the enterprise. From the character of the parties, and the encouraging tenor of Mr. Gisborne's report, there is reason to hope that a ship canal is destined finally to be opened between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in New Granada.

From the Fishing Grounds.—We learn from the Gloucester Telegraph, that Mr. Addison Merchant, of the firm of A. Merchant & Co. of that town, returned home on Saturday from Prince Edward Island, where he has been to attend to the schooner Florida, which was seized and carried into Charlottetown. The vessel was condemned, and ordered to be sold at auction Mr. Merchant was put to a good deal of trouble in recovering his property. Instead of selling the vessel as she came into port, she was stripped, and almost every article was sold separately The vessel was knocked off at about $1000, and the other articles brought $500 more. These, with the expenses attending, make the whole amount which it has cost the owners to obtain her release, about $1700. The Telegraph says: There have been several arrivals from the Bay since Saturday morning, all of them with meagre fare. Watters from them that the mackerel are scarce, and most of the fleet lay within three miles of the shore. The prospect now is that the American vessels will obtain poor fares this Fall.

We learn that Captain Domings, of the schooner Leonard McKenzie, of this port, when passing through the Gut, bound in, hauled down his jib for the purpose of waiting for a vessel which was in company with him to come up. While laying to, he was boarded by an officer from the cutter Daring, who told Captain D. that he should seize him.

Capt. Domings said, in reply, that his vessel was not to be taken, as he was not violating the treaty, and if the officer attempted to do so he should resist to the last. After some words had passed between them, the officer got into his boat and went off, telling the crew of another vessel near by that he was going after more force. Captain Domings, however, had received no further trouble when the William Nelson left.

We also learn that the lieutenant who was in command of the Telegraph the first of the season, has been removed and another put in his place, who does not disguise his views, but hoops his flag flying all the time.

The Antiquities of America.—The NewYork Dutchman has been informed by *Dr. Salsbury*, geologist to the State, that within the last three weeks, a surveying party in Ness county, N. Y., have stumbled upon the remains of a city, which must once have contained 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is located in the forest, a few miles back of Tippecanoe, and was evidently the home of a people considerably advanced in the arts and comforts of civilization. In proof of this, he mentions that the ruins of more than ten hundred chimneys are yet in a state of good preservation. As no such city has ever been mentioned by our historians and gazetteers, a question arises about its original builders, which will keep the Historical Society in first class wrangling materials for the next fifty years. The idea that such a city should have existed within four hours' ride of Albany for centuries, and yet never discovered till July, 1852, is one of those singular facts which excite astonishment.

Bill Dixing in Lake Erie.—It will be remembered that Mr. Mallefert, so distinguished in sub-marine cuginery, has undertaken to raise the Express Company's safe in the steamer Atlantic, sunk upwards of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface at the bottom of Lake Erie. The first attempt was unsuccessful, from some fault in the diving apparatus. The second attempt was made and the vessel was reached, but from other circumstances nothing was accomplished towards commencing operations on the wreck. The Buffalo Commercial has been furnished with the following account of this essay. This is, the deepest dive on record, and will be read with interest:

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable condition of the weather and the roughness of the water, it was determined to make an attempt to reach the wreck on Saturday morning, 18th September, in order to test the capacity of the new boss.

Mr. Green, therefore, arrayed himself in the marine armor, and started on a second trip to the bottom of Lake Erie. He descended without any difficulty, and landed directly in the interior of the steamer's smoke pipe, the top and sides of which he felt with his feet and hands. He was then elevated again some little distance and alighted the second time on the braces, following down until he got on to the cross braces. He did not, however, succeed in making a firm footing on deck, owing to the nasteadiness of the small steamer used on the occasion, which communicated too much motion to the hose and ropes.

There was much risk of the intrepid diver getting entangled in the ropes and wood work so as to be unable to extricate himself, or to tear the dress, and being again elevated he descended a third time alongside and clear of the wreck. He now went down fourteen feet below the upper deck and even with the guards. His head being one hundred and thirty-nine feet, and his feet one hundred and forty-four feet below the surface of Lake Erie. This is the deepest dive ever made, one hundred and seventy-six feet being the greatest depth ever before reached. The new hose was found to be perfectly successful—the diver felt quite at ease, and went down and up without the slightest injury to dress, pipes, or hose.

The marine armor consists of a perfectly air-tight India rubber dress, topped by a copper helmet, with a clear, thick plate of glass in front. The pipe which supply and exhaust the air, lead from the top of this helmet. The pumping requires much labor; four and some times six men being employed upon it at the same time, and compelled to work hard at that. A great pressure of air is experienced by the diver upon his lungs, equal to 75 lbs. to the inch, and a very few individuals could bear it for any length of time.

When first going into the dress, the sensation of oppression is very overcoming, but passes away in a great measure after entering the water. When a depth of ten feet is reached in the descent, the dress becomes entirely emptied of air and collapsed to the body, causing a pressure all over the diver equal to the heft of a ten pound weight, excepting as to the head, which is protected by the proper helmet. The difficulty in breathing now becomes great, a painful sensation is experienced by the diver, the jaws become distended, and the head seemingly splitting. This continues until after descending another ten or twelve feet, then the pain is relieved, the diver feels comfortable, and experiences no further inconvenience.

When about sixty feet below the surface, hundreds of the legitimate inhabitants of the water surround the diver, nibbling at their strange visitor as though he was "food for the fishes." After reaching seventy-five feet, all is perfectly dark—a black, impenetrable darkness—and an electric flame plays around the inside of the helmet, caused by the friction of the pump. At about one hundred and sixty feet the water is very cold, being in the present season within four or five degrees of freezing.

Mr. Mallefert has returned in order to obtain a larger steamer, and to wait for settled and calm weather before making another attempt. He has not the slightest doubt that the next effort will be crowned with success. Mr. Green the diver, has proved himself capable of doing the work effectually, and must rank as one of the first and most useful "under-water" men in the country. Two most excellent divers besides Mr. Green are in company with Mr. Mallefort. We shall look with much interest for the result of the next trial, but that it will be successful we have no doubt.

Telegraph Between England and America.—The The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following description of the new project for a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and America. The writer considers this new plan by far the most feasible yet proposed.

We stated, a few weeks ago, that a project had been formed for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States, by a route not before thought of, which would very naturally shorten the line of water transit. While the transmission of intelligence much less liable to interruption, and most materially diminish the cost of construction and working, we have now the map of the proposed submarine lines before us. They commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines, to the Shetland and the Ferroe Islands. From the latter water line of 200 to 300 miles nonducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the western coast of Iceland another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Jullane's Hope, on the western coast of that continent, in latitude 60 deg 42 min; and is conducted without interruption by a water line of about 500 miles, across Davie's Straits to Byron Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point the line is to be conducted to Quebec.

The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 14,000 to 70,000 miles. The peculiar advantages of the line being divided into several submarine portions, is, that if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered and repaired promptly, and at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £2500,000, but to cover contingencies, it is proposed to raise that sum by 25,000 shares of £20 each." We confess that we consider this plan as by far the most feasible one which has been yet produced for connecting Europe and America by the electric telegraph.

A Singular Case of Suffering from an Accident.—Miss Ann M. Clark, who brought suit to recover $20,000 damages from the city of Boston, for injuries sustained in falling into a cellar, at the time of the great railroad jubilee in that city, obtained a verdict for $8,500, on the 25th ult. The Traveler says that the testimony of the Massachusetts General Hospital physician, where Miss Clark has remained for nearly the whole time since the accident, discloses the following singular result:

Miss Clark is about 19 years of age; previous to the accident she was employed as a worsted worker at Malden, and enjoyed good health. On the last evening of the railroad jubilee, she proceeded with some friends to witness the fire-works in Bowdoin Square. On their return home they passed through Charden and Hawkins street, where she fell through a cellar-way, which had been accidentally left open after the grade of the street and sidewalk had been altered. As she was taken out she complained of a feeling as if she had been struck in the stomach. The next day she proceeded to her work at Malden, was there seized with vomiting, and violent pains in the stomach; she returned to Boston, was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she has remained ever since. The physicians say that in her fall she received an injury to her spine, and the result is, that she cannot keep upon her stomach but a very small quantity of food, an amount barely sufficient to sustain life, but not enough to stay the cravings of appetite. Her chief ailment is molasses and water, and if any amount above two ounces is given to her, her stomach soon rejects it. Various expedients have been devised by the physicians to administer nourishment. Among others, blisters have been applied and then cod liver oil rubbed on the scarified surface, and thus absorbed into the system. The unfortunate young woman is little better than a skeleton, and her sufferings are, no doubt, very severe. The physicians state that there is recorded in the books but one similar case.

Billy Bowlegs at the Mayor's Office in NewYork.—On Saturday morning the 25th ult., previous to his departure from NewYork for Savannah, Billy Bowlegs visited the City Hall, and was introduced to the Mayor, and, in reply to a question from Mr. Kingsland, he said, with such an air of satisfaction, "I whipped old Taylor," that every body laughed.

Mayor—If you could only whip old Pierce for us now in the same way. (Great laughter.)

Billy (correcting the Mayor)—I don't want to whip Pierce—General Scott you mean. I whipped him before. (Renewed laughter.)

Billy seemed quite delighted with the pictures, and on being brought opposite to that of the late Gen. Taylor, he gazed at it silently, and on being asked if he knew the old fellow, said, "Yes. I knew the old fellow very well. I licked him, too?" (Roars of laughter.) Billy made this observation with evident satisfaction, and accompanied it with a hearty laugh, and immediately after, he proceeded to give an account of the battle, but the English language failed him in expressing his ideas. He was then brought to see the likeness of Gen. Scott, at the other end of the room, and on being asked if he knew him, he replied, "Yes. I ought to know him. I licked him." (Laughter.) He was next shown the fine portrait of Washington, and was told that he was "the big father." He fixed his eyes upon it for some moments, and appeared hurled in a profound reverey. In them asked how many years was it since he went to the Great Spirit, and how many Presidents had succeeded Washington.

Billy, in taking leave of his NewYork friends at the wharf, showed a good deal of feeling; and said, in shaking hands with some, "Bless you! thank you; thank you!" The steamer left the wharf amid loud cheers for Billy Bowlegs. It is said that he has two wives and four children.

The Congressional Library.—The library room in the Capitol, which was destroyed by fire during the last session of Congress, together with a large portion of its valuable contents, is, as we learn from the Baltimore Clipper, now being constructed in New York, both floor and roof, galleries and book-shelves, all of cast and wrought iron. Forty enormous brackets of iron, weighing nearly three quarters of a ton each, will support the roof of the apartment about forty feet above the floor. The design is of great beauty and richness, and presents much variety of form, scrolls, mouldings, rich and fine foliage, flowers and fruits.

Singular Discovery.—It is stated in one of our English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely over the spot where, according to a topographic chart laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nieuwerkirk was situated, and which in 1530, was swallowed up by one of those eruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

"Revolutionary Soldiers."—We saw the other day, in a Canadian paper, a pretty fair hit at Yankeedom. It had reference to our Revolutionary chronology; the tendency with us to make our "Soldiers of the Revolution" hold too long. The Canadian editor despaired of ever hearing of the last of them.

Boys were, to be sure, physically men, in those days, earlier than now; but they could not have been very efficient soldiers before they had arrived at the full age of sixteen. The man who was of that age, at the period of the battle of Lexington, must now, if alive, be 98 years old. The man who was of that age, the year of the declaration of Independence, if now alive, must be 91 years old. The man who served during the last year of the war, if 15 years of age then, must now be 87 years old. The man who served the last year of the war, if 21 years old then, must now, if alive, be 91 years old. A man who was born before the close of the war, must now be 70 years old.

The Supposed Galvanic Explosion in Steam-Boilers.—*A Remedy Suggested.*—Lieut. Wm. D. Porter, of the United States Navy, publishes in the Sillimanian Intelligencer a communication on the causes of the explosion of steam boilers, which he attributes to hydrogen gas. Formed by the decomposition of the water. When the water is low, and the tubes or flues are exposed above the water line and acquire a red heat, the vapor of water (steam) is decomposed, and hydrogen is rapidly formed. Of all gases this is the lightest and most explosive. Its effects are more terrific than that of gunpowder of the strongest detonating compounds. It is only necessary to combine with it about one-third of oxygen gas to make it explosive:

The question now arises, how can the decomposition of water in steam boilers be prevented, the formation of hydrogen gas stopped, and a remedy invented by which boilers will not burst? Nearly all boilers explode on opening the safety valve; the steam rushes out in a conical form, the base of the cone uppermost; this leaves a space in the centre of the cone through which the circumambient atmosphere rushes, supplying, of course, oxygen. If, then, the water is low, and the vapor decomposed, and hydrogen gas is formed, the supply of oxygen causes an instantaneous explosion. The method, then, to prevent the oxydation of the tubes or flues is to plate them with silver.

Every engineer is well aware that when the steam from the upper cock has a blue appearance there is danger; but every one does not know that this blue appearance is caused by hydrogen gas; in fact it is hydrogen gas, and in a state of inflammability. The flame of this gas is light blue, and only burns when in contact or supplied with oxygen. As it is the lightest of all gases, and rises to the upper part of the steam-jacket, a pipe could be introduced into the upper part of the steam-jacket, and conducted to the fire or engine-room, where the firemen or engineer could occasionally try the cock, and ascertain the formation of hydrogen by the color of the steam or jet. Should the jet appear of a blue cast, by having this pipe continued outboard and under the water line, the gas could be allowed to escape through this tube, and steam would then take its place in the boiler. With this safety-pipe well attended, and the upper tubes plated, but few explosions could possibly take place.

As we say in claims for patents, I do not claim having discovered the method herein mentioned in making hydrogen gas, but only the safety-tube and the plated flues and tubes.

The engineer should never open his safety-valve until he has tried the upper cock in the boiler. Should the steam appear blue and indicate hydrogen, then he should certainly keep his safety-valve shut, and work off the gas through his cylinder. This will, if strictly attended to, save not only his own life, but that of many others.

Quite a scene was exhibited on Tuesday at the Smithsonian Institution, not the less interesting because unanticipated. Expectation had not been exhausted upon it. It was the introduction of the Seminole Indians to the beautiful collection of pictures in the Western Gallery. They are chiefly portraits of the various Indian chiefs who have attained celebrity among their tribes—have been been valiant in war or wise and skilful in peace and its negotiations. It is indeed a brilliant collection, conveniently disposed, and happily framed. Of all games this is the highest and most explosive. Its effects are more terrific than that of gunpowder of the strongest detonating compounds. It is only necessary to combine with it about one-third of oxygen gas to make it explosive:

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The NewYork Post gives the following account of this queer "customer:"

Nield was a barrister at law, and died in Chelsea, aged 72 years. He was possessed of an immense fortune, but was of very eccentric and penurious habits. At the death of his father, thirty years since, he came into possession of about £250,000, which sum had not been touched up to the period of his death The deceased was never known to wear a great coat. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He held considerable landed property in Kent and in Bucks, and was always happy to receive an invitation from his tenantry to visit them, which he occasionally did, often remaining a month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was in the lowest verge of penury, and their compassion was excited in his behalf, an instance of which may be mentioned

At the funeral of Mr. Nield, the solitary system of travelling, the deceased had been on a visit to some of his estates, and was returning to London, when the coach stopped at Farningham. With the exception of our miser, the passengers all retired to the inn. Missing their coach companion, and recollecting his decayed appearance, they conceived he was in distressed circumstances, and accordingly a sum was subscribed, and a humping glass of brandy and water kindly sent to the "poor" gentleman, which he thankfully accepted. Many instances of a similar character might be related. A few days before his death the deceased told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but as the property was in the power he had done as he pleased with it. The executors are the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the time being, Dr. Tattan, and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough

After bequeathing a very few trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his immense fortune to "Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and of her heirs, etc." The property is estimated at upwards of £500,000. For some years before his death, Mr. Nield scarcely allowed himself the common necessaries and comforts of life, and has left a poor old housekeeper, who was with him for more than twenty-six years, without the smallest provision or acknowledgment for her protracted and far from agreeable or remunerative service.

A Costly Rescue.—A Paris letter describes a gallant exploit for the rescue of an article, which, we think, might have been named *para agua*. Instead of *para sol*:

"The papers are making merry over an adventure that occurred at Dieppe a few days ago. Just when the promenade on the terrace was at its fullest, a little gem of a parasol belonging to the beautiful Countess de W. was garfied off by the wind, and went gambolling away over the surface of the water. The Countess uttered a cry of despair at seeing her pet parasol escape her, as the ivory shaft of this precious parasol was so exquisitely carved that it was considered as a veritable *chef d'œuvre*. Amidst a chorus of laughter, lamentations, and interjections, a young dandy sprang over the terrace, and a scam out to the rescue of the parasol; and the smiles and thanks of the Countess were so expressive that two others of her adorers at once sprang after him. All three were good swimmers, but the wind was blowing stiffy from the shore, and whenever the swimmers thought they had the prize, the provoking parasol would dart away again out of their reach.

"The three swimmers wore broad-brimmed straw hats, bound, trimmed and fastened under the chin with colored ribbon, common at watering places, and betting went on briskly among the spectators, some declaring for the hat with the black ribbon, others for the yellow, and others again for the green. At length the black hat, by a stroke of good luck, caught the runaway, and tying it to the ribbon of his hat, swam back to the shore, where the whole society of Dieppe was assembled, and kneeling, all dripping, before the Countess, he restored to her the last treasure, amid the acclamations of the company. But the thing was not fated to end so easily The yellow hat had scarcely regained the shore when he fainted away, and had to be carried back to his hotel, where he is now extremely ill, having plunged into the water without remembering that he had just eaten a hearty lunch, and that a cold bath is a very dangerous accompaniment to digestion. As to the green ribbon, he, poor fellow, discovered that the action of swimming had loosened the clasp of his watch-chain, which, with a superb gold watch, and a dozen louis-d'ors in his breast pocket, had all gone to the bottom. Judge of the value which the pretty little parasol will now have in the bright eyes of its beautiful owner!"

Rotary Steam-Plough.—This is the name of a new plough just introduced among the agriculturists of Scotland. It is got up on a new plan. The ploughs, or rather the iron horns, which act as ploughs, revolve on a shaft like a water wheel. It cuts a furrow three feet of earth at once, and so scatters and pulverizes it so as to make it look like the work of a spade. It moves at a good pace, being no less a velocity than twenty-five hundred yards per hour, ploughing about six acres in one day. The price of it is £300 or $1455. It requires an engineer and two laborers to attend it. Altogether this plough is a very useful, and a decided improvement on all former steam ploughs. It will never be introduced into America, for the reason that it is too large and expensive. But while it will not become domesticated with us, it will be a production of much good. It will show our farmers what is doing in other parts of the world to make steam-power subservient to man in tilling the earth. It will, no doubt, also afford many good hints to some of our inventors, for steam power will yet be employed more extensively for agricultural purposes than it is at present, especially in the West and South-west regions. This plough, when not tilling, can be thrown out of gear with the engine, which can then be made by pully and belt to drive a thrashing machine and many other machines. [Scientific American.

The Thames River.—The London Times gives a far from agreeable description of the purity of the stream which runs by that great metropolis. It says that "within the metropolitan limits, and even beyond it, is nothing but a reeking compound of all the filth and abomination which a population of two millions of people can cast forth. All the corruption that the sewers, gas-works, shambles and shaudleries of London can contribute is poured into the Thames in a highly concentrated state. There it is decomposed by the action of the tide, and rolled backward under the noses of the Londoners. For six hours and upwards this seething broth is slowly rolled towards a sea it can never reach; for a similar period, or a little less, it is vomited back upon the persons who dwell on either bank of the Thames within the limits named."

A New Locomotive.—Mr. William O. Arnell, of Iowa has made certain improvements in the locomotive, by which it is adapted to running on plank or macadamized roads. As far as the Washington National Intelligencer can judge from an examination of his plan, its chief novelty appears to consist in the arrangement of the driving wheels, and in connection therewith a rotating platform, which receives its motion from the driving wheels, and operates in such manner as, to a considerable extent, to increase the speed of the locomotive, by increasing the tractile power of its driving wheels, and also to operate as to prevent them from cutting or otherwise injuring the road. The locomotive is form resembles those in common use, having a steam-boiler, cylinders, and other necessary appendages. It has a steering apparatus of novel construction, by which the pilot can, by the turning of a whollar, give any desired direction to the locomotive in the shortest possible time. The design of this locomotive is to draw any suitable number of conveniently constructed vehicles, and to connect with a railroad to receive passengers or freight and convey them to distant towns or villages, where it is not only impracticable to construct a railroad, but where travelling and business are not sufficient to support such. This improvement seems admirably fitted for the Western portions of this country, and especially the immense prairies which are now being laid with plank roads. It would seem also to be adaptable to agricultural purposes, by simply connecting therewith a line of plows; or for driving machinery for various purposes; by supporting the locomotive upon a pair of wheels situated on either side of the driving wheels, and using one or both of the latter to communicate the power of the engine, through a band or otherwise, to the machine to be driven.

Fortune Telling Developments.—The trial of a singular case was commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., and was continued throughout Saturday. The North American says the details prove the existence of as much ignorance as was exhibited in the days of Salem witchcraft. The defendants were Mary Clinton and Susan Spearing, who were charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud George F. Elliott, a tavern keeper, by means of fortune telling and conjurations, which so influenced the mind of the prosecutor's wife, that they thereby extorted money indirectly from Mr. Elliott. The conjurations practiced as alleged by the Commonwealth, were, giving Mrs. Elliott a bottle containing some portions of Mr. Elliott's clothing, and telling her that as the clothing decayed, so Mr. Elliott would moulder away, until he would finally die by virtue of the spell—that one of the defendants first poisoned the wife's mind, by telling her that Mr. E. was paying attentions to other females. This story had so strong an effect upon her as to make her wish for his death. Another ordeal of witchcraft was for Mrs. Elliott to take her husband's clothes, tear them to pieces, and fill the bottle with them, then to boil the contents nine times, and this would give him such extreme pain as to cause his death. This advice was paid for by Mrs. Elliott. Some of the disclosures brought out on this trial were of the most ridiculous character. The case was given to the jury late on Saturday. Up to the time of the adjournment of the court, they had not agreed upon a verdict.

Origin of the Sack or Paletot.—Count d'Orsay, who, while he resided in London, was as much the leader of fashion as Beau Nash in his day, or Brummell in his, and whose fiat in dress was potential, is not generally known as the inventor of that fashionable article of dress, the sack or paletot, under the following amusing circumstances, though neither is the name of the garment in question. Count d'Orsay called it Chesterfield, in honor of his friend, the present Earl of Chesterfield, the great racing nobleman, who owns the finest stud in England. "Count d'Orsay was returning from a steple chase, when being surprised by a heavy rain, he ordered his coachman, who always carried his coat strapped on the saddle, that it might be ready to protect the Count in the event of an accident like the present—he ordered his out-rider to bring him his cloak. The servant stammered out some excuse about having forgotten it. No house was near; the ordinary overcoat worn by the Count was getting quite wet; suddenly a turn in the road discovered to the impatient rider a low drinking shop, and a sailor, covered with a sort of large and long roundabout, which covered him nicely from his throat to below his thighs.

"I say, there, my good friend," said the Count to him, "what, say ye to a seat by yon coaster, and a cheece at drinking my health until it clears up?"

"I should like nothing better."

"Good! Then, off with your roundabout and sell it to me. You won't want it while ye're drinking, and after the rain is over you can buy another."

"Oh, I am agreed."

Thereupon the sailor took off his coat, Count d'Orsay gave him ten guineas, put on the thick roundabout over his coat, and entered London in this costume. The rain had ceased; the sun looked as bright as it can look in the loaden sky of England; it was the time of day when everybody went to the Park; Count d'Orsay rode down the fashionable avenue, lined with exquisites and belles, his sailor's jacket still over his coat. It took at once, and before a week every body in London was decked.

Canadian Ministerial Appointment.—The "Toronto Colonist" has a special dispatch from Montreal, which states that on Thursday evening, the 23d ult., the Hon. Jean Chabot was sworn Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in the place of the Hon. John Young, resigned. Mr. Chabot previously held the same office.

Brazil.—We make the following extract from the Rio Janeiro correspondence of the NewYork Herald: "The Brazilines are very fond of foreigners, more particularly Americans, and numerous high families have sent their sons to the United States to be educated. They have a seeming repugnance to their ancestors, and would rapidly resent any insinuation to them that they were of Portuguese origin. The ladies, when they arrive at the age of twenty, etc., grow extremely corpulent and voluptuous, yet I cannot say handsome. This climate soon removes the rosy tint which we see on our fair females at home. Before they arrive at the age of maturity they are exceedingly puny, and you would almost imagine them in a decline with some lingering consumption. The climate has a remarkable effect in rapidly developing the female form; and you frequently meet with a young lady perfectly matured at the age of eleven years, resembling, in a great measure, the precocious development of the female in the mild climes of Italy.

Canadian Affairs—*Difficulty in the Cabinet.*—The Commissioner of the Board of Public Works has resigned because the Government has resolved to put on American vessels passing the Welland Canal, only the same tolls as paid by British vessels passing both the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and to restore defeautful duties against direct American trade, by placing higher duties on goods coming that way than on those coming by the St. Lawrence

Mr. Hincks, on behalf of the remaining members of the Cabinet, explained the object to be to induce the United States to grant reciprocity.

The Government have issued notices calling for plans and estimates for a vice-regal residence at Toronto, on the site of the old Government House. The square upon which the new residence will be erected exceeds five acres, and is handsomely planted with trees—some of them by the hand of a former Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland. This indicates the settled purposes of the Government to redeem its pledge to Upper Canada to return to Toronto in four years.

A Venerable Law Suit.—The London Observer reports the settlement of a law suit, which was begun in the English Court of Chancery more than a hundred years ago "The original plaintiff was Thomas Beckford, executor of one James Pope, a merchant, and defendant Edward Jasper, also a merchant, was the original defendant. Jasper died, Pope £10,000, and Pope died in 1743, and in 1748 Beckford, his executor, filed this bill against Jasper, who died before he could put in his answer. The suit was revived against Jasper's executors, and in 1753 the case was heard before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and referred to the Master to take accounts. In 1764 and 1772, further proceedings were taken, and £2300 in bank stock, and £555 were lodged to the credit of the cause, which then slept until 1851, when Mr. J. D. Waltham obtained administration to Pope, the original testator, and revived the bill against Jasper's representatives. The funds to the credit of the cause had, by accumulation of dividends, bonuses, etc., amounted to £70,000. Waltham had to take out administration to five intermediate estates, and to pay £778 for stamp duties. The case is now wound up by an order to pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court, and to share the remainder according to the respective rights of the claimants.

Real Statistics.—The Louisville Courier of the 24th ult. gives the following:

A short time ago we published a statement, as prepared by Thomas S. Page, Esq., Auditor of the State of Kentucky, of the number of hogs six months old on the first of January, in this State. The list was incomplete, as eight counties had not sent in their assessments. We now subjoin full returns from every county in the State, except Trimble:

Last report	1,611,961
Madison county	27,462
Estill county	5,918
Mason county	11,294
Bracken county	21,788
Union county	15,643
Woodford county	8,826
Jefferson county	20,352
Total	1,123,225

The prospects that the approaching packing season will show a large increase over last year are very flattering. We understand that very extensive preparations have been made by our city packers, and that Messrs. Jackson, Owsley & Co. have already engaged forty thousand hogs to be slaughtered at their establishment this winter. The prices for hogs are fluctuating, and have a downward tendency, as we have heretofore remarked, and we quote a sale of fifteen hundred head in Woodford county, to be delivered on the railroad, at four cents gross, on time.

The Norwegian Settlement.—It is stated that already 1000 emigrants from Norway have settled upon the lands purchased by Ole Rull in Western Pennsylvania. Many improvements have already been made, and the new country has been cleared and covered with comfortable habitations. A town, named Oleana, has been laid out in compliment to its founder. He intends to add many thousand acres to those already obtained, for the purpose of accommodating his countrymen. The object is their benefit, and not speculation, as the lands are disposed of to the settlers at moderate rates. Mr. D. remains in Philadelphia, completing his plans and operations.

Billy Bowlegs in an Indian Picture Gallery.—The Washington correspondent of the NewYork Commercial Advertiser writes an interesting notice of a visit by Billy Bowlegs and his companions to one of the picture galleries in the Smithsonian Institute:

Parallel Line Railroads.—A company has been organized to run a parallel railroad in opposition to the present Utica and Syracuse line, in New York, to be called the Utica and Syracuse Straight Line Railroad Company. This will be the first fair test in the United States as to whether there be business enough to support two lines on one great thoroughfare. The capital of the company is to be $1,000,000, of which $350,000 is now subscribed, and the whole amount is expected to be taken in a few days. The road will be forty-six miles long, eight miles less than the present one, and the surveys will soon be made.

St. Paul's.—St. Paul's Cathedral in London, cost $7,000,000. The clock in the tower has a pendulum 14 feet long, the weight at the end 112 pounds, the minute hands 44 pounds each, and 5½ feet long. The dials are 10 feet in diameter. The figures are 2½ feet long. The bell that strikes the hours is heard 20 miles in clear days, being 10 feet diameter, and 4½ tons in weight. It is tolled on the death of the Dean, the Mayor, Bishop of London, or a member of the royal family.

A Miserable Old Miser.—We have already mentioned in a paragraph that a man named Nield had died at Ashford, Kent county, England, leaving by will £1000 to his relatives and £500,000 to Queen Victoria. So there is no danger of Her Majesty starving yet awhile.

Schools and Colleges.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

*SU

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

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UNITY OF CONFESSIONS.

OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

"Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be. Even so, Lord God Almighty; true and righteous are thy judgments."—Rev. xvi. 5, 7.

Catena Patrum.

TE DEUM.

The Holy Church throughout all the world doth acknowledge thee;
The Father of an infinite Majesty:
Thine honorable, true and only Son;
Also the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.

ATHANASIAN CREED.

We worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity.
Such as the Father is, such is the Son, and such is the Holy Spirit.
Uncreate, incomprehensible and eternal!
And in this Trinity none is afore or after other; none is greater, or less than another:
But the whole three Persons are co-eternal together, and co-equal.
So that in all things, as is aforesaid, the Unity in Trinity, and the Trinity in Unity, is to be worshipped.

NICENE CREED.

I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible; and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only Son of God: God of God, Light of Light, Very God of very God. And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, Who, with the Father and the Son is worshipped and glorified. Who spake by the Prophets.

APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord. I believe in the Holy Ghost.

Conf. of Saxony. Melancthon.

We use these forms of invocation: "I call upon thee, O Almighty God, Eternal Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of heaven and earth, together with thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ, and thy Holy Spirit, O wise: most good, righteous, most free, chaste, and merciful God; have mercy upon me, and for Jesus Christ's sake, thy Son, crucified for us, and raised up again, hear and sanctify me with thy Holy Spirit. I call upon thee, O Jesus Christ, the Son of God, crucified for us, and raised up again, have mercy on me, pray for me unto the everlasting Father, and sanctify me with thy Holy Spirit."—Art. 22.

Conf. of Augsburgh.

The Churches, with common consent among us do teach, that the decree of the Nicene Council, concerning the unity of the Divine essence, and of the three persons, is true, and without doubt to be believed: to wit, that there is one Divine essence, which is called and is God, eternal, without body, indivisible, of infinite power, wisdom, goodness, the Creator and Preserver of all things, visible and invisible; and that there be three persons of the same essence and power, which also are coeternal—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.—Art. 1.

Conf. of Swevland.

Since sermons begun with us to be taken out of the Holy Scriptures of God, and those godly contentions ceased, so many as were with any desire of true godliness, have gained a far more certain knowledge of Christ's doctrines, and far more fervently expressed it in the conversation of their life. And even as they declined from those things which had perversely crept into the doctrine of Christ, so they were more and more confirmed to those things which are altogether agreeable thereunto. Of which sort are the articles which the Christian Church hath hitherto steadfastly believed touching the Holy Trinity, to wit: that God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are three distinct person: but in essence, only one, true, divine, eternal, almighty, and incomprehensible God, of one equal indivisible Divine essence: "of whom, through whom, and in whom are all things" (Rom. xi. 36): who loveth and rewardeth righteousness and virtue, but hateth and punisheth all iniquity and sin.

This true and absolute faith, and difficult knowledge of God.... hath everlasting and sure grounds on which it relieth, and most mighty reasons by which it is out of the Holy Scriptures convinced to be true. As by that manifestation wherein the whole Trinity showeth itself, when Christ was baptized in Jordan. Chap. 3.

Conf. of France.

The Holy Scriptures teacheth us, that in that one and simple Divine essence, there be three persons subsisting, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Father, to wit, the first cause in order, and the beginning of all things: the Son, His Wisdom, and everlasting Word: the Holy Spirit, His virtue, power and efficacy.—Art. 1.

Former Conf. of Helvetia.

We thus think of God: that he is the one in substance, three in persons, and almighty, who, as he hath by the Word, that is, His Son, made all things of nothing: so by His Spirit and providence, He doth justly, truly, and most wisely govern, preserve and cherish all things.—Art. 6.

Latter Conf. of Helvetia.

We believe and teach that the same infinite, one, and indivisible God, is in persons inseparably and without confusion distinguished into the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit:..... For the Scriptures hath manifest distinction of persons. Chap. 3.

Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum.

In this one Divine being there are three persons, equal in power, and co-eternal, God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost: all three, one Divine being.—Art. 1.

Conf. of Basle.

We believe in God the Father, in God the Son, in God the Holy Ghost, the holy Divine Trinity: three persons, and one eternal, Almighty God, in essence and substance, and not three Gods.—Art. 1.

Conf. of Ireland. 1615.

In unity of this Godhead, there be three persons, of one and the same substance, power, and eternity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.—Art. 2.

First Conf. of Scotland.

We confess and acknowledge one only God to whom only we must cleave, whom only we must serve, whom only we must worship, and in whom only we must put our trust; who is eternal, infinite, unmeasurable, incomprehensible, omnipotent, invisible, one in substance, and yet distinct in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.—Art. 1.

Conf. of Westminster.

In the unity of the Godhead there be three persons, of one substance, power, and eternity: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Chap. 2.

Religious worship is to be given to God the Father. Son and Holy Ghost: and to Him alone: not to angels, saints or any other creature: and since the fall, not without a mediator, nor in the mediation of any other but of Christ alone. Prayer, with thanksgiving being one special part of religion, is by God required of all men, and that it may be accepted, it is to be made in the name of the Son by the help of the Spirit, according to His will, with understanding, reverence, humility, fervency, faith, love and perseverance. Ibid. Chap. 21: 2, 3.

Conf. of English and Welsh Baptists. 1689.

In this Divine and infinite Being there are three subsistences, the Father, the Word or Son, and Holy Spirit, of one substance, power and eternity, each having the whole Divine essence, yet the essence undivided..... All infinite, without beginning, one God, who is not to be divided in nature and being, but distinguished by several peculiar, relative properties, and personal relations: which doctrine of the Trinity is the foundation of all our communion with God, and comfortable dependence on Him. Chap. 2: 3.

Conf. of the Welsh Methodists. 1823.

Though there is but one true God, and it can not be otherwise, yet the Holy Scriptures testify, that there are in God three persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost: and these three are co-eternal and co-equal; neither being before or after the other: but they are one God. Each of the persons is a true God, and yet one person is not the other, yet are they but one God. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are neither names, offices nor attributes—but Divine persons; the Father is an eternal person, the Son is an eternal person—yet one eternal God. And though different offices and operations pertain to one person rather than to the other, in the scheme of salvation, yet have they the same Divine attributes—eternity, omniscience, omnipresency, omnipotency, &c., in each Divine person, as in the other: in like manner, also, the same holiness, goodness, and love, etc., in the three persons: the objects of the love of the three persons are likewise the same: and the purpose of the Trinity is the eternal purpose.

Though we cannot comprehend the Doctrine of the Trinity, yet we ought to believe it, because that thus God has testified of Himself, who knows himself perfectly, and who is the God of truth. Therefore it is our duty firmly to believe the testimony which He has given of Himself.—Art. 4.

Conf. of Wesleyan Methodists.

There are three persons in the Godhead—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory. [Catechism.

Conf. of Independent Dissenters.

They believe that God is revealed in the Scriptures as the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and that to each are attributable the same Divine properties and perfections. The doctrine of the Divine existence, as above stated, they cordially believe, without attempting fully to explain. [Declaration, 1833.

Conf. of the Church of England.

We believe that there is one certain nature and Divine power, which we call God: and that the same is divided into three equal persons, into the Father, into the Son, and into the Holy Ghost: and that they do all of one power, of one majesty, of one eternity, of one Godhead, and of one substance; and although these three persons be so divided, that neither the Father is the Son, nor the Son is the Holy Ghost, or the Father, yet, nevertheless, we believe that there is but one very God, and that the same one God hath created heaven and earth, and all things contained under heaven. (Doctrine of the Church of England: published by authority of Queen Elizabeth. Art. 1. Jewel's Apology.

In the unity of the Godhead there be three persons, of one substance, power and eternity the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost 39; Art. 1.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

BY ELIZA RODMAN.

The Rev. Sydney Saybrook preached his first sermon to an admiring congregation. The people of L—— were astonished; old men dwelt on the expedient home-truths introduced, as it were, amid a bed of flowers—young men admired the eloquence and frank bearing of the speaker—and young ladies, ah! *that* was the thing. They, disdaining the matter-of-fact admiration of the rougher sex, looked forward into futurity, and, as the young minister was reported free of encumbrances, they thought of putting an end to his season of bliss by providing him with *one* as soon as possible.

This, however, is in strict confidence—they would not have acknowledged it for the world, and yet many of the brains pertaining to these attentive faces were busily at work within the pretty parsonage, altering, remodeling, arranging things to their own particular tastes. One would have that rose-vine taken away—it obscured the view: another would not only leave the rose, but would add a honey-suckle, too—it looked pretty and romantic: while a third had re-carpeted the stairs to the last flight by the time that Mr. Saybrook arrived at "thirteenthly."

Milly Ellsworth was a very pretty girl, and, therefore, what might perhaps have been vanity in one more plain, was with her only a pleasant consciousness of her own charms; as, in apparent forgetfulness of the saying that it takes two to make a bargain, she exclaimed:

"I have made up my mind to captivate Mr. Saybrook—it must be so beautiful to be a minister's wife."

The last remark was intended as a sort of compliment to their visitor, who enjoyed the enviable distinction, but Mrs. S—— merely smiled as Milly's earnest face was raised toward her.

"Only think of it," continued the young enthusiast.

"I do think of it," replied Mrs. S——, quietly; "but the thought to me brings up some scenes that are anything but agreeable. If I cannot tell 'tales that would freeze your very blood,' I can relate some that *would* freeze a little of that enthusiasm. *A minister's wife!* You little know what is comprised in that title."

"Of course," replied Milly, with a demure face, "it is a station of great responsibility, and has its peculiar duties. A minister's wife, too, is a sort of pattern, and I should be a—a—in short, just the thing."

"Exactly," returned Mrs. S——, smiling at this very satisfactory explanation, "but for 'pattern' read 'mirror'—a reflection of every body's own particular ideas: in which, of course, no two agree. But let me hear *your* ideas on the subject. Milly—I wish to know what you consider just the thing."

"Why," continued Milly, warming with her subject, "her dress, in the first place, should be scrupulously plain—not an article of jewelry—a simple straw hat, perhaps, tied down with a single ribbon—and a white dress, with no ornament but natural flowers."

"Very good," said Mrs. S——, "as far as it goes; but the beauty of this 'simple straw hat' is, of course, to consist in its shape and style, upon country villages are no proverbial exception in this respect. It would never do for a minister's wife to spend her time in searching for a tasty bonnet, and with a limited purse this is no light labor. Then, too, she is obliged to encourage the manufactures of the town in which she resides. If you could have seen some of the hats I had to wear!"

Milly shuddered; she could have borne the reverses of fortune, could even have stood at the stake unflinchingly, supported by the glories of martyrdom; but an unbecoming bonnet is one of those petty trials for which one gains no credit but that of bad taste.

"As to the white dress," continued Mrs. S——, "you must intend it to be made of some material from which dirt will glance harmlessly off on one side. Or perhaps you have one already—a legacy from one of those everlastingly white-robed heroines in the old novels. Those must assuredly have been spectre woods that they wandered in, for in *our* days brambles and underwood leave their marks. I was obliged to give up white dresses."

Milly looked thoughtful.

"Oh, well," said she after a short pause, "dress is very little, after all. I should like the idea of being a minister's wife; you are so looked up to by the congregation; and then they bring you presents, and think so much of you."

"Yes," replied Mrs. S——, "there *is* something in that; I had seven thimbles given to me once."

"Well, that must have been pleasant, I am sure."

"It would have done very well, had they not expected me to use the whole seven at once. Don't look so frightened, Milly; I don't mean in a literal sense; but I was certainly expected to accomplish as much work as would have kept the seven well employed. This, with my household affairs, was somewhat impossible."

Milly sighed; she was not fond of work, and had vague visions of meals of fruit and milk, and interminable seams accomplishing themselves with neatness and dispatch.

"Now, that you look more rational," said Mrs. S——, with a smile, "I will give you a little of my own experience, that you may not walk into these responsibilities with your eyes half shut, as I did. My ideas upon the subject of minister's wives, were very much like your own, and when I left my father's house in the city to accompany Mr. S—— to his home in a distant country village, it was with the impression that I was to become a sort of queen—over a small territory, it is true, but filled with adoring subjects. Mr. S—— is not very communicative, and as he did not pull down my castles-in-the-air with any description of realities, I was rather disappointed to find no roses or honeysuckles; but a very substantial looking house, with an immense corn-field on one side and a kitchen-garden on the other. I could scarcely repress my tears; but Mr. S——, who had been accustomed to the prospect all his life, welcomed me to my future home as though it were all that could be desired.

"The congregation soon flocked, not 'to pay their respects,' but to take an inventory of my person and manners. I was quite young and naturally lively, and old people shook their heads disapprovingly at the minister's choice, while grave spinsters, disappointed ones perhaps, tossed their heads at the idea of 'such a child.' The very rigid ones black-balled me from *their* community as unworthy to enter, while the gay ones regarded me as a sort of amphibious animal, neither one thing nor the other.

"Before long, the gifts of which you speak thronged in. I was pleased at the attention—not dreaming, in my innocence, that twice as much would be required of me in return. My ignorance on a great many subjects excited the contempt, and often the indignation of my country neighbors; they made not the least allowance for my city education.

"I was standing in the kitchen one day, with a delusive notion of making cake—for my attempts in the cookery line always placed me in a state of delightful uncertainty as to the end, it was quite a puzzle what things *would* turn out—when a middle-aged woman made her appearance, and, without being invited, seated herself near me. A basket accompanied her; and, after remarking it was 'awful hot!' she asked me 'if I wouldn't like some turnpike-cakes?'

"Previous unpalatable messes had been sent in to the table, and afraid that I might be drawn in to taste some nauseous compound, I replied rather hastily, 'No, I thank you—I do not think that I am very fond of them.'

"Mrs. Badger, for that was my visitor's name, plunged a hand on each hip, and shook, but fell in the fire, burst forth into a laugh that would have done credit to a backwoodsman. I trembled, and felt myself coloring to the tips of my ears. To this day I have a vivid recollection of the impression made upon me by that woman's contempt.

"'Well, wherever *was* you brought up,' said my visitor at length, 'to suppose that turnpike-cakes was meant *to eat?* Why, bless your heart, child! they're to make bread with!'

"I caught eagerly at the idea: Mr. S. was partial to home-made bread—Mrs. Badger, who was by no means ill-natured, willingly left the turnpike-cakes, and I was soon plunged up to the elbows in my labor of love. I had very mistaken ideas though upon the subject of bread, and its manipulation, I supposed that a very minute piece of dough would bake into a pretty loaf, and was extremely surprised when I beheld only an extensive tea-cake. Mr. S—— laughed good-naturedly at my baking, and pronounced it very well, what there was of it. Anxious to distinguish myself in his eyes as a good housekeeper, I cooled over pies, cake and every thing eatable that I could think of; but, alas! the marvel of praise always fell short of my expectations. He dispatched the pies with a mournful air, as he assured me that 'he never expected to taste any equal to his mother's;' and after trying in vain to reach this standard of perfection, I gave up in despair. This, I have since found, is merely a delusion peculiar to men, to be classed in the same scale with the fancy that sermons were longer and winters severer in childhood than they are now.

"My experience of ministers has convinced me that, with respect to worldly matters, they are an extremely thoughtless, improvident race; and the machinery of *hearts*, indispensable to the producing of comforts, always contrives to get on the 'blind side' of them. Mr. S—— seemed to imagine that shining shirt-bosoms and spotless cravats grew on trees, or were fished up, unbarmed, from the depths of the sea, for every week his astonishment at Biddy's failures was indescribable.

"Anxious to put an end to this perpetual state of surprise, I went into the kitchen to oversee the girl's performances—knowing about as much of the matter as she did. Her request, 'and would ye plaze, ma'am, to be afther showin' me,' just meant to do it myself. The sensations that Mr. S—— experienced on finding me thus employed were almost too deep to vent themselves in words, but he positively forbade my doing it again: so, whenever I knew that he was off on some lengthy visit, I continued my mysterious occupation unsuspected; while he rejoiced at Biddy's improvement, and in the innocence of his heart exclaimed:

"'Don't tell *me*, my dear, that these Irish cannot be taught—look at Biddy!'

"I did look at her, and encountered so hopelessly vacant a visage that I laughed to myself at his credulity.

"I was invited, rather *commanded*, to join 'The Dorcas Society for the Relief of Indigent Females,' which met every week, and where the members always sewed on unbleached muslin and sixpenny calico; they made me president, and in consequence I was expected, at each meeting, to take home the unfinished work and do it up during the week. I was collector for the poor—and in my rounds some gave me six-pence, some nothing, and some impudence. I was superintendent of the Sunday-school, besides teacher of a Bible-class of middle-aged young ladies who were not quite grown up. I was member of a 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Reading,' which also met every week; and where, had I not been a minister's wife, I should certainly have frozen among over the 'Sybarites, 'Helps,' 'Aids,' and 'Addresses,' that were showered upon us poor women: while I wondered that nobody took the trouble to write to men.

"You must acknowledge that my time was pretty well employed; but, besides all this, I was expected to entertain innumerable visitors. Travelling clergymen always made our house their stopping-place: and it must have been convenient to the route to almost every place in the Union: for some were going North, some East, and some West, but that was always the halting-place. Their hours of arriving were various and unexpected; but I was expected to furnish banquets at the shortest notice—to drag forth inexhaustible stores of linen and bedding—and throw open airy apartments that had hitherto been concealed by secret springs. Mr. S—— was firmly convinced that the house possessed the elastic properties of India-rubber, and mildly disregarded my ignorance when I asserted that it would not stretch to any extent.

"A convention of ministers was to meet in the village, for some purpose or other, and the visitors, like British soldiers during the revolution, were to be quartered upon the inhabitants—with only this difference, they were to be invited before they entered a house. I was seated in Mr. S——'s study when he mentioned the ministers.

"'I spoke for you, too, my dear,' said he coolly, and said I that we could accommodate six.'

"'Mr. S——!' I exclaimed, roused past all endurance; 'are you really crazy!'

"'Anna!' replied my husband, as he turned his eyes upon me. Mr. S—— was usually very mild, and appeared to think that a look was sufficient to subdue refractory spirits. He now undertook to *look* me into reason; while I, fairly boiling at the idea of being treated like a naughty child, and yet struggling with a sense of right and wrong, sat with downcast eyes trying in vain to get cool.

"'I hope,' continued Mr. S——, 'that my wife has not forgotten the rules of hospitality, or the precepts of the Bible?'

"'But it is so impossible!' I pleaded. 'Neither beds nor anything else will hold out under such an inundation.'

"'Remember the widow's cruse of oil,' replied my husband.

"'Yes,' said I, for I felt just the least bit termagantish, 'but such things do not happen nowa-days.'

"Mr. S—— *looked* again, and I was quieted, though I felt very much like laughing.

"'One can sleep on the sofa,' continued my husband, after a pause.

"It was the nearest approach toward calculating probabilities that I had ever known him to make; but I took somewhat of a wicked pleasure in replying.

"'Not if he is very tall—and then he would probably roll out, it is so narrow: and, after all, that is only one.'

"'Chairs' suggested Mr. S——.

"'Don't you think,' said I, rather hesitatingly, 'that they would rather go where they could be better accommodated.'

"'Anna,' said Mr. S——, as he deliberately laid down his pen, 'I am really sorry to see you so unwilling to contribute your mite toward entertaining those who should be welcome guests in every house.'

"'*Mite*, indeed!' thought I; but that sounded better in a sentence than 'superhuman efforts.'

"'Mr. S——,' said I, in a sort of frantic hope of reducing him to reason, 'there are exactly two spare beds in the house—and these divided among six full grown men are not very extensive accommodations.'

"My husband turned upon me a look, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' and left the room, as I imagined, to examine our stock of blankets and counterpanes. But not he; he only went to look for a book of reference, and soon was writing again, as calmly as though six ministers were not hovering over us in perspective.

"I sat like one bewildered, and thought. Mr. S—— would not imagine the possibility of our not being able to accommodate them; and I foresaw that all the blame of a failure would fall upon me. Had they only been girls, I could have disposed of them somehow; but the idea of packing away six grave ministers, like so many bundles, was quite repugnant to my feelings of reverence. I thought, however, in vain—there was no conclusion to come to, nothing left for me but inglorious retreat. In spite of having taken him 'for better or for worse'—notwithstanding that I had vowed to cling to him through every thing—I deserted him in his hour of need. Yes, I thought that a good, practical lesson might be a benefit both to him and me; so I went on on a visit, ostensibly to spend the day, but I contrived to be gone all night—the very night that the ministers were to arrive.

"I learned the particulars of their visit from Mr. S——.

"They arrived about dinner-time, and rather disconcerted at my absence, Mr. S—— did the honors of the house with all the egregious mistakes that usually fall to the lot of absent-minded people. No extra provision had been made for the six guests—and Mr. S—— helped the oldest minister so liberally that the others were in danger of falling short. As he proceeded in his employment the alarming scantiness of the viands struck even his eye; and, in his first feelings of embarrassment, he abruptly left the room, and dashing into a closet near by, he soon returned with a dish, which he presented to one of the unfortunate fates, saying:

"'Miss S—— is quite famous for her—her'—

"What name he would have bestowed upon it he does not exactly know himself; but his visitor's optical organs being more on the alert, he indignantly declined the feast of soft-soap with which Mr. S—— was about to favor him. 'My husband asserts that his feelings were indescribable; and to this day, he has scarcely forgiven my desertion. He was taking his first lesson in house-keeping; and saw, with some surprise, that a dinner provided for three or four persons would not answer for six more. He sent to the neighbors', and soon supplied deficiencies; but conversation rather flagged, and his visitors evidently looked upon him with some distrust. At tea-time Biddy made so many ridiculous mistakes that he was obliged to set the table himself, and expressly forbid her entering the room.

"The hour for retiring approached, and then, indeed, came the 'tug of war.' Mr. S—— examined the accommodations again and again, but no more beds grew beneath his eye; and at length, in despair, he concluded to marshal them up stairs in the order of precedence, and see how things turned out. Brother A—— took the light from his hand, and bade him 'good night' in an imposing manner, but without a single hint that the company of Brother B—— or Brother C—— would be acceptable; and somewhat despairingly he descended to his other visitors. Brother B——, being of a convenient size, was bestowed upon the sofa; but there now remained four others for one bed and a half, for Mr. S—— had concluded to take one in with him. Two were dispatched to the remaining room; one was invited to share his apartment, and, after giving brother A—— abundance of time to establish himself comfortably, Mr. S—— presented himself at his door with the remaining visitor, and aroused him from a sound sleep with a request to take him in. No wonder that Brother A—— looked dignified at this miserable management, or that Mr. S—— began to think that I might be half right, after all.

"The next morning matters drew to a crisis. The coffee, manufactured by Mr. S——, was execrable; and this, with a bouquet of burned beef and something that Biddy termed 'short cake,' lumps of dough, scorched without and raw within, utterly failed to satisfy the appetites of the six visitors, who were going upon a long journey; and they departed with a conviction that my husband's invitation had been extremely ill-timed, and prevented them from accepting others that might have proved pleasant.

"'My dear,' said Mr. S—— to me one day, after I had been home some little time, 'are you not making an uncommon quantity of cake? Do you expect any visitors?'

"'I do not *expect* any,' I replied. 'But they may come without expecting. Perhaps the ministers may meet here on their return.'

"Mr. S—— gave me a look, but it was only to smile at the expression of my eyes, which I felt, were fairly dancing; and he replied quite meekly:

"'It was very foolish of me to be unreasonable—but I have had a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.'

"I could have thrown my arms around him in ecstacy, but they were full of flour, and as I had a respect for the *cloth*,' I desisted. He never again volunteered to take in six ministers at once; how truly they had been 'taken in,' they could probably testify."

"Well," said Milly, with a sigh, "were you not sorry that you had married Mr. S——?"

"Not at all," replied the visitor, with a smile at this detriment to her advice, "I would do this same thing again to-morrow."

Milly was surprised; she had seen Mr. S——, a grave, mild-looking gentleman, in a white cravat, but, while she regarded him with the greatest reverence, and trembled whenever she encountered him on the stairs, she could not realize the possibility of his compensating for all these trials—even Mr. Saybrook failed there.

The next Sunday the young minister was as eloquent and fascinating as ever; but Milly glanced at his white cravat and thought of sewing societies—and, like the things in "The Philosopher's Scales," Mr. Saybrook went up with a bound, while these stern realities pressed heavily down in the balance. Her eyes were opened, and the young minister fell to the lot of some competitor who had not been favored with "a peep behind the scenes."

CHILDHOOD.—There are some children left! At least I met one the other day. It was a little fellow of five years. He had come with his father into the country to see one of my friends. As soon as he left the carriage, he ran to the kennel of a large watch-dog that was chained in the court yard.

"Don't touch the dog," I cried, "he'll bite you."

"Why will he bite me?"

"Because he doesn't know you."

"Oh, if that's all," he replied, "I will tell him that I am Henry." [Carpet Bag.

A preacher who attended the sermon of another one, was asked his opinion of the discourse.

"I see," replied the critic, "that clear waters are not deep."

The perspicuous orator some time after became an auditor of his learned brother's oration.

"I see," said the former preacher, "that deep waters are not clear."

TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.—When I would beget content and increase confidence in the power, and the wisdom, and providence of Almighty God, I will walk the meadows by some gliding stream, and then contemplate the lilies that take no care, and these very many other various little living creatures that are not only created but fed, man knows not how, by the goodness of the God of nature, and therefore trust in him. Let everything that has breath praise the Lord.

[Isaack Walton.

I have had six children, and I bless God that they are either with Christ or in Christ; and my mind is now at rest concerning them. My desire was that they should have served Christ on earth; but if God will rather choose to have them serve him in heaven, *I have nothing to object to it.* [Elliot.

The United States yearly Convention of Universalists was held in New York city on the 15th and 16th inst. The attendance was very large.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THAT SERMON AT THE SPRINGS.

MR. EDITOR: A strange article in your last issue, with the caption, "A Sermon at the Springs," has attracted my attention, and suggests a few thoughts upon *that* unlucky sermon and on a common mistake, which the writer of the article in question, and many others, have fallen into, with reference to the preaching of the day. That this writer was well qualified to criticise the pulpit, is evident, from his attributing the words of the text to Paul, when they belong to Peter. The text was one so common and so noted, that the merest Sunday school scholar ought to have known better. Now see into what a position his mistake places him. He says the minister did not follow the style of the author of the text, "the great apostle of the Gentiles." To be sure he did not, for the simple reason that Peter, the true author of the text, did not see fit to do so himself.

Says he, "The subject admitted of display, and the privilege was not disregarded." That is to say, the subject suggested solemn and impressive thoughts, and the speaker sought to present them in such a way as would most effectually attract and profit his congregation. This is all the attempt at display the speaker seemed conscious of. But the sermon "lacked power." That is, the preacher did not get up an amusement, and kick up a dust in the ball-room. He sought to make a deep religious impression on the minds of his hearers, such as would manifest itself in their after life. Considering the place, the time, the circumstances, he did not think proper to attempt any thing more. He may have failed to do this: no one knows.

The leading point in the sermon was a contrast between the mutability of the present and the immutability of the future. The preacher sought to impress his hearers with a sense of the vanity of all earthly things, from their mutable character, and the great importance of future things from their immutable character. He especially sought to present the connection between the two in enforcing the exhortation, "What manner of persons ye to be!" This was about the substance of the sermon.

What M. meant by "seemingly studied conformity to the conventional notions of the day," we can not for the life of us imagine. There was nothing in the sermon suggesting such a thing. We therefore dismiss it, without further remarks.

As to the absence of any thing with reference to human depravity, we should consider that, if his ideal of a sermon requires this, in every one, he is alone; and must therefore pardon the ministry for not consulting his individual preference in the expruse of that of every body else. There are sermons of Mr. Wesley in which this same defect (?) exists. Perhaps if M. had heard his sermon on the use of money, he would have taken him to task for not preaching on "depravity," rather than on this subject.

But, the clause in M.'s article which more particularly attracted our attention and excited our risibilities and calls for rather more extended remarks, was the following: "It had not the characteristics of what I conceived to be the style of the author of the text—nor of Mr. Wesley, whom we regard as our great example."

Now, the rhetoric of the schools, as well that of common sense, teaches that it is improper to copy the style of any man, however excellent that style may be—that whoever attempts it will copy the defects rather than the excellences of the style, and will inevitably make himself a fool. Mr. Wesley was well aware of this and formed a style of his own, not copying even after the sacred writers. Had M. lived in his day, he would have censured him for not copying after Ambrose, or Chrysostom, or Jeremy Taylor, or John Bunyan, or some other favorite writer whom he considered a model. Why does M. require that we should copy after Paul rather than Peter, or John?—for, we can hardly imagine styles to be more dissimilar than these. And why does he require us to copy the "characteristics" of the style of Wesley rather than those of Fletcher and Watson? for where is a greater difference than between the styles of these three men? Wesley's style was plain, terse and nervous; Watson's smooth, clear, chastely ornamented, and Fletcher's ornate, poetic, highly wrought. Now, they were all good and successful preachers, and deeply pious men. Why, Mr. Editor, this idea of preaching like this, that or any other man, is supremely ridiculous. Mr. Wesley's style was most excellent—a magnificent style. There was a directness and power in it seldom equalled. Yet, what a fool a man would make of himself to copy its "characteristics." I verily believe there is a great deal of formal cant among us on the subject of Wesley's preaching. This preaching is made the grand model by which all sermons are to be tested. If Mr. Wesley himself could come back he would rebuke some of his professed followers, most sharply, for their unnatural requirements. We have nothing to say against Mr. Wesley's sermons. We think no sermons, fully their equal, have been written since. But, can every one present truth successfully in this way? Watson nor Fetcher thought best to attempt it. Why then saddle it upon this generation?—Then, we verily believe that all this cant about preaching like Mr. Wesley is one of the most capital humbugs amongst us. Wesley himself, if living, would so regard it.

And then, M. speaks of a kind of preaching of the essay order, and intimates that of the "Springs" was a specimen. Will he please read Mr. Wesley's sermon on "The Reformation of Manners," another on "Knowledge," and that strange one on the immortality of brutes? What of the essential features of the gospel is there in these and in a number of others which we might mention. M. had better study Mr. Wesley a little more before he presumes to censure this kind of preaching. We are not contending that the Church should be turned into the lecture room. No minister can well discharge his duty who does not make the essential features of the gospel the burden of his preaching. But must he never preach the duties and relations of common life? If he follows the example of Mr. Wesley and preaches as the Saviour in his sermon on the Mount, he certainly will; and yet when he does he is liable to have some creaker like M. publish and abuse him through the public newspapers.

M. bemoans very pathetically over the departing glories of Methodism. He need be under no alarm; she is as strong and glorious as ever; and she will flourish while she continues to possess an intelligent, pious and *judicious* ministry and membership. In the face of all the prognostications of croakerdom.

We bid M. farewell, and hope the next time he takes the "itch scribendi," he will be more cautious in his undeserved attacks upon young ministers who have their hands full without being censured in newspapers.

October, 1852. BLADON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOW THEY WERE CONVERTED.

MR. EDITOR: The following account of a revival of religion will no doubt be interesting to many of your readers, and encouraging to those who are in a measure destitute of pastoral labors.

In the spring of 1838, there was a Quarterly Meeting held by the Rev. W. H. N. in a newly settled neighborhood, East Alabama, which, in its circumstances and results, will never be forgotten by those who were present on that occasion. It was held, if I mistake not, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the absence of the preacher in charge. The congregation was small owing to the sparseness of the settlements, and the house of worship was a newly built academy, in which a school was then in progress. The first day of the meeting passed away without any visible results. The exercises of the next day progressed with no more than ordinary interest, till near the close, when the minister was about to bid the congregation a long adieu. He proposed, however, before closing, to open the door of the Church for the reception of members: a strange notion doubtless, to the major portion of the congregation for no one here has any idea of joining the Church, was the silent response probably of every one present. The minister, however, prefaced his invitation by a few appropriate remarks, and then struck up his favorite marshal chorus, "Die in the field of battle," etc. The first notes of that chorus—struck so full and clear—sent a thrill to almost every heart and to the wonder and astonishment of all present, a young lady rose from her seat, came forward and gave her hand to the Church. She was soon followed by her younger sister, then by a brother, and then by others, one after another, until no less than *ten* had suddenly deserted the ranks of the enemy, and enlisted as probationers under the banner of the Cross.

The exercise now closed, and the P. E. left. The newly constituted little band, with four or five old members, were left with no other religious privilegen than the occasional visits of the Circuit preacher, and the ministrations of a local preacher, who lived in the neighborhood.

Upon more mature reflection, some of these young persons felt much dissatisfied with their new condition, for they found themselves now enclosed by the walls of the Church, and not one of them professing a spark of religion. They consulted together as to the best course to be pursued. To live in the Church without religion was a hard task, and besides it would not save them. To quit the Church, they could not think of being so inconsistent, or of losing the victory they had already gained; the question was, What could they do?

Well, at length the following plan was resolved upon: That they would appoint a weekly prayer-meeting, and meet together for the purpose of praying for the conversion of their souls; and further, that those who had families should immediately erect the family altar and bow around that with their families morning and evening.

The little prayer-meeting commenced and was well attended—by some doubtless out of curiosity, and by others out of courtesy to the parties concerned. It continued about twelve months without much visible effect. At length three of the principal attendants were converted at a meeting some distance away. They returned full of the spirit of revival and redoubled their energies in the little prayer-meeting. In a short time two more of the principal leaders were converted in the prayer-meeting; then another and another until the whole *ten* were converted, and a great many more. At the close of the revival 26 converts were numbered as the fruits of that *little prayer-meeting.*

One of the principal actors in that prayer-meeting has passed triumphantly to heaven. Another is now a member of the Alabama Conference, while another of the converts is a member of the Florida Conference. All the rest of the converts that I have any knowledge of at present, are still members of the Church, and I trust are trying to get to heaven. MINIMUS ITINERANT.

Toulminville, Ala., Oct. 11.

A SERVANT GIRL THE MOTHER OF QUEENS. During the reign of Charles I of England, a country girl came to London and hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse. The brewer, liking her looks, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her. When he died, he left her the bulk of his fortune. She was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's estate. As her fortune was large, Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, married her. Their daughter was the wife of James II and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England. [American Messenger.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 16.

MEETINGS OF THIS WEEK.

Two mass meetings, of very different character and of mterial interest, have been held in our city this week. On Tuesday night the Lyceum Hall was crowded with an audience of gentlemen and ladies, representing the most influential and respectable portion of citizens. The *Reform League*, a large and strong association for the suppression of the *liquor license system*, had called the meeting. Messrs. Duncan and Purvis and Rev's Dr. Clapp, Walker and Harmon, made effective speeches. There was a little difference among the speakers. Dr. Clapp regarded the *teetotallers* as going too far. Wine and Scotch Ale might be allowed moderately, and yet the users thereof should not be classed with the intemperate. Mr. Harmon followed, and in a very incidental way, gave strong and telling reasons for total abstinence. The audience gave attention to a late hour and the speakers bore down mightily upon the point that society had the right and power to protect itself against this evil and that its suppression was now called for by every consideration of expediency and humanity and morality, and that those who did not actively co-operate in its suppression would be justly chargeable with its consequences.

On Monday night the other meeting was held, and as there is no telling "whereunto thisthing may grow," we, as chroniclers of the times, give on fourth page a pretty full sketch from one of the daily papers, substantially agreeing with that of the others of same date. Of course the speakers are not chargeable with the violence of parenthetical expressions by the crowd; neither are *we* chargeable with what the speakers say.

Much of the enthusiasm was doubtless due to a pure patriotism, outraged and chafed by insult upon our flag. But a fair portion may be set down to the nearness of the Presidential election—each party being determined that the other shall not get the start in making political capital out of the case.

THE CONFERENCES.

St. Louis Conference met in Lexington, Mo., 22nd September, Bishop Paine presiding. Twelve preachers were admitted on trial, two re-admitted, one discontinued at his own request, one (Rev. C. Penny,) died, one superannated, three located, one withdrawn. A letter was received from Rev. D. W. Pollock, stating that the state of his health required a transfer to a more southern climate, whereupon a resolution of sympathy and recommendation was passed by the Conference.

The following action very favorably affecting their excellent Conference paper, (from which our information is taken) was had:

WHEREAS, we have heard that some friends of the Church, in St. Louis, have started a proposition to raise a fund, say ten thousand dollars as a Conference Fund for the whole Church in Missouri—the proceeds of which to be appropriated to the relief of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," until it shall no longer need such aid, and then to be appropriated to such other object in connection with the operations of the Church in Missouri, as may be selected by the Annual Conferences in said State; therefore,

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure of the magnanimous proposition of our brethren in St. Louis, to raise ten thousand dollars as a Conference Fund, as set forth in the preamble.

Resolved, That we will co-operate in this effort to raise ten thousand dollars for this object in shares of ten dollars each.

On motion, T. Polk, Esq., Rev. J. Hogan, Ed. S. Gay, W. T. Christy and John Burd, Esq., were appointed a Board of Trustees, and requested by this Conference to act in that capacity in reference to the object contemplated in the foregoing resolutions.

Note.—Upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Book Depository, the preachers of the Conference subscribed between five and six hundred dollars for that object—a part of which was paid in.

After a week's session, Conference adjourned to meet next year in St. Louis, at Centenary Church.

Appointments of St. Louis District.—W. Browning, P. E.

Fourth street church—Wm. H. Babcock.
Centenary Church—D. R. M'Anally.
Wesley Chapel—One to be supplied.
Sixteenth street—J. P. Nolan.
Asbury Chapel—To be supplied.
Mound Church—Joseph Dines.
St. Louis Circuit—R. Douglass.
Manchester Circuit—W. Wharton.
Hillsboro' Circuit—John Penman.

The Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church, North, convened in St. Louis, the 7th inst., Bishop Ames presiding. Bishops Janes and Simpson also expected to be present.

EUTHANASIA.—The record and the only one under "Obituary" head, will be read with interest and profit, especially by the young. A fuller and more extended notice of the death of Miss Evelyn Vaughan, who died in Marengo co., Ala., Sept. 14, will appear next week.

The report of Commissioner Nelson (son of the Judge) occupies our columns to the exclusion of much other matter, both editorial and correspondent. The Commercial Advertiser of 2nd Oct., says the Court will "in ten or fifteen days" give decision upon the exceptions taken and argued.

Dr. Wainwright has been elected Provisional Bishop of New York. Salary fixed at $4,900.

BOOK CONCERN OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Dr. Early, the general agent to the Louisville Conference, has made an exhibit of the state of business in his charge:

JANUARY 1, 1852.

Assets.

1. Stereotype Plates		4,209 95
2. Merchandise:		
Stock, in Books and Sheets in Philadelphia	3,475 00	
Stock in books and stationery in Louisville	12,962 14	
Stock in books and stationery in Richmond	8,893 49	
Stock in books and stationery in Charleston	3,125 65	
	28,454 27	
3. Notes and Book Account, viz:		
In notes and accounts	2,029 97	
Book accounts in Louisville	21,965 41	
" " in Richmond	9,956 93	
" " in Charleston	3,867 26	
	37,819 69	
4. Cash on hand	940 00	
" in Louisville	3,974 31	
" in Richmond	207 11	
" in Charleston	542 43	
	5,623 85	
	76,117 67	

LIABILITIES.

The concern owes in notes, book accounts	25,091 27
Due to sundry persons in notes and accounts in Louisville	13,427 93
Due to sundry persons in notes and accounts in Richmond	2,846 43
Due to sundry persons in notes and accounts in Charleston	262 70
	41,628 33
	$34,489 34

REMARKS.

The Stereotype plates are all new, and estimated at cost. Notes and Book Accounts are believed to be good. Merchandise is put down at cost, except our own publications, and those bought at the New York and Cincinnati Book Concerns at wholesale prices.

JOHN EARLY, Agent.

Dr. Stevenson, Assistant Book Agent at at Louisville, Ky., submits a statement of the affairs under his immediate direction, upon which Dr. Parsons, (from whose columns we get our items) congratulates the General Conference on the selection of Louisville as the site of the main branch of the Book Concern. It is doubtless a good *place*, but we think the *man* at the Western Branch of the Concern has had very much to do with its success. We extract from his statement:

"From the commencement of our operations in this city, during the fall of 1846, up to the present time, our business transactions have been constantly increasing on our hands. Beginning without capital, and contending, from first to last, with the formidable obstacles our success has greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations. From the annual exhibit of the General Agent, the Rev. Dr. Early, it will be seen that, in January last, the assets of this establishment exceeded its liabilities by upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars!

It should, however, be known to all concerned, that the heavy drafts which have been made on our funds, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of the "Expositor and True Issue," assumed by the last General Conference, and in meeting the expenses of our "Church Suit," have greatly diminished the amount of our active capital, and to a very serious extent, hindered the successful prosecution of the prime objects of our agency. Still, amid all these embarrassments, we have lived and prospered.

Our present stock of Methodist books, and valuable miscellaneous publications, including Sabbath School Books and Tracts, in all their variety, is unusually large: and we are now fully persuaded that from henceforth we shall be able to supply the entire demand of the Church for Theological Literature, in all its different forms throughout the whole South-Western range of the connection.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

METHODISM AND LIBERIA.

MR. EDITOR: I learned recently, from a private source which I consider perfectly reliable, that it was lately determined by the Mission Board of the Northern Church, to dissolve all connection between the Church in Liberia and itself, except that of friendly intercourse and fraternal aid: thus giving the African Church an entirely independent organization, a Bishop of its own, etc. This was looked for by some as a harbinger of great good to the Church and the country; especially as such a step would fully open the way for the Church, South, to do something for the people and cause in that country, a thing very desirable to all. But just as persons were felicitating themselves upon this movement, a strong counter current arose from some quarters, and the whole scheme was abandoned. And in its place, steps were taken to cement more firmly the union now existing between that branch and the parent body. To carry this purpose out, it has been reported that Rev. J. H. Perry, of the Bethel Church, New York, had been selected and clothed with full power in the premises, and that he was soon to proceed to Africa. Now upon the heel of these reports, which reached us from the very mission room itself, comes the statement that Bishop Scott is about to sail for Liberia to perform episcopal functions. This vacillating policy, or more than half authentic rumors of it, seem to us clearly to indicate, what we saw still more clearly at the session of the late General Conference, viz., that the Northern Church, like the man who won an elephant in a raffle, have something on their hands—in the African Church—they do not know exactly what to do with. It is, however, to be hoped that amid all this backing and filling, that they will not make so many false moves as to disgust and throw off from them the Church in Liberia, in a state of confusion and disorganization. They want a regularly ordained Bishop of their own in Liberia. Dr. Bond, in a leader of Sept. 30, favors the idea of their selecting one of their own number, and setting him apart *themselves!* Something must be done soon to place the Church there in a different position, or the cause must suffer. In the mean time every consideration of reason and duty—duty to the world, the Church and God, call upon the Southern Church to establish a mission there. Such a step would of itself add $10,000 per annum to our missionary revenue.

J. M.

October 12, 1852.

The United States yearly Convention of Universalists was held in New York city on the 15th and 16th inst. The attendance was very large.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thibodaux, La. Conf.

DEAR BROTHER: There is a fine work of the Lord going on here. Bro. Harp and the members of the Church are much encouraged, and there is a deep religious feeling enjoyed by the members. The meeting has been protracted three weeks, twenty-four have joined the Church, and about the same number have experienced religion. The congregations good; interest does not diminish. I hope it will not stop until this community shall be converted. Ministerial help is much needed. This is the first "revival" that has ever been in these parts, and with proper zeal and the blessing of God, there is no telling where it will stop. Yours,

Oct. 7, 1852. LEWIS A. REED.

Demopolis, Ala. Conf.

DEAR BROTHER: We are having a blessed meeting here. Little or no help, but God is with us. There have been twenty-five or thirty persons at the altar, half a dozen conversions, and as many accessions. As you no doubt feel interested in your old charge, remember us in prayer. The meeting has just begun. Yours, in Christ,

Sept. 30, 1852. THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis District, Ala. Conf.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: You will be glad to hear that the Church, in many places through this District, is blessed with revival influence. We have had twenty-six conversions in one night.

The meeting in Butler was continued several days after I wrote you, and closed on the night of the 5th Sept. In addition to the thirty-nine reported, there were twenty-one others reported, making sixty unmistakable conversions in nine days. The meeting closed with a large number of convicted sinners at the altar.

One afternoon during the meeting was devoted to the cause of Temperance. We had the pleasure, that evening, to receive the names of thirteen gentlemen who desired to join the "Sons," and eighteen ladies who desired to join the "Union"—I need not tell you that their application was hailed with delight by the friends of the cause in Butler.

Our next meeting commenced Sept. 4, at Ebenezer, on Bucketoanic Circuit, supplied by Dr. Dunlap, a local preacher. It was continued nine days, and increased in interest to the last. There were about thirty conversions and forty-one additions to our Church.

The next Friday, Sept. 10, we commenced a camp meeting on the Gaston Circuit. Bro. Linfield's work. Up to the time I left, there were thirteen conversions. The next Friday our camp meeting at Linden camp ground commenced. This is the first meeting ever held at this place. It is on the Marengo Circuit. Bros. Duncan and Huckabee are the preachers this year. We had only seven tents—one of them the circuit preacher's, and two others occupied by local preachers. Here we had a glorious meeting—fifty-three whites converted, and a number of blacks. Thirty-two whites and nine colored persons joined on probation at this meeting, and fifteen others during the quarter, at other points on the Circuit. The last night, at a late hour, twenty-six came forward and gave me their hands as having been converted that night. We broke up the next morning, after getting eleven tents pledged for next year, and several who were not there at the close.

JOSHUA T. HEARD.

Dayton, 30th Sept., 1852.

Turnersville, Ala. Conf.

The good Lord has blest us with a gracious revival of religion at Turnersville. This is a small village springing up on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, four miles from Mobile, and is connected with the Toulminville charge. We have had 17 conversions and 16 accessions to the church, etc. W. K. N.

Big Sandy Ct., Ala. Conf.

MR. EDITOR: We have had two hundred conversions on Big Sandy Circuit, since the 25th of July last, and one hundred and seventy-one accessions to the M. E. Church, South. J. M. WELLS.

Oct. 5, 1852.

Homar and Bayou Black Mis'n, La. Conf.

At our third Quarterly Meeting, at Tigerville, 23th Sept., and closing the 3d of Oct., we had a good work in reviving the members and in convincing and converting sinners. The result was, 14 embraced religion and 16 joined the Church. The old members are greatly stirred up; the work was deep and genuine. I do not think I ever saw conviction more powerful and conversion more clear. The meeting will long be remembered on Bayou Black. What shall we render to the Lord for all his benefits toward us? The untiring labor of our Presiding Elder, Brother Keener, has secured for him a place in the affection of the people that will live when he is gone. We are also indebted to Bros. Rolls and Knight, local preachers, for the labors they bestowed.

This work is not confined to the young, for at the altar were seen the father and the son on one side, and on the other the mother and the daughter: the planter and the manager praying together for pardon. The most obdurate were compelled to acknowledge that it was the work of the Lord. Interest is yet manifest in the neighborhood.

W. J. FERGUSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

MR. EDITOR: It is announced in the public prints that Dr. Hawks has been elected successor to Bishop Henshaw, in the diocese of Rhode Island. This is a cheering sign. The occupants of the Episcopal office generally, in this country, are thoroughly Puseyite in their notions. The Doctor is far from having been inoculated by this virus respecting the succession dogma. A friend of mine informs me, that in a conversation which he had with him, he remarked that he supposed that he—my friend—supposed that he—the Doctor—did not consider Methodist ministers as true ministers of Christ; but that this was not the case, for he considered them as fully authorized to preach and administer the sacraments as himself. Such instances of common sense and religion are so rare, that they are refreshing when met with. It will be a great mercy if Providence continues enough of the leaven of the Gospel in that Church to counteract the corrupting influence of the Onderdonks, Doanes, etc. But there is great ground to fear.

WATCHMAN.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

[The following letter will be interesting to many of our readers, notwithstanding it dated back a few months behind these fast times. It is furnished to our columns through the kindness of Dr. M. Ed.]

SONOMA CITY, July 30, 1852.

REV. DR. MITCHELL: Your very interesting letter has just come to hand, and as I have to leave this place to-morrow to hold a meeting in the country, I hasten to reply.

In reference to myself, I would say that I am still in the field, and, to the best of my ability, preaching the Gospel. My field of usefulness is large and interesting. I have established quite a number of large societies and five Sabbath Schools. We have just closed a very interesting camp meeting in this vicinity, at which we had quite a number of conversions. Indeed, I have a very pleasant work: more so than any that I ever had. I enjoy fine health and good spirits—perfectly satisfied with this country. I expect to live and die in this State. I am now able to speak the Spanish language tolerably well. I think some of the Spaniards, in the bounds of my charge, will before long renounce Romanism. Let me say to you, my friend, that Southern Methodism is quite popular in California. Our preachers are doing very well, working for the spread of holiness. Will you pray for us? I have in all my acts and doing, whether in the pulpit or out of it, been very jealous for the honor of the noble Conference that sent me here.

I have more to say in reference to the politics of this State than I have time to say. One thing I may say—this country is strongly Southern. There is great political excitement. Politics are merged into North and South.

Since writing the above, I have heard of the arrival of another preacher from the Church, North. It is very strange that we are left, to a great extent, unassisted by our Church, while the country is being inundated with Northern men. All we want is more men; men to fill our stations and circuits. We want a few able men to take charge of our literary institutions. O that I had a voice loud enough to wake up the giants of our Israel, and a tongue eloquent enough to persuade them to this field. I deem myself fortunate in being permitted to exercise my ministry in this country, where men's souls are tried. Our wants are not known to our brethren. They have no idea of the importance of this country. The people are remarkably intelligent. California is large enough for three States as large as your own. The soil is fertile, the scenery is beautiful and grand. Nothing that I have ever seen can equal it. A man can have just as good society here as in the old States—can make more money here than in Alabama—do more good as a preacher in one sermon, than by a year's labor in the old States. Four good preachers are wanted at this moment, to fill four vacant stations. The work is suffering now for want of them. I hope you will prevail with our brethren to come. Tell them that we have fine congregations. The country now is filling to overflowing with Yankee girls and Western women.

I would advise the young preachers, especially, to come unmarried, for this reason—a Southern lady can not stand so well the fare here—I mean to cook and wash. Goods of every kind are now about as cheap in San Francisco as they are in New York. So a man coming here need not bring any thing but himself. The Isthmus route has been much improved in the last year; it is now perfectly safe. There is a great good feeling and harmony among our preachers—no strife—all working together.

It has not rained here for five months; it don't rain here in summer. The ground, however, is moist, the air cool, and very pleasant. The crops are very good; wheat, fifty bushels per acre; the average yield of potatoes, per acre, seven hundred bushels; barley seventy-five bushels, five cents per pound; corn twenty bushels, two dollars per bushel; beans, peas, pumpkins, peaches, pears and water melons, any quantity.

The gold mines yield a larger quantity than ever. Gold is plentiful in California. We often get a hundred dollars at a collection. A man would hardly think of giving less than forty or fifty dollars quarterage. Bro. Mitchell, come to California and take charge of our Conference school at San Jose. Do all you can to get some of our strong young brethren to come. The immigrants across the Plains, and by the Isthmus route, have filled the valleys of California with permanent and intelligent settlers. I would say to every preacher that intends to come, to burn up all the bridges behind him; have no possibility of a retreat. Come untrammeled in every respect. I bid you farewell.

E. B. LOCKLEY.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, LOUISIANA.

This Institution, after its summer vacation, opened its doors for the reception of students on last Monday morning. At the end of the second day ninety-two students had entered the several College classes, and as many as usual, had entered the Preparatory School. This is much in advance of preceding years, for the same time.

The prospects before the Institution have never been better than at the present time. The Trustees of the Institution, the patrons, the liberal donors; indeed, all of the friends of the Institution, may congratulate themselves on its continued, growing prosperity, and the prospect of its permanent usefulness. All will be pleased to see that the citizens of this section of country have confidence in their own institutions and are likely to support them. [Sou. Mirror, Oct. 7.

NATURE.—The St. Louis Times has the following trait of Indian character:

An Indian named Pish-che-to-win, of the Potawattamie tribe, was some months ago indicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, for introducing liquor into the Indian country without license. He was discharged. But in an examination of the case first had in the office of the acting District Attorney, an interesting scene occurred. The prisoner had come from his country, not under bail, but simply on the promise of the head chief of the nation. That head chief, the second chief, the prisoner, and an interpreter strictly fulfilled the promise given. All were present at the time referred to. The attorney asked the interpreter to inquire of the chiefs if they knew the nature of an oath. The answer was they did. It was an appeal to the Great Spirit; but if they were called on to tell the truth, their word was sufficient. If it was found that one told an untruth in their nation, a council of the tribe would be held; and on the fact being manifest, he would be executed by the tribe, and the injured person would kill him justifiably. If they told truth, they would, at death, go to where the sun sets, and be always happy. If an untruth was told, they would go down in the earth to a place of fire. They further added, that an Indian always told the truth, but they had heard it was not always so with the white faces.

The Indian, in this case, was evidently innocent, and was discharged. His voluntary presence, with that of the chiefs, speaks well of the integrity of the nation.

Their simple estimate of truth might well be appreciated by many to whom it is commended.

From the New York Evening Express.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

Report of the Referee—Exceptions taken, etc.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT: *Before Judges Nelson and Betts.*

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—William A. Smith, a citizen of Virginia; Alex. L. P. Green, a citizen of Tennessee; and others, complainants, against George Lane and Levi Scott, citizens of New York, and others, defendants.

REPORT.

The undersigned, to whom by the decretal order of the above Court of the 26th day of November, 1851, the said cause was referred with directions to ascertain and report what was the amount and value of the property and fund mentioned in the pleadings in said cause, and called the "Book Concern of New York," at and immediately before division and organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, 1845, and of what specific property and effects the same consisted, and what has since been the increase thereof, and what the same now consists, specifying the profits derived from the Book Concern from the time of the General Conference of May, 1844, as reported thereto (if so reported) up to the time of the said division, and also specifying the profits from the last-mentioned time to the date of this report, and also to ascertain and report what part, if any, of such profits has been applied to the use of the beneficiaries of the said fund in connection with, or who became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or to the annual conferences composing the same, and to the other beneficiaries of the said fund, specifying the amounts to each class, and the times of the application thereof respectively. And further, to ascertain and report the numbers and proportions of beneficiaries qualified according to the usage and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, before and at the time of the said division, to receive the benefit of the said trust fund, taking the proportion which the number of traveling preachers in the annual conferences which formed themselves into the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, bears to the number of all the traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church before the division thereof, as such members appear in the minutes intended as the "forthcoming minutes" in the resolutions of June, 1844, such minutes to be taken as correct as far as the same extends; and also to ascertain and report in what form as to specific property, funds, money or assets, the transfer of the shares to be set over to the trustees, agents, or appointees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may, with most convenience and advantage to both parties, be made, with such suggestions in relation thereto, from each party as he may see fit to report:

Begs leave most respectfully to report that, in pursuance to the said decretal order, he has proceeded to investigate the matters which he is therein directed to ascertain and report; and that in said investigation he was attended by the counsel and parties respectively, and received such proofs and evidences as was deemed requisite by the counsel of the respective parties to be produced before him, which proof and evidence are herewith returned with this report; and that the said defendants, in obedience to the requirements of the said decretal order, did produce under oath all deeds, account books of accounts, etc., as was called for by the counsel for the complainants.

That having heard the evidence of the parties and the arguments of counsel, he has proceeded to make up his report of the matters referred to him, the details of which will more particularly appear in the tabular statement thereto annexed; and in order that the Court may be informed of the reasons and principles which guide him in the statement of the said account, he craves leave to embody the same, and submit them with this report.

It was contended by the counsel for the complainants that as the trustees or agents for the Book Concern have, since the division of the Church, neglected and refused to allow the beneficiaries South to receive their share of the profits of the Book Concern, and denied their right to receive the same, that they must be regarded from time as misconducting and defaulting trustees, and must be charged in the account upon principles applicable to unfaithful trustees who have violated and repudiated their trust; or, as it was stated by the counsel in another form, as if they were defendants in action of trover and conversion.

To this I would remark—

1. That trustees are only, as a general rule, to be charged with reasonable care and diligence, together with perfect good faith; that mere errors of judgment in the honest administration of their trust, are not to entail upon them the consequences of a fraud; that the trustees in this case have violated their trust in denying to the Southern beneficiaries a participation in the fund, is settled by the decree of the Court; but that it was done fraudulently, or through dishonest motives, nowhere appears, either in the decree or in the proofs. On the contrary, it appears, that in doing as they did in a case of extraordinary embarrassment and difficulty, they supposed they were acting as the faithful guardians of the trust, and preventing its being wasted upon persons who had voluntarily thrown themselves beyond the pale of the charity.

They erred in point of law, but I do not think that they should be charged as misconducting trustees, when they were honestly, though mistakenly, endeavoring to conduct themselves as faithful conservators of the funds.

2. Even admitting they are to be charged as misconducting and fraudulent trustees, it does not follow that the beneficiaries should be so charged. The consequence of fraudulent conduct on the part of trustees, falls upon them personally, and not upon the fund or beneficiaries. I do not see that the share of the Northern beneficiaries can any more be charged with the misconduct or fraud of the trustees, than the beneficiaries themselves could be personally charged. If the Northern beneficiaries have received more than they are entitled to, which does not appear, the only consequence that I can perceive is, that they must refund.

3. Admitting, not only that the trustees have been guilty of misconduct and fraud, but that the Northern beneficiaries—preachers, widows and orphans—have connived, colluded or encouraged them in the fraud, would that alter the case? The trustees of this charity have the sole legal title and control of the fund, the beneficiaries, as such, are mere passive recipients of their periodical shares, having no more control over the trustees or their conduct, than the most entire stranger to the church and religion, whether Jew or Gentile. Though the trustees, therefore, may have approved and applauded it, their approbation or disapprobation being accompanied by no legal power, should be visited with no legal consequences; provided such approbation or disapprobation be not of conduct of such a nature as to deprive them of the character of beneficiaries, which could only be done I suppose according to the discipline of the Church, by expulsion or degradation. Besides the rights of the beneficiaries are not made by the founders or foundation of the charity dependent upon any approval or disapproval of the conduct of the trustees, the charity must be administered as it was founded, and even the court could have no power to interpolate or fabricate any conditions which would restrict or qualify either the number of the beneficiaries, or the amounts of their shares in the fund.

4. Again to state this account on the principles contended for, or as in action of trover and conversion, would, of course, (and such result is claimed) throw upon the Northern beneficiaries the entire responsibilities of this fund from the time of the division down to the date of this report, so that if by losses of trade, or casualties by fire, one-half of the entire fund (assuming that proportion for the present) had been destroyed, that half so destroyed would be regarded as the half belonging to the Northern beneficiaries. The South would then take the remaining half, and the North would be left destitute. The Northern traveling preacher must then go back to staff and scrip, and as a way-faring pilgrim go forth on the great mission of the church. Such would be a result plainly at war with the objects for which this charity was instituted, for it was intended to be a perpetual fund not only for the traveling preachers, etc., of the present time, but for their *successors in all time to come*, and whether greater or less, whether swelled by profits, or diminished by losses, was to be divided in due proportions to the beneficiaries of the *whole* church, whether North or South: and while the trustees of the present time can do nothing to impair the rights of the present beneficiaries, the present trustees and beneficiaries together can do nothing to impair or alienate the rights of successors, for that would be to concede to them the power of altering the very foundation of the charity.

5. Admitting that the account is to be stated on the principles claimed, and that the *share* of the Northern beneficiaries is to be charged as contended for, I do not see how the state of the account could be materially varied. What is the share of the beneficiaries? Merely a share in the profits, to be periodically divided, not a share in the capital—that is a fund consecrated to the Church, and the whole Church, North and South, not the Church of to-day, but of all time to come, and must be left as intact and intangible as was contemplated by the foundation of the charity.

Having thus settled the general principles upon which the said account is stated, I proceed to consider the evidence by which it was sustained.

In the management of the said Book Concern, it was the duty of the trustees to render a particular account and estimate of value of the property and effects of the Book Concern, and the net profits thereof, to the annual conferences. The accounts so rendered to the conferences since the division of the Church, were produced before me, and are hereto annexed and marked as exhibits. These accounts and estimates so rendered, the counsel for the complainants contend if not conclusive, at least most forcible evidence of the property and books of the Book Concern as against the defendants in the case, and is not to be rebutted except upon the most complete and undoubted testimony. The trustees and agents of the Concern who made up and reported those accounts and estimates, now swear that they are erroneous: altogether too high, and the alleged excess amounts to a very large sum, which makes the question as to the character and effect of that evidence one of some importance. The counsel for complainants contend that the declarations of the trustees, especially in this apparently formal and considerate manner, being the declarations of common agents in the course of their business, is not only evidence, but evidence of binding force against the defendant or beneficiaries—that the declaration of an agent made in the course of, and in the scope of his business, is binding upon the principal, and is not to be questioned or doubted: but this, I conceive, relates to what he says when dealing with third parties. What an agent says to his principal when giving him an account of his proceedings, or favoring him with his opinion or estimates of the value of his estate, if any evidence at all, is of but comparatively little force—(see Taunt 4, R. 511, ib. 565, 563)—and it seems to me that the reports made by the book agents to the annual conferences are to be regarded in the light of declarations made by agent to his principal, while giving an account of his actings and doings. As these agents, therefore, who make those estimates, and who of course know how and what they estimated, I have taken their testimony on oath before me, instead of their unsworn statements to the conferences, as the evidence of value—no other or better having been produced before me.

It was also contended by the counsel for defendants that there should be a further deduction from the value of the Book Concern as estimated in the reports to the annual conferences, on the ground that the stereotype plates had been twice estimated first, as stereotype plates; second, that they were again included in the estimates of the sheet stock. This seems to be contended upon the principle that after the plates have been printed from they are reduced to a certain extent in value, and that the diminished value of the plates has passed into the bound stock. Such undoubtedly is the case, but the evidence appears to be that all due allowance were made; and the account therefore stated without making the deduction claimed.

In stating the said account, I have considered that the annual dividends due and unpaid to the Southern beneficiaries, etc., be much added annually to the capital stock of the Concern, upon which annual dividends from the time they respectively become due interest at the rate of 7 per cent is allowed down to the date of this report; that the aggregate of said dividends, and the interest thereon, is said to be deducted from the general fund, for the benefit of the Southern beneficiaries: and that the entire balance of the Book Concern is to form the subject of the ultimate division according to the proportions of the traveling preachers.

In determining the number of traveling preachers, I have included the probationers or those preachers who have not traveled four years as beneficiaries of the fund, they having been regarded as such by the Church, and being allowed to participate in it, at least to a certain extent, and if they were not within the meaning of the charity they had no right to participate in it all, and in point of fact they are literally traveling preachers.

In fixing the dates when the number of traveling preachers is to be estimated, I have taken the minutes of 1844, instead of 1845, considering from the "forthcoming minutes" referred to in the resolutions and in the decree of the Court, and also as being the most equitable, for the reason that it appears to have been considered by the General Conference of 1844, and it seems with great justice that if, in pursuance of their resolutions, the Church should be divided, the division should for this purpose date back to 1844, and should be made upon the basis of matters as they stood at that time—that if their recommendation should be adopted, there being no intermediate General Conference, nor any intermediate general action or co-operation, but each party acting separately and disconnectedly, through its annual conferences, all connection might be regarded as having ceased in 1844, and that the subsequent proceedings should be regarded merely as the formal organization of a division or disconnection which, in point of fact, dated from 1844.

Upon the foregoing principles the account contained in tabular statement before referred to, and hereby annexed, is settled and adjusted.

ACCOUNT.

In the account furnished, the value in property in January, 1845, was $562,235 76.

Of which the real estate, with steam engine and water works, was $102,141 98.

The printing office, stereotype plates and engravings, and metal and wood cuts was $77,690 77.

Foundry materials $6,245; bindery, with presses, etc., $6,246 67.

Notes $54,825; book accounts $17,[illegible]; deduct bad debts, $58,751.

Merchandise, books, etc., $74,650; sheet stock, $53,933; paper and furniture in office, $4,198.

Cash in hand, $1,333; available funds, $27,000.

Due on periodical books, $43,450; deduct liabilities on book account, $4,506.

Deduct twenty per cent. for bad debts, $46,880.

Net profits for the year, $44,231.

Annual profits, viz: 1845, (this shared by South) $32,913; 1846, $23,462; 1847, $38,900; 1848, $37,583; 1849, ($1,102 paid to delegate and counsel fee) $17,733; 1850, $7,911 52; 1851, $68,656.

Value of property of Book Concern on 1st January, 1852, $608,413; of which real estate (being buildings and lots in Crosby and Mulberry streets, and a house and lot in Havana) $131,277.

Cash, etc., $43,316; due on periodicals, $10,000; merchandise, being books, etc., $179,541; printing office, stereotype plates, etc., $98,088; foundry, $589; bindery, $1,957; notes, $54,503; book accounts, $[illegible],073; deduct $38,505 (being 20 per cent. for bad debts: owes on book account $17,[illegible]; deduct the bad debts, already stated, $60,[illegible].

The increase of the value of the Concern since 1845, $46,177.

Amounts of annual profits since 1845 paid to the Northern beneficiaries including bishops, which latter was $4,360 two first, and $4,[illegible] three latter years—1846, $18,350; 1847, $15,250; 1848, $17,051; 1849, $10,850; 1850, $24,450; 1851, $26,950.

The case now comes up on exceptions to the report of referee. Mr. Lord appearing for plaintiffs, and Mr. Fancher for defendants. It is contended for plaintiffs that the value as presented to the conference in 1845 should be considered as the real value, which is $870,000 more than reported by the referee—$185,000 active property. It is also contended that plaintiffs are entitled to the option of taking interest or profits since—and also that they should receive their shares in money. On the other hand it is contended that the report of the referee (J. W. Nelson, Esq., Clerk of the Court) is correct, and the sum due the Southern Church is $36,486 50, deducting $10,184 10 interest on the value of three Southern newspapers, all the profits of which the South have retained—leaving the South for dividends and interest to Oct. 1, 1852, $46,302 20.

It is stated that the number of traveling preachers entitled to the benefit of the fund is 3,303 belonging to the Church North, and 1,320 belonging to the Church South.

In relation to the payments of the widow of Bishop Heddling, it was stated, that the Bishop bequeathed $10,000 to the Book Concern, subject to an annuity of $700 a year to his widow, which has been paid and should be deducted from the share of profits due the South.

THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Only a few years have passed since the first attempt was made to "run the Long Sault" by a steamer. Now all the Rapids from Dickinson's Landing, about forty miles below Cornwall, to Montreal, are passed over by the daily lines of steamers; and we think we can assert without fear of contradiction, that the passage of the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Quebec is the most interesting of any known to the traveler. Those who have passed through the Lachine Rapids will bear testimony to the terrible fulness of the following description, especially to the appearance of the Indian pilot, while the boat is dashing through the troubled waters:

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.—But the rapids—or what is technically called "shooting the rapids," i. e., going through them in the steamboats, will be ample compensation for the trip; at least, when you have once got safely through with the shooting. One or two of these rapids are from nine to twelve miles long, the current descending with great rapidity—in some of them it is said, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour—so that the water is broken into quite a white-capped sea, and pitching as it does over ledges of rocks, makes a novel and not altogether comfortable sort of river steamboat navigation. Whenever we approached one of them, four men were stationed at the wheel in the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...t's house, the narrow, sinuous and turbu... channel requiring great power and dexter... in managing the boat.

In passing the "split rock" in the Cedar ...ids, you seem at one time to be dashing right ...the threatening ledges, which jut up, appa... only but a few feet below the surface; but ...st as you are making up your mind to the ...tastrophe, the watchful pilot has interposed, ...d the gallant boat turns gracefully aside, and ...les swiftly and safely on her way.

...t till very recently, the steamers were fre... ...eemed to go over the LaChine rapids—the ...t passed before reaching Montreal—the pas... ...gers being sent from above them to the city ...railway. Now, however, a practicable chan... ...s been discovered, and the boats daily ...ed in safety, even over the boiling torrents ...the LaChine. Just before entering this most ...ficult part of the river, an Indian pilot is ...ken on board, from an Indian village on the ...re. The tall son of the forest—who has ...ared the way through this seething labyrinth ...water and rocks, in his frail canoe—mounts ...the pilot's house, and, assisted by three or ...r other stalwart men, takes his place at the ...el, whilst another man goes aft and lays ...d of the lever attached to the rudder, so that, ...case of accident to the tiller ropes, there may ...t be a hand at the helm. A moment more, ...d the boat is rolling and dashing forward on ...resistless current. The Indian pilot gazes ...ard on the pitching waters as if he would pene... ...e their very depths, his eye fairly flashing ...e. In an instant the eight hands are running ...e the wheel like fingers over a well played ...rument, and the tiller chains rattles as if ...ey were all running away; the boat trembles ...r a moment, makes a heavy plunge, then ...ds gracefully round, and goes on her course. ...She has passed one of the shoots and is moving ...to find the entrance to a new and worse one. ...e more the Indian's eye is ablaze, every ...scle in his face is working, and as the laws ...the steamer droop for a fall into the "cel... ...," as the French appropriately term the ...ery chasms, his tongue protrudes, and his ...ery face is like that of a man frenzied. Safely ...t of the "cellar," we are jostled first to one ...e, then to the other, still dashing down the ...ling current, when a sudden concussion en... ...s the bont over, and "She has touched!" ...ll at once from the lips of a dozen passen... ...rs who are anxiously looking down on the ...cks, just under the bows; but she has cleared ...e rock, and the concussion was only from the ...ry waves, apparently indignant that a pre... ...ptuous steamer should venture in the do... ...ain where they hold their revels.

...Another drooping of the bows and descent ...to "cellar," and another tossing about in ...l directions at once, and we are once more ...oking steadily along fairly over the last of ...e rapids, and alike agreed among the passen... ...rs, that we should not cure to go over the La... ...ine every day. Once safely over, however, ...ne will ever regret the beautiful and excit... ...g spectacle he witnessed in passing them. In ...scending the river, the steamers avoid the ra... ...ds by means of canals.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On the 5th of August, by Rev. W. Ellis, L. H. Robison, Esq., of Wilcox county, Ala., to Miss Frances W. Christian, of Dallas county, Ala.

MARRIED—In the village of Gretna, on Monday the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. Lee, Mr. Albert Young and Miss. Ann Waugh.

Obituary.

DIED—At four o'clock this morning, at the residence of her father, on Bayou Black, Terrebonne, La. after three days' sickness, Lou..., second daughter of Michael Knighl, Esq., aged 12 years and 6 months.

The writer regrets her inefficiency to do *justice to* the subject of this memoir, for never has it been her privilege, until this instance, to stand by the dying couch of a spirit triumphing, with exulting boldness, over death and the grave, unshaken in a holy and sanctified hope, of a full salvation by faith in Christ. At the beginning of the recent protracted meeting at Tigerville, by the invitation of the itinerant ministers, Louisa, with many others, went day after day to the altar, seeking the Saviour. Often she rmised up from prayer, joined in the singing, whilst a sweet calm, like "the gentle dew upon the mown grass," suffused her countenance, assuring the bystander that she had found a peace the world knows nothing of. Sickness prevented her from attending the close of the meeting, on Lord yesterday, whilst alone with her parents and sister, He who formed the soul, and gave to it its capacities for enjoyment, poured into her waiting, trusting and prayerful heart, such a flood of light and love as to make her rejoice in anticipation of death, and her death-bed, the very gate of heaven to the souls of Christians around her. Her reason continued clear and vigorous, she talked unceasingly of the bliss of heaven, which her soul then had such a foretaste of, pleading with attending and weeping friends not to try to detain her spirit—not to weep. Once she piteously exclaimed "Poor sinners," and sang "Come yo sinners, poor and needy," etc. She exhorted all near, and had called around her many families on the bayou, and exacted from each a promise, that they too, would come home." To her teachers, and classmates she left a message. "To die!" she exclaimed repeatedly, "why I am going home, Christ is with me." To some expressions of anxiety to go, her father gently whispered, "but my daughter you must await the Lord's will;" and she calmly rested with closed eyes a few moments, then exclaiming, "oh, pa, what a blessed thing for me it is, that those ministers came among us, or my soul would have been lost; tell them pa, that I have gone home."

She sang several hyms, felt her pulse and whispered to a lady near, "how long will it be before I go?" then clasped her little hands and praised God for our redemption and salvation through Christ. Near the dissolution of soul and body she sang "When I can read my title clear," &c., bursting into a laugh, and raising her hands to heaven her spirit struggled to burst the confines of its clay tenement, whilst a halo of glory illuminated her countenance; and as her spirit was departing, she whispered to her weeping sister, "Sis, come home." A Thomas could at this instant have reached hither his finger and thrust it into the Saviour's side, and believed.

We have wept, not tears of sorrow: they were offerings of prayer and praise to Him, "who hath purchased our pardon." We receive the dispensation [as another hallowed seal upon the truths of the new covenant, another message of love from the Father, an owning of His Church and people, a manifestation of mercy, a building up of our faith, a link binding the followers of the meek and lowly Saviour more firmly to the Great Head of the Church. What an encouragement to those ministers of that Church, of which, this child so recently became a member, to continue their toils along the high-ways of the wilderness, calling sinners to repentence, brooking self-denial, and the opposition of man "whose breath is in his nostrils." "Thanks be to God, who has given us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

M. H. H.

Tigerville, La., Oct. 6, 1852.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain O. J. Graffam, arrived Monday evening, in five days from San Juan. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult. only, and consequently her news was anticipated by the El Dorado

The steamship Star of the West—the new ship of the Vanderbilt line—sailed in company with the Webster, with 170 passengers, for New York. The Pacific connection was made with the S. S. Lewis, which left San Francisco on the 15th ult.

The vessels left at San Juan are as follows, viz: Metropolis, from New York; Sylphide, New Orleans and Navy Bay; Italian brig, Marseilles; Brunaen brig, Bremen; schooner Eagle, New Orleans; Jessie Hinefields, brig Ada, New Orleans; bark Martha Clark, from New York.

The following are the principal items of California news: The mining season has commenced, with every prospect of a successful harvest.

A very important ordinance has been introduced into the Board of Aldermen of San Francisco by Alderman Britton. The main features of which are, protection to the permanent trade and a material reduction of taxes on the laboring classes. By it transient traders, those who have no fixed place of business, who sell their wares on sidewalks, from carts and street cars, double the tax is to be imposed than now exists. Supercargos of ships, or Captains who collect freight monies or sell cargoes, are required to pay a heavy license. The license on carmen is reduced one half, that on boatmen stricken out entirely.

On the 10th ult., the thermometer ranged from 74 degrees to 100 degrees in San Francisco

Messrs. F. Soule, G. W. Shaw, D. M. Chauncey, Lieut. Governer Purdy and Mayor Selby were robbed at Cruces while crossing the Isthmus.

Judge Root, of San Joaquin, died suddenly, at his residence at Stockton.

Messrs. J. W. Wiley and T. F. McElroy are about to establish a newspaper at Olympia, Oregon, to be called the Columbian.

According to the last advices from the overland immigrant route, the Indians do not trouble the trains, their depredations not extending beyond isolated wagons or individuals.

We learn from the Deseret News of August 20, that the health of Salt Lake was good, and a great immigration passing through. Brother Platt was translating the book of the Mormons into Spanish. Great damage had resulted to the grain crop in the Valley from a terrible hail.

RETURN OF THE PAMPERO—*Spring a Leak.*—The steam ship Pampero left this port on the morning of the 7th inst. for San Juan, and at about half-past 11 o'clock, on the night of the 9th, when about 200 miles out from the South West Pass, she encountered a violent gale, causing her to spring a leak. It was soon ascertained that the vessel was making water freely, and the engine, with the pumps attached, was set at work to free her. The water however, continued to gain, and all hands, including the passengers, were put to work, but with the heavy cross-sea which was running, all their efforts could not master the leak. As a last resource, the bilge injection was worked by the engine, and by this means the ship was kept afloat. The captain deemed it advisable to return to port, and he arrived here yesterday morning. It is said that the damage to the vessel is but trifling. She is lying at Hewes' ship yard, Algiers. The cause of the leak is not yet known.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF COTTON. The receipts of cotton at this port from 0 o'clock Sunday evening up to 7 o'clock Monday evening, amount to 21,120 bales, as follows: *Bales.*

Steamer Magnolia, from Vicksburg	2033
" Saxon, from Pilaccton	2879
" Unibelle, from Memphis	2548
" Princess No. 3, from Warrenton	2407
" C. E. Watkins, from Napoleon	2334
" Louisa, from New Carthage	2338
" New Latona, from Bayou Sara	1043
" California, from Mobile	60
" Ed. Howard, from St. Louis, (coast)	35
" Southern Belle, from Milliken's Bend	2210
" Piota, from Red River	590
" Texas Ranger, from Alexandria	68
Schooner Venice, from Matagorda	75
Total	21,120

RAILROAD TAX.—We learn from the Aberdeen Democrat that the proposition for taxing the citizens of Monroe, (Miss.) county for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans and Nashville railroads, was carried by a large majority. The vote stood, 613 for and 426 against it.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—That portion of this road between Tuscumbia and Decatur is progressing finely, and it is expected that it will be completed between these two points by the middle of December or the first of January.

The last English papers say that the will of Nield, the miner, who left all his property to queen Victoria, will be contested by the heirs, on the ground that he was insane when he made it. The papers also mention that Victoria had determined upon building a new castle for herself out of the money so bequeathed to her. The castle would cost about £100,000.

THE CANE CROP.—The Franklin (La.) Banner of the 9th says: The cane crop of our parish was never more promising than at the present time, and our planters anticipate a better yield than they have had for seven years past. The late rain was not of sufficient duration to materially affect the cane, but a much longer continuance of it might have caused irreparable injury. At the present, appearances promise a fine yield, both in quantity and quality, and a comparison of our crops with those of Iberville and other parishes, will be found greatly in favor of St. Mary. Our grinding season is now drawing near. Mr. F. D. Richardson will commence next week, Mr. Hord, of Bayou Sale, on the 18th, and many others about the same time. The weather is now favorable, and if no killing frost intervenes, there is no doubt this will prove a profitable year for the planters of St. Mary.

Madame Pulszky, since her return to Europe, has completed an account of the residence and travels of Kossuth and his companions in the United States.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The Mobile Herald of Thursday says: "We understand that by a vessel which arrived here on Tuesday from Boston, came forty huxom lasses, who are to constitute a part of the menage of the Belle House."

CRUEL.—An exchange makes the following ungallant assertion: "Many ladies have two faces; one face to sleep in, and another to show in company. The first is generally reserved for the husband and family at home, the other to put on to please strangers."

A TRAVELING CHICKEN COOP.—A new system of taking chickens to market has been put in practice. It is simply a railroad car, on the principle of a refrigerator, the sides, bottom, etc., filled with some non-conductor of heat, and attached to the axle by an ingenuous gearing, which drives a bellows pump or other cooling machine, which expels the hot air and keeps the contents cool. Such a car was loaded with chickens and other dixin's at Watertown, a few days ago, and passed over the several railroads to New York. [Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

AN IMMENSE CLAIM.—All the papers for a claim of land, have lately been filed with the Land Commissioner in California, covering four hundred square leagues of land, (1,600 square miles) to be located on the west bank of the Sacramento river, extending from Puta Creek to a point above Shasta city, and reaching back to Clear Lake and the Coast Range. The tract specified includes nearly all of Shasta, Colusi, and Yolo counties. The claimants are the heirs of Augustin de Hurbide, the first Emperor of Mexico, who was once banished, returned with a military expedition, was taken prisoner, and shot.

VINEYARDS AROUND CINCINNATI.—A committee was appointed last spring by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to obtain statistics in regard to the vineyards and wine-making in Hamilton county, and from their report we learn that in 1845 there were 88 vineyards near that city, covering 150 acres, and the number commenced since will swell the aggregate amount to 1,200 acres. The business gives employment to 600 laborers, at a cost of $120,000 per year: and the annual yield is about 240,000 gallons of wine, estimated to be worth about the same number of dollars. Besides the cultivators and wine dressers, employment is also given to wood coopers, equal to the making of 6000 barrels, estimated at $8000.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—The Boston Chronicle relates the following instance of the enforcement of the Liquor Law in Maine: "A case occurred in Maine, under the Maine law. A man was brought up on a warrant, tried, and fined $10, which he paid. He was tried on the same warrant, at the same time, and met by the same witnesses, for a second offence, and fined $20, which he paid. He then and there was tried on a third offence, and fined $20. He could not pay that fine: he had expended all his means. The Justice said he should send him to jail. His wife interceded on the behalf of her husband; she said he was sick, and could not live long at best, and would die in jail. The Justice was inexorable. He sent him to the house of correction. In four weeks the town had notice to send for his dead body and bury it."

THE RICE CROP.—"The last week has been," says the Georgetown (S. C.) Winyah Observer, of the 6th inst., "favorable to the planters for gathering in their crops. The harvest is progressing rapidly, and in ten or twelve days the greater portion of the rice crop will be stacked in the yards. We cannot, until the harvest is over, form a correct idea as regards the present yield."

"We learn from a planter," says the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of the 6th inst., "that the rice crop this season is fully equal, if not superior, to the best average crop of former years. The yield is abundant, and but little damage has been done by freshets or birds. One or two plantations have suffered from the ravages of the latter, but as a general thing the injury has been slight. The planters have been busy in harvesting for some time past, though the entire crop is not yet in."

THE U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.—The Concordia Intelligencer says: "This splendid edifice has been so far finished and furnished as to be now open for the reception of all such patties as are entitled to its accommodations; and there consist of such seamen and river boatmen as have paid hospital commutation money, which is a sum of two dimes per month; provided they shall have paid such hospital due not any time within four months of the time at which they shall make application for admission into the Hospital.

"The edifice is the most imposing one in Natchez or its environs; stands on the highest elevation in the county of Adams, half a mile north of the compact part of the city of Natchez, and commands a view from the cupola of the Mississippi river for some eighteen miles, the entire circuit of the county, and a large portion of the parish of Concordia on the Louisiana shore."

FROST.—The Missouri Brunswicker, of the 2d inst., says that the first frost, worth noticing, occurred on the previous Saturday night, and was severe enough in the low bottoms and on the high prairies to injure the tobacco very much, which was standing exposed. Fortunately, most of the tobacco was cut, and we hope that the loss will not be great. Here in Brunswick the tenderest plants were scarcely nipped, and the weather has turned off delightfully warm to mature the unripe vegetation which escaped the frost. We hear various suppositions relative to the amount of tobacco which has been injured by the frost in this part of the State—some estimating it at one-eighth of the crop, and others at more. The injured tobacco will generally be cut and sold green from present appearances; ug tobacco will be in demand at remunerating prices."

A LOST CHILD FOUND.—The St. John (N. B.) Freeman gives an account of the finding of a boy, aged five years, after being lost for nine days. The little fellow, when found, it is said, appeared perfectly unconcerned; said he had lost his way, and had been living on berries. He cried the first day, but not afterwards. The first night he slept in a tree, but he said he was afraid he would fall when asleep, and on the other nights he slept on the ground.

A WARNING TO MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—A Miss Maria E. Mason has recovered a judgment of $203 against the town of Springfield, Mass., for injuries sustained by her owing to the upsetting of a sleigh. The accident was caused by obstructions placed on the road by the town authorities. The obstructions consisted of sticks of timber placed there for the purpose of being used on a bridge a few rods distant, then undergoing repairs.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Georgia sailed from New York, on Tuesday, the 5th last, for Aspinwall, with 700 passengers, including 100 mechanics and laborers for the Panama Railroad.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE COLONIES.—From a parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that the amount of the British regular troops employed in the colonies in 1847–8, was 1055 officers and 39,501 non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for pay was £1,404,854. In 1848–9, the amount was 1712 officers and 59,100 non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for pay was £2,136,709; while in 1849–50 the amount was 1675 officers and 38,752 non-commissioned officers and men; and the cost of pay was £1,329,559.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.—Over $10,000 of the money which was stolen from the Mount Vernon Bank, at Foster, R. I., has been discovered. It was found under the floor of the old church at Coventry. Two men, named Christopher C. Place and James Boughton, have been arrested, charged with stealing the same.

BUTTER.—The California demand for butter is so great that in Boston the price has advanced from five to ten cents per pound. One firm has received an order to ship one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds; and probably in all a quarter of a million pounds have been ordered from that State within a short time.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—The Boston Herald states that on the 2d inst., among other articles offered for sale at one of the auction stores in that city was an antique desk. While a lad was examining its curious and intricate apartments, his finger came in contact with a secret spring, and a door flew open, revealing $100 in gold and $25 in silver coin, all bright as if new from the mint.

CHOLERA ON THE RIVER.—The Louisville Courier of the 6th says, that on the Saturday previous, six persons, some named Bohanon and the others Bridges, bound down the river on a moving boat, on their way to Texas or Arkansas, landed at Concordia in this State, to get medical aid for one of their number who had the cholera. He died on that day, and three of the rest died of the same disease yesterday morning, and the only two survivors were dying yesterday when the Fawn came up. Any friends they may have left in the city are requested to go down and take charge of the boat and property.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.—The St. Louis Union says: "The accomplished swindler who passed himself off as a Spanish or Mexican officer, and who is now in jail at Cleveland, Ohio, charged with robbing Meikle of $49,000, is a German by birth, and is well known in this city. A few years ago, during a brief visit among us, he was received in the best society, and contracted a matrimonial alliance with a lady who is very respectably connected in this city and in Illinois. While here he became "unpopular" on account of the eccentricity of his manners, and because of his frequent attempts to examine the contents of his neighbors' trunks and money boxes. He got in several scrapes, but he was invariably screened, from the fact that his father occupied a very high position in Europe."

INGENIOUS SCHEME.—A London paper informs us that a large number of companies have been formed in England in aid of emigration to Australia. One of these, which rejoices in the title of the "Great Australian Emigration Company," proposes to send out emigrants at £30 per head, the money to be advanced to them on the security of a friend, resident in England. This sum to be repaid by installments, through the company's agents in the colony to which the emigrant is bound. For the use of this £30, he gives his bond to the company to pay to their agents one-fourth of his earnings for two years. The friend acting as security is required either to make a deposit equal in amount, or to take an equivalent number of shares—the money being returned to him at the end of the two years if the emigrant fulfills his contract with the company.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday week, at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Jones, near Carrollton, Miss., Mr. Hiram Duncan went into the well for the purpose of cleaning it out, when it caved in upon him to the extent to nearly bury him. Mr. Jones and a negro man endeavored to draw him out, but could not do it without violent injury to Mr. Duncan. The negro man went into the well then to take the dirt off of him, when a perfect avalanche of caving took place, filling the well to the depth of some fifteen feet, and entirely covering them both several feet. Assistance was immediately procured, and all hands made to get them out—late that evening they were taken out, dead beyond the physician's skill to resuscitate. Mr. Duncan was a poor man, and leaves a wife and several little children quite dependent. The negro belonged to Mr. Jones.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—The St. Louis Union of the 9th says: Among the passengers on the Banner State were the three Miss Stunts, who are just in from the Plains. These ladies formerly resided in Ripley county, Indiana, and in the month of April last, in company with some seven or eight members of their family, passed through this city *en route* for California. They had not made any considerable progress in their journey across the plains, before the cholera in its most malignant form, made its appearance among them, and when they reached the city of Salt Lake, every male member of the party had fallen victims to the awful scourge. Thus left alone, and without their natural protectors, the ladies determined to return home, and performed the return trip without encountering any extraordinary gyrations. This is a very remarkable and painfully interesting case.

A LONG EXILE.—On the 9th instant, says the New Prussian Gazette, a small carriage, drawn by two small ponies, stopped at a hotel in Klosterstrasse, at Berlin. In it were an old man, meanly dressed, with a beard reaching to his breast, and a female nearly as aged as himself. The innkeeper, not pleased with their appearance, and not understanding the language in which the old man addressed him, refused to receive them. The old man then spoke in French to an officer who was passing, and requested him to speak to the innkeeper. the informed the officer that he came from Siberia, where he was transported in 1812 as a prisoner, he being at the time a sergeant in the French army. After marrying, and living in Siberia forty years, he had suddenly felt a strong desire to visit his native country, and with the aid of the Russian authorities had set out for Nancy, the place of his birth.

GONE TO INDIA.—Father Mathew, and five other Roman Catholic Priests, have sailed for Calcutta. Their business in India is, it is reported, the foundation of a Romish see at Hyderabad.

GOOD FEE.—It is said that in the case of Goodyear vs. Day, Mr. Webster, as Goodyear's counsel, received a retainer of $10,000 the day he took his seat at the table to try the case.

LARGE LAND SALE.—A tract of land containing 35,000 acres is to be sold at the Court-house in Natchez, on the first of November next. It is land granted by the Legislature for the improvement of the navigation of the Homochitto river

A BAD SPECULATION.—At Pittsfield, Mass., a few nights since, Dr. Root heard somebody trespassing upon his pear tree, and running out suddenly surprised the rogue, who ran off without so much as bidding the doctor good night, leaving a gold watch hanging on a twig of the tree. He made good time going, and left valuable *fruit* hanging.

News by the Asia.

The Earl of Derby [illegible] that the same gallant Captain Washington will take charge of such a portion of the mercantile Parliament as he will be invited by the steamer to Southampton.

The distribution of the honors on Tuesday placed the Duke in the supreme command, by the addition of the appointment of Lord Harding, as commander in chief. Lord Fitzroy, at Sunday's, has been appointed Master General of Ordnance and Prince Albert a Council of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The steamer Panama arrived at Southampton from Chagres with $ [illegible] and the ship Swift was on the way with $1,000,000. Advertisements in a joint stock company to work the gold mines in Argentia, appear in the London papers.

Paysey.—Napoleon exhibits no zeal to [illegible] in responding to the cry of the people is reported to have said "the cry of the Empereur affects my heart more than my pride. I am the servant of the country, and have but one object in view which is to re-establish her in glory and prosperity. It is difficult for me to know whether it is my mind I can be first. If, however, the bauble title of President will enable me to accomplish this desirable result, I do not want it changed to that of Emperor."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The French ship Creole has been plundered by the natives of Madagascar, the vessel burnt, and the captain and part of the crew murdered.

The King of Holland, in his speech to the Chambers says that he has accepted the invitations of the Government of the United States to join in an effort to open negotiations with Japan

Advices from St. Helena state that the American brig Mary Adeline got into the river Congo and was attacked by 5000 natives. The English brig-of-war Dolphin went to her assistance, and joined in a fire of shot and shell on the natives, which killed many the brig was then rescued

A terrible inundation in Italy has taken place on the Rhine, entirely submerging seven villages.

From Peru and Chili.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The intelligence from Peru is of a very interesting character. A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Valparaiso, Chili, that the utmost excitement or awhile existed in consequence of information received from the Chilian Minister at Washington, announcing that Com. McKinley had been instructed not only to look after American interests, but actually to take possession of the Lobos Islands, belonging to Peru as is claimed. The Valparaiso papers denounce the measure as unjust and piratical in the extreme, and charge that the next step in aggression will be the pursuing down on the Juan Fernandez Islands by the piratical Americans. This perturbation was somewhat quelled, however, by the quiet entrance of the flag ship Raritan into the harbor of Valparaiso, on the 19th of August, where she dropped anchor. Nevertheless, the Peruvians, as hitherto stated, took the precaution to garrison the islands, and at last accounts were still busily preparing to prevent foreign aggression. They had placed on the barren and desert Isle a governor and armed force, with its entire navy, (two small steamers) and Congress had authorized the purchase of three more, and then, Dustin was to take command. They have not been very careful, are the some of the vessels which left New York to load with the precious manure, in accordance with Secretary Webster's advice, have met with a very warm reception.

The Valparaiso letter says:

"Such vessels would not be friendly met with a warm reception at this time, unless protected by a manned war, as Peru is determined to all hazards to protect her interests in that quarter. And well she may make the attempt at least for without the revenue derived by the sale of the Lobos guano she would soon be without the credit or means to keep in motion the wheels of her dilapidated government."

We make the following other Chilian items as follows:

The down fall in the mining districts is highly flattering, and the exportation of silver from Copiapo large.

The different vessels of the Flores expedition have been disarmed in Paita; the principal leaders, the[illegible] Wright and Guerra, have received notice to leave the country, and a few hundred Americans and Chilians are thrown fruitlessly into the chapels of Peru.

General Flores had arrived at Valparaiso and taken up his residence in that city; he was received with much hospitality.

After Flores was refused permission to land at Callao, the agent of the English steamer finding him completely out of money and unable to pay the way to Valparaiso, declined giving the General a free passage; and the passengers on board the Quito were obliged to raise sufficient by subscription to purchase a ticket.

It was proposed to commence the opening of the railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago the 18th inst. The road between Concepcion and Tomahuano has been surveyed

Emigration from Germany to Valridia is on the increase, and the steam communication having been re-established, we hear, within a few years, call this one of the best agricultural provinces.

A line of omnibusses is about to be established in Valparaiso

Several vessels are up for the gold regions and New Holland, and are likely to fill with passengers.

The advance in flour at San Francisco has caused this article to advance at Valparaiso. Freights have also materially advanced—a vessel having been chartered to load with flour at $18 per ton for San Francisco. Coal sold at $22@24 per ton; Chilli coal, $15.

THINGS IN OREGON.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following interesting letter from Oregon:

JUNCTION CITY, Benton Co., O. T., Aug. 17, 1852.

This year's emigration is beginning to drop in upon us. They report great distress on the last end of the route, from the lack of grass, teams giving out, and depredations committed by the Snake Indians, west of Fort Hall, etc. What the *poor emigrant* will do this year for food, after he gets in, God only knows. Now, flour sells quick at $20 per bbl., and just after harvest, when it is generally at its lowest price. We cannot get bought for bread or seed for less than $2 00 per bushel. Some say it will be $4 per bushel, and say they won't sell until they get that. The emigrant can't pay such prices. He will not have the means to do so, and therefore must suffer. You may ask, has your wheat crop failed in Oregon? No, sirs; there is no such thing as crops of any kind failing here.

But unless disposition to work has failed, hardly raising enough for themselves, of either bread or seed—making their living, and having something left to "salt down" out of their stock, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, eggs, and chickens. Cows readily bring $75; beef cattle $10 per 100 pounds on foot. American horses and mules, $150 to $300; butter 20c.; cheese 50c per lb.; pork this year will be worth 35c.; bacon about 50c; eggs quick at $1 per dozen; chickens at the farmer's door, $12 per dozen, all which accumulates on and around the farm without labor. All old Oregonians, (in before 1850) are rich, and say they would rather buy wheat at $3 per bushel than raise it. Why? Because they don't like to work. Oregon this year, will have to get bread from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and flour will be worth $30 per bbl. before next crop comes in. It is said that the wheat crop in Chili is short this year. If so, your Western farmers may expect good prices for their produce this year.

From present prices, any one can see the great inducement for farmers here in Oregon, to off coats and go to ploughing, and let the gold mines alone. All can't be miners; if we are we must starve before relief gets to us from the States."

The Oregon gold mines in Canyon, Rogue River and Shasta have paid this summer, on an average, one ounce to the hand.

News by Telegraph.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA—FRENCH EMPIRE—SHIPWRECK.—New York, October 13.—The general news brought by the America embraces but few items of striking interest.

In France, the public mind appears to have been made up for the immediate establishment of the Empire, and there no longer exists any doubt of the intention of Louis Napoleon in this regard.

In Poland and Prussia the cholera is reported to be on the decrease.

The ship Emporium, bound from a United States port, has been wrecked on the coast of Northumberland. The passengers and crew were saved. [Bee. Delta.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The Southern Star, of Jackson, Miss., of the 5th inst., says:

The Legislature met at the Capitol in extraordinary session yesterday. The two Houses were appropriately saluted by their presiding officers, and duly organized. Mr. E. P. Russell was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, upon the first ballot, vice Mr. F. L. Swann, resigned. Several notices were given in the House, for the introduction of bills for a future day. Hon. Jas. H. R. Taylor, of Marshall, announced his purpose to introduce a bill, postponing the time for submitting to the people the question of the payment of the bonds of the State, given to enable her to take stock in the Planter's Bank, until Nov. 1853.

The Message of the Governor is pronounced in good taste, etc.

MCNAB'S LEDGE.—It has been found impracticable to build a light-house on Minot's ledge, Boston Harbor, which could withstand the action of the waves. It is but a year or two since the light-keeper on the ledge lost his life by the destruction of an iron structure which had been erected on it. At the last session of Congress $80,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new light-house, and it is proposed to securely place upon the ledge a hollow iron shaft, rising to the desired height, provided upon the outside with means by which access could be had to the top. Within the shaft, entering at the base, let a pipe of gutta percha, metal, or other material, suitable for the conveyence of an illuminating gas, pass to the top, where are burners securely protected from injury by storm and tempest. By the side of the pipe, and communicating with the shore, let electrodes of copper pass up to the burner. By a very simple apparatus, a continuance could be made, by which gas could be let on and off at pleasure by a person upon the shore, in the most tempestuous hours; and by an equally simple apparatus, with some platinum wire this jet of gas could be ignited at pleasure by the same person.

LATEST FROM THE AFRICAN.—Mr Wells, of the American Express Company, returned from the wreck of the Atlantic this morning, accompanied by M. Maillefert and the assistants. Mr. Wells reached the vicinity of the wreck on Friday morning last, on the Columbia, with every thing necessary to raise the wreck. The preparations were ample and perfect. It was found that the buoys attached to the wreck had been removed nearly half a mile from the spot where they were originally placed. This was supposed to be owing to the heavy winds that had prevailed for several preceding days. The wreck was found after a day's search. On Saturday, John Green, the famous diver, went down to the Atlantic four times. The time required to reach the wreck is four minutes, and it is impossible for the diver to remain more than three minutes. It is safe to stay under water from nine to twelve minutes. On the following day four more descents were made. But he was unable to find the state room in which the Express Company's safe is lodged, nor could he determine his exact position on the boat, except that he was aft of the gallows frame. The water was thick and muddy, and the vessel covered with slime. [Buffalo Commercial, 4th.

E. Littell, Esq., of Boston, the publisher of the "Living Age," has presented to Barnabas Bates, Esq., of New York, a complete set of that valuable work, containing thirty-three volumes, handsomely bound, as an appreciation of his services in the cause of cheap postage

BOSTON.—The Canadian Government has agreed to guarantee all real [illegible] to the sufferers by the great fire in Montreal

Telegraphic Items.

Further by the Franklin.

NEW YORK, Monday, October 11.

The intelligence from England brought by the Franklin is not important except with regard to commercial matters. The American finance expedition excites uneasiness in the monetary circles as a collision is expected between the Peruvian and the American ships. The money market was tight and securities generally flat. The closing rates for [illegible] Tuesday evening were 100[illegible].

France—The Approaching Empire.

Letters from Paris state that a direct step toward the establishment of the Empire will be taken by Louis Napoleon at Tours on the 15th of October.

The return of Louis Napoleon to Paris, is to be celebrated with imperial pomp.

The attempt at Marseilles to assassinate the President, resulted in a signal failure. The lateral machine was seized and nearly all the conspirators were arrested.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

Charles M. Christian has been appointed Register, and Reuben M. Richardson, Receiver, of the Land Office.

NewYork Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, October 11.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 6000 bales, the market closing on Saturday at 10¼c. per lb. for Middling Upland and 10¼ to 10½c. for Middling Orleans.

Worthless Bills.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

The several concerns in this city that have been flooding the country for some time past with shinplasters, have republished their issues.

Two Steamboats Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.

The steamboat Tuscumbia, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, yesterday struck a snag in the Mississippi, eight miles above Memphis, and sunk in nine feet water

The H. D. Bacon yesterday ran on the wreck of the steamer Chillicothe, at Island No. 10, and sunk. She is a total loss

Ohio River—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, October 11.

There are now two feet two inches water in the channel, and the river stationary.

CINCINNATI, October 11.

The river here is still falling slowly.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the America—Cotton Active.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 12.

The Cuoard steamer America has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d instant; three days later than the accounts brought by the Asia. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market during the greater part of the time since the departure of the Asia, and the sales of the week reach 60,000 bales, of which 44,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 4000 for export. Prices during the week have advanced ¼d on most qualities, but the greatest improvement has been on the middling and lower grades. The quotations as fixed by the committee last evening, are, as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5¾d per lb.

[The quotations by the Asia were: Fair Orleans 6¼ to 6⅜, Middling Orleans 5⅝, Fair Uplands 6, and Middling Uplands 5¾d per lb. Ens.]

Flour and breads of Flour have been scarce, and is in demand at 20s 6d per bbl for Western Canal, and 21s for Ohio. The Corn market has been firm, but prices are without change. The closing rates are—for Yellow 29s, and for White 28s 6d per quarter. There has been a better supply of Lard, and the sales have been made mostly at 62s per cwt. Rice has been in good request, and the rates have advanced 6d per cwt.

Large Fire in Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, October 12.

A fire broke out in Cleveland this morning, the ravages of which have been very disastrous. It commenced in Superior street and extended to Union and Water streets, destroying twenty-five stores and business houses and many private residences. One man was killed, and several badly injured by falling walls. The owners of the property destroyed were mostly insured.

Further by the America.

NEW YORK, October 12—

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the three days preceding the departure of the America, were 45,000 bales—the demand being active for the trade and for speculation. On Saturday the market closed firm at the advance of ¼d., and prices had an upward tendency. Some of the brokers gave the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling Orleans, 5⅞; Fair Mobile, 6⅛; Middling Mobile, 5⅝; Fair Uplands, 6¼, and Middling Uplands, 5¾ to 5¾d. per lb.

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on Wednesday, the 29th of September.

California Arrival.

NEW YORK, October 13.

The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, with over one million dollars' worth of gold. She brings no further news of any moment.

NEW YORK, October 14

The steamer Star of the West has arrived here from San Juan de Nicaragua, which place she left on the 2d inst. She brings $150,000 worth of gold. Nothing later from California.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 15.

The demand has been good in the Cotton market to-day, and prices full. The sales embrace 1200 bales, at 10¼c. for Middling Orleans and 10¾c. ℔ lb for Middling Uplands. Flour has been active, and the sales reach 13,000 bbls. at $4 25 to $4 37½ ℔ bbl. for State and $4 43¾ to $4 50 for Ohio brands. Corn has also been active, with sales of 35,000 bushels at 71 to 72c. ℔ bushel for Mixed Western. Pork is steady, and Mess has sold at $17 62½ ℔ bbl. Lard 11 to 12c. ℔ lb.

Snow Storm.

BOSTON, October 15.

A snow storm has prevailed here all this morning.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

11 o'clock P. M., October 15, 1852.

Editor's Crescent—The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana the 13th inst., has just arrived. She reports nothing new, further than a renewed vigilance on the part of the Spanish authorities in examining all persons visiting the Island. The steamer lay in port one hour.

The steamer Crescent City had not arrived. Bark Milnadon arrived on the morning of the 13th inst.

GALE AT TAMPA BAY.—The Charleston Courier learns from the Newport, Fla., Wakulla Times, that Tampa Bay and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible gale on the 11th ult., which

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Great Indignation Meeting.

ON LAFAYETTE SQUARE

It having been announced at the great meeting at the Arcade on Thursday night last, that a similar meeting would take place Monday night on Lafayette Square, for the purpose of giving another testimony of the deep indignation felt by the community at the late high handed and insane outrage perpetrated by the slaves of Spanish Royalty in Havana towards the U. S. Mail Ship Crescent City, great preparations were made for the event. Stands were erected in the middle of the square, on North street, next to the American Theatre, and meetings were also organized fronting the square under the portico of the Presbyterian Church and of the City Hall.

Long before the appointed hour, all the avenues leading to the places of meeting were thronged by excited thousands. Soon, from the crowds that surrounded them, the approach to the stands became a labor of perseverance and strength.

The meeting was announced by the firing of thirty-two guns, and rockets were let off, illuminating with their gorgeous colors the city far and wide. The interior of the square and the bordering streets were filled to such a degree as to become almost impassable. The numbers present were variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five thousand. No eye could take in the vast sea of restless, billowing, excited masses. The meeting around the main stand, in the centre of the square, was called to order by Col. Wm. Monaghan, who nominated the following officers:

PRESIDENT—Col. Wm. Christy.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon A D Crossman, Gen John L. Lewis, N H Jennings, Gen J B Plauche, Chas M Waterman, Hon A M Buchanan, Hon Joseph Genois, Hon J L Winter, Hon P Seuzeneau, Hon W Vaught, Hon J C Larue, Hon Daniel Byrne, Hon M M Reynolds, Judge Kennedy, J P Freret, G M Pinckard, Hon Emile Lasere, Recorder Bullitt, S P Wilson, Hon J W Peter, R W Adams, Gen H Davis, Hon L Bordelon, E T Parker, Dr Jos Jones, W C Tompkins—R B Slaus, R J Carroll, Henis Cohen, Col H Dier, J H Caldwell, Edward Bonligny, Col Wm Scott Haynes, J Donnes, W H Garland, J L Carman, J K Hayburn, H R W Hill, E W Sewell, Jos Breaux, Alex Walker, A M Holbrook, Patrick Irwin, Col Seymour, C C Bother, J H Maddox, Dr W G Austin, Col J Armstrong, Col Geo W White, J Millowell, Jos Hopkins, J B Walton, Walter Turnbull, John Lathan, D T Howman, W H Rhodes, P Tavillier, R C Vass, John Pemberton, Col R M McAlpin, Adj Lagenbuhh Hon Alex Barbee, Judge Canonge, Judge R Richardson, Thomas Gilmore, John Price, jr, A W Jordan, Saml Stafford, Saml Jamison, A G Wilson, Col Gibbs, L Y Lusk, I N Marks, John Fox, James McIntosh, Capt F Leech, E H Wingate, Jas Ross, P W Robert, Wm Byrne, S E Jones, A J Guirot, George Clark, George Purves, Emile Wilts, J Lanata, R Bagot, P Lauve, Dr G H Cross, Dr A Davezac, Dr M Faunon, J McFarlane, L Folger, Daniel Edwards, R W Rayne, Col C R Wheat, Judge Jas Dunbar, W R May, Charles Maes, P Cummings, J L Levy, A Mellhenny, R Yeatman, Horace Bien, W H Ellis, Col Labazuu, Col H W Palfry, Jno R. Shaw, T J Durant, Dr R M Hraham, A P Simpson, Col Charles Dauny, J O Pierson, W C C Claiborne, P Derrigee, Wilkeman Bogart, Capt W A Grice, Jos H Moore, Col Wm Monaghan, T P White, Capt Jas Stockton, Gen D Augustin, T J Durant, John M Bell, J M Relf, Col W W W Wood, L P Blitzelberger, F Wood, Parry, Col H H Booker, B Wheelehan, J O Nixon, Cor. Elie Connor, Thompson Greenfield, M C Edwards, A L Saunders, Jas Dunn, M J Reigart, John Mitchell, John Sewell, M Joe Judson, Col J F Slatter, Marcus Bates, Richard Condon, H M Summers, Col W G Mallett, Dr Samuel Harry, Henry Renshaw, John Shiell, M Barnett, J E Connor, Gen Lemly, A Faire, Adolphe Layet, C Hoselius, Jas Connolly, J W Tufi, Moses Eastman, W C Lytle, Charles Dimeyer, Judge Hestand, T N Blake, H G Stetson, W H Rose, Martin Gordon, jr, F H Black, Jules Casgard, Louis Sere, C O Michon, J J Leele, J P Barnett, Gen Wm Debuys, Felix Forstall, P Dianc, R Kerr, Sidney Story, P K Wagner, H B Forbes, W C Auld, C V Jouby, John M Burks, Edward Segot, Col Geo Heyl, Col Charles Lebuzan, G B Deferrict, J H Cotton, Col J F H Claiborne, Col W S Campbell, Dr Thos Hunt, A Brother, Col George May, John Holmes, Wm S Flemming, Geo Hillman, Isaac Kathman, J L Matthews, F McGreel, Francois Calmejan, Adolphe Schreider Thos J Hawthorne, E Deslondes, Capt M M Decker, Capt J Peterson, Adolphe Bondonquine, Martin Blaske, Jules Lavergne, W H Cook Capt J Smith Capt J Williams, Patrick Gardner, Chandler Burr, James Wilson, Alfred Richey, Devergnay Farar, A B Shelby L O Feuilnett, A Trepagnie, B Florance, J McCormack Sol Kohn.

SECRETARIES.—Benj Bloomfield, D I Ricardo, Ed Flood, J R Coxe, P S Warfield, Durant Da Ponta, Samuel B Davis.

COMMITTEE OF RESOLUTIONS.—Judge Alex Walker, Wm Scott Haynes, Wm Monaghan, D I Ricardo, J K Hayman

The band then played "Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle," at the first notes of which last there was a deep, general and prolonged shout!

Col. Wm. Christy, on assuming the Chair, said, that he had nothing to add to what he had said at the meeting on Thursday night, at the Arcade. He had this to say—that our flag had been most wantonly insulted, and that we must have an apology, or we must retaliate (Cries of "War! war! give us war!") The President made some further unanimated remarks, and introduced to the meeting Needler R. Jennings, who came forward.

Mr. Jennings said that it was not necessary that he should say he felt embarrassment at being called on to address this multitudinous assemblage. He had been selected to speak to them because he was a passenger in the steamer Crescent City, during the voyage on which she had been refused admittance into the port of Havana, and that being a witness to this unprecedented outrage, he had been called on for his testimony, and he would give it. He spoke of the repeated outrages perpetrated upon our flag by the besotted minions of Spain, and said that, although justice had not already been visited upon them by the bloody hand of war, it was not because our Government was unable to inflict it. He alluded to the laurels which had been won by our gallant Navy—of the exploits of Decatur, and other great Captains upon the deep, and said it needed not the humiliation of the Spanish power to add one laurel to the glorious wreath that encircled the brows of our naval and military heroes. The present assemblage, he said, was an evidence of that feeling that reigned throughout the length and breadth of the land—from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Gulf to the Pacific—of that martial spirit which tells that the national honor shall not be insulted with impunity. He was on board the Crescent City and had heard of the order of the Captain General for her exclusion from the port of Havana. The order had been transmitted from the Captain General to the Spanish Minister at Washington, which refused admission to the Crescent City with Mr. Purser Smith on board of her. Captain Porter, on hearing of this order, declared to the Spanish Minister that Mr. Purser Smith had had nothing to do with the publication in the New York papers of the unwelcome reports as to the state of affairs in Cuba, and he had thought thor the Minister would inform the government of Havana of the true state of the facts, and that the obnoxious order would be rescinded. It was not done, and all know what followed. Our flag had been wantonly insulted. We claimed now, retribution for the indignity, and he would say, that as we were in the right, all we had to do was to "go ahead!" We had a treaty with Spain that stipulated mutual advantages. Spain received the benefits, but declined to render an equivalent. She had accepted our courtesies and paid them off with indignities. He mentioned the cases of the El Dorado and of the Philadelphia, and of the assistance that had been denied them in times of distress. The speaker here introduced a letter from Captain Porter to the United States Consul on the occasion of the Crescent City being driven out of the port of Havana.

The latter stated that on the arrival of his vessel, he had received an order from the Captain of the Port to come to anchor alongside of the Guard Ship. In a few minutes he heard a noise as of some one ascending the sides of his vessel. It was a soldier, who had been ordered to post himself on the quarter-deck. The soldier said that he had been sent by the Captain of the Port. Captain Porter ordered him off, gave him two minutes to leave, and threatened that if he did not obey, he (Captain Porter) would fire into the Guard Ship. He (Captain Porter) was there, without water, without provisions, and asked permission to remain long enough to obtain them. The Captain of the Port announced that unless soldiers were allowed to be stationed on the deck, he and his passengers might starve! He preferred to starve rather than submit to such an indignity, and he did not submit! He knew the authority of the Captain of the Port, and sent this letter to the acting American Consul as a protest against such outrageous proceedings. The consequence, said Mr Jennings, was, that the steamer was infamously driven out—kicked out of the port, (laughter and cheers.) He would say in the language of the late lamented S. S. Prentiss—of that all eloquent, half angel man!—that if our country was to submit to such indignities, it were better that the stars were blotted out from our glorious flag, and that the Eagle should be cast forth to the jeers of a scoffing world as an emblem of our imbecility and degradation! A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, composed of Col. Wm. Monaghan, Judge Alex. Wallace, J. K. Rayburn, Col. Wm. Scott Haynes and D. I. Ricardo. The resolutions were read by Mr. Haynes and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba have, in the expulsion of the steamer Crescent City and its passengers from the port of Havana, been guilty of a flagrant breach, with unprecedented contempt, of the existing amicable relations between the Government of Spain and that of the United States, committed a most gross and flagrant outrage upon American citizens and the American flag, alike repugnant to the faith of treaties, the laws of nations and the enlightened sense of the civilized world, calling for prompt redress and ample satisfaction on the part of an insulted people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the first duty of Government is the protection of its citizens and the commerce covered by its flag, wherever, wherever, and by whomsoever menaced and violated; that this meeting expects with abiding confidence that our Government will peremptorily demand and enforce full, prompt and immediate satisfaction for this most gross and flagrant outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and this wanton insult to the American flag.

Resolved, That in the prompt vindication of the outraged honor and insulted dignity of the American people, and in the enforcement of our just demands, even, if need be, to the declaration of war against Spain, the citizens here assembled pledge themselves to our Government and to each other, to support and sustain all measures to attain those patriotic and national results.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting and the Committee on Resolutions be requested to forward forthwith a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Hon. John C. Larue, Judge of the 1st District Court, was then introduced to the meeting. He said, that he would not appear, were this any ordinary occasion, for, to do so would be inconsistent with his judicial station, but that here, when whig and democrat were joined together with one heart and one soul, and where the American spirit, animated every bosom, he could not refuse to lend his voice to the general remonstrance which arose from every part of this nation. We had borne long with Spanish injustice and Spanish insolence, but things had now come to a point at which no Government could refuse to call for satisfaction. (Immense cheering.) He believed in the principle, that if a mosquito should annoy him by buzzing around his face, he should knock it off! (Laughter and cheers.) Cuba was a source of annoyance to the United States. The United States wants Cuba, and wanting it, we should take it. (Applause.) We should take possession of it immediately—peaceably and by purchase, if we could, but if not, we should take it anyhow! (cries of good—lick 'em up like salt!) The Island was geographically ours, (cheers) and a part of our territory as much as the town of Algiers on the other side of the river was a part of New Orleans! (Great laughter.) The tides and the winds ascertained it, and the narrow strips of water between Key West and the Island and Cape San Antonia and Yucatan were parts and continuations of the great father of waters—the Mississippi! (Renowned laughter and applause). Cuba must belong to the United States. In the nature of things it ought to belong to us! (Great cheering). In the first place it was necessary to our safety, and necessity was the supreme law. The government of Cuba was a despotic one, and in the present position of things no freedom of thought or action was allowed, and dissatisfaction reigned throughout the Island. When the people had cried out against their oppressors and had striven to shake off the shackles that galled them, Spain had turned a deaf ear to their sufferings and threatened to arm the blacks against the natives, and to make the Island a second St. Domingo, with a population of negroes and a negro government. The bare possibility of such an outrageous proceeding justified the United States to take it under her protection. (Cheers.) Would we, submit to have a black Emperor on the other side of the Mississippi? (Cries of "No!" and "Shame on them!") Algiers was on the right bank of the Mississippi, and Cuba was on the right bank of the United States! (Loud laughter.) We must have Cuba, to put a stop to the annoyances to which we are subjected by it, and the sooner we take it the better. (Applause.) It had been said that such a proceeding would be contrary to the law of nations. The law of nations! We don't know what is the law of nations! An old gentleman named Vattell had written about the law of nations—and Grotius, and Burlemaque, and Montesque, and Bynkershoek, and others—but no nation paid the slightest attention to it. And saying no attention to this law, so often invoked, they say that we must not approach Cuba! When England appropriated province after province of the East India Empire, did she care for the opinion of Vatell? When she laid violent hands on Borneo, because it was contiguous to some of her possessions and interfered with her government of them, did she quote Grotius? When the powers of Europe laid their paws on Cracovia and partitioned it among their greedy monarchs, did they invoke the authority of Burlemaque? Do they, when they push their conquests and do all manner of injustice, disturb the spirits of Montesque and Bynkershock? No! The law of nations must be taken from the practice of nations, not from the opinions of philosophers shut up in cob-webbed closets, nor from the opinions of blue stocking ladies who write novels on the evils of slavery. There was a Providence that shaped our ends, and that same Providence would guide us in extending the dominion of the American flag over this continent in its length and breadth. The desire was general, and our boys aspired to it. The doctrines of old, black-letter tomes were not according to the spirit of the age, and whoever invoked them was like him who would run his go-cart against an engine! (Laughter and applause.) This government had a destiny to fill and must run its course until its laws and institutions were spread over the land, from the icy pole to the Isthmus of Darien—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The proposition he would make was, that we should have immediate possession of Cuba. Save us, if possible, from the horrors of war—let us buy it if we can; but if not, let us have it any how! (Great cheering and cries of war! war!) It was, he said, his religious faith that we should have Cuba! Spain should apologise or fight. He did not believe she would apologise, but that as sure as the Lord hardened the heart of Pharoah to the lamentations of the Children of Israel; so that he would not hearken to Him, so sure would pride and arrogance harden the heart of Captain General Canedo, so that he would not listen to our demands of satisfaction. He did not expect an apology (we don't want it, from several voices—give us the Island!) The Government of Spain was a despicable sarcasm on all governments! One man was employed to tie the Queen's shoe; one to see her go to bed, and others to do like small services. It was an arrogant people, and had never recovered from that arrogance engendered at the conquest of Grenada, when the last Moor turned with sorrowing eye to gaze on the gorgeous towers of the Alhambra. The judgement day of Spain's dominations was at hand, when the last vestige of her power in the Caribbean sea would be gone, and nothing should be left of her but the memories of the past! America would wrest from her the best of her discoveries and her conquests. It was the will of God and the will of the people, (laughter) and was as certain as the coming on of doom. The American Continent should be possessed by one people and guided by one government, the model of the world to come. Judge Larue concluded amid great cheering.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senator elect, then came forward and made a masterly and brilliant effort, which for want of space we are unable to give—in which he advised the people to be calm and dignified, but determined, and suggested that the government should demand satisfaction of the Crown of Spain and enforce it at the point of the bayonet. He however did not believe that that arrogant country would render satisfaction, and that war and the conquest of the Island of Cuba would be the final result of the difficulty. Col. Campbell and others followed, at which time our report closed.

THE MEETING AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At this point there was no regular organization, a large body of the audience in the square having moved to the spot and called for a speaker. The Cuban flag was unfurled on the steps of the church: cheers upon cheers were given for the little lone star, and soon after Mr. Lemley, a lawyer from the Fourth District, made his appearance upon the rostrum. He made a brief, but effective speech, which was well received.

He was followed by Dr. Ingru, also from the Fourth District, who spoke both in English and German. He was very enthusiastic, and allowed himself to be drawn into some expressions which we did not think well timed or judicious.

Next came Mr. B. F. Houghton, a promising young member of the bar, who made a most effective appeal to his audience. His language was moderate but forcible, and the applause which he received told how well the sentiments he expressed coincided with those of his listeners.

Dr. Lockwood was then announced, and, in a brief address, he made a very favorable impression.

Mr. E. J. Carrell having been sent for and requested to address the assemblage, which at this time was large, he appeared upon the stand, or rather the steps, and made a speech, which, though not of great length, was most effective. It was listened to with great attention.

Next came Messrs. Judson, Abbotte, Wm. Scott Haynes, White and others: all of whom were received with applause.

THE MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.—There was a tremendous gathering in and about the City Hall, and a large number of ladies present made the scene one of much interest and attraction.

Capt. Stockton was selected as President, and he made a few remarks by way of an introduction to the regular proceedings. Mr. Wyndham Robertson was the first speaker. He was followed by Mr. Carrell, and after him came Sam. C. Reed, jr. Col. Holliday, Judge Beecher, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Houghton and others succeeded, and all spoke with much effect.

MEETING AT THE THEATRE.—A large meeting was got up in St. Francis street, which runs from the square to Poydras street. A fine platform had been erected here, and Recorder Winter was called upon to preside.

The assemblage was large, and it was most enthusiastically addressed by Messrs. Haynes, Carrell, Warfield and others. We missed a full report of this meeting, which was promised to us by one of the Secretaries.

Of the whole meeting we may say that it was from *fifteen to twenty-five thousand strong*, and throughout there was exhibited an ardent and national spirit. It was an army in itself, and Spain may well look to the results of such a demonstration.

[Crescent.

FANNY INDIGNANT.—Certain paragraphs to the effect that a good wife is always cheerful and smiling in the presence of her husband, have incensed Fanny Fern, and she gives vent to her indignation as follows:

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good! Papas will be happy to hear that twenty-five dollar pocket handkerchiefs can be dispensed with now, in the bridal *trousseau*. Their occupation's gone! Matrimonial tears are poison. There's no knowing what you'll do, girls, with that escape valve shut off; but that's no more to the point than—whether you have anything to smile at or not; one thing is settled, you mustn't cry! Never mind back aches and side aches, and head aches, and dropsical complaints, and smoky chimneys, and old coats and young babies! Smile! If flatters your husband. He wants to be considered the source of your happiness, whether he was baptized Nero or Moses! Your mind never being supposed to be occupied with any other subject than himself, of course a tear is a tacit reproach. Besides, you miserable little whimperer, what have you to cry for:—n-i-n-t y-o-u m-u-r-p-i-e-d! Isn't that the *summum bonum*—the height of feminine ambition? You can't get beyond that. It's the jumping off place! You've arriv! got to the end of your journey! Stage puts up there! You've nothing to do but retire on your laurels, and spend the rest of your life endeavoring to be thankful that you are Mrs. John Smith! Smile, you simpleton!?

WASHINGTON FACTORY.—Of this factory in Newark, N. J., a late paper from that place says:

A very interesting and curious manufacturing process is executed at the Washington factory, occupied by Mr. John Garside. It consists in turning miniature busts, statuettes and medallions, from marble and ivory, by machinery, which is similar in principle to Blanchard's patent last machine, any number of repetitions of the same pattern being possible. Busts and medallions of Clay, Webster, Washington, Victoria and others made in this manner of marble and ivory, can be furnished at a comparatively small cost. Mr. Garside is, we believe, the only person either in this country or England, who has applied the machine to the object and the superiority of these productions, in beauty and durability, to those made of the common plaster of Paris, which are so frequently seen, is obvious.

Mr. G. also carries on extensively the manufacture of fine table cutlery, with ivory, pearl, silver and other kinds of handles, which are turned out by this machinery, making a very superior article, said to be cheaper than those imported, which are made by hand, require a degree of skill and considerable labor. The handles can be made after may fanciful design, and medallions at the same time worked upon them, in solid ivory, a very novel and tasteful article being thus produced. These manufactures have received high commendations, and with the numerous other triumphs of ingenuity and energy in our city, are exceedingly creditable to us as a manufacturing community.

STEAMBOAT MANAGEMENT AND RACING ON NORTH RIVER.—The grand jury of New York city has made a presentment in which they state that the steamboats navigating the North River are in the constant habit of violating the provisions of the act of Congress which requires them to blow off steam at the landings or other stoppages on the boat, and also that they find too much evidence that the practice of racing—in the various forms of racing against rival boats racing against the railroad, and racing against time—has been of late very general and constant with many boats on the North River. Besides the immediate and terrible dangers of explosion and fires to which this reckless and prodigate practice directly leads, the grand jury consider the great hurry at landings as involving no inconsiderable loss of life and limb, and the abuse and falsehood which this vehement competition gives rise to, as evils of great magnitude. Cases not infrequently occur of boats passing their regular landings in spite of the remonstrances of passengers to such destination in order to assist or secure a victory in the through trip. They also call attention to the necessity of more carefully providing against accidents by fires and for better discipline among the officers of boats by providing them with badges so that in cases of alarm the passengers may be able to recognise said officers. In conclusion they call upon the prosecuting attorney to punish every violation of the law in relation to steamboat navigation.

Arrival of the El Dorado

Passengers and Gold from California—News from Corcovan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, the Society Islands, China, Valparaiso, &c

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Lockwood, arrived from San Juan del Sur on Sunday last, and reached San Francisco, on the evening of the 29th ult. She sailed from Panama on the 20th ult. and on the following day met the Sonora, bound from San Francisco to Panama. The El Dorado brought to the San Juan Island Australia etc. The following is a list of the El Dorado's passengers:

W H Aspinwall, Mr. McIntyre, T W Farr, Mrs Quinn, Mrs Hall, 2 in the steerage, A Dodson, Nahele W Medling, H W Halleck, J M Nesbitt, A Dodd, Miss A Dodd, A Dodd, A Hancock, Wm Scott, W W Smith, T A Ward, E V Bell, R T Ward, W Allen, Jones Clark, J C Young, C H Lee and two children, D C Crockett, Thompson, A Pell, E Pell.

STEAMSHIP EL DORADO.—The San Francisco Pioneer, June 11th, says:

The passengers on board the bark Archibald Gracie, who left Panama on the bark Emily, of Lamoine, for the Bay on the 7th March. They were ninety-three days coasting San Blas in that vessel, and the following deaths occurred:

March 16, J M Bailey N D, 17th C C Stone, Ga; Dr H J Hall, Ga; 20th A Frake, Wis; 21st Jas Hickey, Ia; April 4th, R R Reed Ia; 10th R W Myers, Ga; 13th A L Stone, Ga; 21st Ira Norton Co; May 1st, T Roberts Ind, 13th, P Howe, Ohio; June 2d P Shank Ohio; July 19th J Lamance, Ia.

There have been sixty-five deaths on the passage from Miss in the Archibald Gracie, and eighteen deaths have occurred on board this vessel. Among them are

Augu 16th, Mr McKinney, Ohio; 7th, Antonio Rio, Mexico; 19th, Charles E Reed, Mass; 15th S Keith, Ct; 26th Ellison, Ohio; 18th, H Close, Ohio, 19th, Rev Jo N Coplin, Ia; 2d, Dyer Canada West; 20th, L L Smith Wm W Little, N J; 21st, L S Batchelor, Canada East, A Kathan, do; M A Roberts, Ia, 23d H Lonning, Ind; 26th Jas Rutherly, N Y, 27th, A Finley, Va; 29th, B Taylor, N J; Sept 3, W B McCutcheon, Ia.

The tale of sufferings endured by those who have at length arrived at their destination, is beyond all description. For the last thirteen days they had been on a pint of water only per day, and altogether without bread. In fact they have been all but famished. To complete the matter, the vessel coming into harbor got athwart the hawser of the bark Magnolia, lying off North Beach. But little damage, however, was sustained.

STEAMER LIBELLED.—The U. S. District Attorney at San Francisco, has libelled the Nicaragua steamer S. S. Lewis, the Panama steamer Columbia, and the Golden Gate, for sailing with more than two tiers of berths. The penalty claimed are against the Columbia $5,775, S. S. Lewis $2,150, and the Golden Gate $20,625—being the amount calculated upon the number of passengers brought by her on several trips from Panama to San Francisco. It is stated to be the intention of the District Attorney to enforce this policy against all vessels subject thereto, according to his interpretation of the law.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The Sacramento State Journal informs us that Gen. Bains arrived at Sacramento with the mules belonging to the relief trains. He was five days making the trip. The General states there is some sickness among the emigrants.

It is his opinion that the immigration is not more than half in; all accounts represent great numbers of women and children behind. The agents of the relief train have used every exertion to aid the destitute. Water is conveyed regularly from Truckee and Carson stations out on the desert, by which great sufferings is avoided. The train will return with provisions in a few days.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Alta California Telegraph Company have gone into organization, the stock is already taken, and the work is to be commenced immediately.

The Placer Times understands that Mr Clarke Brannan intended leaving for New York on the Golden Gate, on the 15th. The object of his trip is to purchase the requisite wire and other apparatus for the San Francisco and Interior Magnetic Telegraph.

FIRE IN NEVADA.—A destructive fire had occurred in Nevada Property to the amount of thirty thousand dollars was destroyed.

SALE OF THE SUTTER PROPERTY.—We learn by the Sacramento Union that a sale has recently been made of the Sutter claim known as the second or upper grant to a large tract of land above Sacramento, in the valley. The sale was made by Messrs Gillespie, Robinson and others, to the agent of Howland, Aspinwall & Co., for the sum of $500,000. The parties are now in San Francisco for the purpose of closing the transaction with the agent of Messrs Howland, Aspinwall & Co.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of this State allowing masters to carry out of the State such negroes as they brought into California before her admission into the Union, provided they removed them within one year from the date of the law, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

PRESENT TO HIS PUBLIC.—Barrett & Sherwood, of San Francisco, have manufactured a rigg for Messrs. Joseph H. Eldleman, John Middleton, and others, and intended us a present to General Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the democratic party for the Presidency. The rug is made of California gold eight inches in circumference, weighs one pound and a half, and cost about $1000.

ARRESTED.—It is reported in San Francisco that John Lilly, of the firm of Cornish & Lilly, painters in that city, took a hurried leave on the steamer Winfield Scott. The firm had painted the Winfield Scott, and Lilly had collected the sum of $2000 the amount due for the work. He also collected several other bills about the city, for which he rendered no account to his partner. He took the favorable opportunity offered to abscond.

WRECKED.—The brig Eagle, Captain Wolfe, of and from San Francisco, for Oregon, was totally wrecked on the 12th of August, in California Bay, about one hundred miles north of Cape Flattery. The captain and crew, after having suffered severe privations, arrived at Puget's Sound, in their boat. They were plundered of everything they possessed by the Indians, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Five canoes loaded with the savages gave them chase for four hours, when they finally escaped in a fog.

KILLED BY A BEAR.—A Frenchman, whose occupation was that of supplying some of the restaurants of San Francisco with game, was out about fifteen miles beyond the Mission, where he fell in with a bear, which he fired upon, and was, in turn, attacked by the animal losing his life in the struggle. His remains were discovered by a companion.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—The latest advices from Sonora are that three hundred Apaches had attacked the new colony of Tucon, and stolen all the cattle, mules and horses; but Capt. Aug. Romano with twenty-five mounted Papogo Indians, and some citizens of Sarnz, attacked the Apaches, and defeating them, recaptured all the booty: a body of Frenchmen arrived too late on the field, and were unable to overtake the Apaches in their flight.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—In the vicinity of Placerville, in El Dorado county, the mining has generally ceased, owing to a scarcity of water. A number of Chinese are at work in the creek with the pan and rocker, and, in some instances, are doing well. The Coloma Bar Company have been turning the water so that the bar can be worked. They have succeeded in turning the main stream, and it is expected that the bed will yield richly.

It appears that the miners of Tuolumne county were preparing for a grand convention, to be held in Jamestown, on the 18th ult. The object is to take some action in relation to the privilege of being allowed to work in the mines. The meeting is an important one, and brought with great interest to the State.

The Union learns that many of the flaming companies on the northern rivers, have filled, owing to the lessening of the water, and that the flumes were constructed. They will have to suspend operations until another season.

The treasurer of the South Fork Canal Company has received $40,957 85 since the organization of the company.

The Mountain Whig says, that a man recently took out a lump of gold from Shaw's Flat, worth $5,500.

CHOLERA IN THE MINES.—Twelve men have died of cholera, as stated in the Marysville Herald, at Horton's Bar on the American river. Their names were not given.

AFFRAYS AND MURDERS.—In an affray between two men named Stokes and Collins, in Sacramento, the latter was dangerously wounded by two balls from a revolver. Several shots were exchanged on the Union levee, in the most public place in Sacramento, in front of the El Dorado Saloon, and it was a matter of much surprise that innocent persons were not wounded.

The Express says that Mr. Donahue, on the road from Woodyear's Bar to Marysville came upon an Indian who had assaulted and robbed a Chinaman of 24 ounces of gold dust. Mr. Donahue shot the Indian dead.

An Auburn an Indian tossed a Chinaman, and after dragging him until he was senseless, robbed him of $150. The Indian was arrested and lodged in jail.

Marshal McFarlane shot a suspicious looking white man in Sonora, who refused to stand when ordered to do so. The man was not killed. He was supposed to belong to a regularly organized gang of horse-thieves and robbers, who have a rendezvous in the mountains.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Colonization Society held a meeting on Friday evening the 1st inst. which was addressed by Rev. J. W. Roberts a brother of President Roberts who has resided in Liberia for 21 years. He gave an interesting account of the country, and said:

Many of the colonists had become rich. Mr. Murray, for instance, is worth some $50,000; Mr Mcgill $30,000, and Simon Harris, $5,000. Rice is worth about a dollar a bushel. Oranges are to be had for nothing. There is abundance of timber of various kinds, all valuable wood, and used for different useful purposes. The produce of palm oil is increasing 25 percent, and the exports of it amount to 10,000 gallons. It is shipped principally to England and the United States. There are schools in every settlement, a high school in Monrovia presided over by the Rev. Mr Wilson. The average health is about the same in Liberia as it is in Virginia, his own health was improved. The people are happy, contented, and there are none who would return to America, except for the purpose of paying their friends a visit. The size of the farms range from five to fifteen acres. The land is exceedingly productive, for there are always two crops in a year. Wheat is not grown, but large quantities of Indian corn are raised. Every man, from sixteen to fifty years of age, is a soldier. There is every reason to believe that the people will always have abilities to preserve self-government.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.—*Pittsburgh, Oct 12.* The river here is yet stationary, with 2 feet 2 inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—The river here is still falling. Markets quiet, and generally unchanged. Whisky, however, is rather lower, and has sold to-day at 16½c. per gallon.

Louisville, Oct. 12.—The steamboat Fanny Smith has arrived from New Orleans. The river is still falling. [Delta

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD BALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the care and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

REV. A. H. MCQUEEN, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

REV. ELIE BECHARD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

MR. THOS. C. BRANG, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

REV. T. V. BERNARD, Professor of English Literature.

MISS JULIA O. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.

MISS MARY S. BARTLETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.

MADAME JULES BAUCHE, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department and Professor of French.

MISS LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant.

Rates of Tuition for the Scholastic Year.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Sciences	40 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING.

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important, as the pupils will experience the high the whole course, the benefit of beginning with the r classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles around it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction should ensure to this institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral Mental and Natural Sciences.

MR. H. M. DALE, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.

MR. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.

MISS M. L. THOMPSON, English.

MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.

MISS INDIANA CLARK, English.

MISS ——, Music.

MRS. HARRIET CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron. Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under the charge at all times, they are constantly exercised, under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Members study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire to rest at 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and department of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should send pocket and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Cream Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition—$147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young lady for the whole year in the collegiate course—$117 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar—$257 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance.

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sep15om J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

CENTENARY COLLLEGE,

OF LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin the First Monday in October under the direction of

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, E. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. } *Publishing Committee*
W. W. HERMAN, }
W. MURRAH, }

VOLUME II. NUMBER 38. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER [illegible]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS AMONG THE YOUNG.

Mr. Editor: I was pleased to see in your issue of October 2, your commendatory notice of the missionary movement among the students of Oglethorpe University, of this State. An association of the kind referred to as existing there, we have had in active and efficient operation among the students of Emory College for more than twelve months. Of the importance of such associations among the young, and especially those who are to be the educated men of the country, no one who rightly estimates their legitimate tendency can fail to see. Hence the Faculty of Emory College have felt, and have taken pains to manifest, a deep interest in behalf of this enterprise.

Our plan is as follows: Each of the various mission fields scattered over the whole earth, whether occupied by our own Church, or other evangelical churches, is assigned to a separate standing committee. Once a month we have a public meeting in the church, at one of the hours for regular service, at which time we have an address on the general subject of missions, by some one previously appointed, and a report from one of the standing committees, in reference to some missionary field. Our plan likewise contemplates the taking up collections at each of these monthly meetings, the maintenance between a corresponding committee, appointed for that purpose, and honorary members, chosen from different quarters of the earth, with reference to their locality and the interest they would likely feel in the enterprise of a regular correspondence, securing thereby the most recent and reliable information in regard to the whole sphere of the missionary operations, and a perpetuation of zeal and interest among the members themselves; and as an important feature, a constant circulation among the members of such missionary journals, reports and notices, and all else in the way of reading matter calculated to foster the missionary spirit, which, either by gratuitous contribution from without, or by regular subscription, the association may be able to command.

The whole plan has succeeded admirably thus far. We have had many addresses, and as many reports from the various standing committees. We have, adding together the contributions of various times, collected a very respectable sum of money. This we did expect to contribute to some one specific object, thinking thereby to infuse and maintain a livelier missionary spirit. But after consultation, this idea was abandoned as somewhat impracticable at this time, and the *amounts* have been turned over to the general missionary treasury. The students are interested in the enterprise, and continue to co-operate in the prosecution of its plans understandingly and zealously.

The immediate results upon the cause of missions secured by the mere pecuniary contributions, we regard important, but by no means the principal object of the association. The imparting to youthful mind an extended knowledge of the religious state of the various nations of the earth, views of missionary obligation, and the most practicable modes for furthering missionary enterprise, making indeed an indoctrination into the knowledge and principles of missions a part of the great system of general education, is one of the chief objects sought to be secured by this association. It proceeds upon the principle that this knowledge, when thus gained in early life, will not only be more potential as furnishing the proper incentive to rightly directed missionary enterprise in after life, but that unless gained at that period, it can never have more than a fitful, imperfect bearing in respect of the full measure of responsibility. Moreover, as the mere knowledge of the obligations of missionary enterprise, and any amount of missionary zeal, are not enough in themselves, but are, to a large extent, important only as they open the way to another step, the training its members to habits of systematic and liberal pecuniary contribution, so that in future life *to give* to missions may not only be habitual, but a habit demonstrated by experience to be entirely compatible with pecuniary prosperity, constitutes another leading object of the society. These two objects, therefore, the diffusion of missionary knowledge and the establishment of habits of pecuniary liberality, at a period of life when these objects may be most effectually secured, are mainly looked to in our missionary association.

Indeed, there can be no doubt that the principle here recognized is the only one whose operation can make the Church fully and systematically missionary. From the very nature of the mind's constitution, unless the missionary spirit is fully infused in early life, it will never be so prominent and abiding in its influence as to make the Church, the entire Church, uniformly and habitually alive to its missionary obligations. Commensurate, therefore, with the operations of the Church to afford Sabbath School instruction to the rising generation, ought to be its efforts to impart to the same class the knowledge and spirit of missions. Our Sunday Schools ought likewise to be juvenile missionary societies, having their regular meetings, addresses, reports and collections, and employing every legitimate means to infuse missionary ideas and facts, and to discipline the young to pecuniary liberality. Our Sabbath School newspaper should be devoted in part professedly to the missionary interest, and special efforts should be made to circulate missionary information among the young. The whole Sabbath School scheme is imperfect, in so far as it fails to recognise and embody some element of missionary instruction and training as an essential part of its ordinary operations.

The Church generally has never been sufficiently conscious of the great truth that the features of a full and perfect Christianity can be impressed upon men, so as to exhibit themselves at all times in their just proportions, only when the process is begun in youth, so that in addition to the influences of grace, the auxiliaries are enjoyed of early culture and natural aptitude. And that consequently a just missionary spirit, the most matured fruit, the highest ornament of a well trained and properly developed Christianity, will never exhibit itself commensurately with the obligations of the Church, until the youth of the country are embraced in a well digested system of missionary training.

W. J. SASNETT.

Oxford, Ga., Oct. 11, 1852.

A LETTER TO DELINQUENT CHURCH MEMBERS.

TO ONE WHO TRAVELS ON THE SABBATH.

It is a subject of deep regret with many of your Christian friends, that you recently returned home from a journey on the Sabbath. It is understood, moreover, that you traveled on the Sabbath repeatedly during your absence; in short, that you have no scruples in spending God's holy day in this way, whenever your convenience may require.

There are those, I know, who deny that the Christian Sabbath has the sanction of Divine authority; and, of course, whatever they may think of its importance as a human institution, they have no idea that any respect is due to it as an ordinance of God. This lax opinion in respect to the Sabbath prevails extensively, as you are doubtless aware, on the continent of Europe; and hence American Christians who travel in those countries are often shocked at the manner in which the Sabbath is treated, even by those whose views of religious truth generally are in accordance with our own. But I have never understood that you had ever expressed any doubts as to the question whether or not the Christian Sabbath is a divine institution; and I shall take for granted, in this communication, that you do not feel any.

Is it not obvious, then, upon your own principles, that in traveling needlessly on the Sabbath, you offend directly against one of the laws of God—nay, that you do so deliberately, and with your eyes open! You profess to believe that God requires you to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy; and yet, in the face of that command, you pervert it by needless traveling, to purposes of mere worldly gratification, or worldly profit. And are you, who have professed to be a servant of God, and have pledged yourself to walk in the way of his statutes, prepared thus to assume the attitude of a transgressor? Can you, while you thus deliberately violate one of the commandments, flatter yourself that you have really any regard to the Divine authority? Do not your Sabbath day journeys sometimes come as a most unwelcome subject of reflection at the communion table!

But you propound to me particular cases. You say you have been absent from your family for weeks, and you are impatient to see them; that you know not but that some of them may be sick, and may require your presence and aid; and you ask me whether, in such a case, you are not at liberty to press on, even through the hours of the Sabbath, that you may reach them as early as possible. I answer, that if you have heard that any of them are seriously sick, or if you have any special reason for believing that they are, doubtless you are justified in continuing your journey on the Sabbath, that you may lose no time in being with them. But the mere possibility that they may be sick, because they live in a world in which there is more or less of sickness always; this does not constitute even the semblance of a plea for your infringing on holy time. Still less is it to be admitted, as a justifying circumstance, that your affection urges you forward to meet them, and that after an absence of many days of weeks, you know not how to submit to a longer separation. The same Being who gave you your natural affections to be indulged within proper limits, has ordained the Sabbath, and required your observance of it; and he does not allow any interference between your duty to your families and your duty to himself. If the Sabbath overtakes you when on a journey, you will render far better service to your families, by pausing on your way, and commending them to God's blessing, than you will by hastening forward to meet them, in violation of God's commandment. You are safe in acting upon the presumption that the Being whom you profess to serve "will have mercy, and not sacrifice;" but you are not warranted in listening to the plea of natural affection, when natural affection would justify what God's word absolutely forbids.

You propose another case. You find yourself distant a hundred and fifty miles from home on Saturday night; and you ask whether you are not justified in spending the night in a steamboat, and reaching home early the next morning, rather than remain where you are, and perhaps spend the Sabbath in a hotel. I am constrained to say I think not. For take the best view of the case you can, you certainly pervert several hours of the Sabbath to a worldly purpose; or if you say that you do nothing worse than sleep, the answer is, that the boat in which you travel is not manned by sleepers, and that you patronize a systematic violation of God's holy day. Besides, you are not hid among your fellow passengers—many of them know you, and some, at least, know that you are a professor of religion; and there are still more who will recognize you as such, when you leave the boat in the morning. The consequence is, that your example helps to lower the standard of observance of the Sabbath. The man of the world who, nevertheless, has some reverence for holy time, in consequence, perhaps, of a religious education, will now set off on a journey on Sabbath morning, without scruple, and feel that he places himself under the wing of your example. Depend on it, in your walk from your landing place to your dwelling, you are a conspicuous object; and there are things said of you by some of the passers-by, that would make your ears tingle. I advise you, in all ordinary cases, to remain until Monday, wherever you are when Saturday night overtakes you. It will be a poor preparation for profiting by the privileges of the Sabbath, to spend its first hours in breaking God's holy law.

Let me say that as there is a blessing promised to the faithful observance of the Sabbath, so you have a right to expect a *peculiar* blessing when you observe it at what seems to be a manifest worldly sacrifice. One thing, at least, you are sure to accomplish—you render a testimony in favor of the Sabbath, which is of great importance, especially in this Sabbath breaking age—you help to deepen the public sentiment as to its importance, and thus to throw a wall of fire around this divine institution. I knew an individual several years ago, who was traveling in a part of one of the Middle States, in which the Sabbath was not much observed, for the benefit of his health. The stage reached a certain place late on Saturday afternoon, and his fellow passengers perceived that he was making his arrangements to stop; and as they knew he had not reached the end of his journey, they earnestly inquired for the cause. He told them that the Sabbath was just at hand, and he felt under obligation to observe it. They thought it preposterous that he should make such a sacrifice, and to induce him to proceed, they told him that he could not find in that place even decent accommodations for a man in health, much less comfortable ones for an invalid, whereas, by going on with them, he would find himself early the next morning in a large town, where every thing would be to his mind, and, withal, he would be there in time to attend church. The appeal, however, did not avail, and he stopped almost in the woods, and settled down to spend the Sabbath. The next day he met a little company of Christians in the neighborhood, and engaged with them in social worship, and the day succeeding proceeded on his journey. In all this he thought of nothing beyond keeping a conscience void of offence, in yielding to a divine requirement. But after many years had passed away, and he had even forgotten the name of the place at which he stopped, he met a gentleman who resided there at the time, and who asked him if he remembered the circumstance of his having once passed a Sabbath there. On being answered in the affirmative, the gentleman remarked to him, "You have probably never known how much good you accomplished on that day. So uncommon was it for any body in that part of the country to let the Sabbath detain them on a journey, that your example in the matter was talked about far and near; and while it came as a rebuke to the multitude, it came no less as an encouragement to the few who sympathized with you in your regard for this divine institution."

There is one effect which this loose way of treating the Sabbath must always have, which is exceedingly adverse to the general influence of the Church—it produces the impression that Christian principle is not so strong but that it can easily yield to convenience. Your doctrine is that the Sabbath is to be kept holy; and if any body were to teach a contrary doctrine, you would, perhaps, be shocked at it; nevertheless, if you have any worldly object to accomplish, you can reach home on the Sabbath, or you can leave home on the Sabbath, as if there were no divine prohibition in your way. "What sort of a religion," asks a scrutinizing and cavilling world, "is that which obeys the divine commands only when it is convenient? What sort of a conscience is that which accepts as an apology for breaking the fourth commandment, the prospect of some worldly advantage! Is it not safe to neglect a religion which sits so easily upon its professors as this?" True, there is nothing in this reasoning but falsehood and absurdity; but who would wish to give occasion for it—who would willingly be responsible for the consequences of it! [Presbyterian.

A SERVANT GIRL THE MOTHER OF QUEENS. During the reign of Charles I. of England, a country girl came to London and hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse. The brewer, liking her looks, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her. When he died, he left her the bulk of his fortune. She was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's estate. As her fortune was large, Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarenden, married her. Their daughter was the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England. [American Messenger.

ONE OF THE SECRETS.—He that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active and free, yet at the same time to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him: he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has in my opinion got the true secret of education. [Locke.

REVENGE. — A momentary triumph, to which the satisfaction dies at once, and is succeeded by remorse; whereas forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenge, entails a perpetual pleasure.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.—The 13th of September, this year, was the completion of a century since the introduction of the "New Style," as it is called, in the calendar. The new style differed from the old by admitting eleven days after September 1st, or calling the 2d the 13th, and by beginning the year in January 1st, and not on Annunciation, or 25th of March. The length of the legal year 1752 was therefore 282 days, or about forty weeks.

There are in the United States, of Universalist societies, 1,091; of clergymen, 640; and of churches, 828.

A BIRDE OF LOVE... G. W. E. L.

Yes, she is dead!—the splendor of her eyes
Sleeps 'neath the lids forever; on my sight
Never again shall flash their high delight,
Tender and rich with love's sweet ecstacies.

Never again, deep down from vulgar ken,
Shall the pure gushing of her soul rejoice.
And we stand silent, as to hear the voice
Of waters falling in a soundless glen.

And scarce again from other lips shall come
Such beauteous truths, such fresh imaginings,
As like the warm South wind, upon their wings
Bear off our fancy to their own bright home.

Yet am I calm: though hard it be to smooth
Waters upshaken from the deepest deep;
Though it be hard to watch, yet never weep,
The darkening eynosure of passionate youth;

Yet am I calm. The heart I had to bring
Was marred with hope-frosts and decay:
Now the free spirit, riven from the clay,
Drinks at the fountain where all love must spring.

O, passed from earthly to celestial love!
O, reft from me and from my clinging grasp,
And circled straightway by the close warm clasp
Of seraph-bosoms in the land above!

I will not weep thee more; but if I long
Too sorrowfully for thy presence here,
Not vainly on thy turf shall fall the tear,
But thy dead name shall blossom into song.

TITLES OF D. D., LL. D., AND M. D.

Though this is an age of inquiry and of investigation, in which much light has been thrown upon the world, and, by this method, great improvements have been made in the mechanical arts, as well as in all other departments of science, yet there is one subject which I have not yet seen investigated, and, as your useful life has been almost entirely devoted to research and examination of the volumes of ancient lore, I hope you will be able to give us some account, in your excellent paper, of the following:

1. Where did the appellation of D. D. first originate?

2. By what authority was it first conferred? By civil or ecclesiastical?

3. What were the qualifications necessary to be possessed before a parson was eligible to this dignity?

4. What authority have colleges, or institutions of learning, to confer these titles? and who gave them this authority?

The solution of these inquiries would be very satisfactory to many of your subscribers, and would cast a light on these subjects which, at this juncture of time, is much desired, "as the D. D.'s and LL. D.'s are so profusely showered down this season," that the world is in danger of an inundation; and if so, who will be able to divine the consequences!

According to the immortal Webster, the word doctor is derived from the word *docco*—I teach. A doctor is a teacher; second, one who has passed all the degrees of the faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it; as a Doctor of Divinity, or teacher of the Gospel, a Doctor in Physics, or a Doctor in Law. Now, each of the two latter must have their diploma from the faculty appointed by law to examine and test their knowledge of the science they profess to teach, or to practice; and this is all right and as it should be. Medical schools have the right to examine all who graduate, and if found worthy, they ought to receive the testimonials of their qualifications; and so in law schools. But how happens it that no minister can be dubbed with the title of his profession but by some institution of learning where theology is not taught, and there is no examination of the candidate in reference to his qualification to preach or teach the Gospel of Christ! This is the question: this is the mystery. This title of efficiency to the work of a Gospel minister is conferred upon a few without any reference to or a recommendation of the school in which they were brought up and examined as to their qualifications for their profession. Ministers are generally educated in the different branches of the Christian Church to which they belong; and they advance in their studies under their teachers till they graduate to the highest office in the Church; namely, to the order of elders; and now, Mr. Editor, after a minister has studied and labored four years—as with us—and after a proper examination into his gifts, graces, and useful qualifications for the work of a Doctor of Divinity, or teacher of the Gospel, and by the election of the Conference, he is solemnly ordained to that office, and receives his parchment from the Bishop, or the diploma of his standing as a Doctor or Teacher of Divinity, to all the intents and meaning of that word, some of us would like to know what business these schools have to do with his profession as a teacher or doctor. Do these schools mean to say to the conferences, presbyteries and synods of divines, You are too ignorant of the qualifications of your candidates for the work of the ministry, and it remains for us literary men to say who among your candidates are fit to be designated as D. D.'s. Some folks do not understand this, and think it looks like an assumption of power; that it smacks too strongly of aristocratical pride for American freemen. Why do not those schools take the same liberty with the students of medicine! Why do they not come out and confer the honorary title of M. D., as well as D. D., or as LL. D.? We hope, dear doctor, you will be able to unravel this mystery to us who are in the dark. We will be your faithful readers and humble servants if you will comply; and if you can not, perhaps some of the D. D.'s can.

The difficulty is, why schools of literature should have the only power to confer this dignity, and not the conferences, presbyteries, synods, etc. Cut this knot for us, brother Elliott, and oblige your old and abiding friend, and many others,

J. B. FINLEY.

Much as has been said and written in favor of the beauties of Christianity, those only can appreciate its blessings who properly live up to its precepts.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHORT SERMONS.

BY A LAY-PREACHER.

I once saw a church in council assembled, to decide upon the genuineness of the professed *conversion* of a colored man who asked for *baptism* and membership with them on that ground. The candidate had not been sufficiently indoctrinated. Questions were asked to elicit the statement and hackneyed confession that he had a *bad heart*—a *wicked heart*, etc., etc., but to no purpose. The happy African was too buoyant and bright with the sense of a recent pardon—too well assured that his *former guilt* had been removed, to be induced, by any *leading* questions, to "lie against the truth," but constantly affirmed that he felt no *condemnation* in Christ. His application was *laid over*.

This religious cant is despicable; I mean that sort of "voluntary humility" which makes a merit of villifying one's self as a "great sinner"—as possessing an evil heart, and desperately wicked, when, at the time, they wish every body to understand that they are *holy, harmless and undefiled!*

How many of the professed "godly" say in this way of themselves things which another could not say without provoking the most sinful resentment? It is no excuse for the custom that the truth is often spoken in uttering these self-disparaging compliments; because no one supposes that the complainer wishes to be believed, but exactly the reverse.

I knew it is said "let another praise thee and not thine own lips;" but then it does not follow that you are to be always blaming yourself, much less that you are to "lie against the truth." Better be silent than to court the applause of men, by venting slanders against your own Christian experience. If you should succeed in it, success would only bring you the meanest of flattery.

I admit that we are taught to consider ourselves "unprofitable servants," and that, too, when we have done our best services. For "if thou be righteous, what givest thou him? or what receiveth he of thy hand?" A man can not be profitable to God, as he that is wise may be profitable to himself. Yet let it be remembered that the righteous judgment of God has definitely discriminated between the righteous and the wicked, and it is not fitting that good should be called evil, or evil good.

But a radical *doctrine* lurks behind this religious cant. Those who believe that immoral practices—as adultery and murder—are not incompatible with a "state of grace"—that sin is not *imputed* to men so "blessed"—may indulge in it consistently enough; but those who consider that "sin is of the devil," and that the son of God "was manifested to *take away* our sins," should not, while they keep his commandments, and "know that he abideth in them by the spirit which he hath given," make use of these slang phrases, but leave them to the former class of professors.

While the men of the world hear professing Christians aver that they are, in fact, no better than other men, they can but conclude that a principle so powerless is of nothing worth, and that those who embrace it are the losers instead of gainers.

Louisiana, 1852.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

"Oh, if I had known she was to die so young."

I was spending a quiet afternoon in a friend's room, when a letter was handed her. It was from her distant home, and begging my indulgence for a few moments, she broke the seal. But as she hastily ran over the contents, I saw the flush of pleasure fade from her cheek, and the smile disappear from her countenance. "I hope you have heard no unpleasant news," said I, as she slowly folded the letter, and sat gazing into the fire, as if utterly unconscious of my presence. She seemed to collect her thoughts, as if roused by the sound of my voice from some painful reverie, and looking at me intently, replied, "Emma D. is dead." I still did not understand the cause of the emotion that I witnessed, as I knew the individual mentioned was no relation of hers; and from the disparity of their ages not likely to be a particular friend. "Did she die suddenly?" I asked, hoping to get some clue to the mystery. "Yes, suddenly to me," was the reply; "I knew that she was sick when I left home, and that her friends were anxious for her; but I had no idea that she would die." She then relapsed into silence, and so visibly was the anguish of her soul depicted on her countenance, that I dared not again interrupt it.

At length, with a deep sigh, she murmured, "Oh! if I had known she was to die so young!" I now thought I saw a glimpse of the true state of the case, and determined to make an effort to relieve her mind from the one idea that had oppressed it ever since she received the sad intelligence. I inquired, "Was she an intimate friend of yours?" The question seemed to arouse her to a consciousness that her conduct must appear unaccountable; and, resuming something of her usual manner, she replied, "She was my daily pupil for two years, and that, too, after she had acquired considerable maturity of intellect. How many opportunities I might have had to speak to her of her soul's concerns; and now she has died and left no sign of evidence of preparation for eternity!" I knew that my friend was by no means careless of her influence as a Christian, and that many pious mothers considered it no small privilege to place their daughters under her care; and hoping to comfort her, asked, "Did you, then, never make any effort to lead her to the Saviour?" "Oh yes," said she; "occasionally a few general remarks to the school on the importance of religion, and I did once address to her a note on the subject, but she did not answer it, and I feared individual conversation might be irksome to her, and hoped that at some future time she would be disposed to attend to the subject. But oh! if I had thought she was to die so young!" Here her feelings were too strong for control, and she hastily left the room.

Oh! thought I, as I mused alone, that I could speak in the ear of the thousands of teachers in our land, I would say to each, cast your eyes over the group of immortal beings that daily look to you for instruction; and if you can not fix upon one who you know will not die young, then watch for the souls of all as one that must give account.

CLERICAL ANECDOTES.

MINISTERIAL DANDIES.

In one of his discourses, Mr. Axley was descanting upon conformity to the world among Christians, particularly in fashionable dress and manners. To meet the pleas and excuses usually set up in behalf of these departures from the good old way, he held a sort of colloquy with an imaginary apologist, seated at the further end of the congregation, whose supposed pleas and excuses he would state on behalf of his man of straw, in an altered tone; then resuming his natural voice, he would reply and demolish the arguments of his opponent. After discussing the subject for some time, the opponent was made to say—

"But, sir, some of your Methodist preachers themselves dress in fashionable style, and in air and manner enact the dandy."

"O no, my friend, that can not be. Methodist preachers know their calling better. They are men of more sense than that, and would not stoop so low as to disgrace themselves and the sacred office they hold by such gross inconsistency of character."

"Well, sir, if you won't take my word for it, just look at those young preachers in the pulpit, behind you."

Mr. Axley turned immediately around, with seeming surprise, and facing two or three rather fashionably dressed junior divines seated in the rear of the pulpit, he surveyed each of them from head to foot for two or three minutes, while they quailed under the withering glance of his keen and penetrating eye; then turning again to the congregation, and leaning a little forward over the front of the desk, with his arm extended, and his eyes as if fixed on the apologist at the further end of the church, he said, in a subdued tone, yet distinctly enough to be heard by all present—

"*If you please, sir, we'll drop the subject!*"

GREEK AND HEBREW.

Peter Cartwright was once waited upon by a worthy clergyman of another church, who likewise lectured him for his alleged ignorance of Greek and Hebrew.

"And pray, sir, who informed you," said Mr. Cartwright, "that I was unacquainted with the Greek and Hebrew languages?"

"Well, I do not remember that I have been told so by any one; but presumed it was so, as Methodist preachers generally, I believe, are without classical education."

"Ah, well, sir, you should not take things on presumption, without having good grounds therefor, especially in so grave a charge as that which you have uttered against me. Yes, I suppose, understand these languages?"

"Yes; I profess to know something of them."

"Well, for aught I know, I have as good a right to doubt your knowledge of Greek and Hebrew as you have to call in question my acquaintance with them. Allow me, sir, to examine you concerning your knowledge of the Greek." Then taking up from the table by which he was seated a book about the size of a Testament, opening it and appearing to read therefrom, he uttered a few words in Dutch, of which he had a little smattering, and continued, "Will you be good enough to translate into English that verse from the Greek of the Gospel of St. John?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the clergyman, a little embarrassed by the unexpected turn to the conversation, my time has been so much occupied for many years, with professional duties, that I have no time to look into the Greek Testament, and have probably got a little rusty in the language."

"Very probable. Well, I suppose we must excuse you, as I know something of the laborious nature of the pastoral office. But, doubtless, you have been more careful of preserving your knowledge of the Hebrew;" and taking up and opening another book, about as large as a Bible, he continued, "and if you please, sir, I will thank you to translate a passage from the Hebrew Pentateuch," uttering another sentence in Dutch.

The reverend gentleman by this time became quite confused, and seeming to think he had "got into the wrong box," he abruptly arose and retired.

UNCOMMON SENSE.

Learning, like religion, has suffered heavily on account of a certain kind of scholars, who seem to lose all common sense exactly in proportion as they acquire that which is uncommon. Some of the most pitiable and senseless managers I have met with in all my life were the most literary. They had all amounts of knowledge that ever an avaricious love of letters could desire. There was not a labarynth in science, nor a problem in mathematics through which they would not have toiled. And yet they had not practical understanding enough to run an account in a dry goods and grocery store for the clothes and food of a small family, and keep out of the hands of the constables and sheriffs.

It seems strange that a man can calculate interest down through time, until a single mill in our currency would not be lost, can not be made to realize as well in the distance as he does in the doom, that if his income is one thousand dollars, and his outlay twelve hundred, that he might be sold once every ten years. And yet I have known more than a few who have proved this inexcusable ignorance true. I am prepared to allow that there may be vast phrenological differences in the mental mold and capacity of men; but that there should be a free man in this country so destitute of self-preserving sense as to see that he must live within his [illegible] if he would ever in[illegible] capital, hence the proof, clear as it [illegible] And of the appalling closes of life [illegible] by worldly embarrassments, [illegible] shameful inattention to a few [illegible] rules in business and management. [illegible] who manages badly, and who [illegible] to have been in easy [illegible] distress, perhaps in poverty, [illegible] be proud of himself or belo[illegible] there seems to be a sort [illegible] tempting like a mildew [illegible] of his [illegible] liness, of which he himself partakes. He [illegible] himself to be degraded as a [illegible] that ennobling sense of honor [illegible] man does feel, when he knows [illegible] good sense is seen by all, his [illegible] economy.

[Dr. L. Pierce, S. M.

NEW METHOD OF DOING GOOD.

The Puritan Recorder has the following sensible remarks upon the [illegible] which newspapers give for the [illegible] religious reading among the people:

"There is a remarkable adaptation in the form in which divine truth [illegible] In the more substantial religious [illegible] arrest unthinking minds, and secure desired result. There are obvious reasons why few men who are estranged from religious ordinances will become subscribers to religious papers, or give them any attention, unless presented to them in the form [illegible] But there might be many causes [illegible] give such papers hold upon them [illegible] in a judicious and unobtrusive [illegible] constant attention, by [illegible] every week. The gratuitous [illegible] of temperance papers in the [illegible] the temperance enterprise, was [illegible] convenient and inoffensive way of [illegible] ose that were indifferent to that [illegible] papers of the class respected in this place would be more available.

"One correspondent, commending this kind of literature with another on [illegible] reliance is made, says, 'Persuaded I [illegible] half a dozen copies of a [illegible] untrammeled weekly religious [illegible] would be far more important to the [illegible] vital religion among us, than a [illegible] fold of the other species of literature [illegible]

"We would here remark, that [illegible] great expense or difficulty hinders the [illegible] of the utility of this plan. Those who have a little faith in it can make the [illegible] first in a small way, to an extent proportioned to their faith, and watch its operations and results. Let a few Christian friends unite and select out the families in their neighborhood which would be [illegible] to receive such a paper and profit by it, and by the gift of a few copies they may [illegible] desirableness of extending the [illegible] when that is once proved, if it can be [illegible] by facts, then the work will be sure [illegible] ited extension. For it will be [illegible] to be a way of doing good which requires [illegible] tle capital for a beginning, and which is more or less within the reach of most [illegible] If by such means we may form lines of [illegible] tion and religious communication between Christians and those who live in open [illegible] of religion, we may multiply those [illegible] and make them as numerous as [illegible] the sun."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TUSCALOOSA M. E. HIGH [illegible]

MY DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: [illegible] after my letter to you from Selma, [illegible] I had taken charge of the [illegible] of the Dallas Academy, I was [illegible] and unanimously elected to the [illegible] the Tuscaloosa Methodist Female [illegible] Being exonerated by the Trustees [illegible] las Academy, I accepted the el[illegible]

Prof. L. C. Garland, LL. D., [illegible] Alabama University, is the Pr[illegible] B. of Trustees of the T. M. F. [illegible] It is highly gratifying to me, [illegible] to be placed near to th[illegible] our youth, and the former Pr[illegible] Mater—Randolph Mason C[illegible]

The T. M. F. High Sc[illegible] nated chiefly through the [illegible] Garland, and other leading [illegible] Methodist gentlemen of T[illegible] is truly the product of the [illegible] ity of our Church in that [illegible] is not intended to offer a formal [illegible] with the Conference; but the [illegible] ister at Tuscaloosa is, by the c[illegible] always to be *ex officio* a member of [illegible] of Trustees.

The school will go into [illegible] first Monday in January, 1853. [illegible] ing is of brick, and is spacious [illegible] ient. The apparatus is ample.

There are to be two [illegible] connected with this sch[illegible] to be found in public sc[illegible] first is, that the course [illegible] portioned for [illegible] spread over [illegible] and crying [illegible] too much upon the young [illegible] period of time. The second [illegible] that of making *the ratio [illegible] one for every twenty.* This, I [illegible] arrangement perfectly nov[illegible] school, and must afford [illegible] The great effect of this will be, [illegible] the profit of a select school, [illegible] the too great dilution of [illegible] will be superadded to all the [illegible] a large public institution: w[illegible] tinue the benefits of the [illegible] lect private school.

I may also [illegible] study, several [illegible] der require[illegible] tal ap[illegible] tionary.

The [illegible] of T[illegible]

and strong and the materials to supply it ready and abundant.

...things considered, we fling our banner to the light and to the breeze, inscribed with ...TION AND SUCCESS.

Yours, most affectionately,

THOS. B. RUSSELL.

Oak Bowery, Ala., Oct. 16.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 23.

OFFICIAL BOOK DEPOSITORY.

The showing of our Southern Book Concern, last week, was flattering to the Branches. We wonder the worthy Agent does not extend some facilities in that way to New Orleans. If we are not mistaken, this matter was left open to his discretion at the last General Conference. If we are wrong, our impression is shared by many, and we should be glad to be set right. Other Branches have done well, and we would doubtless do well here—*or some where about*. We do not say that the fault lies in our Book Agency, but there is a fault, that our publications are not made generally and conveniently bestowed over the territory covered by the Church. They ought to be put before the preachers, if the preachers are expected to put them before the people. The last instance of inefficiency in this department that has come to our notice, is in a letter from a friend in California, September 7. He says: "When I toll you that we are still without Hymn Books and Sunday School Books, and that we are using, from necessity, the Hymn Book of the North... Church, you will be surprised, *but such ...*." Strange facts! We are nearer California than the Northern Church, and our ... Book came out before theirs, and yet ... not traveled to the aid and supply of ... own Church in the Pacific Conference. ... of the Northern Church must be begged, ...ht, or borrowed.

... we did not set out to represent the ... of others. For some time, the late ... Ball supplied considerable demands, and ... the Church in this and neighboring Con... great accommodation in our Cata... publications. We hope and expect ... good man may succeed to his business and carry it on. But this private and second-hand agency does not and can not meet the case. We take from Zion's Herald a paragraph, exhibiting the great difference between such an agency and a regular Book Depository:

"*Our Depository in Boston.*—One year has now passed since our Book Agents established a regular Book Depository in this good city of Boston. Previously to its establishment, the sale of Methodist Books, through the then agency, did not exceed $800 worth per month. Since then, it has averaged over $2000 per month, making, for the year, an aggregate for books and periodicals, of $34,000. This is great success."

THINGS BEFORE CÆSAR.

The arguments in the Western M. E. Church property case were heard in the U. S. Circuit Court for Ohio, at the Spring term, 1852, before the Hon. H. H. Levitt, District Judge. Judge McLean declined sitting on the bench, on account of his relation to the parties. The Court promised to give its decision this fall. The Picayune, of yesterday, received the following dispatch:

"*Methodist Church Case.*—The Methodist Church Case, at Cincinnati, has been decided against the South."

We have not heard of any action on the part of the Court in the case reported by the Referee at New York. The Judges, after the plaintiffs enter their exceptions to the report of the Clerk, will take it under examination; and report finally, so far as their jurisdiction is concerned. Whether it will go to the Supreme Court is not known.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.—This body met in Richmond, Ky., 22d ult., Bishop Andrew presiding, largely assisted by Bishop Soule. The editor of the N. and L. Advocate (from which our information is derived) states the health of the venerable Bishop as good. Considerable prosperity had attended the year's labors. In one district there had been over nine hundred conversions. The missionary collections are not given; they are an advance on last year. The laborers are few for the field.

R. Deering located, and Agent for American Tract Society.

J. S. McGee, W. P. Reid and J. H. Cox, transferred to Texas Conference.

A. M. Bailey, transferred to Pacific Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Versailles, Kentucky.

DR. CLAPP.—In last week's issue Dr. Clapp was represented as saying, at the meeting of the Reform League, that the "teetotallers ... too far," etc. If our readers have inferred from what was then said that Dr. C. is not himself a teetotaller, we take this earliest opportunity of correcting them. Dr. Clapp assures us that he is a teetotaller, as it is called, and has been for many years, and that he coincides with the advocates of total abstinence, but does not think it relevant to the present Reform movement.

TEMPERANCE.—The Caddo Gazette, La., of Oct. 9, says:

"The tug of war is about to come. The ... of Shreveport passed a resolution, on ... night, which provides for submitting to the citizens on the second Monday in ..., the question, whether drinking ... shall be licensed or not."

METHODIST PRESS.

REPORT OF THE REFEREE.—Our contemporary of Richmond reviews the doctrine of Mr. Nelson, the Clerk, as given in his report, last week. Dr. Lee demurs to the principles upon which he proposes to determine the amount of the New York Book Concern to be divided to the Church, South, and the mode of the division. The ground taken by the South, that the Trustees or Agents having refused to allow the beneficiaries, South, their share of the profits, and denied their right to the same, must be legally regarded and dealt with, in settlement of account, as misconducting and defaulting Trustees, is maintained, Mr. Clerk Nelson's apologetic reasoning to the contrary, notwithstanding, and the strong "supposition" he makes:

"4. The supposition that if one-half of the Book Concern had been destroyed by fire, that, upon the ground taken by the South in the suit, the loss ought to have fallen on the Northern beneficiaries, is a strong one; and we think would be a righteous decision. In the first place, these Northern beneficiaries repudiated the rights of the Southern beneficiaries, resisted their claims, and usurped the sole management of the whole. They did n't even say, "by your leave, good sirs," to the South. If, under these circumstances, one-half of the property was destroyed in their hands, it would have been a gross injustice to make the South participate in the loss. What if it did make these defaulting beneficiaries "go back to staff and scrip?" Is it not precisely what they have made the Southern beneficiaries do now for more than seven years? For the same reasons, any depreciation in the value of the Concern, while in the hands of these defaulting trustees and beneficiaries, ought to devolve exclusively upon them."

Of the apologetic whole, and, as it seemed to us, gratuitous, argument of the Clerk on this point, the editor remarks:

"It is, to our mind, very defective. Its objects are two-fold: *first*, to relieve the trustees and beneficiaries, or the Agents and the Conferences from the *moral* odium, which all the facts of the case seem to stamp upon their proceedings; and *second*, to prepare the Court and the public for an ascertained depreciation of the property, and to secure the Northern trustees and beneficiaries from fault in the premises, or damage in the issue."

Dr. Lee strongly demurs to the $70,000 reduction of the value of the property in May, 1845, as claimed by the defendants, and to which claim the referee agrees:

"In January, 1845, the report which succeeded the division, the amount is put down at the sum of $632,235 76. This, and the statements annually rendered to the Annual Conferences, the South insists upon as showing the actual value of the Concern. And it demands a settlement, according to these reports. But this is resisted by the Agents and their counsel, and is is approved by the Clerk. The ground of the resistance is, that these reports are 'erroneous,' that they are 'altogether too high, and the alleged excess amounts to a very large sum;' and the Agents 'now swear' that 'those accounts and estimates' are not to be taken as evidence of the value of the Concern at the time they were made. The Southern Commissioners insist that they are just and valid, and are to be made the basis of the settlement. The difference between their reports, and the amount to which they 'now swear' is about *seventy thousand dollars*. The Clerk prefers their present *oath*, to their former 'unsworn statements to the Conferences,' and reports accordingly. Beside this the Agents claimed the benefit of a further depreciation of the capital on the ground that 'the stereotype plates had been twice estimated.' But the Clerk, admitting the general value of the oath, nevertheless throws out this particular item, and refuses to allow it."

"Upon these facts and evidences we offer a few remarks:

"1. The report of 1845 was an honest report or it was not. 'If it was honest, it ought not now to be repudiated.' If it was not honest, the Agents ought to show cause why they made a dishonest report of the condition of the Book Concern to the Church. Very substantial and strong reasons ought to be given by the Agents for swearing against themselves; and the evidence has so many natural difficulties in its way, that the Court ought to be very slow in admitting it.

"2. 'The alleged excess amounts to a very large sum,' and we quite agree with the clerk that it 'makes the question as to the character and effect of *the* evidence one of importance.' If the oath be allowed, it affects the question to this extent. It reduces the capital of the Concern in 1845, from $632,235 76, to $561,235 76, and thereby deprives the South of so much of the distributable share of the capital. Besides, removing $70,000 from the capital deprives the South of seven years' interest on that amount, which, at seven per cent., amounts to the considerable sum of $34,300. This, added to the South's proportion of the principal, will make about $50,000. Now in these *figures* there are very few good reasons for a desire to reduce the report of 1845."

SUCCESS THAT IS NOT COMMON.—The Presiding Elder of Palestine District, Texas Conference, Rev. O. Fisher writes, to the Banner cheering news of revivals from that section. The following paragraph deserves record, as containing a rare testimony and valuable. How comes it that the doctrines and ordinances of the Bible may not be brought out and enforced upon the consciences of the people without a chilling, hardening, wrangling result? Is not every word of God pure and helpful to the conversion of the soul? Strife is so associated with the inculcation of doctrines and ordinances, that many deprecate their introduction into the pulpit, and some preachers who look on these subjects, admit their importance to a full faith and practice, but for *peace* sake, pass by on the other side. There must be, there is a way of handling them to edification and not wrath. We apprehend this way is hinted at here. In the discussion, regard is had not so much to the *sides* of the subject as its *ends*. The speaker is not taken up bantering opposition and bandying words with those who differ with him about the sign, but rather in challenging the hearts of his hearers to the great spiritual consecration signified:

"Allow me to say that I have devoted at least five hours (I suppose) to the investigation of the subject of baptism at every Quarterly Meeting on my District during the last round, and if I may believe what I see and hear, not without a signal blessing on the people at almost every place. Strange as it may sound in the ears of some, *all our revivals* have begun in this way! Old and hardened sinners have been awakened and powerfully converted to God right on the heels of these discourses. Our manner is always to connect the great spiritual baptism with the subject and to urge it upon the attention of all parties as "the one thing needful," and never let them lose sight of it. And then, to do all our preaching with the Holy Ghost, sent down from Heaven; and then, after all, all our work is cast down at the feet of Jesus. He is all in all; we are but *dust and ashes!* glory be to God."

METHODISM AS IT IS.—The S. C. Advocate rather facetiously twits the frequent and causeless use of this formula, and thus lays the alarms of those who fear for the stability and prosperity of the Church, in view of certain defections in some quarters, and the much talked about *change:*

"As to any 'formidable schism' in the Church, we know of none. But if a thousand have fallen off from our ranks, and died the death of deserters, ten thousand have been baptized for the dead—albeit we are not aware that in the past twelve months the tenth of a thousand have left the Church, North and South, in consequence of dissatisfaction with its doctrines and discipline. As a Church, we may be deficient in the *esprit du corps*, which characterizes some other religious bodies, and as already suggested, there may be some among us who would have no objection to certain non-essential modifications of our economy—hating this, we firmly believe that ninety-nine hundredths of the million and a quarter members of the M. E. Church, North and South, if called on, would show their hands for "Methodism as it is."

THE HOSMERITE MOVEMENT—So the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal characterizes the higher law, unconditional abolitionism of the Church, North. Mr. Hosmer, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, (Auburn, N. Y.) has become a representative man! He and Dr. Bond have had it between them, now these many weeks. It is pull Dick, pull Harry. Mr. H. is bold; Dr. B. nice on his point, and eel-like in his logical movements. The fact is, the editor of the "great official," occupying the "old Baltimore" platform, stands on a very rickety affair. His opponents have the advantage of distinctness of position. It can be seen what they mean. They please somebody. Dr. Bond, it seems to us, can please nobody. Slaveholders in the Church will certainly not thank him for the defence he sets up in their behalf. He has yielded too much, and the Hosmerites, taking advantage of his admissions, press him most unmercifully. The following, from his last editorial, of two and a half long columns, shows the *status belli:*

"It is assumed, then, that the whole system of slavery being a wrong, a moral wrong, the holding slaves under it is, therefore, necessarily, a crime. The assumption we admit—the 'therefore,' we contend, is a *non sequitur*—the conclusion does not follow from the premises. The whole system is wrong, and among the wrongs it inflicts are the legal restraints on voluntary emancipation. But he who is restrained by the law, is not culpable for such restraint, unless he approves, and sustains it by the exercise of the right of suffrage, or by otherwise countenancing and sanctioning it. He submits to the necessity imposed by the law, which obliges him to hold slaves under his own protection, or do them a cruel wrong, and violate the royal law, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them.' He is conscious that under similar circumstances, he should desire his master to retain him in his own service, rather than be sold to a slave trader, and torn from his wife and children, without hope of ever seeing them again; and he obeys the law of love by acting toward his servant as he would that a master should act by him. But for this, it is insisted that he shall be cut off from Christian fellowship."

NEW CONFERENCE.—The Western Advocate gives a glowing account of the first session of the Cincinnati Conference, which adjourned 30th ult. One hundred dollars were raised to send to Dr. Cook, of France, to support a mission as near Italy as possible. The cause of education ran high. The preachers each promised one dollar to raise a monument to Bp. McKendree. As to finances, the editor says:

"From the report of the stewards, we learn that the deficiencies, in mere quarterage, was $4652, and there was only $1708, from all sources, to meet this amount, so that $2944 remains unpaid, and will remain so till the resurrection of the just. The deficiencies for table expenses must be much more. How can Christian men and women, who profess Christianity, reconcile it to their consciences to omit so pressing a duty as to leave this amount due?"

STATE OF THE CHURCHES IN CALIFORNIA.—The California C. Advocate, of 16th ultimo, speaks of fine brick churches going up here and there: some completed, some begun, to be finished in thirty or fifty days! A Seamen's Bethel, 40 by 90 feet, is being built in San Francisco, for Rev. Wm. Taylor. The Unitarians have subscribed $25,000 for a new church. The Baptists start a denominational paper—the Pacific Banner. Rev. W. R. Gober is in feeble health; has left Sacramento for Sonoma, Rev. J. Matthews supplying his place. This is a happy item:

"That part of this immigration now coming into the country, professors of religion, are generally prepared with certificates and more disposed to unite with the various churches than the same class formerly have been. So that generally the churches are receiving a considerable increase of members."

REVIEW.—The October Quarterly of the M. E. Church, North, is on our table. Two biographical articles—H. Moore and Prof. Caldwell—are all we have found leisure to read, and they have fully repaid our reading.

MAGAZINE.—Godey's Ladies' Book, for November, presents an inside view of a large printing establishment.

SPEECH.—The speech, or *argument*, of Judge Brien, counsel for Church, South, in Western property suit, neatly printed, has been furnished us. *The case is lost.*

SERMON.—On the 19th of August, Dr. Winans delivered a eulogy on Henry Clay, at Bethel Church, Wilkinson county, Miss. Text, II Chron., 14th chap., 1st and 2d verses. The Committee have published it in pamphlet form. The speaker does not praise the illustrious dead, but makes his works praise him. His connection with, and participation in, the great events of American history, is traced, and his political character and fame thereby estimated. A profound impression of *greatness* is made on the mind of the reader. An historical eulogy is such as Mr. Clay might have asked for.

☞ The preachers going to the Alabama Conference, will remember the invitation of the Presiding Elder of Summerfield District, to spend the Sabbath preceding at Selma and Summerfield.

FREE CHURCHES.—The Diocese of Western New York shows signs, in the following resolutions passed at their late Convention, of realizing that normal idea of a church—free, open ground for the use of the Christian community:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Convention, the practice of selling pews, or leasing them for any great number of years is unwise and expedient.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the congregations of this diocese, that whenever hereafter church edifices are proposed to be built, the parishioners be invited and encouraged to undertake their erection, without individual property in the seats."

TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.—The Episcopal Court which convened at Camden, New Jersey, on Thursday the 16th inst., for the trial of Bishop Doane, was organized by the appointment of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, as President; the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., Bishop elect of New York, as Secretary, and the Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., as Assistant Secretary. The Court adjourned on Friday to Burlington, New Jersey, where its sittings will be held during the further progress of the trial. Nineteen Bishops, including Bishops Doane, Whittingham and Johns, are present. The New York Express says:

We hear that the assistant Bishop (Johns), of Virginia, the colleague of one of the presenters, moved that all communications from third parties should be rejected by the Court. This would exclude the proceedings of the recent Diocesan Convention of New Jersey, which were by a vote of that Convention placed in charge of a committee to be prosecuted to the Court. The motion, we learn, was lost, and these proceedings were presented and read, but no action was had thereon. The friends of Bishop Doane profess to entertain no apprehension as to the result.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, was taken suddenly ill at New York, while on his way to Camden to attend the trial of Bishop Doane, and compelled to return. As Bishop Brownell is also unable to attend, there will be no representation from the Diocese of Connecticut at the trial.

BISHOP DOANE'S TRIAL.—The counsel for the presenting Bishops in this case, are Richard S. Coxe, Esq., of Washington, and Mr. Davis, of Baltimore.

Resolutions, offered by Bishop McCoskey, were to have been discussed by the Court on Monday, the 11th, proposing to defer the trial of the new presentment against Bishop Doane until after the meeting of the Convention of the diocese of New Jersey, and to dismiss the old presentment, on the ground that the New Jersey convention had, at its last session, declared them not proved. The New York Times says the following scene occurred before the Court on Friday, the 8th inst:

When it was determined by the Court to remove to Burlington, Bishop Burgess hoped that no members of the Court would suffer themselves to be the guests of the accused Bishop. Bishop Doane immediately said that he presumed his Right Rev. Brother, when making the remark, could not have remembered that he (Bishop Doane) was the guest of Bishop Onderdonk during his trial. Bishop Burgess replied that he had it in his mind at the moment. Whereupon, Bishop Doane rejoined that he could not, under such circumstances, but consider the remark as a gross outrage and insult, such as he would not say no Christian Bishop, and no Christian gentleman, but no *man* could listen to without indignation—that he could, therefore, have nothing further to say to Bishop Burgess.

OCTOBER 21.—The Court of Bishops of the Episcopal Church adjourned *sine die*, after agreeing by a vote of eight to six not to try Bishop Doane.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—A Boston correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "There is now quite a strong current against the book called Uncle Tom's Cabin, particularly against its morals. The "Thunderer" across the water has spoken so loud as to make even the New York Evangelist hear, and acknowledge it to be no "uncertain sound." The Transcript, of this city, has spoken through a republication of a portion of the English article. The New York Observer of this week has fired a long, loud and sberp gun at a row of errorists and errors in which the book and its authoress come in for a large share. Associations of ministers discuss its merits at dinner tables, and many of them condemn the general tone, spirit and intention of the book. All this in a few weeks, without mentioning what your own journal, and still others, have done. So much for the sober, second thought of American thinkers, and the same thought of the American people will be safe and right also. Many long ago, said in private what is now said in public, but it must be confessed, there was a time when it required some moral courage to say, 'I have now read Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and do not believe its teaching, which I am obliged to hear, and which, if I did not, I should know to be false from the general false teaching of its abolitionist writer, and all of the school when on the peculiar subject.' As a mere literary production, portions of the book are quite clever, while other portions are hardly tolerable."

REVISION OF THE ENGLISH SCRIPTURES.—The delegations from the American Bible Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society met on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., in the First Baptist Church, N. Y., for the purpose of striking out a course of action in which conflicting interests and opinions might harmonize and together unite, respecting the proposed revision of the English Scriptures, a question which has caused much diversity of opinion in the Baptist churches. The following committee was appointed to consider the questions in dispute. Dr. Sharp, of Boston; Dr. Cone, of N. York; J. O. Crozer, of Pa.; A. Wheelock, of N. Y.; Prof. M. U. Anderson, Rev. O. Kmapler, and Rev. J. M. Peck. They are to report at a subsequent meeting. A spirit of harmony prevailed among the persons who composed the convention, and it is quite probable that the existing causes of difficulty ... cably and satisfactorily adjusted.

The Convention of Congregationalists, at Albany, adjourned on Friday the 8th last. The controversy with regard to the extending of missionary aid to churches in slave-holding States was compromised by resolving that aid should be extended in cases where ministers preach and inculcate the principles of anti-slavery. On Thursday evening Lewis Tappan offered a resolution denouncing the fugitive slave law, but meeting with a great deal of opposition he withdrew it.

FATAL RESULT OF GAMBLING.—A young man in Boston, just twenty-one years of age, for the last two months has been in the habit of visiting some one of the many gambling houses in that city, and becoming infatuated with the game, lost large sums of money, and at last, in a moment of desperation, on the night of the 2d instant, went home, swallowed a dose of laudanum, and in a few hours was a corpse.

LIBERAL DONATIONS AT ST. LOUIS.—H. D. Bacon, Esq., of St. Louis, has given $20,000 to the Mercantile Library Association of that city. Col. Fallen has built a dispensary for the medical college, at a cost of over $20,000, which is designed for the benefit of the poor, and secures the perpetual annual payment of $1000 for its support. A lady has procured a subscription of $10,000 for a "Widow's Home," and Col. Fallen gives fifteen acres for the site of the institution. Three young business men gave $1000 for this object.

Seven children were baptised by Rev. Dr. Young, in Boston, on Sunday, the 10th inst. The water used by the pastor was sent to him from the river Jordan, by the late Lieut. Dale, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—A dispatch from Philadelphia dated the 16th instant, says: The Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Professor of Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, died last night.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., an old citizen of Boston, died a few days ago. He was, it is said, a confirmed infidel, and the main support of all the infidels in that city. His dying request was that no clergyman should officiate at his funeral, but that an address, written by himself, avowing his principles, should be read. The request was not complied with.

SHIP AND CREW DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday, September 25th, intelligence was received at Lloyds of the total destruction of the ship Maizn, of Queenstown, Pearson master, by lightning, on the 3d of August last, when off the Island of Malta. The ship being on her passage from Ibrail to Queenstown, was overtaken by a violent storm. At half-past ten P. M. the vessel was struck by lightning, which passed down her mainmast, and striking the hull, separated into two pieces, fore and aft.

The ship instantly went down with the crew, fourteen in number, and two passengers. Captain Pearson, on rising, caught a floating spar from the wreck, on which he continued to buoy himself up and for fourteen hours afterwards he kept himself above water, when he was happily descried by a Maltese coasting vessel, and landed at Queenstown, Ireland, the whole of the crew and passengers having perished.

The Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, of North Carolina, died at Raleigh on the 7th inst.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monroe District, La. Conf.

At a camp meeting held at Homer Circuit, commencing 24th September, and closing on the 29th, we had a gracious season; some twenty professed religion, and as many were added to the Church. Bros. E. Pennington and J. C. Blackman, local preachers, are employed on the circuit this year; they have been acceptable with the people, and the Lord has blessed their labors. They report a good state of things generally in the work.

On Jackson Circuit, also, we held a camp meeting, including the first Sabbath of this month. The meeting lasted but three days: the result was some ten conversions, with some sixteen or eighteen accessions. Bro. R. Raadle is in charge of the circuit. A good revival influence has been abroad in his work; has had conversions and accessions to the Church at different points during the year. These are cheering items, and with these before us we feel to thank God and take courage. His "word is not bound;" may it "RUN and be glorified." Amen. Yours in Christ,

P. M. GODWYN, P. E.

Oct. 12, 1852.

P. S. Father Stevenson, supernnuate of our Conference, was at the camp meeting on Jackson Circuit, in good spirits, but very feeble; has just entered his 85th year. We love to see him at our meetings. His whole theme is religion; says he does not know why he is left here so long after nearly all of his early friends and comrades have gone, unless it be that he may gather up the fragments that nothing be lost. His very presence at our meetings does good. I wish you could see him; it would do your soul good to hear the old man talk; there is a child-like simplicity and appropriateness about all his sayings and doings that one can not but admire.

P. M. G.

Starkville, Miss. Conf.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: Although unknown to you, and not even a subscriber to your valuable paper, I thus undertake the agreeable task of communicating, through this medium, intelligence from this circuit, and especially from our camp meeting, which commenced at the Bardwell Springs, as announced heretofore in your paper, on the 23d ultimo, and closed on the 30th.

The hopes of the community, in this quarter, were directed to the occasion, which has just closed, with sanguine anticipations, which I am happy to say have been met. Notwithstanding ut the commencement, and for one or two days after, in addition to a copious shower which fell on the first night, we had quite unsettled weather, and the aspect of things indicted that a sad reverse would attend our hopes.

On Sunday, quite a number of persons came out, the weather being more favorable, and their attention was invoked and held by the impressive appeals of the ministry in attendance, and especially of Brother Hyer, of Aberdeen, who was there in the Spirit's power. The work commenced in good earnest on Tuesday, though previously it was progressing with some success, at which time, however, there was an extraordinary display of the power of the Almighty, and an outpouring of His spirit. Sinners were converted, backsliders reclaimed and Christians built up. Number of conversions not less than one hundred—accessions ninety-five.

I am authorized to say, that there have been on this circuit, during the past itinerant year, about one hundred and seventy-five conversions, and as many accessions to the Methodist Church. The very best order and decorum prevailed. To God be all the praise.

October 4, 1852. S. B. H.

Columbus Circuit, Ala. Conf.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: Under the above caption I wish to give you a short sketch of revival intelligence, and more particularly of the out-pourings of the Holy Spirit upon the Church and people of God, at our Unity Grove camp meeting, which closed last Thursday morning. Our protracted meetings commenced the 1st of July, at this place, and seventeen professed religion and two the blessing of sanctification. We have had various protracted, and two camp meetings since, and up to this date between ninety and one hundred have professed to be born again; a number of backsliders have been reclaimed, and the churches seem to be generally fired up with fresh zeal.

Our Unity Grove camp meeting commenced on Friday night before the first Sabbath in this month, and progressed from day to day with but tolerable success up to Wednesday morning. At 8 o'clock Bro. McCutchen, the preacher in charge, requested me to preach; but he having some children to baptize, occupied so much of my appointed hour, that it was thought best to close services by a prayer meeting. Knowing that there was considerable interest manifested on the part of the Church on the subject of sanctification, (they having several times come forward to pray for the blessing when called upon by the preachers) I concluded to turn our services into a sanctification prayer meeting, and all those who desired to enjoy the blessing were invited to come into the altar. It was soon full, and earnest prayers were offered up to the Throne of Grace by several of the brethren and sisters; and one sister was enabled to seize the crown of perfect love, and testified to all that the blood of Jesus cleanses from all sin.

At 11 o'clock Bro. McCutchen preached, and having to leave immediately after preaching, myself and Bro. Brown were left to close the services. At 3 o'clock Brother Brown preached on the subject of sanctification, and I closed by exhortation, and again invited the seekers of the blessing into the altar. I have seldom or never seen such a rush, and mighty and wrestling prayer was made; but none were enabled to claim the blessing. Many seemed to be entirely broken up, and when invited, came forward and gave me their hand as a token that they would never cease to seek until they should find. Many did so. I recommended them to retire to the Grove and there wrestle with the Lord, until night services; many of them did so, and three sisters came back to the tents rejoicing in that love that casts out all fear. The wounded of the Lord were to be seen all round the camp ground. I selected for a text Mat. ix. 12: "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." After preaching, I again invited the seekers of sanctification into the altar; they came; sinners were also invited, and they came with seeming eagerness.

Whilst prayer was being offered up, a Pentecostal shower came down, and I never have seen such positive demonstrations of the power of God and of the Divine presence as was manifest on this occasion. Some were crying for mercy; others were shouting, in the highest strains, the praises of God.

One sister, who has an infidel husband, professed the blessing of perfect love, and in exhorting the Church to pray for him, she gave such an awful description of his dangerous condition, as was enough to have affrighted him. I pray God that she may be enabled to live such an argument for Jesus, that will bring him to the fold of God. The exercises continued without intermission until a late hour. As near as we could ascertain, about eleven professed sanctification at night, and four during the day, making fifteen in all; about five professed justification at night, and we left many still agonizing for the blessing.

And now, Brother M., it does strike our minds that if we had a sanctified Church, we would not have to preach at our protracted and camp meetings three or four days before we have a move in the camp.

If we had a sanctified Church, sinners could not shield themselves behind the faults of professors, and render themselves almost impregnable to the Gospel batteries.

If we had a sanctified Church, the children of our members would not be raised up in ignorance of the Gospel, a prey to vanity, and the sharks of Infidelity and Universalism.

If we had a sanctified ministry, we would stand a better chance to have a sanctified Church. May God sanctify both ministers and people.

Your unworthy brother in Jesus,

S. H. COX.

Yorkville, Pickens co., Ala., Oct. 11.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23, 1852.

The sittings of the first French Methodist Conference, held in the South of France, at the beginning of this month, have been characterized by brotherly love, and a sense of the presence of God. I am unhappily without any of the official documents of the meeting, as they have not yet been published; I can therefore say but little about what was done. There will henceforth be for France and Switzerland two districts—one for the North and one for the South, and one Conference, to meet yearly in the month of September. Two ministers, hitherto recognized as assistant missionaries only, were received into full connection. A young man was admitted into the ministry, on trial, and the services of another were accepted as a general catechist and Sunday School agent. Various resolutions were passed on financial and other matters, and committees named on Education, Books, Missions, Privileges, etcetera. The emancipation of French Methodists (if I may so call it) seems to have given them more courage and activity.

But it is a question whether we shall be allowed to organize ourselves fully, for thick clouds seem to be darkening the sky, and gathering fast over our heads. New cases of persecution have taken place. In the department of the *Aisne*, for instance, three places of worship of the Baptists have been shut up by order of the Prefect. The two first were in small villages, and the meetings were interdicted some time ago, under the pretence that the police could not watch over them. The preaching place in the town of La Fere was, however, allowed to remain open until lately, when an *arrêté* of the Prefect was issued, interdicting "the religious meetings of the sect of the Baptists," on the grounds, 1st, that these meetings were a cause of scandal to the inhabitants; 2adly, that it was necessary, on account of public morals (!) to put an end to practices which could degenerate into grave abuses, and bring into the bosom of families much-to-be-regretted dissentions; and lastly, that the so called Baptist sect had no religious existence acknowledged by the State, and that its so called chiefs did not appear to be themselves invested with any official legal character.

This is not all, for the Prefect of the Aisne seems to have a mighty hatred against whatever is not official; he decided, soon after, that all religious meetings held without authorization in places not legally appropriated to worship, must cease at once in his department. By this *arrêté*, he endenvored to put a stop to meetings held by ministers of the National Church in a school room at Fresnoy le Grand, in the circumscription of the consistory of St. Quentin. The consistory then decided at once to have a special place of worship, and appointed a regular minister. This the Prefect opposed, saying that "there were in Fresnoy le Grand no truly and seriously Protestant families." (!!) Well may a Protestant paper inquire, in relation to this opposition, "in virtue of what principle civil authority has a right to judge of the sincerity of religious convictions." There the matter stands for the present. I will make you acquainted with the sequel.

At Trouville, a bathing place near Havre, a Protestant Church was to have been opened last month, but the local authorities forbade the ceremony.

Last week a dissenting minister, of the "Plymouth Brethren" persuasion, was refused leave to open a new place of worship in Paris, under the plea that there were already a sufficiently large number of dissenting chapels in the capitol!

These annoyances, and others I might mention, are supposed by many Christians to be only the prelude of a general persecution, of which the signal will soon be given. For my part, I do not think that things will go to that length, the President being still, in my opinion, personally favorable to religious liberty, however much opposed he be to political liberty. But the Romish party has gained great power of late, and they will certainly make use of all their influence over the President to bring about persecution. It is to be hoped they will not succeed. Yet it is but too true that they have obtained a partial success, so that the struggle is growing fierce every day.

The iniquitous sentence of the royal court of Florence against the Madiai, found guilty of reading the BIBLE, was confirmed in August last by the Supreme Court of Justice. A petition for pardon was then sent to the Grand Duke, but he rejected it, and even refused to commute the punishment, declaring that by forgiving such heretics, he would endanger his own salvation. Madiai and his wife are therefore now in irons, condemned to hard labor, in company with the ... criminals of the country. Their resignation is admirable! Listen, for instance, to the following words, pronounced by Mrs. ... to a friend, on taking a final leave of ... "Tell the brethren who may be called to follow us in this painful way, that they ... suffer any thing rather than deny their ... Let them pray for us, and ask God not to deliver us from prison, but to grant us ... grace we are in need of, to bear our ... and to obtain the triumph of faith. ... not only to take up my cross, but also to ... it with joy and thanksgivings. What ... honor for unworthy creatures to be called ... suffer for the name of Christ!"

These noble words have not been lost ... the conduct of the Madiai has awakened strong sympathies even in Florence. ... the jailors was so much impressed that ... had to be sent in another part of the ... lest he should take to reading the Bible.

The case of these martyrs is causing a great deal of excitement amongst the Protestant countries of Europe. The English, the Russian ambassadors to the Court of Tuscany have protested against the ... The Christians in Great Britain have held ... and are still holding numerous public meetings, in which the conduct of the Grand Duke is appreciated as it deserves to be. ... by the Evangelical Alliance, the resolutions were voted with this most extraordinary enthusiasm. An eye witness told me he never seen any thing like it. Of course this stir could not be so great in France as ... something has been done. The General Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, ... organization, has just sent a letter to the ... diais, expressive of their sympathy for ... and has elected Count A. de Gasparin a member of an ecumenical and Catholic ... tion, which is to go to Florence, headed by Lord Roden, and to enter a protest against the shameful and cruel proceedings of the Tuscan government.

The President of the Republic is now ... eling through France, and he has ... where been greeted with the cries of Vive l'Empereur! There is little doubt but ... soon have the Empire. But he does not go ... in a hurry to take an Imperial title. He ... himself declared that he "will only take ... in the wake of public opinion, in a matter ... which he is personally interested." ... Sunday, at Lyons, he sended a speech in ... he alluded to this, by saying: "Prudence ... and patriotism require that the nation ... pause before she fixes her destinies; and it is ... yet difficult for me to know under what ... I can render the greatest services. My ... modest title of President could facilitate ... mission which was entrusted to me, and ... which I have not receiled, it is not ... from personal interest, would wish to ... that name for the title of Emperor."

This speech was, of course, received with ... the most enthusiastic applause, and with ... merous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The hot weather which was experienced here during the summer, has been succeeded by such continued rain, that the Rhine, ... many smaller rivers have overflowed their ... banks, and numerous disasters have follow... Letters from Switzerland and from the Eastern provinces of France, are filled with ... counts of accidents caused by the waters. The loss of property is immense. ... the loss of life is but small hitherto. ... fair weather has set in two days ago, so ... we may hope the worst is past.

The Duke of Wellington is dead. His ... and honorable career has been the topic of the day for the last week in the English and French papers. The latter are quite ... nant that some journals dared to compare him to Napoleon. J. P. L.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL NAVIGATION.—A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic gives the following account, from a small town on the frontier of Spain, of a successful attempt at directing a balloon, made there by Spaniard named Antonio Molee. "His balloon was exceedingly small, just powerful enough to support him and ... apparatus, and have an ascensional power besides. ... was no car, the cord supporting the top of a ... upon which the aeronaut placed himself—both ... a school boy used to sledding, would say, lady ... His back was likewise attached to the bag by cords, ... his legs were two umbrellas, so to speak, acting freely ... their sticks, and in each hand was a set of ... opening with hinges and expanding or contracting ... A rope, attached around his neck, communicated with ... top of the balloon, and around his body was a ... taining six or seven pounds of shot for ballast. ... cutting himself loose from the earth, the balloon ... gently rose two hundred feet, the atmosphere being ... gently calm. The aeronaut then commenced ... very much resembling swimming, and the balloon ... to fill with considerable rapidity, the speed increasing ... as the machinery of impulsion began to work freely. ... went five miles in a straight line and then returned, ... forming the whole ten in twenty-nine minutes. ... descent the guests who had been invited to witness ... experiment conducted him in triumph to the house ... where he announced another trial for the following ... day. He asserted that, even should the wind blow, ... could nevertheless make head against it, by the same ... to the tacking of a ship.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—A report from Mr. Panizzi, on account of the present condition of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, shows that Mr. Panizzi that at the end of the year 1848, the library of printed books consisted of 250,000 volumes. At this moment it consists of 465,000, and by the end of the present year will amount to 470,000 volumes. During the last four years, the library has therefore increased at the rate of 16,000 volumes a year on the average. The present extent of the shelves in the whole library, that is of which is now occupied and intended for printed books, consists of what is set apart for newspapers in the basement, amounts to 55,400 superficial feet. The difficulties and inconveniences to be overcome are twofold: 1. How to provide room for doubling the library in the next ten years (for that is what is required to render it worthy of its name and country.) 2. How to provide room for the 80,000 volumes; that is, for more volumes than are contained in the King's Library, which ought to be obtained for the library during the next five years, the library, it is assumed, will be required for the building, which is to contain about 48,000 volumes, the number which is likewise assumed, will have to be added to the library in the course of the next thirty years.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A gentleman residing in Noborne county, Miss., sends the following letter to the Gibson Herald for publication, remarking that the man spoken of in the note was actually received by him:

"DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find forty dollars in reparation for withholding twenty dollars from you eight years ago. You knew it but; but I did not. I have had it as a weight on my soul ever since. I have no excuse for forgiveness, but feel I cannot be forgiven till I make restitution. Will you, sir, forgive me and pray God to forgive me.

MR. INGERSOLL.—The Liverpool Mercury announces the arrival out, by the Arctic, of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James.

THE NEELD LEGACY.—We observe by the English papers that an attorney of high character in London has requested all the near relatives of Neeld, who died recently and left an enormous fortune to the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

Miss Evelyn Vaughan, the subject of the following obituary notice, was born in Madison county, Tennessee, March 12, 1831, and departed this life at her father's residence, in Marengo county, Ala., Sept. 14, 1852.

At the age of twelve years she made a public profession of religion, though long previous to this time she was the subject of deep religious emotions, and under the influence of the Spirit was frequently unspeakably happy, while as yet she nor her friends hardly dared to call it religion. Naturally she was affectionate, amiable and lovely, and when to these gifts of nature you add the adornment of a deep and thorough piety, no wonder she was the pride and comfort of the family, as well as an ornament to the Church.

It was not my happiness to know her personally until last spring, when she became an inmate of my family, having come to this place, not so much on account of the Institution of learning, (though she took music lessons privately) but principally on account of society, and especially religious society. Her father living remote from any church, her religious advantages were limited, and especially her opportunities for attending class meeting, and as might be expected, she did not appreciate these peculiar meetings but she did not attend many Summerfield class meetings before she found them altogether different meetings from what she expected, and in fact esteemed them beyond all other ones. During her stay here, I think I never knew a young Christian to grow and mature for heaven as she did. She was all the time happy, frequently shouting aloud; sometimes at church, but more frequently in her room alone she would experience such overwhelming manifestations of the love of God, that she would send in for my wife to enjoy the feast with her. All her friends now see the wisdom of that Providence which brought her to Summerfield, that she might be fitted for that home to which she had so soon to be removed.

There is an incident connected with her which the Christian world ought to know. On leaving this place for home, she made a public and formal request of her classmates to remember her in their prayers when she should be far removed from them. A few weeks after she reached home, she was taken down sick; and one morning soon thereafter, she sent in for her father and said to him, "Father, I am so happy I can hardly live; surely something is the matter; I know not what to make of it," and she shouted and praised God aloud.

A few days afterwards she received a letter from Sister Heard, (now Mrs. Childers,) in which she stated: "At our class meeting on Tuesday morning, we remembered you especially by name in our prayers; and as we were coming out of Church, Sister Stringfellow said, 'Tell Evelyn, when you write to her, that we prayed for her this morning in class, and while we were praying, I felt that our prayer was heard and she was happy;' and when they came to compare dates, they found that the very morning when she was so happy at home, was the very hour when her classmates were praying for her at Summerfield."

Now the world would call this rant, enthusiasm, or something else equally ugly; but blessed be God, Christians understand it all, and call it by its right name. What a mysterious Providence, that one so young, so full of promise, just at a time, too, when she began to return into the bosom of a fond father such large compensations for the thousnads she had spent upon her, should suddenly be cast down! Why not the daughter of some one else? or if death must invade this circle, why pluck the fairest, sweetest, full blown flower in all the garden? But I forbear, and leave it to be made plain by the clearer light of eternal day. But, dear girl, thou art gone—gone from thy earthly friends, who loved thee too well to wish thee back again, inasmuch as they know that heaven is a better place than earth, and that the Lord of all the earth will do right.

A. H. Mitchell.

Summerfield, Oct. 8, 1852.

☞ The Nashville and Richmond Advocates will copy.

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the state of affairs, at the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday evening:

Admissions	421
Discharged	325
Died	57
Remaining	054

Of the deaths, twenty-seven were from yellow fever, and 30 of cholera.

New Brick Machine.—There was an exhibition yesterday, on Camp street, opposite the Female Orphan Asylum, of a new brick machine, for moulding brick, the invention of Mr. Booth. The machine has been patented. It is worked by a single horse, and it is asserted that with the assistance of four or five boys and men, it will turn out ten thousand bricks per day. The application of steam, this number may be increased to any desired extent. The machine tempers the clay, that is, of the ordinary kind used, without the intervention of the slaw and exposure process to ordinary use. In the trial yesterday, samples of work turned out were of the most perfect description. The machine is not of intricate contrivance and may be built at a moderate cost. It may be worked by one man, and from the rapidity with which it is worked is calculated to bring about a revolution in the present slow and expensive process of brick-making. Mr. Gardner Smith, No. 31 Camp street, is the agent for the patent.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival Thursday of the steamship Empire City, from Havana, we have received dates from Havana to the 1st inst. We use the translations of the Pleayuno.

From the contiened argument and explanations in the Havana papers on the Crescent City affair, we are disposed to believe that recent events have caused no little excitement there.

The *Diario de la Marina* gives the following account of the return of the Crescent City to Havana:

"The steamship Crescent City, on her return from New York to New York, touched this morning in our port. In order to comply with her contract with the government of the United States. No change having taken place in her crew list, she remained entirely without communication during her short stay in port, and departed about 12 o'clock. Neither the Captain of the Crescent City, nor her crew and passengers, were wanting in the slightest degree in due respect to public decorum, or the merited respect for the orders of our authorities."

The next day the same paper makes the following correction:

"In stating that the Crescent City remained entirely without communication, yesterday, it must be understood so far as regards the landing or taking on board of her passengers, or the enjoyment of the slightest liberty of free intercourse. The communications that passed through the intervention of the Captain of the Port, and the consent of the authorities, are not included in the meaning of the words."

The contributions in Havana, according to the *Gaceta*, for the sufferers by the earthquake at St. Jago, have reached the sum of $26,816.

The "Item," of the *Diario de la Marina*, has on his table a ball of cotton superior to anything ever produced in the island. It is only to be compared to Sea Island, but five inches long and seven to an ounce, with a fine silky and very white staple. It is not a selected sample, but taken at random from many others in a field.

The *Gaceta* says the amount collected from transient vessels in the month of September, for permission to land in Havana, was $312 56.

The mails from the interior present little of general interest.

The *Correo*, of Trinidad, chronicles the death of a woman seventy-nine years of age, having 178 children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. The children seem to have been as prolific as the mother; of her sixteen children several of them had respectively thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and one twenty-two.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship Philadelphia, Capt. John McOowan, arrived here on Saturday morning. She left NewYork on the 6th, and Havana on the 13th inst., and encountered heavy head winds all the way to the latter port.

October 6, at 6:15 P. M., spoke steamship Ohio, bound for NewYork, October 7, 1st 37 47, long 74 20, spoke schooner Alvarado, of Fall River, from Washington, N. D., bound to Boston. October 13, at 7 A. M., passed the brig Frances Ellen, of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Havana, standing to the westward.

The bark Millaudon, from NewOrleans, entered Havana at 12 o'clock on the 10th inst. Exchanged signals with a Spanish brig-of-war cruising off the harbor of Havana.

By the Philadelphia we have received Herana papers of the 13th instant. The *Diario* comments very severely upon Captain Porter, and says he sought to create in New Orleans the false belief that the authorities in Harena asked him to leave the mails, and that he refused to do so—that he no doubt sought to terrify the great Spanish Gorernment by the weight of his anger. The *Diario* says:

"Such an assertion, which openly contradicts our former account of the occurrence, is entirely *inexact*—not to use a more expressive adjective. Our authorities had decreed, in the exercise of their legislative powers, that if the Crescent City retained on board the Purser, Mr. W Smith, he should be denied all intercourse, which decree was carried into effect. The orders of a Gorernment which respects itself, must always be executed; and we have already said to Captain Porter that he is too highminded a person for the Spanish authorities to ask favors from."

The Crescent City had not arrived on the 13th.

The bark Potomac, had arrived at Trinidad, bringing the parts of a new dredging machine for the port, which was to be put up and set to work at once.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Forbes, we have received Galveston papers to the 15th inst., and a portion of our regular exchanges from the interior.

Railroad Material.—The first arrival of railroad material in Texas, took place on the 10th inst., per brig Washoga from Boston. The cargo consisted of spikes, etc. The bark Island City is on her way from Boston with a locomotive and other machinery for a railroad.

Soldier Robbers.—The San Antonio Western Texan says: "Eleven soldiers (Federal) are now lying in our jail under a charge of highway robbery. They pillaged a wagon belonging to J. H. Sweet, of our city, laden with goods, on its way to a westward fort. We do not wonder at it. It results from lax discipline and general idleness.

A Change.—Gen. P. F. Smith has changed his headquarters from San Antonio to Corpas Christi.

Another Indian Outrage.—A report reached San Patricio on the 27th ult., that forty-two Indians attacked a small body of Mexicans a day or two previous, at a mustang pen some twenty miles west of that town. The Indians killed eleven Mexicans. They (the Indians) had some fifty horses in their possession.

Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy occurrence is reported by the South-Western American of Austin: On the 3d inst., Mr. Dawson and Miss Mary Bowles, both residing in Austin, were drowned in attempting to ford the river in a buggy. Their bodies had not been found.

The Rivers.—The Trinity is rising, and is expected to be soon in good boating order. The steamer Wm. Penn got aground at Morgan's Point, on her way to Houston, and the last accounts had not been got off.

For El Paso.—Captain Smith left Lavaca on the 8th instant, with his train, for El Paso and Chihuahua. He takes out a large quantity of merchandise.

Louisiana Interior.

Shreveport and Vicksburg.—The Caddo Gazette of the 2d inst. says:

The railroad meeting held at Torey's school-house on last Saturday was attended by all the people of that vicinity, among whom were fifteen land-holders. After the speaking, we understand it was proposed and particularly requested, that if any one present felt any opposition to the payment of the railroad tax, he should declare his opposition, but not a voice was raised against.

Weather and Health.—The Minden Herald of the 9th inst. says:

The weather for the last week has been very warm—no appearance of autumn, except on the calendar. The health of our town and country is, we believe, becoming as in days of yore. We hear of no sickness worth recording.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 9th inst. says:

We regret to add, too, that more sickness has been experienced throughout the parish than in any season for many years. The fevers, however, are of mild type, and generally yield readily to the proper remedies.

Crops.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 9th instant says:

The corn harvest is most abundant in this part of the State; but the frequent rains have been disastrous upon the cotton. The rains have not only greatly retarded the gathering, but have produced rot. We have heard general complaints from different parts of the parish; and, perhaps, it may fairly be said that there will be less cotton sent to market by a fourth than was anticipated six weeks since.

The Mansfield (DeSota) Advertiser of the 2d says:

In addition to the destructive inroads on the growing cotton crop, by worms and dry rot, we have just been informed by J. D. Wemple, Esq., who returned in the early part of the week from Alexandria, that the caterpillar has appeared in the Bayou Rapides districts in such formidable numbers as to sweep almost the whole of the remaining crop before them.

Crops.—The Plaquemine Sentinel of the 16th inst. has the following items:

New Sugar.—A sample of new sugar has been shown us just made on the plantation of Michael Hebert, which is the most beautiful, certainly, that we ever recollect to have seen. We are a judge only from appearance, but think that such description of sugar will assuredly rank as "choice."

Making Sugar.—Several of the Planters in the vicinity of our town have commenced rolling within the last few days, and we have no doubt that the whole force of Iberville will be in operation in a few weeks more. On Grosse Tete, Mrs. Wotfolk and Hotard & Labauve commenced a few days since, and Slack and others have ere this, doubtless, got their fires and engines under full headway.

Con. Z. S. Lyons.—The Feliciana Democrat says: It becomes our painful duty to record the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Saturday evening, the 9th inst. He was buried on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., with all the solemnities of the Odd Fellow and Masonic orders. He was long and favorably known in this community as a lawyer of fine talents and great ability. At the time of his death, he was States Attorney for the 7th Judicial District, the duties of which office he discharged for a number of years, with no less credit to himself than justice to the public interests.

Iberville Parish Improvements.—The Plaquemine Sentinel of the 16th says:

It will be seen, by reference to the police jury proceedings, that liberal appropriations have been made to finish the cut-off road across Iberville Point, and to improve the Grosse Tete road, from Indian Village to the Portage. It will be perceived likewise—which will add much to the value of that flourishing region—that a road is to be opened on the East bank of Bayou Grosse Tete, making another road district, for which Mr. P. P. Sagg was elected Commissioner.

Centenary College, at Jackson, Louisiana, on the 8th day of its present session had entered 171 students.

The Whale Fisheries.—A letter from a merchant at the Sandwich Islands says that more oil has been taken this season by the American whalers than ever before in one season.

Health of Savannah.—The Savannah Board of Health report the deaths of twenty-five persons in that city during the week ending on the 12th inst. Of these, twenty were whites and five blacks.

An Old Cartman.—John C. Klinck, the oldest cartman in NewYork, being at present in his eightieth year, renewed his license an Wednesday, the 13th inst., as public cartmen. Mr. Klinck received his first license from De Witt Clinton in 1803, when that distinguished man was Mayor of NewYork.

New Telegraph Line in Canada.—They are now constructing a new line of telegraph from Quebec to Hamilton in Canada, West of Montreal some 700 miles of poles, and 400 miles of wire, on the new lines and tributaries, are now up, and some 200 miles already in operation, and new stations are being added daily.

Flying and Alighting.—French papers inform us that a man residing in the Rue Quincampoix, Paris, formerly the porter of a hotel, who has for some time been possessed with the idea that he could imitate Icarius, and fly in the air, profited lately by the absence of the person appointed to watch over him, and endeavored to carry out his design by flying from the window, which was on the fourth floor. He fell in the court yard and was killed on the spot. The Freuchmen had not the forecast and sagacity of an aspiring Yankee, who made an experiment in flying. Having demonstrated in scientific principles the possibility of buoying himself up, he procured a pair of wiegs and mounted the ridge of a barn. From thence he essayed his flight; but, being unable to resist the laws of gravitation, he came down perpendicularly into a heap of stones, bruising himself badly. When asked how he liked flying, he said "*flying* was pleasant enough, but *alighting* was mighty uncomfortable."

Adroit Escape from the Penitentiary.—On Saturday afternoon, the 9th inst., Wm. E. Crissey, a tailor, who was sent to the Penitentiary a few weeks since, made his escape from that institution. He was in one of the lower cells, the covered yard of which communicates by a door with the ornamented grounds, through the walk which leads from the entrance to the centre building. He was working at his trade, and, to heat his goose, was allowed a furnace in his yard. A suit of clothes belonging to a convict whose time had just expired was given to him to press. He threw off his prison garb, dressed himself in this suit, and, putting on an old cap that he had in the cell, contrived to move the bolt of the yard door, and thus liberated himself from confinement. There were a number of visitors, and several of the Inspectors inside at the time. Walking deliberately down to the gate, he told the porter that he had come in with some friends, but was tired of looking around, and believed that he would leave without waiting for the gentleman who accompanied him. At his request, the unsuspecting gate-keeper, who did not recognise him in his disguise, let him out, receiving from him the customary salutation. [Phil. Bulletin.

The Case of the Bark Cornelia—Statement of the Facts by Capt. Ward.

NewYork, Sunday, October 10, 1852.

Dear Sir: In the Herald of this morning, as regards the outrage committed on the bark Cornelia, I found a number of assertions incorrectly stated, and not according to facts.

The Captain of the Port himself was not on board the bark, but his under officers were. The bark was cleared at the Custom House on the 21st inst., and on the morning of the 22d was hauled off into the harbor, to a proper place to make sail, and about 7 A. M. did make sail, and when abreast of the guard-ship was boarded by the commanding officer, as you stated. The man Harkness, with myself, was ordered into the boat, and pulled along to the guard-ship—he was left there, and they took me in the same boat to the office of the Captain of the Port. That functionary abused me in the most shameful manner, and told me I had made myself liable ton fine of one thousand dollars. I replied I was not guilty. I was then ordered on board the same boat, and on our way back we stopped at the guard-ship, and a guard of soldiers were sent along with us, to take charge of the vessel until further orders. At the same time, the Captain of the Port sent a pilot on board, and the boat's crew hove up the anchor, and moored the bark near the guard-ship.

About two hours after, the boat from the Captain of the Port came alongside, with an officer on board, who ordered me to come ashore immediately, which order I obeyed. I was conducted to the office of the Captain of the Port, and upon my arrival there I found the Captain of Police along with the Captain of the Port, who took me along into his office, and spoke in Spanish in the following terms: "You have on board a passenger by the name of Guzman. If you will deliver up the packages which he gave you, all ones will be withdrawn, and you can go on board your vessel and proceed to sea." To this I replied: "He never gave me any package, neither have I to my knowledge, any papers belonging to him." He then, in the most abusive manner, commenced calling me all the villains in the world. I then refused to answer him in Spanish, and unless an interpreter was produced, I would not answer a single word. He then flew into a passion, and called me a liar, and threatened to put me in jail. I paid no attention to him, and finally he concluded, with the Captain of Police, that I should be conducted on board again, and be there confronted with Guzman, and interrogated farther regarding the package and letter given me, which was done. After arriving on board under the charge of the Captain of Police, that officer accosted Guzman in the following manner: "Did you give the Captain of this vessel a package and letter to conceal for you?" "I did not," he replied; "all my baggage and effects are in my stateroom."

Finding that nothing could be got out of this man's room, he commenced searching my own state-room for letters. I opened my desk, where there were a number of letters and other papers, which he took all out, and the letter bag which was found, in my state-room, and after overhauling the state-room of Guzman he left the vessel, giving the following orders to the guard or soldiers in charge of the vessel: "That no passenger should be allowed to enter the state-rooms, and that Guzman should be kept on deck until further orders from him;" which orders were carried into effect.

About two hours after, at 1 P. M., an officer, with the Captain of the Port's boat, came on board, with orders to take me and Guzman, and all his baggage, to the Captain-General, for further examination; whereupon I was likewise taken with Guzman as a prisoner, not being allowed to look on one side or the other, between an alley of armed troops. Upon my arrival there, I found the Captain of the Port and the Captain of the Police, and after the most abusive and strict examination, they concluded that I should take my letter bag and be permitted to go to sea. I told them that as they had taken charge of the vessel, and moored her close to the guard ship, the vessel and cargo were at their risk, and I was going to protest against all their proceedings. When I arrived on board the bark, I there found the letter bag, with any quantity of letters withdrawn.

On the 23d I sailed.

Messrs. Drake & Co. never sent the letter bag to me; I went myself, as customary, early in the morning, and took it before any one was in the counting-room, but the porter, and brought the letter bag on board with me.

Sir, by giving the above a publication, you will much oblige your most obedient servant. R. E. Ward,

Master of bark Cornelia, of NewYork.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

An experimental trip on the Northern Railroad, extending from Toronto to Lake Huron, so far as completed, was made by the Directors and Engineer on Friday last. But twelve miles of this great road is yet completed, and this portion is to be opened for public use as soon as possible.

The will of the late Bella Flint, of Brockville, was recently contested by his eldest son by his first marriage, who received only £100, the bulk of a large property being left to his widow and her four children. Incompetency on the part of the testator, and improper influences on that of the wife and her children, were urged as reasons for breaking the will. The suit, however, was compromised. Mr. Bella Flint, jr., the contestant, receiving some real estate in Belleville, and a sixth of the residue of the estate, and his sister, who had been similarly treated by the will, getting certain lands in the United States, where she resides.

The colonial complaints of the pauper immigration, and charges upon Irish landlords the heartlessness of expatriating their helpless paupers to die in foreign lands. A woman named Honora McElligan, one of this class, recently fell dead in the streets of Hamilton.

At St. Catharines and Dytown, resolutions have been adopted disapproving of the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, or any similar prohibitory statute, in the Province.

An exhibition of paintings, by native artists, is now open in the Parliament House, Toronto, and a course of popular lectures on Fine Arts is in progress.

The mountains near Quebec are covered with snow, and ice has formed on standing water to the depth of half an inch.

The Canadians are taking steps to be represented by their productions of art and industry at the World's Fair in NewYork.

It has been decided to locate the railroad from Kingston to Toronto in the interior of the country, and not along shore.

At Owen's Sound, in the Upper Province, two inches of snow lay on the ground a few days since.

The number of vessels arriving at Quebec during the present season is 1016, against 982 last year.

The Toronto Examiner publishes an eight columns speech by Dr. Rolph, on the Clergy Reserves question.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Havana—Arrival of the Crescent City—NewYork, October, 19.—The Crescent City has arrived here.

She reached Havana from NewOrleans at daylight on the morning of the 14th inst. The Captain of the Port came on board and said that no communication with the shore would be received. Lieut. Porter issued a protest, and then left for NewYork without landing the mails or passengers.

Further Particulars — *NewYork*, October 19—The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at an early hour of the morning, and therefore escaped detention.

The Captain of the Port came on board at sunrise, and asked if Purser Smith was on the steamer. Lieut Porter replied in the affirmative. The Captain then stated that as the Crescent City was already in port, she would not be turned out, but at the same time no communication with the shore would be allowed.

Lieut. Porter then desired to present a protest through the American Vice-Consul. The Captain General denied this request.

As the steamer was about leaving, the agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Havana was allowed to come alongside, accompanied by three Spanish officers.

The agent said he thought the whole difficulty could be settled by Purser Smith sending to the Captain General a written denial of the accusation against him.

Lieut. Porter refused to allow this, saying that he himself had already made two disavowals on the subject, and he considered it beneath the dignity of the company whose interests he represented to make any further explanation of the matter.

Lieut. Porter also refused to hold any conversation with any one except through the American Vice-Consul.

The latter was only allowed to come alongside the steamer, not on board.

Lieut. Porter delivered to him in person a protest, referring to his two former disavowals of the accusation against Purser Smith, remonstrating against the unlawful acts of the Spanish authorities, charging them with violating the treaties of peace and friendship with the United States, etc.

The Crescent City then ran up the American flag and took her departure, neither subdued nor conquered, and as she went out of the harbor firing a salute in honor of his flag.

Thousands of spectators lined the quays and stores to witness the steamer's departure.

Spanish guard boats, filled with men and officers, surrounded the steamer during her stay in the harbor. [Eve. Pleayune

Loss of the Mobile—Seventy-four Lives Lost—The American ship Mobile, Capt. Forbox, bound from Liverpool for NewOrleans, with sixty passengers, and a crew of twenty-three persons, was driven ashore on Arklow Bank, on the Irish coast, on the night of the 30th September. The ship went to pieces soon after striking, and all on board were lost, except nine persons. She had left Liverpool on the 20th, and was little more than one day out when she went ashore.

Lieut. Porter—NewYork Oct. 21—Lieut. Porter, commender of the U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City, left here for Washington City last evening.

Fugitive Slaves—A telegraphic dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says that intense excitement exists there in consequence of an attempt to carry back a number of fugitive slaves who had made their escape from Kentukey, and reached Sandusky last night.

They were escorted to a boat by their friends and the citizens, and the pursuers from Kentucky then attempted to capture them.

They were, however, prevented by the citizens of both colors, and after a sharp struggle the slaves escaped to the Canada shore. The pursuers from Keatucky state that they will make the citizens concerned in the affair responsible for its consequences.

How to use a Coal Stove.—The fire should not be permitted to die out during the winter. By keeping the fire up, an immensity of trouble is saved, and paradoxical as it may seem, it is cheaper. The reason is this: the coal burns out during the long nights, because the door of the stove is shut; whereas, if the door is left open, it will not burn out, and will be perfectly alive in the morning. Less coal is therefore consumed. There is no danger in leaving the door open, as the draft is always strong enough to carry off the sparks up the pipe or chimney. It only costs steps in the room, the upper sash of the window should be lowered two or three inches, even in the coldest weather, and more when it is milder. Having a comfortable fire in the room in cold weather, and yet enjoying fresh air by means of ventillation, is the very ideal of comfort, and is at the same time an encouragement to the habit of early rising. Shake down the ashes, therefore, before retiring, fill up the stove with coal and leave the door open if you wish to save yourself or servant a deal of trouble in the morning, and at the same time economize coal. But, by all means, open the window, if it is only the width of an inch. [Ohio Statesman.

Stoves in Turkey.—A few years ago a stove was an kaown in Turkey. Now they are found in a great majority of the cafes in Constantinople, and in the dwelling houses of the rich. They are mostly either American stoves or made after American models.

Red River.—The Caddo Gazette of the 16th, says that Red river was rising rapidly at that point. Cotton is plenty for NewOrleans at $2 per bale, freight.

Alabama River.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday, says: The Atabama rose three inches at Montgomery on Saturday night. We hear also that there was a rise of eight inches in the Bigbee, at Demopolis, the same night.

The Great Strike of the Riggers, &c., in NewYork—Serious Riots.—We have already stated that the riggers, calkers and lasterdorns in NewYork had struck for higher wages. The Journal of Commerce of the 13th says:

Yesterday very little business was going on at the wharves, as but few assented to give the prices demanded. Early in the day Chas H. Marshall agreed to the terms dictated, and about ten o'clock E. H. Hurlburt & Co. did the same, when a crowd of 400 or 500 gathered before the store of the latter firm, and vociferously cheered. Pipe fruthlil and one or two others also conceded the point temporarily, with the design of employing those concerned in this movement only until other hands can be procured from the country.

Almost the entire police force of the upper wards was detailed yesterday, to co-operate with the police of the lower wards in the suppression of any disturbances that might occur. One or two severe encounters took place between the police and the disaffected laborers, and though several persons were injured, we are glad to say that no loss of life occurred.

The first symptoms of disorder broke out on piers 34 and 35, in the Seventh Ward, when a large and boisterous crowd collected about ten o'clock. Thence they repaired to piers 18 and 20, and becoming violent in their demeanment, the police undertook to disperse them. They then retreated to pier No 14, near the foot of Wall street, and there the principal fight occurred. It is estimated that the rioters numbered from 600 to 1000 men, while the police force did not exceed thirty. At the first onset the latter were pressed down to the end of the pier, and their position was becoming desperate, when a reinforcement of the Fifteenth Ward police came up. The men then rallied, and by a vigorous use of their clubs the rioters were dispersed and the dock cleared. A dozen or so of the latter were knocked senseless, and one or two were with difficulty restored to consciousness.

On the North River side no very serious disturbance occurred. A gang of men employed on pier No. 1, by the Philadelphia boats, dry dock men, were compelled to leave; also, some men employed on the steamship Southerner. On the day previous the men on the steamship Franklin were interfered with and driven off, but other men were found to take their places. It was rumored that at both this and the Collins steamers the ships' guns were got in readiness, to hold the rioters in awe; but this was not so. At the Collins pier a rush was made to break down the gates excluding persons from the vessels, but after a brief scuffle with the gate-keeper, assisted by policemen, the disturbance was quelled. One of the rioters who pressed within the gate, was struck down by a club.

A meeting of the "laborers that work along-shore" was called last evening at Warren Hall, to consider the measures necessary to be taken for the attainment of the increase in their wages demanded by that portion of the industrial class of our citizens. The hall was crowded almost to suffocation at an early hour, by a large number of able-bodied, hard-fisted working men, nearly all of whom were quiet-looking and peaceable, though determined men. The meeting throughout was characterized by great unanimity of sentiment, good order and moderation. The prevailing opinion evidently was that their object was to be accomplished, if at all, by an all-passionate appeal to public opinion, and not by violence and disorder. Any and all violent demonstrations were emphatically denounced and discountenanced. After several addresses, a resolution was adopted that, whenever a merchant agreed to give the men engaged in his service the wages demanded, the men should go to work.

Large Business.—Our commercial columns show a large business for the past week in cotton, the sales having reached fully 45,000 bales. Of this amount, no less than 12,000 bales were disposed of yesterday.

The Burning of the Bark Reform.—The Mobile Advertiser of Wednesday, gives the following particulars relative to the burning of the bark Reform:

This vessel, which cleared for NewYork on Friday last with a cargo of 800 bales cotton, 60 barrels rosin, 12 casks tallow, 3 casks beeswax, 550 dry hides, 7 bales leather and 3 boxes merchandize, was wholly consumed by fire on Sunday and Monday last. It is supposed that the cotton must have ignited previously to or directly after it was stowed, as the steamer Cley, on Sunday, seeing she was on fire, went alongside and tendered her assistance, but the captain thinking that they had already succeeded in extinguishing the flames, declined the proffered aid. After she left, however, it appears the fire again got the mastery, the result being that both vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed, the hands on board escaping by means of the boats and some cotton bales. The Pratt went down the bay early yesterday morning, on the Florida bringing the news, but found barely a trace of the wreck left. We are glad to hear the both vessel and cargo were fully insured. While regretting the loss which will fall on the insurance companies, we believe there are few if any who will lament the fate of the ship. She was, we are afraid to say how old, and was remarkable for making the longest passages on record between the two ports. Her last voyage is still fresh in the minds of our citizens, to many of whom her mishaps and long delay was the cause of serious loss.

A New Game.—Officer Marshall, says the Cincinnati Times, informs us of a new game which has been introduced by the "sharpers" on the Levee. It is as follows: The sharper places a galvanized counterfeit $5 gold piece into an empty pocket-book. Getting alongside of a green one, he opens and looks into it, holding it in such a position that greeny sees the yellow boy. He pretends as if he does not see it, and closing the book, declares he is out of money, and will sell the pocket-book for a mere trifle. He asks the green one if he will give $2 for it; and he, supposing that there is a $5 piece in it which the holder knows not of, readily gives the $2, slips the book into his pocket and slips off from the sharper, for fear that he will find out that the money is in it. Scores have thus been swindled out of their money, some giving as high as three and four dollars for a pocket book not worth a quarter of a dollar.

Mrs. Swissheim's Baby.—Mrs. Swissheim, editress of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, and Fanny Fern, are the most distinguished asserters of women's right to write. The following is a specimen of Mrs. S.'s peculiar vein:

Southern Presumption.—"The South," the "arrogant South," the "insolent South," the "overbearing South." How these pesky Southern people do try our patience! Nothing will do them but they must have all the Presidents and all the say in Congress. They must verify John Randolph's boast, and keep us "white slaves" catching black slaves, and nobody knows into what outrageous caricatures of dogs and men they do continue to work up their Northern dough. But nothing they, or any of them have ever done, did ever rile our temper like a paragraph we find in our exchanges, stating that Mrs. Prewett, of the "Lezoo Family Whig," has offered to compare babies with us—to intimate that her belief that her mosquito-eaten, flea-bitten, tick-tormented, pismire-persecuted, alligator-menaced, miasma-poisoned, yellow fever-chased, sun-scorched, Mississippi baby will compare with our Nettie! That woman must be "clean daft;" but in our opinion there is no much method in her madness, that she took care not to send that number of the "Whig" to our office.

She must have felt that if we became directly aware of her presumption, we should have started forthwith for Yazoo city, to cover her with incontinent confusion. She took care we should get only a second-hand hint of what was going on. Poor benighted woman! we do really pity her; and now that we have reflected on it, we would not on any consideration let her see our baby, for straightway she would whip and pinch her poor little thing for very spite that it was so entirely eclipsed.

She never imagined a baby like ours, or dreamed of any thing so perfect. Just think of it, Mrs. Prewett—twenty-three pounds in eight months! So white and soft, and round, with such violet eyes and such a tooth! Then, if you could see that little fat toot held up for mother to kiss, and the look of wise wonder that follows this expected caress! Poor Mrs. Prewett, now we do pity you that you have not such the baby!

Dear "Fanny Fern:" Some graceless wight on the other side of the water has roused Fanny's ire by a scandre by a scandalous paragrph, and she gives him fits:

"Don't marry a woman under twenty. She hasn't come to her wickedness before then." [Blackwood's Magazine.

Well! if I knew any bad words, I'm awful afraid I should say 'em. I just wish I had hold of the perpetrator of that with a pair of tongs, I'd bottle him up in spirits and keep him for a terror to liars, as sure as his name is Kit North!

Set a thief to catch a thief. How come you to know when that crisis in a woman's life occurs? Answer me that! I'll tell you what my opinion is, and won't charge you any fee either. A woman comes to her wickedness when she comes to her husband; and, if she knew any thing good before, it all goes by the board then—it's no more use to her afterwards than the fifth wheel of a coach. Don't you know, you wicked calumniator, that thunder don't sour milk more effectually than matrimony does woman's temper.

Come to their wickedness, indeed! Snow-flakes and soot! They'd not know the meaning of the word "wicked." If your sex were blotted out of existence. We should have a perfect little heaven upon earth—a regular terrestrial paradise; no runaway matches, no cases of——e-conscience, no divorces, no devilry of any kind. Women would keep young till the millenium; in fact, millenium would be merely a nominal jubilee, because it would have already come. The world would be one universal garden of pretty, rosy, laughing women; no masculine baldew to mar their beauty or bow their sweet heads, the blessed year round.

Now, you'd better repent of your sins, Mr What'a-your-name; for, as sure as preaching, you will go where you will have nothing to do but to think of 'em; and you won't find any women there, either, for they all go to the other place. Fanny Fern.

Destruction of an Old House.—*A Reminiscence.*—In Norfolk, last week, a three-story brick house on Little Water street, built in 1804, was destroyed by fire. The Norfolk Herald says:

It was in this house that a shocking tragedy occurred in 1806. Two gamblers (brothers) of the name of Bayle, rented the third story for the purpose of keeping a faro table. One night an Italian, whose name we believe was Colombi, (Coalminer, as he was commonly called,) visited this establishment, and meeting with extraordinary luck, finally broke the bank. The Bayles and another of their fraternity charged him with cheating; he protested his innocence, but it was to no purpose. They attempted to seize him, but he broke from them and fled down the narrow dark stair way, all three in close pursuit. On the second landing he stepped aside unperceived, and as each passed him on the right, in the dark, he gave him a fatal stab with a stiletto in the left side, and a push down the next flight. The two Bayles were mortally wounded, and died within twenty-four hours; their companion lingered several weeks and died also. The Italian escaped.

Lemon Juice for Acute Rheumatism.—The treatment of acute rheumatism with lemon juice, as noticed in the Scientific American, more than a year ago, having been successfully practised in Europe, has been tried here, and found to be a very effectual remedy. Dr. T. B. Lee, of NewYork, has communicated his experience with it to the Journal of Medicine. He cites two cases, one a male, and the other a female, who had been subject to a severe rheumatism for a number of years, and were often troubled with acute pains, severe swellings, and could find no effectual remedy. He gave them lemon juice from fresh lemons in quantities of a table spoonful to twice the quantity of cold water, with a little sugar, every hour. The effect of the lemon juice was almost instantaneous; in ten days the worst case was cured, and in seven, the other was able to go out, and there was a flexibility of the joints after the cure, quite unusual in recovery after other modes of treatment. The London Medical Times directed attention to this remedy for rheumatism in 1810, and we would state that it may answer for one person and not for another. There are two cases recorded in Braithwait's Retrospect, part 22, 1851, pages 37 and 38, where one patient was effectually cured with lemon juice, after calcium, calomel, and opium had been tried in vain, and the other where lemon juice failed, and the patient was cured with opium and calomel pills, taken along with draughts of the acetate of potash and nitro in a camphor mixture.

Telegraphic Items.

Hurricane in the West Indies.

New York, October 18.

Arrivals from St. Thomas report a terrible hurricane as having passed over Porto Rico and the adjacent Islands, on the 24th ult. Several vessels were lost, and many damaged.

More of the Hurricane.

New York, October 18.

Advices from the Island of Bonaire state that the hurricane passed over that island on the 27th ult. Many vessels were driven ashore, and houses blown down at White Parish.

Collision.

Baltimore, October 18.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., states that the steamer Roanoke last night ran into a schooner laden with lime, off the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner sank immediately, but the crew were saved.

The Steamer Crescent City.

NewYork, October 18.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived here from New Orleans via Havana. She was permitted to enter the port of Havana without molestation, but all communication with the shore was prohibited. The American Consul came alongside, but not being allowed to go on board, he remained in his boat until Captain Porter prepared and handed him a protest against the proceedings of the Cuban authorities with regard to his ship. Efforts were made on the part of the Cuban officials to compromise the matter with Captain Porter, but the latter refused to listen to any overtures except through the American Consul, or to, consult with any but him. Communication still being refused, Captain Porter put to sea, hoisting the American flag as he passed the Morro, and firing a gun at the same time.

Tremendous Storm—Destruction of Property.

Baltimore, October 20.

Heavy gales have been raging along the coast for the last day or two, doing an immense amount of damage. The dwelling of the Light-house keeper at the Breakwater has been destroyed, and also the railroad bridge in the course of construction at Wakulla. Half a mile of the railroad has been washed up, and much other damage done. To the cotton crop, the storm has been most disastrous, and for a long extent of coast there will not be a yield of one bale for ten acres. In Tallahassee the destruction has been very great. "Every store, from the Capitol to the Court-house, in the city, has been more or less damaged. For a long distance, the roads are blocked up with timber, etc., so as to be almost impassable. The storm was equally severe at Apalachicola. Among the losses of the shipping has been the wrecking of the steamer Palmetto.

Run on a Bank.

Washington, October 20.

There has been a run on the Potomac Savings Bank of this city yesterday and to-day, but so far that bank has met all demands.

Ohio Election.

Baltimore, October 20.

The returns of the election are nearly all in, and sufficiently complete to render it certain that the democrats have elected twelve Members of Congress, the whigs seven and the free-soilers two.

Storms in the Atlantic.

NewYork, October 21.

Accounts from Prince Edward's Island state that a tremendous gale has prevailed on the coast, and destroyed a great number of vessels. Twelve are ascertained to have been sunk, and all on board had perished.

Fugitive Slaves.

Sandusky, Ohio, October 21.

Several fugitive slaves passed through this place last night, on their way to Canada. An attempt was made to arrest them, but it was frustrated by a crowd of whites and blacks, and they made good their escape. There has been much excitement here on the subject.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Europa.

NewYork, Thursday, October 21—6 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 9th instant, three days later than the intelligence brought by the Arctic. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, October 9.

There has been a fair demand in the cotton market during the week, and the sales reach 81,950 bales, of which 31

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Foreign News by the America.

ENGLAND.

The English papers [illegible] on the English and French affairs.

London [illegible] Jewett's Guano Expedition, [illegible] call it a deep laid scheme of [illegible]

The ann[illegible] at Lord Elgin has been superseded in the Gov[illegible] of Canada is discredited by the London Times.

There have been violent gales in the English and Irish channels, with much damage in the shipping. The ship Superium, from America, was wrecked on the coast of Northumberland, and the crew and passengers saved.

Alderman Challis, M. P., has been chosen Lord Mayor of London.

Craft, the fugitive slave, has written a long article, which is published in the London Morning Avertiser, in reply to the strictures on slavery in "Household Words."

The weather had been cold and rainy, and the Welch mountains were capped with snow.

General Castanas, who served under Wellington in Spain, has died, and will be buried with great solemnities.

Advices had been received from Bombay to the 29th of September, and it was believed that a general advance would be made in Burmah as soon as the additional troops reached the Rangoon. Money was abundant.

FRANCE.

The public mind at Paris appears to be fully prepared for an immediate proclamation of the Empire. It was even said and believed that Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor.

Two Government nominees have been elected in the place of Cavelgnac and Carnot, resigned.

The Bishop of Indianapolis had arrived at Paris.

The vintage had commenced in the South. In Louvre and Champagne, the prospects were moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[illegible] Gazette states that negotiations are conducted between the United States and the Zollverein, regarding the mutual reduction of import duties.

The cholera was reported as rapidly decreasing in Poland and Prussia.

[illegible] crisis had arisen in the Tuscan cabinet.

[illegible]here has been great damage by the inundations at Aglen.

FRANCE.

It is reported that French Ministers at foreign ports have received instruction to announce the probability of the convocation of the Senate to restore the Empire, and to repeat the assurances of Louis Napoleon in favor of peace.

Great activity [illegible] the French navy yards. The Government has [illegible] contracts with Mr. Steward, an American, for [illegible] Florida pine.

ENGLAND.

A dinner was given at Banbury by the Conservatives, in honor of Hon. J. W. Haby, President of the Board of Trade; Col. North, Captain Nye and Mr. Knightley, Tory members from Oxfordshire and South Northamptonshire.

A free-trade meeting is to be held at Manchester on the 9th proximo, at which Cobden, Bright and Hall, the leading men of the party will assist.

At Liverpool the Liberals are organizing against the Tory influence, which carried the last election.

The Queen and Court are still in the Highlands of Scotland, where also Lord Hardinge, the new commander-in-chief, is in attendance.

Earl of Derby is at his seat in Lancaster. The other members of the Cabinet are scattered here and there in the country, and D'Israeli, according to Punch, is shut up in Downing street, preparing the details of the Budget.

It is rumored that Parliament will be summoned for business on the 1st of October, (probably November.)

The West India mail steamer La Pista arrived at Southampton, Wednesday the 26th, with dates from Chagres to the 8th. She had on freight $1,374,706, of which $830,247 were on account of the Mexican dividends. The La Pista had on board three ponies, a present from the President of Mexico to the Queen, in charge of Colonel "Shaffino."

There have been two arrivals from Australia with gold, but no later advices.

The Times of October 1st has reason to believe that the statement that Lord Elgin is superseded in the Governorship of Canada is unfounded, or at least premature.

A report by Lord Shaftesbury is published, regarding Bethlehem Hospital for the insane, and discloses horrible treatment of the inmates.

Macintosh, the India rubber patentee, advertises a new paint, made of caoutchouc, for ships' bottoms, which, by lessening the resistance, increases the speed two knots an hour.

It seems that among the chief patrons of Cresta, the fugitive slave, and his wife, in England, are Lady Byron and her daughter, Lady Lovelace.

Some wag in Philadelphia has been sending through the mail to parties in England, unpaid letters, enclosing the prospectus of the Art Union, and referring for particulars to "J. S. go to the devil." Sons of the recipients have written to the Times about it.

The weather is cold and rainy.

Foreign News by the Franklin.

We take from the Baltimore Sun the following summary of the news brought by the steamer Franklin, which arrived at New York on the 11th, and brought Liverpool and Southempton dates to the 20th ult.

The Arctic arrived out on Wednesday morning. The Washington touched at Cowes on the 25th. The America reached Liverpool on the 26th.

The ship Maine, of Queenstown, was struck by lightning off the Island of Malta, and completely destroyed by fire. Fourteen lives were lost.

ENGLAND.

The excitement relative to the weather has subsided, and the harvest at the North had nearly all been secured. The wheat crops on the whole would be under the average in quantity, while the quality in most instances would be inferior.

The Queen and Prince Albert were still in Scotland.

The body of the Duke of Wellington was still at Walmer Castle, awaiting the necessary arrangements for lying in state at Chelsea Hospital.

The American Guano Expedition to the Lobos Islands was creating much uneasiness among the dealers in guano and Peruvian bondholders. Fears of a collision were beginning to be entertained.

The London Times of the 28th contains an article condemnatory of the proceedings of Mr. Webster, and expressing the conviction that the Peruvian Government would be able to beat off or capture the whole of the merchant vessels engaged in the Guano Expedition, unless a naval squadron of the United States interfere to prevent such an attempt.

FRANCE.

An attempt was made to assassinate Louis Napoleon at Marseilles, by means of an infernal machine, containing 250 gun barrels loaded with 1500 bullets. The machine was secured by the police and the parties arrested.

Advices from Paris state that the first official act towards the establishment of the Empire will take place on October 15, when the Tours decree will be published for the convocation of the Senate to examine and report on an address from the departments, inviting the President to assume the imperial dignity.

The conspiracy to murder the President, it was believed, was extended through Prince Vos. (sic) and was not on foot by the French Piedmontese Socialists. Over one hundred well known violent socialists have been arrested, charged with being engaged in the conspiracy. It is thought there is yet another machine concealed at Marseilles.

The Paris journals are principally occupied in chronicling the progress of the President through the Southern Departments. At Grenoble, Avignon and Marseilles the President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstration of joy.

Beneath all this current of popular rejoicing, however, it was plain that indications of a secret hatred were preparing to a great extent. This is proved by a conspiracy to assassinate the President at Marseilles. The infernal machine was planted on a house in one of the streets through which Louis Napoleon was to pass the next day. It was seized by the police that night. Besides the 250 gun barrels, the machine had four hundredweight of powder charged with grape shot. This battery if fired during the passage of the cortege, would have completely swept away the President and his attendants. Many of the conspirators were arrested. The plot of destruction was concocted by a secret society, which had long been watched by the police.

The subject of adressing the addresses emanating from the Departmental Councils generally, and of either framing a report thereon or passing the Senate's ultimatum inviting Louis Napoleon to assume the imperial dignity, has not yet been definitely settled.

The return of the Prince to Paris, after completing his present journey, will be celebrated with royal and imperial pomp and magnificence, which will eclipse anything of the sort ever seen in France.

The news of the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon had no effect on the Paris Bourse. The machine was calculated to kill 800 persons.

GERMANY.

The waters of the Rhine were receding. The destruction of property was immense, and there was much suffering in consequence.

AUSTRIA.

The ratification of the Extradition Treaty between Austria and the Netherlands had been exchanged.

VIOLENT GALE.—A destructive gale was experienced at Savannah, Charleston, and other points along the Atlantic coast, on the night of Saturday, the 9th Instant. The Savannah News says:

At 11 o'clock the wind was at its height, and judging from the terrific force with which it broke against the walls of the houses, and the heavy swelling roar with which it swept over the city, we expected yesterday morning to witness a scene of destruction even more extensive than that occasioned by the gale with which we were visited in August of last year. We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the extent of the damage, and are gratified to find that it is not so great as we had reason to apprehend. Fortunately the wind storm was unaccompanied by rain when at its height. A heavy fall of rain would have added greatly to its force, and much injury would have been done to property in the city. We fear that the shipping on our coast has suffered, and we shall look with interest for reports from outside.

The chimney of Millar's foundry was blown down.

The top of the cupola of the Lutheran church was blown off, and carried across State street, and over the brick house occupied by Mrs. Webb, and in its course struck the back chimney of the house, breaking it off even with the roof, and finally lodged in Mrs. W.'s yard.

We hear of telegraphic posts being blown down, and of breakages of wires along the line of the Central Railroad. The interruption of communication from these causes will soon be remedied, as all the appliances for their repairs were taken up yesterday morning.

The steam towboat Eliza, in coming down the river, on Saturday night, had her wheel-house blown overboard about 12 o'clock.

At Charleston the storm was very severe, and the shipping in port suffered considerably. Several houses were unroofed, and two or three were blown down.

A letter dated at Ashepo Ferry, S. C., the 10th instant, says:

"Last night we had one of the most severe storms that I have witnessed for a number of years. The roads are entirely blocked up with fallen timber, and I expect it will be difficult for the mail to reach Charleston to-morrow. The wind began to blow from about N. E. shortly after dark, and continued till about midnight, when it shifted about S. S. E. and blew very heavy; about day it varied around the compass, still blowing very hard, and before sunrise was West, and quite calm."

The village of Hermann, in Missouri, is the centre of a wine-growing district originally settled some fifteen years ago by a company of Germans. The soil of the country was poor, and did not yield good crops of grain or tobacco, and many of the first settlers left. In the end element of grape culture on the hills—which are 300 to 600 feet high, with a southern exposure—was tried successfully. There are now 437 acres devoted to the grape, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent. The village contains about 1200 inhabitants.

Later from Mexico.

The British steamer which arrived at Havana on the 11th inst. brought dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th, and from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. We avail ourselves of the Picayune's translations:

On the 23d of September the Committee of Congress presented to the Government a recommendation that that body should be convened to take into consideration the Tehuantepec question, the raising of war on the Indians, and the means of raising resources for the Government. The Government, however, reduced the questions to be presented, and issued the following decree:

"The Chambers are convoked to meet on the 20th of October, to take into consideration measures for the re-establishment of public order, now disturbed by revolutionists."

On the 30th of September the Minister of Justice issued a decree against the liberty of the press. The following are its most important portions:

"While there exists an armed force in any part of the Republic which does not obey the orders of the Government, and stirs up its overturn of the existing order of things, attacking the national institutions, no one shall write for the press anything that shall directly or indirectly favor the pretensions of the insurgents. No one shall be allowed to write against the authorities or functionaries in any way that shall degrade them in public opinion; neither will calumnious or defamatory assertions, under the frivolous pretence that it is publicly said, or it is well known, be allowed; but reasonable discussion on the acts of the Government, which shall not provoke the feelings nor offend the persons of the officers, is not prohibited."

Offences are to be punished with imprisonment or fine of the writer, or printer if he will not present the writer; and the supreme power decrees to itself authority to act summarily in the premises, either with civil or military forms. The press is consequently as completely muzzled as in France.

This correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"Apart from all revolutionary nonsense, it is universally considered here that the Government of General Arista is defunct. His new Ministry is composed, in its majority, of parties who will never set water on fire; and on the proximate opening of Congress it is the general opinion that an entire change will take place. The State Legislatures already begin to clamor against the law of the press, and it is currently reported that the Government of Puebla has called out six thousand men, an energy that evil tongues say would have been better shown during the foreign invasion.

"Without dipping into such depths, I may say to you in *pello* that the new President of the Republic is Senor Munes Ledo, present ttorernor of Guanajuato, who, as a *litterateur* and as a politician, has a high reputation. In the present situation of Mexico, can the pen or the tongue of a lawyer cope with the difficulties of the crisis? Many hope it, but withal few expect it. More confidence would be found in a good sword. But where shall we look for it?"

[We would premise that the correspondent who writes is one of the Spanish party in Mexico, and his political anticipations should be taken *cum grano salis*. Eds. Pic.]

Advices were received at Jalapa, on the 23d, that the re-enforcement of the National Guard that left Perote, on the 16th inst., for Orizaba, had been met by the insurgents at Cerro Gordo, and the entire body surrendered to the insurgents after a short fight.

A pronunciamiento has taken place at Guadalajara, which among the articles of its plan has the following:

"The nation in fine (sic) elects Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to return to the Republic, that he may co-operate in sustaining the federal systems and re-establishing order and peace."

Don Jose Maria Blancarte heads the movement.

The correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"In regard to the general state of the pronunciamientos of Guadalajara, I hardly know what to believe. Some say they have plenty of money, and others are equally sure they have not a rap. Some think they are well united, including servilles and Santa Annaists; and others know that the most terrible discord prevails among them, and that the revolution is in danger of subsiding into social anarchy. My private advices do not entirely do away with this fear. I may say they rather tend that way. This is the only thing wanting in Mexico's disasters.

"On receiving advices of the movement at Guadalajara, the Government could not affect ignorance, and the law of the press was published, all communication with Jalisco suspended, and troops ordered to march on Guadalajara. This causes some confusion, as you will see.

"Since the brigade of Uraga has been quartered in the neighborhood of Mexico, daily rumors have been current that it would pronounce in favor of a Dictatorship by Arista, and one day we were assured it had taken place at Tacubaya. I will not inquire whether the Government approved the idea, but I am sure Uraga did not. This brought a marked coldness between Arista and Uraga, and when the troops were ordered to Guadalajara, they were placed under the command of Gen. Vasquez, Uraga being sent as Commendnnte to Guanajuato. It now remains to be seen what will be the effect of the removal of a much liked general upon troops who before were inctined, not a little, toward Santa Anna.

"In regard to the other outbreaks I have little to say. They appear to be only local movements including that of Macatlan, which sustains itself. The only spark that seems to mannee danger is the movement of a Prefect of Michoacan, who passen for a Santaindsta, and has 300 men. But enough of politics with which we are nll satiated. Even theatrical affairs have for the moment lost their interest, and I can only say that the opera enthiuses its labors without any notable event. It is said the company may go to Vera Cruz."

Don Lucas Alaman has resigned his position es one of the committee to examine the Tehuantepec propositions. He took this step after receiving the instructions of the Government to the Commissioners. Don Antonio Mondoridin has been named in his place.

A body of 200 men had been ordered by the State Government to march from Vera Cruz to Jelapa, but after the news from Cerro Gordo were received, "es the Governmen had changed its plan of action."

Capt. Levy had returned to Vera Grus and goes to Mexico in order to negotiate for the Interoceanic route, *via* Alvarado, Huatulco, etc.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON.—We visited yesterday the studio and workshop of Mr. Clark Mills, the sculptor, who has, as is generally known, the contract for making the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Mills had just made the last casting, and is now preparing to finish and elevate the status preparatory to its being removed to Fayette Square. He informs us that he has commenced to build the pedestal, the appropriation of five thousand dollars by Congress having been placed in his hands for that purpose, and he confidently expects to have the statue ready to be inaugurated on the 8th of January next.

Most of other statues in a rearing position are supported by a prop under the belly, or by some other means equally unobtrusive and unsightly. But Mr. Mills has not even the support of the tail of his horse—it is on its hind feet only—and that with a mass of metal greater than in the statue of the Duke of Wellington, and only sixteen hundred pounds less than is in that of Peter the Great. The statue of Peter the Great weighs 36 035 pounds, and that of Gen. Jackson will weigh about 35,000. The artist has taken the attitude of a horse at the moment when all its muscular force is in play in bringing itself in a rearing position. This not only brings the centre of gravity in a dividing line through the boll of the horse and rider, but gives a degree of animation and grace, at once natural and beautiful, which cannot be obtained in any other attitude.

It has been said by artists and travellers, and among them by Tupper, the English poet, that if Mr. Mills succeeded he would immortalize himself. Many have doubted—they could not realize the fact that genius is superior to art; that a gentleman who has never seen old masters, nor studied under the moderns—who has never been out of his own country, and, consequently, never seen an equestrian statue—that he could design and execute a colossal and beautiful work of this character. Artists and founders have said that there was not a foundry in the United States where such a foundry could be cast; but he has done it by building a foundry, which does not hang enough to build a plough-share. To make such immense castings in such a place appears an impossibility; but this gentleman, like Mirabeau, seems not to comprehend that word. For four years—which, after all, is a shorter time than such a statue has ever been made before—he has worked against difficulties which appeared insurmountable. He has overcome them. The amount of the contract, $12,000, will not pay his expenses, and yet he was determined to accomplish the work. [Washington Union.

THE NEW AMERICAN EMBASSADOR.—A trusty correspondent at Washington has sent us an exclusive copy of the instructions of the American Cabinet to Mr. Ingersoll, who comes over to supersede Mr. Abbott Lawrence in his duty of United States Embassador at St. James. It will be seen that they relate more to the personal conduct of the future Minister than to any line of policy between the two countries. They are as follows:

1. You are on all occasions to remember that you represent the simplicity of the republican principle. You will, therefore, as seldom as may be, consider yourself the Duke of Wellington—the Marquis of Niagara—or the Earl of Mississippi—because it is your duty to pay respect to a crowned head; you are not, therefore, to forget that the American President wears nothing but a hat—night caps going for nothing.

2 You will be courteous and accessible on all occasions to your fellow-citizens of the Union; never permitting the atmosphere of a monarchy, and more especially the intoxicating and delirious atmosphere of Almack's, of Stonehenge House, Normanblood Palace, and such high places, to make you forgetful of the equality of all the citizens of Jonathan.

3. You will, in the fulfillment of your official duties, have to swallow many public dinners; whereat you will be called upon to speak. Always hold out the right hand of fellowship—but keep your back straight. When invited to the high festivals of the Tattlebattlemongers' Company, you may or rather must—use a little soft sawder about the business, so amicably settled (with a book and fine.)

4. You have to propose toasts. Therefore do not give the immortal memory of King John—because you may see at the board a Jew sheriff whose ancestor had his teeth pulled out by the order of his anointed Majesty—the King drawing on the Jew's jaw instead of his bank. Finally, you will not spit upon the memory (by the way you must not spit in company anywhere in England) of Wat Tyler, as a rebel to his lawful King, seeing who once *riz* against good King George, the father of his people, (Jonathan giving his old father such a tarnation licking). [London Punch.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—*A Contribution from Turkey.*—The Washington Republic contains a letter recently received at the office of the Monument, addressed to Mr. Whittlesey, by John P. Brown, Esq., the American Dragoman at Constantinople, from which it appears that the Sultan of Turkey, Abd-al Majid, intends to contribute a block of marble for insertion in the shaft of the National Monument, in token of his admiration of the character and respect for the memory of the Father of our country. It seems that when the late Turkish agent, Amin Bey, was in Boston, Mr. Winthrop presented him with a copy of his address, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the monument, and that the Sultan having read it, and being struck with admiration and respect for the character of Washington, has determined to contribute a block of marble to his monument. Mr. Brown, in communicating the fact, says:

This marble is from Byzantium, the most ancient of republics, and from the city of Constantine, as an offering from the successor of the Mahomedan caliphs and the Ottoman Sultans—from the most illustrious sovereign of the race of Eastern princes, illustrious both for the great nobleness and magnanimity of his character, and for the exertions which he is making to promote the prosperity of his country and his subjects; it will, I am confident, give satisfaction to the American people. It will contain the cypher of the Sultan, and a proper inscription, and be sent to your care for the association.

The wire of the Quebec and Halifax telegraph, which stretches across the St. Lawrence, at Carouge, was carried away by the ship Avon, while on her way from Quebec to Montreal.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—It is particularly as affected by the treatment of the American bark Cornelia, and the "indignity" offered to the Crescent City—engross the attention of the New York press: and it is curious to see the wide latitude that is assumed by certain editors while discussing the *right* and the *wrong* of the matter. Thus, while the Courier pronounces the treatment of the Cornelia "an insult of the grossest character, and entirely unprovoked" the Journal of Commerce takes an entirely different ground. The vessel in question, it ocnlends, was fairly subjected, under the circumstances, to the action of the local law. The Journal can see nothing in the treatment of the person named Hearkness, (found concealed on board, as is alleged, without Captain Word's knowledge) at all justifying the excitement aroused in his behalf. And then, as to the other alleged objectionable feature in this case—the scrowling of the mail bag after the Cornelia had thus subjected herself to suspicion—the Journal thinks we can better understand the matter by applying the facts to ourselves, for if—

"One revolution had just been attempted among us and another were threatened, and a vessel were in our harbor swept in the country from which the danger in the first instance had come, and again threatened, on board of which a person had been found secreted who was inimical to the government, and there was just reason to suppose that there were letters on board disclosing the measures intended for an expected revolt, it cannot be doubted that we should insist on a full examination."

RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES IN THE ISLANDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The ruins of ancient cities of immense magnitude and extent, have long been known to exist in several islands of the Pacific ocean, the origin and existence of which history furnished no account. In one of the Ladrone islands, a group lying in latitude 16 degrees north, and longitude 170 degrees east, some two thousand miles from the coast of China, are the stupendous ruins of one of these ancient cities.

The Vineyard Gazette, published at Edartown, gives an account of a visit to these ruins by Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of the Nantucket whale ship America. The principal street was three miles long, and the buildings all of stone of a dark color and of the finest meteriel. Near the centre of its street were twelve solid stone columns, near fifty feet in height, and ten feet in diemster at the base. From the principal avenus other streets diverge at regular intervals and at right angles. The ruins of the whole city were overgrown with trees of ancient and gigantic growth. The native inhabitants, nce the Spaniards in whose possession the island is at present, could give no account of the founders of the city. It seems to be a counterpart of those Central American cities, the record of whose people is blotted from the memories of men.

MARINE AFFAIRS—STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE RIO OF LA PLATA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.—A company, under the name of the New York and Parsguay Steamship Company, has been chartered and is now receiving subscriptions to its stock in New York, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers for the navigation of the Rio de le Plata and its tributaries—of which the Parana, Paraguey, and Uruguay are the principal. The commerce of the fertile countries along the line of these rivers has long been closed to the world by the obstinacy of Rosas, the late Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, who forbade any vessel proceeding up or down the litle de la Plata. On his downfall, however, it was thrown open, which will give a great impetus to the trade of the fertile States bordering on those streams. The Government of Bolivia, whose territory, with that of Perseguay, was completely excluded by the restriction from all communication by the river with the Atlantic has promised a bonus of $20,000 to the first steamer that succeeds in reaching their coast. This company proposes to purchase the British steamship Cherokee, which arrived from Halifax some few weeks back, and send hes forword without delay.

POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.—The National Intelligencer understands that the Postmaster General has accepted the proposal of Mr. George F. Nesbitt, of New York, to furnish the Department with the Postage Stamp Envelope authorized by the act of the last session of Congress. These convenient little wrappers will consist of three nises—Note, Letter and Official. The denominations will be three, six, and twenty-four cents; the last intended for foreign correspondence. They will be self-sealing and bear a stamp similar in style to the English stamped envelop, and are expected to be in all respects equal to them. They are expected to be ready for delivery by the first of January.

FROM TURAN ISLAND.—The bark Chase, in sixteen days from Turks Island, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. with dates to the 8th ult.

The Royal Gazette notices the arrival at the city of Santo Domingo, from the United States, on the 23d August, of Colonels Ferguson and Pickett, to enter into preliminaries for the introduction into Santo Domingo of 4000 or 5000 American emigrants.

On the 6th ult., an attempt was made by a foreigner named Moocciair, to assassinate, or otherwise injure, President Forth. The individual was committed to jail.

The Gazette of the 8th, has the following: "We understand that the American brig Alfonso, which arrived on Thursday last from St. Martin's, had on board the last of the salt crop (about 2000 hushels) remaining on that island, they having had the heavy rains at St. Martin's last year which were experienced at those islands."

The Great Pitch Lake of Trinidad.—Fred. Taylor, Esq., a distinguished naturalist and mineralogist, has arrived at Trinidad, the object of his visit being, it was understood, the further development of the celebrated Pitch Lake to other purposes than those to which its use has hitherto been limited. The extent of the Pitch Lake is about 100 acres, of which 23 were some time since leased to the Earl of Buodouseld; and in the past year no less than 800 tons of asphalt were exported from this port of the property to England and the United States, where it has been chiefly employed in the production of gas.

THE BANE OF THE UNION.—The Washington Republic says the circulation of this exploded concern is not far from seventy thousand dollars; from six to ten thousand of which, it is estimated, is held in Washington by various individuals. A legal gentleman of Washington has gone to Virginia to take possession of assets of the bank in that State for the benefit of the creditors.

THE TEA PROSPECTS IN CHINA, ETC.—A correspondent writing from Shanghai, July 17, says that there are about five thousand tons of shipping in the harbor, waiting for the new crop of teas. Many crops have been gathered and are now on their way to Shanghai, but have been prevented reaching that place from the scarcity of water in the canals. A severe drouth was prevailing which the Chinese was trying to break up by processions, fasting, sacrifices, etc.

AN AGENT IN HANOVER, GERMANY.—An individual named Frederick Nolcke has been arrested by the Hanover government, who was supposed to have been guilty of an extensive robbery. A letter to the Mayor of Baltimore, from the Hanoverian consul, says that Nolcke was born in Hanover. He was previous to the year 1840, punished in the kingdom of Hanover for theft and other criminal offences; after which he emigrated to this country. He again returned to Germany in April last, and after a short stay, is said to have come back to this country. He again left Philadelphia on the 17th July for Hanover, where by his lavish expenditure of money he drew upon himself the suspicion of the police, and was arrested on the 21th of August and detained in prison, not being able to account satisfactorily for the following amount of money and jewelry found in his possession: two gold $50 pieces; ninety-one gold $20 pieces; twenty-two gold $1 pieces; $16 in silver coin; two gold watches, with gold chains and keys; one gold medal; one gold ring, with red set; one gold breastpin; one gold toothpick; one gold bracelet; one pair gold ear-rings; one gold brooch; two portraits, and a full suit of wearing apparel. The medal which was found on the prisoner is probably the Henry Clay medal, which was stolen in January last.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: "The public meeting lately held in New Orleans, on the subject of the outrages on American commerce at Havana, is the beginning of a strong Anti-Cuban movement. The ball is now set in motion, and it is not likely to stop short of a collision between the United States and Spain, or a revolution in Cuba, aided by the citizens of the United States. A free commercial intercourse with Cuba is not to be checked: and yet it cannot be continued without daily collisions with the Spanish authorities of Cuba. Commercial intercourse with the United States is inconsistent with the existence of Spanish power in Cuba. The two things cannot longer co-exist."

"THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.—A letter from Mr. Francis Merritt, of Baltimore, attached to the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, lying at Canton river, China, 20th July, says: "Our steamer is improving every day. We went from Amoy to Hong Kong—over 350 miles—in the short space of twenty-six hours; in fact, we beat almost everything up here." The letter further says, they have the sixteen Japanese on board who were picked up by a whale boat, taken to California, and sent to the East Indies in the U. S. ship St. Mary. The Susquehanna had been waiting for three months for orders to proceed to Japan. Most of the crew of the Susquehanna had been laid up sick, the weather being very warm and the climate sickly.

RESURRECTIONIST KILLED.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 8th says: About two o'clock on yesterday morning, Mr. Jacob Swein, the Sexton of the new City Burial Ground, was awakened by a man in his employ, and told that some one was in the grave yard and engaged in digging up bodies. Mr. S., taking his gun, went out, and saw three persons, one of whom advanced towards him with a knife in his hand. Mr. S. immediately raised his gun and fired, with so much certainty as to kill the body-snatcher dead in his tracks. The other two instantly fled, leaving a horse and wagon, and the implements used for digging up the graves, behind them.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had a verdict rendered against it for $8,000 damages, for injuries sustained by a man named Piper, while in the cars.

A letter from Bishop Boone, at Shanghai, says he was about to embark for the United States.

A line of steamers is immediately to be started between New York and Paraguay.

A large boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus: Aru Jaxn!

Mr. Baring has declined a public dinner tendered by the New York merchants.

Thackeray is repeating his lectures on the Wits of Queen Anne's Reign, in London. He is not likely to reach the United States until December.

Sheridan Knowles, the author, is said to have become a Baptist. He was baptised by immersion, some time back, by the Rev. Dr. Innes, of Edinburgh.

An English author says of a certain lady—"Lady Nicholls was the true type of a well-bred English woman, who resigns herself, without winking, to a birth once a year, and who finds this prosaic exercise so natural that she utters neither complaints nor regrets."

In being helped to some roast turkey at a hotel, an Irishman was so much pleased with the flavor of the dressing that he called for a second plate, saying, "do mind now, ye spalpeen, give me lots of the stuffing. Och! be the powers! wouldn't a roast turkey made of all stuffing be a mole for a king?"

A complete collection of the military correspondance of Napoleon is being formed by order of Louis Napoleon. Considerable progress has already been made in it, but it will, it is expected, take two years more to finish it. It is to be published, and will run to sixty or eighty volumes.

On the 2d inst. a Mrs. Murphy was fined $3 and costs in a police court at New Bedford, Mass., for having disturbed worship at a Catholic church. It appeared in evidence that on the day the alleged disturbance took place, Rev. Thomas McNulty took occasion to exhort his flock upon the dire and dreadful results of frequenting certain houses. Mrs. Murphy, for some reason, excepted to this sort of pointed preaching, and forthwith rose in her pew and addressed to Father McNulty language which may be stated safely to have been strong if not forcible. Mrs. Murphy styled the Rev. Thomas McNulty a "blackguard," and added other terms more euphonious and less polite.

On the 11th inst., while the workmen were digging round the foundation of the ancient London wall, which is situated on the eastern side of Trinity Square, Tower hill, they discovered a large quantity of old horns of oxen and other cattle, which were carefully collected together for preservation. They were in excellent condition, and weighed about 300 weight. The old lofty wall, which is of great antiquity, and the finest specimen that can be found, has been pulled down and carted away to a stone-mason's yard in Spitalfields, portions of which contained very curious and rare pieces of ancient masonry and unique carving, which must have been executed at least a thousand years ago. Several tablets have also been taken out of the lower portions of the wall and removed by the contractors, most probably to be destroyed, as they were taken away indiscriminately with the dirt and rubbish. The large space which exposed the old wall is now being built upon, and already large warehouses have been constructed for commercial purposes. A great number of respectable persons visited the spot to inspect the old wall, which in two or three weeks will be completely built against and hidden from the public view. The men here been excavating to an immense depth, and have found numerous Roman coins.

Lately, as the workmen were engaged in removing Gerard's Hall crypt, London, they found behind some brickwork the skeletons of a cat and a rat. From the position in which they were found, it is evident that the cat, which is of a very large species, had suffered the painful death of starvation in pursuing the rat, which is firmly held in its mouth. The frames of the cat and rat are most perfect, although supposed to have lain in their place of sepulture some four or five hundred years, the smellers being as complete as when living. Several antiquaries, who have viewed the skeleton of the cat, maintain it to be one of the Persian breed, others of the old English tabby.

The North British Mail says that a young man, who left Paisley, Scotland, about three years ago, to push his fortune in Australia, has within these few days returned home. On entering his mother's dwelling, he found her engaged winding weft on weaver's pirns. After mutual greetings on the happy meeting, the son told his mother to cast by her pirn-wheel. "Na, na, Jamie," said she, "I'll no cast my pirn-wheel till I ken o' something better." "Weel," said Jamie, "look at this," at the same time producing a bank check for £10.000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold diggings.

The Rockland (N. Y.) Journal says that the Board of Supervisors have resolved to have the cells of the prison, at New City, entirely lined with iron. These are to be three-quarters of an inch thick, and fitted closely and strongly together. The Messrs. Smith & Crumbie, of Rockland, have received the contract, and the castings will commence as soon as the patterns have been formed. This will put an end to the escaping of prisoners, as the very attempt to break out would be like striking an alarm bell.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mr. H. M. DALE, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
Miss M. L. THOMESON, English.
Miss M. J. BONDURANT, English.
Miss INDIANA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and rigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, and receive tuition from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortebly furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repaire of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patroos. When articles are to be purchased, the patron of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipated supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy in all the expenditures of pupils—clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition. $147 will pay the board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $177 will embrace French and Latin; $207 the above, with Music on Guitar; $257 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance
For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to
sep 18 5m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

CENTENARY COLLLEGE,

OF LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin the First Monday in October, under the direction of the following Faculty:

R. H. RIVERS, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science. Belles Lettres and the Hebrew Language; Rev. J. G. MILLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; EMILIE LESSADE, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages; H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages, and Literature; THOMAS S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science; A. E. BLACKMAN, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Rev. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School; W. H. COMPTON and G. M. MILLER, Assistants.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of ten months	$50 00
Room Rent	5 00
Contingencies	3 00
Use of Library	3 00
Total of College Charges:	$61 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	$40 00
Board and Washing, per month	10 00
Tuition in the Musical Department, (extra.) Flute, Violin, Guitar, Clarionet, Violoncella, etc., per month	0 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Brass Band or Orchesta, per month	3 00
Thorough Bass or Instrumentation	6 00

With a full Faculty and healthy location, a large Library and excellent Apparatus, may we not anticipate a large increase to our already extensive patronage?

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
aug21 R. H. RIVERS

NOTICE.

We have This Day associated with us in the Factorage, Commission and Forwarding business, JOHN B. GAMDEN, Esq., late of St. Louis, and will continue the business under the name and style of WATERS, CAMDEN & CO.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally in behalf of our new firm.

New Orleans, July 1, 1852. WATERS & CO.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

FELICI

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 39. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 91

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Life....By E. K. Harris.

...h, thou busy, wasting dream,
...Fading, feding evermoro!
...Time's derkly-surging stroam
...Speed we to a distant shore.
...the star that glistened o'er us
...Waneth feeble—feebler yet;
...ness glooms afur before us;
...Night upon the sky is set.

...fade ere we behold them!
...Flowers wither in our grasp;
...die, yet we enfold them
...Rudely in Death's iron clasp.
...ither haste wo? whither flying?
...Speed we thus Time's waves upon?
...bar dearer selves are dying!
...Yet we journey, journey on.

...Cusetty, Ala., 1852.

HOW A CHRISTIAN DIES.

...following account of the death of ... Caldwell, late Professor in Dickinson ..., Pa., is from the Methodist Quarterly ... After giving an account af his use... and labors, and his vain pursuit af ..., the writor comes to the closing scene:

...ough Professor Caldwell had always ... with a wise reference to eternity, he ...ow awakened to a more earnest inqui... expressed by himself in the following ...: "Have I fully put an Christ?" ... I fully ready to enter upon the joys of ...Lord!" "I seem to have been living too ...ively by faith." He now panted after ...ulness of love. He sought, he found, he ... and testified, that Jesus was the most ..., the loveliest among ten thousand. ...name of Jesus was now almost constanti... on his lips; it was in his silent breath... and when he opened his mouth in praise; ...name of Jesus was the first and the last. ...ness of love towards him took possession ... soul. For weeks before his death he ... continually, "Glory to God! Glory ... in the highest! Glory to Jesus!"

...e of his conversations and sayings du... the last week of his life, as they were ... down or reported by his friends, some ... of whom was constantly near his bedside ... the period of his earthly sojourn, ap... to us worthy of preservation here; and ...ccordingly select from them such as ... strikingly indicate the strength of his ... and the fulness of his hope.

...May 30, 1847.—After inquiring the day af ...month, he said, "I may live to see the ...—to see the earth spread aver with ... and covered with beauty. But I won... when I shall again see decay. I reckon ... is no decay in heaven. If there are ... leaves there, they never fade. There ... be no death there. O God, sustain and ...me!" On the next evening, just before ..., while observing his feet, that had ...ced swelling, he looked at Mrs. Cald... with a smile, and said, "This is as strange ... as yoe, yet it is pleasant to me;" ...after pausing a moment, he addsd, ..."a change there will be with you when ...taken away! your cares and anxieties ...e will all cease, and you will have a ...y of time — — — to be *sad*, if you will; ...you will not lie down upon your pillow ...ery! Surely you will not mourn for me ...God has been so good to me all along, ...will, I trust, sustain me till the end; and ...will for *yourself*, surely you *will* trust ...a God; and if you should visit the spot ...re I lie, you will not select a sad and ...ful time—you will not go in the shade ...evening or in the dark night. These are ...fitting times to visit the grave of the ... Nor will you go there to weep; ...you will go in the morning, in the bright ...shine, and when the birds are singing."

...ne 1.—He said, "One symptom after an... assures me that I am approaching near ... I am graciously saved from ex... sufferings. It may be I shall go down ...th without them. But I think nothing ... God knows what is best. I find an ... sweetness in the name of Jesus." ...repeated the verse,

"Jesus, the name that charms our fears," etc.

...added, "I have given my family so ...to God, that I have no anxiety for ...—no care that disturbs me by day or by ..." Hearing the remark that the cares ...th would soon cease with us all, though ...now press upon us for a little time; "O ...said he, "I would not exchange. I have ...ved it in that light before. O no! I ... not exchange my condition with any ... I am now wholly the Lord's, and he ...! Glory to God! Praise the Lord!"

...a very restless night, and was not ...to rise on the morning of June 2d, as he ...ways done before. But he said, "It is ...ell; the sooner will these days be over, ...I be at rest." He said to his mother, "I ...feel the inward man much renewed to... In the evening, after having a half ... of sleep, his feelings cleared up, and ... up to his mother, he said, "I *do* feel ...ward man renewed somewhat to-day," ...spoke of the love of the Saviour. On ...next day, suffering great debility, he said, ...am thankful my work is done—I have no... to do but to resign myself to God in ...weakness. If I should lie down without ...gth to pray even, I should sleep in Je...

...On Sabbath morning, June 4, after a ... and morning passed almost without ... the words, "The rougher the blast the ...er 'tis past," were repeated by a friend. ...replied, "This blast is not *very rough*, but ...seems to be bearing me home! It is not ...rough, but requires patience, and God ...s that. It requires nothing of me—*God* ...s all." This last phrase was repeated with ...emphasis that indicated the most perfect ...ence on God. Suffering grea... oppression ...restlessness, he said, "I feel just like ly... down and sleeping in Jesus. I shall sleep ... Jesus is my trust! Jesus is my ... My end can not be far off, and you ...may wish it prolonged; I can not, nor can ... you," addressing Mrs. C. A little after, he said to his brother, when raising him up, "Doctor, I am very languid." "Yes," replied the doctor; "but as yanr outward man perisheth," etc. "O yes," he answered, "when my mind returns from its wanderings and fixes itself on Christ, then it rests." About 5 o'clock P. M., much more languid than ever before, and troubled for breath, he said to his wife, "Rosamond, I am getting very feeble. I may not be ahle to say any thing more in particular to any one." She answered, "You have already said much, we can not ask more. She asked him "if he had nny thing in particular to say," to which he answered, "Na! nothing. My mind and spirit rest on Christ, the Rock. If I am able (to say more) well! if not, all is well!" In the evening he said to the doctor, "Faith is a great thing; it enables me to stand on the dividing line between the two worlds without trembling." On the next day he was very languid, and said but little. Tuesday, June 6, the day af his death, at one time he said to his mother: "Mother, I have no temptation to murmuring or impatience; but on the contrary, I feel that heavenly breezes are passing over me." His mother said, "Glory to God!" and continued, "I shouted Glory to God! when you were converted: but then I rejoiced with trembling; now I rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; and can I but rejoice, when I see my son breathing his life out in the arms of Jesus, and melting away in the light of heaven?" Afterwards he said, "This is not death, *it is the consummation of life*; a little while, and it will be *eternal* life, *everlasting* life."

About two hours before his death, suddenly, and with an expression of anxiety, he said, "Mother, pray for me, that my faith may not fail—that I may not be overcome by temptation." Earnest supplication was made to God by his mother and friends, to which he responded most fervently. When the name of Jesus was mentioned, he repeated it again and again, saying, in the language of supplication, "Jesus is my trust!" After prayer he said, "I seem to have lost sight of my landmarks." Still he wrestled in the name of Jesus. Prayer was continued till the song of victory burst forth from his lips, "Glory to God! I *shall* be *saved*. Glory to God! I shall live in heaven. Why was it that I was left?" All was dark; and I began to fear that I should die a sad specimen of a Christian." His mother said, "It was permitted for the trial of your faith. But you will come forth as gold. God will not forsake his children." He replied with great emphasis, "But what if I had not been a Christian!" He raised his head, and waved his right hand, shouting in a subdued, yet emphatic voice, "Glory to God! Glory to Jesus! *He* is my trust! He is my strength! Glory to Jesus! Mourn not for me: Jesus lives—I shall live also! Glory to Jesus! He is my rock! Jesus! Jesus!" and repeated two lines, commencing with—

"Jesus, the name," etc.

"Jesus, my life! Jesus! Glory to Jesus!" Feebly grasping the hand of Mrs. C., he said, "Farewell, my dear wife. Glory to Jesus! Jesus, my life! Jesus, my trust! Jesus! Jesus!" Thus he fell asleep in Jesus, on the 6th of June.

"THE INFIDEL MOTHER."

BY FANNY FERN.

Can it be? can you look into the depths of those clear, blue eyes, that seek yours in such confiding, innocent trust? Can you deck those dimpled limbs, so "fearfully and wonderfully made?" Can you watch with him the first faint streak of light, that ushers in another happy day? Can you point out to the gold and purple sunset glory! Can you look upward with him to the shining host? or place in his eager hand the field flowers that bend their dewy eyes with grateful thanks, and NEVER name "Our Father?"

When at dead of night you watch beside his sick couch; when you hush your every breath to listen to his pained moan; when every gust of wind makes your cheek grow pale; when you turn with trembling hand the healing drops; when every tick of the clock seems beating against your heart; when the little pallid face looks beseechingly into yours, for the "help" you can not give; oh! where can you turn the suppliant eye, if you see not the "Great Physician?"

When health slowly returns; when the eye brightens, and the red colors cheek and lip; when the vacant chair is again filled; when the little feet are again busy; when loving arms in playful glee twine around your neck—comes there from that woman's heart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him who notes even the sparrow's fall?

Suppose Death come! You fold away the little useless robes; you turn with a filling eye from toys and books, and paths those little feet have trod: you feel ever the shadowy clasp of a little hand in yours; you turn heart-sick from happy mothers, who number no missing lamb from their flock; a sunny ringlet, a rosy cheek, or a piping voice, gives your heart a death pang. You walk the busy street, and turn your head involuntarily when a little, strange voice calls "Mother!" Oh! where can you go for comfort then, if you believe not that the "Good Shepherd" folds your lamb to His loving breast!

There is perfidy at your household hearth! there are broken vows, which you may not breathe to human ear. There is treachery repaid for trust! Childhood looks on with a sad wonder; you must "go backward and cast the mantle" of evasion over the moral deformity. Whence shall strength come, to your slender shoulders, to bear this heavy cross? How silence the ready tempter's voice? Where shall all those warm affections now be garnered up? (If not in Heaven!)

Oh, you have no anchor! no rudder or compass! Your little bark is adrift, at the mercy of every pitiless gale; the sea is dark and fearful; the billows mountain high; the sky black with darkness, if you turn from the Great Pilot. [Olive Branch.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REMINISCENCES.

Of all "the pictures that hang in memory's hall," there is one framed in my heart of a dear friend, long since "dead and passed away," to the great world around us; yet she lives to me, and to many throughout the Southwest, as the dutiful daughter, the warm and constant friend, and as a vision of amiability and kindliness. I wish it were given to me to paint her memory in words that would do justice to the image that is treasured in my heart. The attentive observer could not avoid being struck with the wholeness and consistency of her character. And I would love to be able to hold her virtues up high before the minds and hearts of your young lady readers, as an example for them to imitate.

Her father was wealthy, and held an elevated position before the world. His house was the home of the itinerant preacher in that section, and the chosen resort of an intelligent and polished circle of acquaintances. She was her father's oldest child; amiable, accomplished and witty. Of course she was the center of a circle of flatterers and real admirers. I have seen her in the social circle, surrounded by the polished and the intellectual, giving zest and harmony to the hilarity of the company, while all watched for her words, and were in some sort dependent on her for enjoyment, as the leading spirit of the company. And I have seen her as the kind daughter at home, looking over and calculating accounts, in order to save her father from troubles again, as the gentle, dignified and favorite young mistress, she was seen ministering at the bedside of the sick servant. Truly "None knew her but to love her, none named her but to prise." Yet she never lost that kindness of heart, that simplicity of manners which constituted her chief charm.

In one particular especially her character shone with peculiar lustre—as the young hostess, or entertainer of her father's guests. If the visitor was intellectual, polished and entertaining, none could appreciate his society more highly, or enjoy it better. And with earth's less favored sons and daughters, who were visitors at her father's house, she was the affable, the polite hostess. Abnegating selfishness, and with real politeness, which in such cases is real benevolence, she listened to incidents in which she felt no interest, and bestowed sympathy on those who had no claim on her, except the debt she owed to humanity and hospitality. I would hold up this trait particularly for the consideration of the young ladies of this generation. It certainly requires a species of heroism to entertain companions in whom we feel no interest; yet circumstances frequently make it a duty to do so. How often do we see young ladies, when called upon to talk to persons who are not exactly to their taste, yawning, and showing too evidently by their countenance and behavior, that they consider the company an unmitigated bore, even though the unfortunate persons may be "old friends of the family."

Some who may chance to read this sketch, will surely call to mind the devotion of Ann to the comfort of others, and will recognize the character that I am very imperfectly sketching. How many often call to their recollection the affability of Ann, her kind smile, which has brightened the "dark hour" for many a wayworn traveler over life's burning sands. Her memory is still cherished by many an old itinerant preacher, who felt, when talking to her, that he was talking to a friend; that she was as a daughter to him. It was curious and interesting to observe how all her numerous friends felt that they had claims on her; that she was identified in their happiness at least. We all felt that Ann was our sister or daughter. Life lost one of its brightest jewels for me, when she was taken from this scene, where she performed her part so well—to one in which the kindliness and truth of her nature might attain their legitimate development.

I love to look back through the dim vista of the past, and call her image up; her slight form arrayed in white, her favorite habiliment, her soft brown hair parted over her calm, thoughtful brow, and her bright hazel eyes beaming with intelligence and sympathy. I seem to see her now, and she lives again for me. If, in writing these lines, I have called her image and the memory of her worth up from the cells of memory, in the bosom of her many friends, they will thank me for the pleasant reminiscence, and will fill up the sketch with lights and colors from their own pleasant recollections of the lovely Ann.

I will close this reminiscence by copying some lines written on her death by a warm friend of hers, and an itinerant preacher:

"She's gone! the lovely Ann, so early gone;
Take hence that screech-owl wail that tells of woe
So withering to the heart. But wherefore spurn
A true report? Nay, read again those lines;
They tell no more than truth—for she is gone.
Nor art thou mourned, dear Ann, with feigned grief,
By him whose heart dictates these humble lines;
He, though no blood of his ran in thy veins,
Loved thee from childhood, onward to thy death,
With pure, unfaltering, persevering love.
Much has it grieved him that he saw thee not
In life's last struggle; that he was not near
To join thy other friends, in kind attempts
To smooth thy rugged passage to the grave,
And cheer thy spirit in its fainting hour;
To see once more thy face so long beloved,
And write the last expression of thy love
Deep in his heart, there to be read through life.
But vain this sorrow! he was far away,
Where duty called, when thy last struggle came.
What he could do, he did: his prayers arose
Frequent and fervent to the Throne of Heaven,
That thou might'st be supported by His hand,
Who holds alike the key of life and death.
And shall thy friends, who still remain below,
Indulge in unmixed sorrow? No: they grieve
At their own loss, but triumph in the hope
That thou art taken from all ill away,
To dwell with God, and be forever blessed.
Thy death unfastened many a tie that bound
Our souls to life, and held us captives here.
Thy flight inspired new motives to arise
And soar aloft, to find that world of bliss
Where hope has placed thy habitation fair.
Farewell, sweet spirit! then, farewell awhile,
Brief space divides thee from thy friends on earth."

Clinton, La. MARY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHORT SERMONS.

BY A LAY-PREACHER.

Modern infidelity has invented an objection of rare refinement to the doctrine of the atonement. This foundation of the Christian scheme is scouted by many of the wiseacres of this age on the following grounds:—They say that an enaction of justice so extreme as to cause, or permit the murder of innocence and sanctity to appease the violated law, would in effect defeat, if not extinguish, the attribute of mercy. If justice, say they, claims and receives the full measure of vengeance, mercy is extinguished, and justice itself is violated by leaving uncancelled the murder of innocence!

Thus skeptics deck their own brows with the plume of magnanimity—scorning even to accept the mercy tendered them by what they term a sacrifice of justice and righteousness. Now this is a specious objection, and might puzzle some simple hearted people. It is, however, nothing but a shrewd sophism, which some may not readily detect. It may be inquired that, as God is too just to suffer injustice to go unpunished unless expiated, who shall expiate the murder of that Being whose innocent death atoned for a world? Now, if we were left to imagine that the Son of God was dragged to the slaughter, as often are the unwilling victims of heathenish superstition, the objection might be maintained. As far as I can see, no ingenuity can solve the difficulty. But as the facts stand, the very reverse is the case. In the case of a free and voluntary sacrifice, as was the Saviour's, the infidel argument turns out to be a baseless fiction. Yet those who have urged it seem to have been too much attracted by the *ignis fatuus* glare of its high-toned magnanimity to notice this important distinction, which quite destroys all the force of the objection.

For surely any being endowed with freedom of volition, may elect to forego present enjoyments and endure present privations for the sake of doing and attaining to a future and greater good. We find that Jesus Christ "for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and (as his reward) is set down at the right hand of God." It is the hope of future good that inspires the patient endurance of present ills. Men act on this principle, in all matters where they endure any avoidable privation. In the economy of human life, the principle is made a fruitful source of interest and advantage; and it may be a governing principle in the economy of all created intelligences. Unquestionably, then, voluntary sacrifices which conduct to exalted facilities, can not be esteemed infelicitous, much less do they imply injustice to the party freely choosing them.

And shall God contravene a principle which he has implanted, and interdict a free choice of means, essentially benevolent, to attain an end supremely good? Not so; for it has ever been his well known pleasure to crown such actions with honor and happiness. Where, then, is the injustice complained of? The sequel of the death of Jesus—or murder of innocence, as it may be called—was but a triumph of good over evil, of exuberant mercy over the rigorous exactions of an inexorable, but righteous doom.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DEATH, AND OUR REDEEMER.

BY CHARLES PUCKETTE.

The sun is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky;
The soul, immortal as its sire,
Shall never die! [Montgomery.

Why should we fear to die? why should we fear to meet that crisis which our Creator and Redeemer has destined us to meet! Alas! man is frail. Even when the soul has made peace with its God, there is an influence about the flesh which causes us, even contrary to the dictates of our better sense, often to shrink from that which we know we can not evade—that with which we have to grapple without any hope of victory, but by which we are doomed to be overcome—to be overcome on earth, but which we shall recognize in the second birth, the resurrection.

Death is but the waking from a dreamy slumber; it is but the opening of the door to new and more pleasant scenes—the key that unlocks the "portals of bliss"—the revealer of all mysteries—the process by which we are qualified and refitted to enter into the enjoyment of our first state—it is the removing of that veil, whose dim flickering shadows and false reflection often cause our fate to appear darker than God ever intended it to be.

Death, we may say, is the end of all sorrow and the commencement of a peaceful rest which is "undefiled and fadeth not away." Had not sin entered, even temporal death had not been known to the children of men. We were first intended to enjoy immortality without passing the "gloomy vale;" but the conditions failed, and man was doomed to return to his kindred elements—was doomed to die—not as he now dies, but was doomed to die without any hope of peace beyond the tomb, or a renewal of his faded glory.

But man was provided with a Redeemer. The Son of God forsook his throne in heaven, descended to earth, took upon himself the form of the "Babe of Bethlehem," was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger. His mission was to suffer death upon the cross; but he was permitted to remain on earth a sufficient length of time to set an example of perfection in every legitimate attribute and characteristic belonging to the human family. In due time he died for our sins, and was buried, and "rose again the third day according to the Scriptures;" and in that burial and resurrection, death has been robbed of its sting and the grave of its victory. * * * * * * When man transgressed, "Earth trembled from her center as again in her pangs, and nature gave a second groan," whilst hell rejoiced in triumph; but when the Cross of Calvary was stained with the blood which was to redeem the world, the scene was entirely different. "The sun beheld it not," and "hell howled;" hawled to see "heaven that hour let fall a tear;" howled because "heaven wept that man might smile;" because "heaven bled that man might never die."

Thus death, in the crucifixion of our Redeemer, was virtually conquered; but the victory was not fully completed. Christ must not only die for the ungodly, be buried and rise again for their justification, but must ascend to heaven in the very form and body which he bore upon the cross. It was necessary, in the Divine wisdom, that the Redeemer of man should go from earth to heaven in order that the Comforter might come. And not only so, but he tells his disciples, with his own mouth, that he must go to his Father to prepare a place for his followers, but in due time would come again, would come not in the character of a lamb led to the altar of sacrifice, but as a mighty conqueror, with power not only to reward the faithful of his Father's kingdom, but also with a commission to do justice unto those who forget God. His last words to his disciples, as recorded by one of the sacred penmen, more simple and affectionate than the parting of a kind and benevalent parent to his weeping children, even as the falling of the dew drops of heaven on a tender and thirsting plant, "Let not your hearts be troubled," and lo! the ministers around his Father's throne welcome him home to his Father's house, in which, he had assured them, are "many mansions."

What a pleasing thought, that death, the penalty of the first transgression, and the natural and never failing fruit af disobedience to the mandates af high heaven, has been robbed of its sting, and its victims now heirs to a resurrection of immortality! I say this is a pleasing thought—pleasing in itself, but much more heaven-inspiring when associated with the knowledge of the character of the one to whom we are indebted for the privilege of its indulgence. Yes, death has been conquered—our Redeemer has bled that man might never die—has bled and ascended to heaven, but shall come again; and happy the man who, in anticipation of the event, may be enabled to declare, with as full assurance as did old Job in his afflictions, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, and mine eyes shall behold and not another, though my veins be consumed within me."

Campte, La., Oct. 12, 1852.

FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD.

The choice treasures of the covenant, or the spiritual blessings of the New Testament, are all concealed and hid from the natural man; nor can any man ever get at them until the Spirit that seals the believer unseals the Gospel, and leads the believing mind into it.

How many times have I seen unconverted men in the pulpit, laboring in the dark to get into the treasure of an eminent text, which lay hidden under the seal, but all in vain. The sweet sense of pardon, of peace, of joy unspeakable and full of glory; the melting flames under a sense of eternal love; the sweet soul-dissolving sensations enjoyed under the divine flowings of godly sorrow and evangelical repentance, which are drawn forth under the sounding of God's bowels towards us, and the repeated discoveries of his love to us in Christ Jesus; the heavenly sense and divine glee that spring up by the Spirit, under the impressions that attend the divine presence being about our path and about our bed; the sweet rays of divinity that often appear in the word, plowing up the deep mysteries, and leading the enlightened mind, by a glorious radiance, out of one mystery into another, establishing the soul in the glorious harmony that appears in the word; when crooked things are made straight, rough places plain, and apparent discords are made to harmonize; the delightful and soul enriching thoughts of poor worms being indulged with access to God, and with boldness, freedom and familiarity with him; and to hold communion and fellowship both with the Father and the Son; and, at the same time, to see the Word of God tally with all the Divine teachings, influences and operations of the Holy Spirit of God upon us; and to be sensibly comforted under the divine smiles; to be acquainted with the private thoughts of God's heart, which are thoughts of good and not of evil, to give us an unexpected end! How many transient visits! How many transforming views! What sympathy does the God of all grace discover to us in trouble! What support does the heart feel in a trying hour; how sensibly does he rend the heavens and come down to our relief! Isaiah lxiv. 1. He admits our hopes within the vale, and our affections to his own right hand, where Christ sitteth. His blessed presence, when he shines upon the soul, casts a divine lustre upon the whole work of his hands; his brilliant perfections shine in both globes: "his glory covers the heavens, and the earth is full of his praise," Hab. iii. 3. The astonishing condescension of God, in stooping so low as to visit us, makes us seem less than nothing. The distance and disproportion between God and such worms appear to be more, if possible, than infinite; and yet charity, that believeth all things, says, at the same time, and that with the witness on earth, and the record in heaven, "I dwell in God, and God dwells in me." The divine hints dropped for faith to catch, the mysterious leadings of his Providence, the goodness that passes daily before us, and the mercy and truth that follow us; the watchful eye of God upon us; the most minute circumstances, which are so sensibly observed by him; the deal our that he turns to all our exclamations against ourselves; the divine approbation; the love, the paternal embraces, which are bestowed upon us, which we, when self-abased, coolly shun and try to put away, judging ourselves unworthy his clemency! These things, and thousands more, which my poor soul has enjoyed, and with which the Word of God abounds, are all couched under the seal; which no natural man, however bright his parts, or however profound his learning, can touch, much less discover, and bring to the light. Natural men in the ministry are broken cisterns, wells without water, clouds without rain, lamps without oil, and a cruse without salt. One dead discourse from a ministry af the latter, is sufficient to oast the most lively soul into a deep sleep, to lay the most enlarged saint in irons, and to make a watered garden like a barren heath. Spiritual lethargy, legal bondage, and soul beggary, are all that I ever got from such ministers; and I have formerly had enough of this hard fare. They turn a house of prayer into a prison, and free born citizens into slaves. [President Dwight.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SMALL TALK.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps your readers are beginning to ask, who is this fault finder who pounces so unmercifully upon the Church, and holds his rod—that is, his pen—in terrorem, over the heads of the ministry? Well, we shall not tell you. We are only following a course pursued in every private circle, that is, to abuse whomsoever we please, and to do it behind his back. If any body is displeased, let him help himself if he can. What a blessing to the pulpit to meet with fault finders! Criticism purifies literature; and why should it not purify preaching?

We desire, in this, to refer to an evil quite as great as any heretofore mentioned, viz., the proneness some ministers have to depend upon ready made sermons from the pens of others, for pulpit arrangement and matter. That the evil does prevail to an alarming extent, we are very well satisfied. We have known a minister, at a protracted meeting, take a book of sermons out and study the one he afterwards preached, using, if not the exact language, every important idea in it. This accounts, often, for some wonderful efforts made by men of very inferior minds. Sometimes one exercises so much ingenuity in their use, that it is difficult to detect them. And with the same pains, he could prepare a sermon very creditable to himself. Now, how far we may profit by the productions of others, can not very well be settled. That a minister should read, and in some sense appropriate what he learns, will not, of course, be denied. He may use isolated ideas—he may incorporate the thoughts of others into his own web of thought, etc. But what we especially object to, is so to depend upon others as to make their thoughts the staple of their own—to be cisterns, passively receiving and giving out, without adding particularly to the common stock, rather than springs, whence the living waters of thought spontaneously gush out.

The course of the class we object to is open to several objections. First, it is dishonest. It is a wrong to a writer to take the thoughts for which, perhaps, he has delved hard, and appropriate them *en masse* to our own use, without credit. Again, it is wrong, in that we deceive our congregations, and induce them to assign us a higher position than we really deserve. We knowingly and intentionally make an erroneous impression upon their minds. A minister meets a brother after service. The latter says, "Brother A., you preached us an excellent sermon to-day; you are really getting to be a great man." A. swallows down the compliment without explanation, and like the jackdaw in the fable, rejoices in his borrowed feathers. He has at length made the impression that he is a great man, and what if he has done it upon another's capital, the people know no better. But the people do find it out, sometimes, and then we to the luckless wight. If afterwards he says any thing of his own particularly good, he gets no credit for it; the people always talk of his efforts with a sneer. Very soon they lose their respect for him.

Another objection is, they dwarf their own powers. How many sad instances have we of men of good natural powers who have ruined themselves by this course. They remind one of a man who has used crutches so long, that he can not walk without them. Take away from the minister his crutch, (his borrowed matter) and what an awkward, zig-zag, laughable gait does he assume! He reels about like a man "half seas over," and ten to one if he does not come down sprawling upon his face. His manner is stiff and recitative—no naturalness, no living energy. Such a thing as digging sermons out of his own brains, is impossible. If he does attempt it, the ridiculous abortion exposes his small faculties and meager resources, and stands out in striking contrast with his ordinary plagiarisms.

When a man is called to preach the Gospel, he is not expected to preach Wesley or Watson, or Melville or Bascom; but to preach according to his own constitutional structure. However inferior that may be, it has a place in the great machinery of saving souls, and if he endeavors to take the place of another, he thwarts the great end for which he is selected. If a man is unable, with such help as he may lawfully obtain from others, to prepare a sermon which will do good, he had better stop and ask himself if he has not mistaken his calling. If he is able, but too indolent to do it, he has reason to fear that he has mistaken not only his calling, but his heart. GOSSIP.

Alabama Conference, Oct., 1852.

All the virtues are in peril when filial piety gives way.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

THE CLOCK OF ETERNITY.

Mr. Bridaine, a French missionary, ... his first sermon in Paris in the Church of ... Sulpicius in the year 1751. The reputa... of the rustic preacher reached the ... ears before he did, and curiosity crowded the church with the most brilliant circ... of the capital, and among them w... b..., and ecclesiastics o... the highest di... wh... arose and threw his eyes ... and august ...mbly, ... dated, he burst forth in ... dium:

"At the sight of an ... me, it might seem, my bret... upon my mouth, but only ask favor ... af a poor missionary, destitute of th... ents which you require when we address you on the concerns of your salvation. But I feel impressed to-day with a sentiment widely different; and if I appear to humble myself, do not believe that I abase myself to the miserable inquietudes of vanity, as though I were accustomed to preach myself. God forbid that a minister of heaven should think he has any need af apologizing for himself to you; for whosoever you are, you are no other than sinners like myself. It is before your God and mine that I feel constrained to smite upon my breast.

"Till the present time I have publish... the righteousness of the Most High in temples covered with thatch; I have announced the rigors of penitence to the miserable who wanted bread; I have proclaimed to the good inhabitants of the country the most terrific truths of my religion. What have I done, wretch that I am? I have saddened the poor—the best friends of my God. I have carried grief and dismay into those simple, faithful souls whom I ought to have ... ted, and with whom I should have sympathised.

"But here my looks fall on the great, the rich, on the oppressors of suffering humanity, or on sinners audacious and hardened. Ah, it is here only I should make the holy word resound with all its strength and thunder, and place with me in this pulpit on the one hand death, which threatens you, and on the other my great God, who is about to judge you! I hold to-day your sentence in my hand. Tremble then, before me, ye haughty and disdainful men who hear me.

"The necessity of salvation; the certainty of death; the uncertainty of that hour so terrible to you; final impenitence; the last judgment; the small number who obtain salvation, and above all, ETERNITY—ETERNITY! These are the subjects with which I come to entertain you, and which I ought, without doubt, to have reserved for you alone. Ah, what need have I of your applauses which might damn me without saving you! It is going to affect you by his unworthy minister who addresses you, for I have acquired a long experience of his mercies; then, penetrated with horror for your past sins, you shall come and cast yourselves into my arms, pouring out tears of compunction and penitence; and by the force of remorse you will find me to be eloquent enough. Ah, upon what do you found your hopes, my brethren, that your last moments are so distant? Is it because you are young? Yes, you say, I have as yet but twenty or thirty years. Ah, it is not you who have twenty or thirty years, but death who has twenty or thirty years advance upon you! Take heed, eternity approaches. Do you know what eternity is? It is a clock, the pendulum of which ... santly says, ALWAYS! EVER! EVER! ALWAYS! ALWAYS! During these vibrations a ... soul cries out, 'What o'clock is it?' ... the same voice replies, It is ETERNITY!

A UNITARIAN SILENCED.—Some ... died in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, a ... thy Baptist minister, whose name ... Evans, but generally called Jonah ... small Jonah, on account of his being ... tive in stature. He was a very pi... and fond of religious anecdote. He ... times told one, of his going to preach ... village, where he fell into the company ... two men, one of whom said to him, "I know what you are; you are one of those who teach that the son of Mary was a ..." "Yes," said Jonah, very meekly, "I ... I ..." "Well, if he was a God, why did he ask concerning Lazarus, 'Where have ye laid him?' "Do you believe," asked Jonah, in ... "that He who walked in the garden ... in the cool of the day, was a God?" "Yes, to be sure." "Well," asked J... did he say, 'Adam, where art thou?' ... Unitarian was silent. [W... flector.

AN INCH OF TIME ... for an inch of time," or ... beth, the ... ed, but ambitious Queen of En... her dying bed. Unhappy woman! ... upon a royal couch, with ten thousand ... in her wardrobe—a kingdom, on w... "sun never sets," at her feet—all ... valueless, and she shrieks in vain for ... "inch of time." She had enjoyed ... and ten years. Like too many ... so doubted them to wealth, to p... pride and ambition, that her w... tion for eternity was crowd... moments; and hence she, w... more than half a century, ... lions for an inch of time.

We ought ... tives very ... in that we know ... If we are not so happy as we desire, ... we are ... ble as we d... are none but ... we receive! ... they have done, and done ... have suffered.

The riches of the ... glory of Chr...

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 30.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The preachers of the Alabama Conference, on their arrival at Marion, will call at the Methodist Church.

Brethren expecting to be accompanied by their wives, will be kind enough to give me early information of it, so that suitable provision may be made for their comfort.

PHIL. P. NEELY.

Marion, Ala., October 25.

REDUCTION
OF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE from its beginning, been the cheapest weekly paper issued from this city. It is proposed now to make it the cheapest in the Church, South. On and after the 1st November the subscription price will be ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

CARRYING OUT OUR PRINCIPLES.

No opportunity has been omitted by us of advocating the utmost cheapness practicable in Church literature—low prices and large circulation. We now set the example in the newspaper department. If others follow, it will be matter of no small satisfaction to have initiated the movement. In any event, we hope to succeed, and by our success to establish a principle that may have an important *general* application.

THE EXPERIMENT.

Such it is. A Methodist paper in New Orleans at Boston and Cincinnati prices *is* an experiment; and, to be candid, we have hesitated over it. The former price, and nothing less, was deemed *necessary* in the beginning, and our patrons have stood up to it right nobly—steadily advancing our circulation. Now we have now gained a point at which we are enabled to make a venture in so good a cause. Much is involved in it besides the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

Why not succeed! A survey of the whole ground and the analogies of the case are encouraging. Railroad travelers double as the rates were fall of 100 per cent. The Postage reduction has in every instance been compensated by a corresponding increase of correspondents and receipts. And will not subscribers be forthcoming to a cheap paper, in abundantly sustaining numbers!

MORAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Business considerations are secondary. We are solicitous on this score only this far; that the movement may pay its way. The ends, and only ones, for which this paper was established and will be continued, are higher and holy. They are those legitimately pertaining to that important, indispensable Christian auxiliary of this age—the RELIGIOUS PRESS. These ends are promoted by the cheap press. An increased circulation doubles and quadruples its moral power. The same "talent" makes "ten more" talents instead of two. The poor, the indifferent, the profane, the remote are reached, enlightened and quickened upon great moral issues, who otherwise would be none the better for the existence of the religious press.

TERMS DISTINCTLY.

All new subscribers, on and after November 1, (next Monday,) and all old ones whose subscriptions are renewed then, will be charged $1 50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OLD BOOKS.

New ones will be opened, and we desire to close up the old immediately. Former rules were, in some instances, for peculiar reasons, (which can not hereafter exist,) so far departed from, that several subscribers have fallen in arrears. This has occurred mostly in the renewal of subscriptions for the second volume. Such are requested to hand the amount to their preacher, or, in his absence, forward it to us, through the Post Office. To the credit of the Post Office we say it, that, for nearly two years, nearly all our receipts have been through it, and not a dollar has, to our knowledge, been miscarried or lost. Do not wait to be called on. Forward it. We wish to put away these old books, with *credit* to every name upon them.

PLAN OF THE PAPER.

No efforts will be abated to maintain its usefulness as a family and religious paper. Besides religious and literary intelligence, the general intelligence department will be kept up, containing the latest foreign and domestic news, miscellany, full telegraph items, and a statement of the markets, made up to the morning of publication. The Advocate is mailed *on the same day* with the weekly secular papers of the city.

CONFERENCES—RESOLUTIONS.

Of course, large and *hearty* co-operation is expected—can not go on without it. The two Conferences owning and controlling the N. O. Christian Advocate, passed resolutions, at their last sessions, that each member would do his best to obtain *twenty* subscribers for the year. The time is far spent, but, at the low rates, all may fulfil that resolution. The number may be got in a single congregation, or picked up on the way to Conference. We expect also to see these brethren face to face, and find that they have done all they promised, and more. And not from these only, but others who have heretofore upheld and, [illegible] we look for a substantial sympathy and material aid, that will carry the enterprise triumphantly through.

DO THEY WISH TO JOIN US?

Our readers are informed that a weekly paper is published in Vicksburg, Miss., under the patronage of the Diocese (Episcopal) of Mississippi. The price is three dollars a year, in advance. Its name is "Church Herald:" the editors, Rev. S. Patterson and Geo. S. Yerger, Esq., and W. C. Smedes, Esq. The "Herald" is a small sheet, neatly conducted. Its form is the quarto—which, doubtless, is the rubrical shape. All the Protestant Episcopal papers on our list of exchanges are of that shape. This advertisement is *gratis*.

Our friends of the Herald went on very well the first few months—doing their own work and giving their readers information important to the diocese. All this was good, and we rejoiced at such a co-laborer in the religious press. But lately they have fallen into the old track of now abusing, now coaxing the Methodists. The last few issues have been informing the world, and the Methodists in particular, that their separate organization as a Church was needless, hurtful, hardly less than sinful—their existence is unnecessary. The preachers of the Establishment, in Wesley's day, knew no words hard enough for him; but the Episcopalians of our day, claiming to be of the same blood and order, affect greatly to venerate the man and his counsel! In the Herald of October 22, that old Mother Goose's story is paraded: "How can you, how dare you call yourself a Bishop," etc. (Letter of Wesley to Asbury.) The Wesleyan Times is quoted to shew that the Wesleyans are being punished for their sin in quitting the English Establishment, by the loss of several thousands through agitation, and *therefore (!)* the Methodists of this country are going down, because they are not a part of the self-styled American Establishment. This, of course, is the beginning of insinuations and *garbled* statements that the Methodists of Mississippi will be treated to, till they return as prodigals to *the* Church. It will have to be done, and so we had as well now as any time devote a word to the Church Herald, on our *mutual relations*, and the possibility of a change.

The history of the organization of the Wesleyan Methodists in Europe and America is before the world, and has long ago been amply justified by the judgments of men and the blessing of God. Those who went out *originally*, were driven out: a good enough reason, one would think, for going. When those who ought to have been their nursing fathers and mothers forsook them, the Lord took them up. If they now discover their mistake, what is that to us?

The Herald, and kindred prints, must mean something in this crying for us and after us. Is all this talk about an unnecessary division an overture on their part for a union? They must mean, if they mean any thing, that it were better for us and them that the twain become one. For *them* it would be, as appears from their anxiety on the subject, and stereotype lamentations over it. They give us no rest. We are doing very well, and, indeed, under the blessings of the Head of the Church, were never more prosperous. But, as you of the Herald are anxious, we will so far accommodate you as to discuss this proposition of union. It has two sides: Shall you come to us, or we go to you?

How could the latter be? What could your Church do with our Bishops? Would the venerable Soule who, past his 70thy car, is now packing his trunk in Tennessee for an Episcopal visitation to California, to set the churches in order there and confirm the brethren—would he consent to be limited to the narrow rounds of a diocese? Never. Or Bishop Paine, now on his tour through the tier of Annual Conferences stretching along the west bank of the Mississippi; at this day perhaps presiding over a Conference of native Indian preachers: Or Bishops Andrew and Capers. Our churches, *(meeting houses)* and all our camp meeting paraphernalia and institutions and means of Gospel propagandism might be turned over to you, in fee simple. But every thing is projected upon the plain, broad, practical principle—that noble democratic principle—the greatest good to the greatest number. They could not be pressed into exclusive, aristocratic, rubrical shape. Your rule of order would rule out many of our best things. The remodelling, resorting and renting of our meeting-houses, where the rich and poor have always met on equal terms, would hardly be submitted to. It would take unnumbered yards of black silk to fix off all our *itinerants* with a gown, each. And then, our MEMBERS. None of them would be declined, certainly: you have rather a liking for them, as many proselytee witness. But only think of it. You are about 74,000 in the United States; we, one million and a quarter. Pouring in a million and a quarter Methodists upon 74,000 Episcopalians would be like turning the Mississippi river into Bayou Manchac. The inundation would overwhelm you. Your identity would be lost, and the real Simon Pure Church could not be detected in the mass. It would be putting the big pot into the little one. Your fold, neighbors of the Herald, could n't *begin* to hold our sheep.

But take the other side. You come to us—if you *cannot* be reconciled to the separation. If the mountain will not come to Muhomet, let Muhomet come to the mountain. The greater should absorb the less; the larger should attract the smaller body. The Union can readily be effected in this way, and we show you how. Your churches turned over to us, according to the deed of settlement (as *per* Discipline,) would speedily undergo a change. We would enter them, unlock the pew doors, and *let in the people*—an event that has not yet occurred. The Bible would be elevated on the pulpit into the place of the prayer book, and the minister be required to preach *the* Gospel, and not *the* Church. Our general rules of society would cut off some of your prominent members, and the rest could be bestowed into the amen corners without inconvenience.

Your Bishops could be disposed of as Presiding Elders. Start not: this would be admitting them *ad eundem gradem*. It would give them a much larger jurisdiction than the majority exercise. Take, for instance, any *one* of the six Presiding Elders' Districts into which the Mississippi Conference is partitioned, and there are more communicants embraced in it, more churches, more hearers, than in the Diocese of Mississippi, which makes so large a figure on paper. The smallest has *twice* as many. To go no farther than your own neighborhood,—the Vicksburg District: It numbers over three thousand members, while, according to your own statement, there are not eight hundred communicants belonging to the Diocese. So Father Lane, the Presiding Elder of that District, has a *more important charge*, and makes no fuss about it, than the Right Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D. Bishop Cobb, of Alabama, and Bishop Polk and Bishop Freeman, and others, make a great parade over a jurisdiction that our Presiding Elders think a small matter.

Could any of your Bishops, then, eject to this arrangement for a union, seeing it advances them so substantially! Our Episcopal friends, from Bishop down to Rector, make a little go a great ways. They do a great business, in the eyes of the wondering world, on an incredibly small capital. Their Convention Minutes are specimens. The same name, with all its adjuncts, initials and titles, written and re-written, small things done up pompously, etc., all swell out the proceedings to a respectable pamphlet, which one of our matter-of-fact Secretaries would condense on a sheet of foolscap. Now, in the union, they would give up this seeming, and get more of the substantial.

One item of the union arrangement would be the throwing of two or three *parishes*, St. Mark's, St. Peter's and St. Bartholomew's, into a circuit—say Brush Creek Circuit. True, it would not sound so finely, but that is not the thing: we are not after sound.

What do you say, friends of the Church Herald, to this programme? *Hinc illæ lachrymæ?* If you cannot get along without us, let us unite and have no more words about unfortunate separation, and all that. Do not, however, think to bring about a favorable compromise, by making us think poorly of our cause—that we are going down, running out, mission fulfilled. The facts are otherwise, known and read of all men. The Mississippi Conference will meet in Jackson on the 14th proximo. If the Rev. Mr. P. and his colleagues will go up properly fumigated from Puseyism, and such taints, and make their application, we have no doubt it will be respectfully considered. We expect to be there, and shall be happy to see the reception. Your good communicants will be a small accession—not so great as is brought up in one year, from some Districts.

This is not the time to assume patronizing airs towards us. Your cause, always behind, never stood lower in this country than now. Your own papers are calling to account one Right Rev. Bishop for having taken it upon himself this summer to *represent* the Episcopacy abroad, and preaching, in this assumed dignity, out-and-out baptismal regeneration; and a suspicion of Prelatical heresy on this vital point is very general, and well founded. A Provisional Bishop has just been elected in New York. Provisional, in the stead of a lecherous and venerable sinner, set aside for vices that have been the scandal of the land. His illustrious brother, of Pennsylvania, has been equally unfortunate. The various Bishops are now on their way home. Where have they been? To New Jersey. Why? To try the distinguished Bishop of that Diocese. For what? For swindling and drunkenness. Did they acquit him? By a close vote they only resolved *not* to try him. The charges are lef hanging over him. If Protestant Episcopalians had the sole keeping of the honor of American Episcopacy, Mr. Wesley's advice to Superintendents would, by this time, need no other enforcement than respect for one's character—"Do not suffer yourself to be *called a Bishop*."

We dismiss the subject, the Church Herald, and those it represents.

Their insinuations and proselyting pamphlets circulate in vain. It is impossible to make the Methodists feel ruined and inconsolable because not a part of such an establishment! If they wish to join us, there is a way.

Their application will be kindly considered. But as to our going to them, let us hear no more of it. It is folly; it is presumption.

LAGRANGE, ALA.—A friend writes, (October 15,) that a gracious revival of religion had visited the College and community. Meetings were continued from night to night for two weeks—35-6 professed religion. We have heard with joy of the zeal and piety of many young men in the College, and that three of its graduates will offer themselves this winter to the Alabama Conference.

REV. J. M. HOPER, has returned from his tour in East Alabama in behalf of the German Mission. As we expected, he expresses the highest satisfaction at his reception every where, and the results of his visit. His last letter has unfortunately been mislaid. In it was acknowledged a *block* ($100) from the church in Columbus, Georgia.

During the past month the American Bible Society has issued 85,501 Bibles and Testaments.

METHODIST PRESS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The formation of such a Union was recommended by the Committee on Sabbath Schools of the Louisville Conference, and in conformity with the recommendation, a movement has been set on foot in Louisville, organizing a beginning. The editor of the N. and L. Advocate speaks of it as a "good movement," and thus reports progress:

"At the first meeting of the friends of the cause, which took place in Brook Street Church on the 1st of October, a constitution was reported, which, when matured and adopted, we will lay before our readers, and other preliminary measures taken for the perfecting and carrying out of the excellent scheme. Other meetings are to follow on this subject, which will probably be continued from time to time until the whole matter is fully digested and arranged, and the machinery put in operation. Among the many devices and projections which will occupy the attention of this society for the promotion of Sabbath School interests, the more immediate purpose seems to be to procure the more liberal and extended publication of Sabbath school books among us, and greatly to increase the circulation of our excellent paper, the 'Visitor.' We doubt not but a hearty co-operation in this good work will be realized on the part of the Church, and can see no sufficient reason that can be urged against the complete success of the Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF GREATNESS.

Our cotemporary of the Texas Banner has had some shrewd insight into European politics, and we therefore set much by his opinion in the following paragraph:

"All our exchanges are filled with the death of Lord Wellington. English papers call him 'the conqueror of Napoleon,' which is about as true as Walter Scott's History of the French Revolution. There is some similarity between Napoleon and Wellington. Both were tyrants, and sought their glory in the effusion of human blood; both regarded men but figures, given them to carry out their plans and immortalize their names. Through their skill and bravery the widows and orphans' hearts were made sad.

"But Napoleon was a genius, a lawgiver, a statesman, a monarch! Wellington was nothing but a soldier, who outlived himself; and for all the money, estates, and titles, which he scraped together from the poor and starving English and Irish people, he gave to his Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, his *cadaver*, and saved his funeral expenses."

A NEW BOOK.—Rev. J. E. Cobb, assistant editor of the Memphis Advocate, gives notice of a treatise on the "Philosophy of Faith," by himself, as about to be published. We are inclined to think our readers have had a foretaste of the volume in two communications on the subject, furnished our columns within the last eighteen months by "J. E. C." of Arkansas. They were marked by the traits of a profound, philosophic thinker. Our brother touches our sympathies by allusion to his "worldly estate."

"Now, we are as poor as that distinguished bird which has long worn the sobriquet of 'Job's Turkey;' consequently, must publish by subscription. If any of our readers wish to see what sort of books we make in Arkansas, they can ascertain by sending their orders to us, post paid, for copies of the work when published. It will be a large duodecime, pp. 430-440; price $1 per copy."

HISTORY OF FANATICISM.—The editor of the Western Christian Advocate is out in a long leader, trying to bring the abolition presses of his Church to an *agreement*, by first bringing them to an understanding of the "meaning of words and phrases," in the slavery controversy. He regrets "certain incautious expressions of Church papers," and resolutions of Conferences on this subject! He says:

"We see that some of the Southern papers are quoting large extracts from the few scattering issues of ultraism that have issued from the Northern press; and are anxious to impress their readers with the idea that extravagant, ultra views are dominant in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Really, and for the life of us, we can not see any difference worth taking into account between the *ultras* and those affecting to rebuke them. The ultras speak out, and go straight forward at their object. Of this school are the majority among their editors—Hosmer, Robie, Wise, Watson and Cumming—looks like *dominant*. The others, as Doctors Elliot and Bond, profess the same moral convictions, aim at the same results, but—Ah! there comes the vanishing point, which is lost upon us. Dr. Bond's position is more than ever *fogged* since Dr. Elliot, as he does in this leader, reaches over his arm from the West and embraces him; declaring a mutual endorsement of opinions! Perhaps, after all, the difference, in the war upon slave-holders, between the *ultras* and anti-ultras North, is about that between catching birds under a deadfall and killing them *immediately*, and driving them into a net where their heads are wrung off leisurely. We thank Dr. E. for the following bit of history:

"When the British abolitionists—we think in 1832 and 1833—sent out *lecturers* throughout England, and placed in their mouths *immediatesim*, a wildness and extravaganco commenced then, which, with various waxings and wanings, have continued to this day. Garrison naturally fell into this. George Thompson brought it to America; and many of the abolitionists of this country followed in the wake. The many have abandoned this mode in sentiment and in reality; the few retain the sentiments, and a remnant retain the phraseology. This remarkable fact, however, now stares us in the face, that not one of this school, one or two excepted, has written in a solid, argumentative manner on this subject. The principal weighty, argumentative work produced by the whole race of ultra-abolitionists is "Weld's Scripture Argument," and this, also, has many blemishes. Many of the works issued by the recent abolition press, from the first race of abolitionists have real merit. But the recent abolitionists have produced very little that is calculated to convince. The truth is, the men did not study the *subject*. They studied *lectures*; they studied *agitation*: but the subject of slavery they studied not, either in logical argument, or historical narrative, in any thing like a systematic treatise or connected discussion. It is true, that a multitude of facts have been thrown out before the public of unquestionable authority, but the reasoning on them has often or mostly been extravagant in part. We think these observations will appear in the main correct to any one who examines the list of books issued from the present abolition press.

"It is true, some think the subject should be discussed by correspondents in our periodicals. This, too, has been tried without success. Zion's Herald was opened to the discussion in January, 1835. The writers, many of them ultra, so outdid the matter before a year that the conductors had to restrain them. Those that were restrained said the press was muzzled, because they could not say every thing they pleased. Hence, Zion's Watchman was gotten up January 1, 1836. Here the writers flourished till they had to be restrained again. In January, 1840, a new paper was commenced, because the Herald and Watchman were insufficient. This ran on for awhile, and the True Wesleyan arose from the ashes of the Watchman and the other paper: so that Zion's Herald was worth just nothing as an anti-slavery paper, if the zealots are to be believed. No paper could live, or has lived, if ultra-abolitionists are to be the directors, with the views they have entertained up till now."

MUSIC.—It seems by this notice in the Guardian (Toronto, Can.) of the 29th ult. that our brethren of Canada praise the Lord on "instruments" also:

"The trustees of Richmond Street Wesleyan Chapel, having just erected a very large and costly organ, supposed to be the most powerful instrument of the kind in Canada West, purpose having their opening services on next Sabbath."

MUCH AND LITTLE.

FIFTH COLLECTION.—The following showing by the Episcopal Recorder, of the manner preachers are supported in that Church, in Pennsylvania, its head quarters, is instructive:

"There are in the State one hundred and forty-four Episcopal ministers. Of these thirty have no parishes. Thirteen of those that have, receive an average salary of one hundred and sixty dollars. Five receive a hundred dollars or less. Eighteen receive three hundred or less—thirty-five receive five hundred or less—fifty-one receive eight hundred or less. And only eleven receive over a thousand, and of these eleven, only two are out of the county of Philadelphia."

Now, though with others, we have again and again deplored the lack of that punctual-paying sense of propriety and justice in many of our people towards a pastor, neglecting his support and keeping him in embarrassment, we see, in connection with this "showing" of the Episcopal Recorder, a marked beauty and *apostolicity* in our plan of disbursing the offerings of the people, for the support of the Gospel. There are no *overgrown* salaries among us. We have no Bishops receiving $4000 or more: no rector living on $5000 or more a year, while five of his clerical brethren, working just as hard, are receiving $100 or less. It is carried out to some extent in the Methodist Church—it is a principle of our financial economy which can not be too highly commended, that the abundance of some should be a supply for the want of others, in the vineyard—*that there may be equality*. The FIFTH, or Conference collection, for the aid of preachers deficient in their salaries, is intended to effect this equality. A noble and apostolic intention. To this collection the richest congregations, and those least burdened with their own pastoral expenses, ought to contribute most liberally. *It is scriptural.* "As it is written, he that had gathered much had nothing over; and he that had gathered little, had no lack."

Will not these considerations appeal strongly to the preachers, in closing up their year's work, to attend to the Fifth, or Conference collection? *It is the Lord's own.*

SOUTHERN ORGAN.—The temperance paper we gave notice of some weeks ago, as about to appear, has been laid on our table. We greet it heartily. The editor, J. W. Harmon, and the publisher, have sent forth a sheet highly creditable to both of them. Besides being a temperance organ, it is an excellent family paper.

MCGHEE CHAPEL.—The pastor, Rev. J. B. Walker, has held, during the week, meetings of much interest, in which eight or ten souls have professed conversion.

REVIEW.—The Methodist (South) Quarterly, for October, is before us. The editor has in charge one of the largest churches in Richmond, Va., and a revival there has been a happy hindrance to the earlier issue of the Review. We have not read it yet.

MAGAZINE.—Blackwood (September) has been received. See the publisher's advertisement.

ALMANAC.—Messrs. Carlton & Philips, No. 200 Mulberry street, New York, have put out for 1853, an admirable Almanac.

ADDRESS—By Gov. Foote, before the Literary Societies of Centenary College, La., July 27, 1852. A neat copy of this chaste and statesman-like address has been furnished us.

EDUCATION.—The Methodist Protestant informs us that a new college is about to be established in East Alabama, under the auspices of that denomination. The editor has seen the drawings, plans, etc. of the architects, and pronounces them excellent. The location is not given. Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., is to be President. The M. Protestant says:

"So far as we can learn, no measure has created more attention and concern than this college undertaking, and none ever bade fairer to enlist universal sympathy and support. Prominent citizens of the State have taken hold earnestly of it, and by their personal zeal and liberal contributions aided in its advancement. If we remember correctly, about $30,000 were promptly raised at the start, and from the prospects we shall expect soon to hear that the sum has reached $100,000. One noble-hearted Southern gentleman, Abner McGehee, Esq., near Montgomery, Ala., contributed $10,000 in the form of an endowment. Others are actuated by the same spirit."

It is not decent to spend your money in foolishness, when you have debts that ought to be paid.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Circuit, Texas Conf.

It will be encouraging to you and the friends of Zion generally to know that the Lord is still reviving his work in this part of his vineyard.

I had the pleasure, through the kind providence of God, of attending the fourth quarterly meeting of the Boston Circuit, which embraced the 20th and 30th of August. Our beloved P. E., N. W. Burks, was at his post, and preached in his usual forcible manner. The meeting passed off very well. On my return, in company with Brother H. Fullingen, who has charge of the Circuit, and my worthy colleague, J. L. Angell, we stopped in a little town (De Kalb) in Bowie county, and commenced a meeting, which continued from Monday night to Wednesday night. The Lord was with us. Sixteen persons joined the Church. There were several conversions; I know not the number. I was told by Brother Fullingen that there is a general revival around his Circuit. May the Lord bless the aged brother.

We are still having good times upon Paris Circuit. God is convicting and converting souls. Many have been added to the Church this Conference year. To God the glory belongs. Your brother in Christ,

D. M. STOWALL.

P. S. We have just closed our second camp meeting on this Circuit. There were eight conversions, and many others serious.

Demopolis, Ala. Conf.

The revival influence, so prevalent in the land this season, has not failed to visit Demopolis. We have been engaged in a meeting for several weeks past, which has thus far resulted in twenty-two conversions and twenty accessions to the Church. There are yet seekers at the altar, and many in the community deeply interested. We meet every night, and shall continue to do so while we can do good. The church is alive, and the members at their posts. The spirit of rejoicing and laboring has been abundantly shed upon them. We have had little noise, but a deep sense of the presence of God seems to rest upon the hearts of all. Before the close of it we hope to be able to report yet greater success.

During one week of the meeting we had the valuable services of Brother Milburn, of Mobile. He entered the work in the spirit and zeal of a Methodist preacher. In altar work he has few equals. THOS. H. FOSTER

October, 1852.

Lauderdale Circuit, Ala. Conf.

Our camp meeting closed Oct. 13th. We had a good time. Some fifty souls were happily converted to God, some backsliders reclaimed, and the church was greatly revived. Twenty accessions. To God be all the glory. We had the assistance of Brothers Callaway, P. E. Clements, Robertson, McCurdy and Boyd.

T. V. A.

October 15th, 1852.

Nevada City, Pacific Conf.

I have only time to add, before the mail leaves, that we are doing tolerably well. I am preparing to build a neat and commodious church in this place. The missionaries are generally well. Pray for us.

Sept. 27. Your brother, J. F. BLYTHE.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

Monday, in pursuance of the recommendation of Mayor Crossman, the ordinary business avocations of the city were suspended and the public buildings shrouded in the paraphernalia of woe, in token of grief for the illustrious dead. The intelligence of the decease of the Hon. Daniel Webster, spread a gloom over the aspect of things of a deeper hue than could be typified by the gands and trappings of sorrow. In every heart there was a grief that was made manifest by the slow, trend and sorrowing visage, and on every tongue lamentations too deeply mournful to find their full utterance in words. A great man had fallen and an entire people joined in expression of their sorrow for the national calamity.

At 12 o'clock all the public offices were closed and clothed in funeral trappings, befitting a time of sorrow and general wail. Along the streets, from the balconies of private dwellings, and over the doors of business houses were hung festoons of dark and mournful drapery, and across the public thoroughfares were the flags of the different nations, waving in many a graceful fold. Among the buildings most conspicuous for richness and appropriateness of decoration we noticed those of McDowell, Mills & Co., on Carondelet street, and of W. L. Cushing & Co., on Common street. The front of the latter was adorned with the busts of Clay, Webster, Calhoun—who had stood together for nearly half a century amid the storms of party strife—the mighty triumvirate who had held within their grasp during an entire generation the destinies of a people, and who, though pursuing by diverse policies the common weal, in all that relates to patriotism and the glory of the Union were united as one man. Other and numerous appropriate decorations met the eye at every step.

The flags of the shipping in port were lowered at half-mast, expressive of deep regret from people speaking strange tongues and owing allegiance to remote nationalities.

The following report has been furnished us:

A large meeting of our most distinguished and respectable citizens, was, yesterday morning, held at Banks' Arcade, to make proper arrangements for expressing the public feeling in relation to the recent national loss, caused by the death of that eminent ornator, DANIEL WEBSTER.

The meeting was called to order by W. L. Cushing, Esq.

The following officers were called upon to preside:

PRESIDENT—Mayor CROSSMAN.... Vice PRESIDENTS—T. A. Adams, J. N. Howell, D. S. Lewis, M. Garcia, J. L. Carman, A. M. Holbrook, J. L. Levy, E. Lapice, Charles A. Mussun, C. C. Lawrason, Col Walker, Colonel Hayes, E. H. Durell, N. R. Jennings, J. A. Clark, A. W. Tufts, C. C. Lathorp, I. Bridge, B. Fallon, G. H. Duncan, Col. Monaghan, J. A. Beard, R. B. Sykes, J. L. Winter, S. G. Reid, A. Monroe, B. Fourenee, O. M. Waterman, N. E. Bailey, P. Leach, J. J. Durant, J. G. Dunlap, R. S. Barton.... SECRETARIES—Hilel Marks, Warren A. Grice, Durant da Ponte, D. Scully.

A resolution was adopted for the apointment of a committee of ten persons to prepare resolutions suitable to the melancholly occasion. Mayor Crossman appointed the following gentlemen on said committee:

G. H. Duncan, N. R. Jennings, Col. Monaghan, J. G. Larue, Isaac Bridge, Thomas A. Adams, J. N. Marks, Col. Seymour, W. L. Cushing, Alexander Walker.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The sensation which pervaded our entire Republic, caused by the removal of one of its purest, ablest and most illustrious patriots and statesmen, has scarcely subsided, and again the inscrutable decrees of Providence have smitten us with affliction, which human language is inadequate to portray. The last of the three great statesmen of modern times—the admiration of the civilized world—the ornament, the pride, the boast of the American people—has descended to the tomb—Daniel Webster is no more.

While we bow before the throne of Omnipotence, and humbly confess the justice of Him who chastiseth his children only for their good, it is meet that we manifest the feelings which pervade our hearts, by striving to convey to our fellow-citizens a faint description of their intensity. Therefore,

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we cannot without the deepest and most overwhelming emotion, contemplate the loss this nation has sustained in the death of those three master-spirits, whose great intellects, consummate statesmanship and unassuming patriotism contributed so much to give tone to the present age, and earned for this people a fame that can never perish—our Calhoun—Clay—Webster.

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens be appointed by his Honor the Mayor, to confer with similar committees of the Common Council and other public bodies, who shall constitute a general committee of arrangements for the purpose of selecting a day, and making the preparation for a solemn funeral pageant, to honor the great dead.

Whilst the Committee on Resolutions was out, the Chairman introduced Mr. F. J. Carroll, who addressed the object of the meeting. They had assembled to make arrangements to pay a suitable token of respect to the death of the great orator, statesman and patriot, whose loss we mourn to-day; and all citizens, irrespective of party, should join in this tribute.

Loud calls for Judge Larue brought the latter upon the stand, and he delivered a beautiful eulogium upon the character of the deceased. He admired in him those of his political creed, had often listened to Mr. Webster on the political questions of the day, and had always admired the towering genius of the great statesman, who had given it a broad basis of charity, love and philanthropy. He had studied Mr. Webster's history, who had given to the world a world known name, and all the nations of the civilized world looked with admiration and respect. He admired Mr. Webster as an orator, in opposition to the expressed opinion of his friends of his own city, and all the prejudices which had been brought to bear upon him, he boldly withstood, and at times so deeply pathetic that tears were seen trickling down many a cheek.

The meeting adjourned after the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Webster is Dead—His Last Moments.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1852.

The Melancholy news has at length been received of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER.

He expired precisely at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock this morning.

During the early part of yesterday afternoon there was some decrease in the dropsical swelling of his feet and legs, and there were fewer symptoms of nausea, but no sign of rallying.

Repeatedly in the course of the forenoon, and in part of the afternoon, he conversed freely, with clearness of detail, relative to his private affairs and the condition of his farm. He stated fully his opinion respecting it and the manner in which he wished it carried out.

About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, his sister was seized with violent nausea, and threw up a considerable quantity of dark matter, mixed with blood.

Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and the physicians held another consultation, which resulted in the decision that the last hour of the great statesman was approaching.

He received the announcement with calmness, and requested that the female members of his family be called in.

Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mrs. Paige, and Miss Downs entered the sick room.

To each, calling them by name, individually, Mr. Webster addressed a few words of farewell and religious exhortation.

Next, at his desire, the male members of his family, and those of his personal friends who had been in attendance during his last illness, viz: Fletcher Webster, the surviving son, Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law, Mr. Paige, George P. Curtis, Edward Curtis of Boston, Peter Harvey and Charles Henry Thomas of Boston, and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Somerby, clerks of the U. S. State Department at Washington, were called in.

Addressing each of these gentlemen by name, Mr. Webster referred to his past relations with them severally, and then bade them, one by one, an affectionate farewell. This was about half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Webster then had Mr. Harvey called up to his bed, and said to him:

"Harvey, I am not so sick but that I know you. I am well enough to know you!—I am well enough to call down the richest blessings of Heaven upon you. Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead!—Don't leave me in the field till I am a dead man!"

Then, as if speaking to himself, he said:

"On the 24th of October, all that is now mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more!"

He now prayed in his natural, usual voice—distinct and clear—ending with:

"Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and make them thyself, through Christ Jesus!"

At half-past 6 o'clock, Dr. Warren arrived from Boston to relieve Dr. Jeffries as immediate medical attendant.

Shortly after, Mr. Webster conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said he could do nothing more for him than the minister occasionally a sedative potion.

"Then," said Mr. Webster, "I am to hear patiently the end. If it be so, may it come soon."

At 10 o'clock, P. M., he was still lower, but was fully conscious of everything that passed within his hearing.

He lingered on until twenty minutes to 3 o'clock this morning, when Death called the great DANIEL WEBSTER to his reward in another world.

Thus has crumbled the chief pillar of the Republic.

The most painful gloom pervades all classes, and a solemn stillness that is everywhere apparent is evidence that a national calamity has befallen us.

The last Moments of Mr. Webster.

FURTHER DETAILS.

NEW YORK, October 25, P. M.—The express from Boston this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Marshfield, that Mr. Webster, though failing fast, yesterday appeared perfectly conscious, and occasionally gave official duties. He also spoke of his condition, and hoped would be preserved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 8 50 A. M.—The last hours of Mr. Webster were entirely calm. From half past 1 o'clock Saturday night he failed rapidly.

Arousing at ten o'clock from his lethargy, he spoke with his usual brilliancy, and he exclaimed:

He then sank into tranquil unconsciousness. His breathing became fainter, and he expired so peacefully that his friends and attendants were unaware of the precise moment when his spirit took flight.

On the receipt of the news at Boston, one hundred minute guns were fired.

The funeral will probably take place at Boston on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, P. M.—The President has not met this afternoon, to decide on the proper mode of paying respect to the memory of Mr. Webster.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, A. M.—On the announcement of Webster's death, the bells tolled, and flags were at half-mast in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, and all the Eastern cities. The gloom caused by the news is universal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, A. M.—A special messenger arrived here to announce Mr. Webster's death. It has not as yet taken no action in the matter.

Mr. Crittenden is spoken of as Mr. Webster's successor in the State Department.

FURTHER.—New York, Oct. 25, A. M.—Between 9 of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, Mr. Webster appeared somewhat indistinctly the words: "Hebe! Hebe! Hebe!—Gray!—Gray!!"

Mr. Fletcher Webster repeated the first lines of Gray's Elegy in a Churchyard:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

"That's it! that's it!" said Mr. Webster.

The book was brought and some stanzas of the Elegy read, which seemed to afford Mr. Webster much pleasure.

From 12 o'clock midnight until 2 P. M. he was restless, but did not suffer much. The physicians were quite confident that he was not in actual pain.

A faintness now came over him, which led them to think that his death was at hand. While in this condition expressions fell from him, indicating that the last moments of his mental faculties would remain with him to the last moment.

He spoke of the difficulty of the process of dying. Dr. J. Jeffries repeated the verse from Scripture:

"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

Mr. Webster said immediately:

"The fact! the fact; That is what I want. Thy rod and thy staff—"

The closing scene was perfectly tranquil and serene.

The persons present were Mrs. Fletcher Webster and Mrs. Paige, Mr. Appleton, Miss Downs, Mr. Paige, Mr. Edward Curtis, Peter Harvey, George P. Curtis, Thomas, George G. Abbott, W. C. Somerby, Dr. Mason Warren, and the personal domestics of the dying man.

Mrs. Webster was unable to witness the scene, and withdrew from the room. When death had taken place, she re-entered the chamber and heard the heart-rending tones.

It is impossible to depict the scene: it is one that never be forgotten by all who witnessed it.

The countenance of the deceased has assumed, in death, the characteristic expression of the great statesman as in life.

His request was that his funeral should be private, and will be interred to-day in the town of Marshfield.

A special message was dispatched to Washington announce the sad intelligence.

The political movements of all parties have been suspended on the receipt of the news.

A grand funeral pageant will take place in a few days. Mr. Choate or Mr. Edward Everett will pronounce the eulogy.

Mr. Webster's last word were:

"I STILL LIVE!"

THE HOLY LAND.—A survey of the Holy land has been made by Lieut. Van de Velde, formerly of the Dutch Navy. He has made very interesting observations.

DR. PARKER AND MRS. STOWE.—It is intimated in the New York Observer that Dr. Parker intends to withdraw the suit for libel against Mrs. Stowe, for the use of his name in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

KANSAS TERRITORY.—A letter of an Associated Press correspondent, published in the St. Louis Republican, Washington, published in the St. Louis Republican, Washington, published in the St. Louis Republican, Washington

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

Married—On Saturday evening, the 19th inst., in Algiers, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. Isaac Allen and Miss Emma King.

Obituary.

It becomes my painful duty to announce through the columns of the Advocate, the death of our much esteemed and lamented brother, James F. McBride. He died in Mobile, October 6, after a lingering illness. He rose without a murmur. He had a severe attack of pneumonia in the early part of last spring, from which he partially recovered. And at the suggestion of his physicians left home and spent the most of the summer at the North. He seemed much improved.

About a month previous to his decease, he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs. And continued to grow worse until death terminated his sufferings forever. Although not permitted to see many friends beyond his own family, yet he conversed freely with them, told them he was "ready and willing to depart and be at rest." He received every possible attention with gratitude, and fell asleep with a firm reliance on his Saviour. We sorrow, it is true, but "we sorrow not as those who have no hope." Our loss is great, very great, but it is his infinite gain, and we submit.

He was born in Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1800, and came to Mobile in 1826. He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1833 or '34, under the pastoral care of the Rev. L. Walker, and to the close of his pilgrimage lived an active and useful member. He was warmly attached to the doctrines, discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His attachment, however, was not more impulse, or the effect of educational bias—on the contrary, his early training received a different direction—but the result of a firm conviction that her economy was in accordance with the Scriptures, and better calculated to secure the ends for which the Church of Christ was instituted, than any other system.

If there was any trait in his character more prominent than another, it was benevolence. He was not only forward, but often foremost in the support of the Gospel. Nor was his liberality confined to the Church, but the demand of suffering humanity met with a liberal response. As an evidence of this our deceased brother was an active member of all those benevolent associations, whose legitimate objects are to cultivate the moral and social virtues, and withal to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, and provide for the helpless widow and the homeless orphan. In all these duties he was prompt to every word. While there are many who will attest to his memory this mode of praise, the writer knew, perhaps, better than most others his acts of noble generosity. Would to God there were more such, and that more of those who profess to be the followers of Him who taught and exemplified this heavenly virtue, would imitate the deceased in this particular, and thereby honor both their calling and their Master. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the whole community—he was a true philanthropist and an humble christian.

No place did his excellencies appear more bright than within the sacred precincts of home. And in this hallowed circle, as within the sanctuary of religion, we have often seen the workings of a warm and generous heart, as it sent the silent tear to greet and mingle with the smile that beamed benignly on his family face, while he ministered in the delightful duties of friendship and affection. Such was the sympathy of his nature, that he could weep with those that wept, and rejoice with those that did rejoice. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

D.

October 19, 1852.

[Southern Ch. Advocate please copy.

Remarkable Longevity.—A colored man named Jack, the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Ingram, died in Norfolk on Friday night, the 15th instant, at the advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years. He was a native of Hanover county, Va; born in the service of Peter Ingram, Esq; was at Norfolk when it was burnt in 1775. He was pressed into her Majesty's service by Governor Dunmore. He was also at the battle of Great Bridge, and remembered all about the siege of Yorktown. The Norfolk Herald says:

"Jack was strong, hale and hearty even to the day of his death. He was employed as a draysman until he was over 80 years old and at the age of 98 could roll a hogshead of sugar, weighing 1500 lbs. on his dray without assistance. He always good-humored, well-disposed, and scrupulously honest. It is a remarkable coincidence that, for many years, he lived in a family three of the inmates of which have died within the last two years, two at the age of 92 and 94, and one at the age of 70."

Mississippi Collisions.—Mr Selcek, of Greenwich, Ct. has suggested a method for preventing great damage by collisions. The idea is to have the end of the platforms built with one corner projecting far from the other, diagonally, instead of square. Accordingly, when they come together with great violence, the force of the shock will be relieved, and the cars, instead of being reduced to pieces, will simply shove each other off the track. In the projecting corner the brakeman is to be stationed, which will be dedicated by Bishop Hedges. In case of a collision, he will be comparatively safe from danger.

Fast Horses.—The NewYork Express says from horses no longer a novelty. "They are an every day affair—one of the most substantial specimens of that species of property is the wordsmith just commenced in this street, next to St George's Chapel. It is all to be three stories high, and is to be erected upon a foundation of stone." with the single exception of the floor timbers of the first and second stories, so that destruction by fire may well be considered almost impossible.

Aging Obituary.—Mrs. Sarah Bliss, of Rehoboth Massachusetts, reached the age of one hundred years on the 4th of this month. On the occasion of her birthday she was assembled a large company at the house of her son Rufus Bliss. Among them were quite a number of her twenty-four descendants—children, grand-children, great-grand-children, great-great-grand-children. Several of her descendants are believed to be now living. There were present in the company twenty-one persons of seventy years of age and upwards, whose aggregate years were eighteen hundred and seventy-nine years.

A Spanish proverb says that the Jews ruin Spain at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their lawsuits.

Bishop Stracham, Bishop of Toronto, Canada, left Kingston recently, and baptized fifty of the convicts in the Penitentiary and confirmed one hundred and ten.

The receipts of the American Institute Fair, in New York, for the first four days it has been opened, are stated to be $3 567 21, which is a considerable increase over the receipts for the corresponding season of last year.

The police have arrested a man named Bianco, in consequence of his confession of murdering a number of persons, for the purpose of their fat, which he melted down and disposed of to advantage.

A Cincinnati Commercial says that a lunatic broke from confinement at home, went into Third street, and sold thirty shares of Railroad stock, pocketed the gold, and was arrested before he could go on 'change for speculation.

The Catholics of Memphis, Tenn., are about to erect one of the most splendid church edifices west of the Alleghanies, which will be dedicated by Bishop Hedges. It is to have towers each one hundred feet high, and a spire of belle.

"Sir," asked a prisoner of a magistrate, "what right to commit a nuisance?" "No, sir, not at all." "Then, sir, I claim my liberty. I was not a nuisancer, and as no one has a right to commit a nuisance, and as no one has a right to commit a non-suit."

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—In this institution during the week ending Saturday last, there were admissions 84; discharged 311; deaths 75; patients remaining 662. Of the deaths 58 were of yellow fever, and 17 yellow fever patients were discharged as cured. There were only two deaths of cholera during the week.

Dedication of the Mechanics' Institute.

The dedication of the building of the Mechanics' Institute—that most magnificent evidence of mechanical enterprise and artistic skill—took place Thursday in the presence of about two thousand citizens. The night was unfavorable, and the rain poured down in torrents. Notwithstanding this, the unfavorable aspect of the weather, a very large number of ladies attended.

The Hall in which the dedication took place is the most spacious in the city, finished in a plain and neat style and arranged with a studied regard to the laws of acoustics. A person speaking in an ordinary tone of voice may be heard with distinctness to all parts of the room.

The ceremonies of the evening were opened with an overture from "Der Frieschutz," by Ordiel's Band. Mr. A. W. Seates then introduced to the audience Mr Thomas Murray, one of the Building Committee, who delivered an address characterized by a pleasing elocution, sound logic, practical knowledge and appropriateness of diction. We took copious notes of his speech, but from its length, must defer its publication until to-morrow.

Mr. Seates for the Society replied. He said he accepted the keys of the Institute, as the representative of the New-Orleans Mechanics' Society, with a high degree of satisfaction. He thanked the gentlemen of the Building Committee for that perseverance which had enabled them to overcome so many obstacles in the erection and completion of the building. The Mechanics' Society owed a debt of gratitude to the Committee, which he, in the presence of the assembled multitude, would attempt to discharge by expressing his grateful appreciation of their labors. He also thanked the citizens and the press of New Orleans for their continued kindness and noble contributions, as without their aid this Hall, the pride and glory of the mechanics of New Orleans, could not have been built.

To the State Legislature, through the liberality of which the ground on which the building stands was so generously donated, thanks were due. but he trusted that the gift would, in the progress of time, be amply repaid by the enlightenment and liberal attainments which the Institute would do its part in disseminating among the great and rising community of New Orleans mechanics. In conclusion he said "I now dedicate this Hall to the artists of the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans."

The Glee, "Hark Apollo" was then sung by amateurs, in the course of which were noticeable voices of singular compass and sweetness. This experiment by the amateurs proved the Hall the best adapted for musical festivals of any like upartullent in the city. At the conclusion of the glee, Judge Larue was introduced to the audience, and made an effective speech:

He said, that it was the first time he had ever felt himself called upon to make an apology for inadequate preparation. He disliked to make an apology, but such was the pressure of his official avocations, that on this occasion he must ask the indulgence of his auditory. You have assembled here (he said) to dedicate an Institute built by a society of mechanics. It was started forty-six years ago for mutual benefit, instruction and improvement. It was chartered in 1827, re-charted in 1837, and in the year 1851, the lot on which the present noble structure was erected, was donated to the Society by the Legislature of the State for the erection of an Institute in which a series of annual lectures should be delivered, on subjects of art and science for the instruction and improvement of the community of artisans. This was but the beginning of the vast and beneficial results that were to be expected from this noble institution. And who is it that has done this? Why, the mechanic! The dapper clerk that sells tape, the physician, that lives on hope, and the lawyer, that walter on Providence, who struts in broad cloth, and starves in elegant idleness, when asked who has founded these walls, fashioned these cornices, and raised these pillers, will answer, "Nothing but the mechanics!"

The young lady to whom one of these fashioners of the temples should pay his addresses, might, say, to her mamma and her papa, "Oh, bah! he's nothing but a mechanic!" [Cheers and laughter.] A fellow who never worked in his life, might sneeringly point to the architect of this noble edifice, and jeerlegly say, "He's nothing but a mechanic!" But who are those whom the idlers turn up their noses at? They are the men who make the world—men of action and enterprise, who have regulated society—who have brought beauty and symmetry out of the shapeless quarry, and formed the marble to speak to countless generations! From time immemorial the Greeks had been the patrons and practicers of the mechanic arts—the master spirits of the world. Their artisans were the civilizers of the age in which they lived. What was the state of the Greeks in Athens? Their mechanics were all slaves In Rome all of the patrician class looked on mechanical arts as degrading. But what was the penalty they paid for this their contempt of the laboring class? Things had to be changed. Rome and Greece were overthrown for a blue-eyed people came from the north and sacked their luxurious cities, demolished their temples, and tumbled in the dust their marble gods and goddesses. This people, with the blue eyes and light hair, did the business for Greece and Rome. They couldn't help it! [Laughter and cheers] The ingenuity (he said) of mechanics had made science subservient to art. In past ages, it had been considered honorable to kill and rob. A Baron might assemble his party clan and steal the property of the honest laboring kind, and in those days was chivalry triumphant. The history of chivalry was but a repetition of the ravages committed by the bold man and the robber, and men who did not work, but lived by the labor of others—were no better than the robbers of old, who killed, robbed, and maltreated the honest husbandman for their own glory and aggrandisement. The world was full of that kind of chivalry now—that broadcloth chivalry, and decency in boots and spurs, that lived by a kind of social rapine, and it was time to get rid of them! It was the mechanic and the artisan who had changed the world! It was the mechanic who had made steam, the great civilizer, and the wonder-working telegraph. Yet you, of the present generation, have the same prejudices against the useful arts that existed in times of barbarism! Shame on you! If you have! Franklin, who drew the lightning from Heaven—Fulton, who chained the volatile vapor to the service of man—Roger Sherman, (tallied), Herschel, and Drew, the most eloquent of divines, were all mechanics. And are they names for the idler and the drone to sneer at? The time would come when we would know what mechanics are. They are the men who reduce science and learning to the subservience of the useful arts. Had they not the same capacities as other men? They were that class who chose rather to work than steal, which, unfortunately, he feared, was not the case with the "upper ten." [Applause]

He would inquire, "is there any dishonorable in labor? It was a decree of the Almighty himself when he expelled Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden, where no labor was required, that they should earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Labor was put upon man as a punishment. But the malediction pronounced against him in heaven, had been deprived of its primal curse. Labor was the best guarantee against vice. He who lives on his patrimony, and he who steals because he has no patrimony, are on one side, and the working men are on the other, and whoever will not work ought to starve! He did not know that such sentiments would be popular with the community. [laughter] but whatever he thought must come up. That man was more praiseworthy that makes a single blade of grass to grow where none grew before, than the conqueror who desolated provinces. He was not sure that his language suited his auditory. [laughter.] What he believed he would tell right out. [renewed laughter]—and it was his opinion, that whoever preferred stealing to working, ought to be hung. [Laughter and applause.] We God a land which, in every mountain and valley, offered treasures for all who sought them, and whoever would not avail himself of them, ought to be driven out of the community. Ours was a working people, and in their homes, tools and dresses, were the evidences of the mechanic's handicraft. This was the class to whom was due all that we possess of luxury, convenience, and the elements of happiness, and to this class all honor was due.

The speaker proceeded to address the boys—recommended them to habits of industry, and, above all, urged upon them the necessity of learning a trade, so that, if born to effluence, and adversity should overtake them, they might have a resource in the hour of need. He did not stint his advice to the ladies, as to the proper education and training of their daughters in habits of honest industry, etc., etc. The speech was listened to with undivided attention. We do not profess to have done justice to it in this brief sketch. A glee was next sung; after which, Dr. McCauley delivered an elaborate address.

The ceremonies of the evening were in the highest degree delightful, and reflected great credit on the members of the institution to whose management the community is indebted for a most pleasant entertainment.

From Havana.—The brig Silliandon, Captain Butler, arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she brought dates to the 23d instant. We are indebted to Captain B for a file of papers, but the only item of news we find, is the mention of another earthquake on the South side of the Island.

The Late Storm.—A miniature tornado, accompanied with sheets of rain, visited our city about 11 o'clock on the night before last. The wind did not appear to come from any quarter in particular, but blew "great guns" from every point at once. It was a whirlwind—short in its duration, but fierce-as-ever-and devastating in its effects. It stirred up things lying loose, and left everything else turned right end down. They had been enabled to save but a small amount of provisions, and they had at once to put themselves on starvation allowances. They constructed a hut, and remained on shore upwards of twenty days, during which time they had nearly completed a schooner, when, to their great joy, four whaling ships hove in sight, and the were taken on board."

The damage to the shipping was considerable. Many boats were driven from their anchorage. Some lost a chimney, some had their yawls stove in, and the rigging of all was considerably chafed.

More than $3,000,000 are invested in churches in Pittsburgh.

Arrival of the Falcon.

Later from California.—The U. S. steamer Falcon, Lieut H. Rogers, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived last Wednesday from Aspinwall via San Juan, bringing one passengers, the mails from San Francisco to the 1st instant, and $300,000 on freight and in the hands of passengers. The Falcon left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th inst. and arrived in San Juan on the evening of the 21st Finding that the Pacific steamer had not arrived at San Juan del Sud, and that nothing had been heard from her, the Falcon sailed the same evening for this port. The steamship Georgia sailed the same day for NewYork, with 500 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold on freight.

The Tennessee, which brought down the mails and passengers from San Francisco made a very quick trip.

The steamer Prometheus was at San Juan, to sail for NewYork as soon as the passengers by the Pacific steamer arrived.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and great complaints were made of the dullness of the times.

The papers we have received do not bring us much news of interest.

Mining News.—The Union says there is now on exhibition at the banking house of Mills, Townsend & Co., a lump of gold recently taken out at Downieville, which is one of the largest and handsomest ever found in California. This splendid specimen is nearly pure, and weighs two hundred and four ounces and three dollars! The same firm have also another lump, perfectly pure, which weighs $500, taken from the same spot as the above.

The Placer Herald gives the following interesting description of the Bear River Water and Mining Company Canal:

"The water of Bear River is introduced into a flume, six feet by three and a half, at a point some three miles above Illinois-town. Hence conveyed by canal, flumes and aqueducts, on the slopes of the mountains some eighteen miles parallel with the river; thence leaving the river by a serpentine route, about ten miles, to a point near Bear River House, where it crosses the Auburn and Illinois-town road by an aqueduct; thence about eight miles, to the dividing ridge between the waters of Bear River and the North Fork of the American River. Through this ridge a tunnel has been excavated 2000 feet in length at an expense of $60 000. The water discharged by the tunnel passes down a ravine, intercepting Deer Creek at the Mammoth Saw Mill, where it is taken up in a reservoir; thence about three miles by flumes and canal, where owing to a depression, and to maintain the elevation, requires an aqueduct of about half a mile in length, which has been constructed. Reaching a point commanding the entire mining region of the main canal, with its laterals is completed than seventy miles in length.

Of the superstructures of the line, they are permanent and substantial. Of the Mammoth Aqueduct, which is 600 feet in length 145 feet high containing some 300 cubic feet of hewn and sawed timber, is worthy the attention of artists, and will command the admiration of all who can appreciate works of art. There are eight aqueducts on the line complete and being completed. The water has been introduced, and reached about twenty-five miles but owing to the present low stage of water in the Bear River, and the great amount of absorption consequent upon the character of the soil over which it passes, progress is tardy. The absorption is being diminished and the canal need feel impervious to water, as it becomes saturated, and when this is the case, nothing forbids the immediate introduction into Auburn and the mines generally.

The capital stock of this company is at present $350 000, $300 000 of which has already been disbursed. On the 15th instant, $30,000 was called on stock, payable in two instalments, on the 1st and 15th of October, to meet present liabilities and those pending the paper of the company may rest assured that nothing will be omitting on the part of the stockholders to make provision for the liquidation of their paper at an early day. The stockholders will be justified in the further prosecution of this work, requiring a capital stock of $500,000, which will be done as circumstances require.

The present Board of Directors consists of S. W. Lovell, of Auburn, President; Robert Rogers and Charles H. Rockwell, of San Francisco, and Hall, of Sacramento, and E. S. Peck of Marysville, Directors; James Edwards of Auburn, Treasurer; J. H. Carmichael, of Auburn, Secretary. The stock consists of 120 shares, par value $2100 66 each. Of these shares 63 are owned in San Francisco, 14 in Sacramento, 9 in Marysville, and 34 by resident stockholders.

From San Diego.—We have dates from San Diego to the 18th ult. only, not having received any papers direct from that port. We take the following summary of news from the Southern part of the State, from a San Francisco paper:

Colorsville Diggings.—The miners in these claims are said by the Echo to be doing well. A new company started about two weeks since, and now have a prospect for making money. The company have taken out, within a few days, good wages.

Tunnel Company.—The Downieville Tunnel Company have ever since striking the gold, made very large wages. This and last week they averaged about fifty dollars per day to the hand, says the Echo.

The Indians.—The San Joaquin Republican says: "We learn from the Sheriff of Tulare county, who called upon us yesterday, that the Indians are quiet and no alarms are entertained by the settlers. Large numbers of emigrants are settling down on the fertile plains with their families. There is every prospect of that portion of the country being thickly settled."

Australian Gold.—A beautiful lump of Australian gold, says the Placer Times and Transcript, was exhibited to us yesterday. It was received lately by one of our shipping houses. A large trade is springing up between California and Australia, and the number of persons who leaving here to try their fortunes in the mines of the latter is very large.

Indictments.—On the 24th ult., the American brig Halpwell, Captain Grescolm, arrived at San Luis Obispo from Mazatlan, and Cape San Lucas sixty-two days out, with two hundred and twenty passengers—mostly Texan emigrants, who came by the way of Northern Mexico. They endured, it is said, great privations on the route.

The Halliwell put into San Luis for water and provisions, having lost a succession of head winds for more than thirty-five days. Most of her passengers, and all her crew, left her at the latter place; which obliged the captain to come up to Monterey to get a fresh crew. The crew went down on the Ohio on Wednesday.

On the 13th inst Juanito Ramirez and Pablo Lopez quarrelled about a trifling matter at Los Angelos, when the former drew a pistol and shot the latter in the abdomen. Death ensued in twenty four hours. A verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against Ramirez by the Coroner's jury.

Francisco Canillo, a comander of those precious scoundrels, Rivas and Zatedela, who were hanged a short time since, escaped from jail on the 15th inst.

A horse race took place a few days since at the course near the church, between two horses belonging to Don Andreas Pico and Don Jose Sepulveda. Distance, one thousand yards; purse, $1000. There was considerable side betting. Race won by Mr. Sepulveda's horse Antelope over Don Andres' made up, but was not run. Don Andress paying the forfeit.

Col. Magruder, U. S. A., and Mr. Gray, connected until lately with the Boundary Commission, in the capacity of Surveyor, came up from San Diego a few days since, and pitched their tent just out side the city.

The Land Commissioners were engaged in their arduous duties. The claims of Colonel Fremont were being argued. No decisions of importance.

Hard at Last.—The notorious "scapegrace," Emilee Jon, has at last paid the penalty of a long line of crime. Working by pressage per the steamer Sea Bird, that he was hanged on the 24th inst. at San Diego, protesting his innocence of any attempt to steal the pilot-boat Florida, for which he was condemned. He appeared on the scaffold perfectly composed, and during a speech of half an hour, attributed the "hanging of the cats of San Francisco, Stockton and Marysville, to motives of revenge by the friends of parties hanged by the Vigilance Committee." During the crowd unbar, he died without a struggle.

Wm. Darcy Jones has taken leave with his tawny on his epaulettes and left the land of life in California. He is evident in his deameanor and promises more to the "good time coming" when he shall have more leisure and shall have his "reminiscences at home."

From Oregon.

We have received the Portland Oregonian of the 11th and 16th ult. That paper of the 16th says:

We made a trip about the first of July last to the Puget's Sound, and again a few days since. The rapid increase of settlements along the way was truly astonishing.

Nowhere the place above alluded to the only portions of the territory which evince a rapid improvement; the whole Willamette valley is filling up with an intelligent population; and Oregon City, Salem, Lafayette, Marysville, Scottsburgh, Jacksonville, and many other towns, are growing into importance with a rapidity unknown, save in the settlement of California.

The actual population of Oregon did not probably exceed three thousand; this year we are assured it will not fall short of ten thousand. It will therefore be seen that our course must be onward, so far at least as the increase of population and business is concerned.

In view of this state of things, it behoves every lover of his country—every well wisher of his race, to look well to the interests of the territory, and guard the avenues which, through the strife and bickerings of party, lead to disaster and destruction. The course pursued by our contemporaries, in urging the people to draw party lines, and make every consideration secondary to party ascendancy, can not fail so produce the most disastrous results, if not timely rebuked.

A new paper called the Columbian has been started at Olympia, Puget's Sound, by Messrs. Wiley & McElroy.

The Oregonian has accounts of more fights between the emigrants on the southern route and the Indians. In one engagement, from fifteen to twenty Indians and three white men were killed.

A large quantity of spurious gold dust, supposed to have been shipped from the Atlantic States, has made its appearance in the Oregon markets.

A fire broke out at Wyeska, which destroyed an entire square in the most valuable part of the town. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A man named Wemple has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and a writ of error having been denied in the case of O'Kelly, convicted of the murder of Maloney, they are both to be hung.

Emigrant trains were arriving frequently, and the prospects of the country are bright.

From China.

Dates from Whampoa to August 3 have been received at San Francisco.

We learn that Captain Laud, of the famous ship Challenge, died at Whampoa on the 20th of July. The mate took charge of the ship, and was to proceed to Liverpool.

Loss of the Whale Ship Hurtress.—The whale ship Hurtress was totally lost on the coast of Kamschatka, by running upon an Island, which was put down on the map forty miles out of the way. The Captain and crew took to the boats, and after great suffering reached the main land where they encountered eight feet snow. They had been enabled to save but a small amount of provisions, and they had at once to put themselves on starvation allowances. They constructed a hut, and remained on shore upwards of twenty days, during which time they had nearly completed a schooner, when, to their great joy, four whaling ships hove in sight, and the were taken on board."

From the Isthmus.

We do not find much news in our Panama exchanges.

Arrival of a Ship of War.—The British ship of war Hardinge sailed for Panama on the 7th inst., from Callao, and sailed for Acapulco on the 11th.

The health of Aspinwall and Panama was good, and the railroad was progressing rapidly.

Mr. Thomas H. Jenkins, the grantee of the Panama Water-works, has nearly completed his arrangements, and is about to start for NewYork to fulfil the fulpinent of the stock. The works will supply the city with from 5000 to 7000 gallons a day, which is ample for all uses. Mr. J. has labored for two years to obtain facilities to carry out this great project.

The Panama Star has a long article under the head of "The Federation of the Isthmus." It is seriously proposed to separate the Isthmus from the Republic of New Granada, and annex it to the United States. This project has already come before the New Grenadian Government. In conclusion, the Star says:

We have been led into these remarks, not because we think the United States either desires or would gain anything from such an annexation, as that country already possesses all the advantages she requires without the expense of maintaining a government here, but we write purely through a desire to benefit this country and the people connected with it; and we feel confident that this question is merely one of time. The fact alone of the entire lack of schools in which to educate the rising generation and the knowledge, that annually large numbers of young americans are sent absence to the United States to complete their education, is sufficient to induce any thinking man into the belief that these youths will grow up with very different ideas regarding this country, to what they entertained previous to visiting the States. Their views will become more expanded and more liberal, and if no steps are taken to that end previously, they will be sure, as soon as their voice can be heard, to cry out for annexation.

We give our views thus openly, because we deem it the duty of every man having an interest in the Isthmus, to come forward when called upon, as we have all been, by the Provincial Government, and state frankly and unprejudicedly, what he thinks best for the welfare of the general body.

The Government at Bogota has acted most liberally in opening the matter for discussion, and the Provincial Congress here have acted wisely in summoning the people publicly, to express their sentiments in reference to a separation from their mother State; and therefore we say the people should act openly and candidly towards the Government, as the Government has done towards them in this all important question.

Louisiana Interior.

Artesian Wells.—Colonel S. Henderson is making preparations for the construction of an artesian well, upon the premises of the Baton Rouge Foundry. Mr. H has acquired all the needful information, and has no doubt of the success of his undertaking.

Sugar House Burned.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday says: On Wednesday morning last the sugar house of Mr. T. J. Bird, in this parish, was burned to the ground, together with a large quantity of wood. We understand the loss is covered by insurance.

The same paper adds: Many planters in our vicinity have commenced making sugar; but for the want of a sufficient supply of water, we learn, most of them will have to stop until it rains. A heavy rain just now would, indeed, prove "a blowing blessing."

Accident.—A negro, the property of Mr Robert Perry, of Jackson, was killed last week by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a student at the College, named Sandal. The latter picked up an old pistol which he supposed was empty, and to frighten the boy, snapped it at his head and blew his brains out.

Shreveport.—The Southwestern, published at Shreveport, says: Cotton is arriving in great quantities—long ranges of waggons may be seen at all times wending their way to the river, while the levee begins to assume a lively and business like aspect. There is only one drawback to the prosperity of our town—the want of floating capital It could be made the most important inland cotton mart in the Union. If our capitalists would establish a banking house, for the purpose of affording facilities to the mercantile community.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Tuesday of the steamship James L. Day, Capt Talbot, we have received Galveston papers to the 21st, and our exchanges from the interior. We do not, however, find any items of news.

Gen. P. F. Smith.—We learn that the health of General Smith is not good. He had left San Antonio for the western frontier.

Dangue Fever.—This disease has been prevailing to a considerable extent at Indianola and Port Lavaca. In a few cases it run into typhus fever, and several deaths have occurred. The disease itself rarely, if ever, proves fatal.

Railroads.—The railroad enthusiasm has not abated, and meetings are being held in nearly all parts of the State.

From El Paso.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 14th has the following:

On Monday last, Mr. Dunn arrived in town in charge of the El Paso train, belonging to Sweet & Co. Mr. Dunn left El Paso on the 24th ult. At Eagle spring he encountered a body of Mescaleros, a branch of the Lipans. This was about 120 miles from El Paso. They charged on the train with stirring bows, but retreated when some forty men emerged from their wheels with ugly looking muskets. At the Painted Cave, a distance of 175 miles from San Antonio, another body attempted to molest the animals belonging to the train; they also amounted to about the same number. The same body had lately run off the Boundary Commission, under the command of Lieut. Michler, from the Rio Grande. The Commission, now at San Felipe, had sent an express to Eagle Pass for a reinforcement.

Mr. Dunn states that Lewis's train, which will arrive here in a few days, lost four men at Comanche Spring. These four were in advance of the train. The train found them dead on their arrival. The road is in the finest order. Mr. Dunn is in raptures about it. He pronounces it the finest natural road in the world. The whole country is full of Indians.

The day before Mr. Dunn left El Paso, twenty-nine mules were taken from Magoffinsville by the Indians. There is no trade at that place, or comparatively none. There are some eight or ten sickly looking soldiers at Magoffinsville. The nearest fort is forty miles distant. The citizens complain constantly and bitterly of want of protection from the Federal military. The Indians commit depredations as they please. No man is safe beyond the heart of the settlement. Skillman was shot at in the suburbs. Dunn met the mail on the 21st ult., on its way to Santa Fe. There are millions of bushels of white onions for sale in that region. Lewis's train is freighted with them. Mr Dunn heard no Mexican news. Senator Downe has been promoted to the Alcaldeship of that section of country.

Generous Acts of British Commanders.—We have already announced that an American vessel had been attacked by the natives, after having stranded in attempting to enter the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, and that she was rescued by the generosity and gallantry of the commanders and crews of two British ships of war. The London Chronicle contains the following interesting particulars:

"The American vessel, a brigantine, was called the Mary Adeline. She went ashore in attempting to enter river Congo. The British ship Dolphin was in the river, and seeing the signal of distress flying, went to her assistance at night fall. but was unable to effect anything that night. To the surprise of all, the next morning the river was crowded with canoes, with ten to forty natives in each, all armed, and at least two-thirds with muskets. Their movements left no doubt of their hostile purpose. The British ship sent on board of the American a gun, fitted it for service, supplied ammunition, and took up a position herself to defend the ship. The natives made the attack; flourieg in a fire of musketry, and attempting to board the vessel. The Dolphin opened upon them a fire of shot and shell, and in a little while drove the assailants ashore, and cleared the beach of them. The number were estimated at three thousand. They being done, the ship's boats attempted to get off the stranded vessel, but failed; and it was found necessary to remove her cargo. On the evening of the day another British harmed vessel—the Fire Fly—arrived, and sent her boats to assist. In the morning, the natives rallied and recommenced the attack, but were dispersed by another broadside, and took to the bush. The Dolphin and Fire Fly continued their assistance, notwithstanding the heavy swell which set in and capsized one of the ship's cutters. The whole of the cargo was transferred to the Dolphin, and the 22d on the Mary Adeline was got off safe.

"These are kindly international acts, and deserve the special acknowledgement by our Government of the generosity displayed by the British vessels."

Among the offices held by the late Duke of Wellington was that of Constable to the Tower. Constable, by the by, used to be a term of high dignity, although it has lately come to designate one of the pettiest municipal appointments. Was the Constableship of the Tower is its duties and its pay, we find stated in the London Daily News, which seemed to think there an opportunity of the vacancy ought to be improved to abolish absurd sinecures and useless sinecure. But we find that Lord Combermere has had this "nice thing" given to him, and the economy question has to be postponed perhaps, to another generation, although the new Constable is rather aged.

The Tower of London, is an ancient royal fortress, not subject to the ordinary control of the army office. The garrison is under the immediate control of the Sovereign. It is Queen Victoria's particular fort, and all the orders issued are by direct mandate, through the Secretary of War, and not from the Horse Guards or the Ordnance—the two heads of the military service. To carry on this Government there is a Constable with his deputies, at a cost of £4000, say $20 000 a year. Of these, only one deputy is resident, and his duty is to take care of "the key." He is therefore a sort of gate keeper, and this is all the duty done, for which the country pays $20 000 per annum. The ceremonies are amusing. Every night the guard, a watchman, turns out, at midnight in procession to the office of the Mayor—that is the title. The call is made. "Who goes there?" "Keys" is the reply. "What keys?" "Queen Victoria's keys." "Pass, Queen Victoria's keys." "God save Queen Victoria"—and the night work is over. The Mayor takes the keys, and his superiors, who never come there, get fat salaries for doing even less. Among the well paid officers about the Tower is a physician for state prisoners, although there has not been one there since Sir Francis Burdett. And one small military force for a mile to put a ben where there is none. Parliamentary committees have several times reported that these costly ceremonials with such excellent pay for doing nothing at all, ought to be abolished at the death of their holders, but it has never been done.

"Sammy, run to the store, and get your mother some sugar." "Excuse me, ma, I am sick what indisposed this morning." "Send father, and tell him to bring me a paper of tobacco Mong."

Telegraphic Items.

Pennsylvania Election.

Philadelphia, October 23.

The official returns of the election in this state have been received, and show a majority of 21 309 votes for Woodward (democrat) as Judge of the Supreme Court, and 19,710 for Hopkins (democrat) as Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Webster's Disease.

Boston, Thursday, October 20.

A post-mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body shows him to have been laboring under a complication of diseases. It was found that he had a disease of the liver, dropsy of the abdomen, and hemorrhage of the bowels.

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, October 20.

The Hon. C. M. Conrad is now the Acting Secretary of State in place of Mr. Webster.

Arrival of the Niagara—Further Advance in Cottou.

NewYork, October 27, 11:30 A. M.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th inst., three days later than the accounts by the Washington, and one week later than those brought by the Europa. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, October 16.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Europa, and the sales of the week embrace 74 000 bales, of which speculators have taken 20.000, and exporters 3000, leaving 41,000 for the trade. Prices have been firm throughout the week, and latterly an advance of fully ⅛d. per pound—the greatest improvement being on the lower qualities. The quotations at the close are as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Pisauds 5¼, and Middling Uplands 5⅝d. per pound.

Trade and Money.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is improving.

The London Money Market continued easy, and Consols closed at 100 to 100⅛.

Commercial advices from India are favorable for the manufacturers.

Breadstuffs, etc.—Flour has been in good request, and the rates have advanced. Flour is now quoted at 22s for Western Canal, and 22s 6d per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has been rather better, and closes at 29s per quarter for Yellow, and 30s for White.

Lard has been steady, and closes at 62s per owt.

England—Extension of the Franchise.

It is expected that the British contemplate the extension of the franchise by means of an income tax on wages. Under this law it is said that a tax is to be laid on all incomes, as wages, exceeding one pound sterling, and only dex-payers are to have the right of suffrage.

Ballot-Box—New Appointments.

A strong organization is being effected of those in favor of voting by ballot at all elections in Great Britain, and it is expected to be complete by the time for the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Combermere has been appointed Lord High Constable of the Tower of London. Lord Derby has been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

France—Louis Napoleon's Movements.

Louis Napoleon's reception has so far been dazzling. His Bordeaux speech has been received with enthusiasm and is placarded throughout the streets of Paris.

The first measures looked for from the new Emperor are titles of high nobility to be granted to his Ministers, and a general amnesty for political offenders.

The new Emperor was to enter Paris in triumph on the 10th of October.

Spain.—There is nothing of special interest from this country. The subscriptions for the relief of the families of those who were killed in Cuba during the Lopez invasions amount to 231.000 piastres.

Germany.—All Prussian workmen that have been employed in Switzerland, have been ordered by the Prussian Government in return to their own country.

It is reported that the King of Denmark intends to abdicate his throne.

The Sultan of Turkey has recovered from his recent dangerous illness.

Late advises from China state that the insurrection is by no means put down, but is under full headway, and continues to gain strength.

Crescent City Affair.

Washington, October 23.

The Republic of this morning announces, par authority, that the Government has taken strong grounds with regard to the outrage on the Crescent City, and that the result will show the full vindication of the rights and honor of the United States.

Lieut. Porter had been transferred to his regular command of the steamer Georgia, by the owners of the line.

Now Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To		From	To
Hagging—			**Molasses, ₩ gal**		
Kentucky, ₩yd	10	12½	In the City	24	30
East India	11	11¾	On Plantation	20	
Germantown			**Nails, cut, ₩ lb**	6	
Hide Rope, ₩lb			**Naval Stores.**		
Kentucky	6	6½	Tar, ₩ bbl	3 00	3 50
Northern			Pitch	2 50	3 00
Bread, ₩ 100 lb			Rosin	1 80	2 00
Navy			Spirits turpentine, gal	40	41
Pilot			Varnish, bright	30	32
Crackers			**Oils, ₩ gallon**		
Brooms, ₩ doz			Lard	80	85
Common	2 00		Linseed	72	80
Yellow	22	25	Sperm, winter	1 40	1 50
Bricks, ₩ M.			do. fall	1 30	
Lake	8 00	9 00	do. summer	1 10	
English Fire	40 00	40 00	Whale, refined	60	70
Butter, ₩ lb			Castor	1 00	
English Porter	1 80	2 00	Olive, in cases	1 00	1 10
Ex. Wine, ₩ bbl	6 00		Pr. basket, 12 b	3

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] A. D.

[illegible] with the dew

[illegible] talk to thee
[illegible] shone,
[illegible] hopes are gone,
[illegible] mourn—
[illegible] can hold no voice
[illegible] for thee now—
[illegible] no healing balm
[illegible] cured us thou.

[illegible] we know that thou will be
[illegible] deep and true,
[illegible] will raise restore to thee
[illegible] hopes as those which flew—
And yet we [illegible] to thee of joy—
[illegible] of the aching heart—
We tell thee of a brighter hope,
Where sorrow hath no part.

Is [illegible] not joy for thee, lone one?
[illegible] it nought to feel
That [illegible] treasured treasure safe
[illegible] can never steal?
[illegible] that sweet voice will greet thine ear—
[illegible] eyes meet thine own
[illegible] no dark shadow o'er your love,
[illegible] again be thrown?

[illegible] a light upon the earth
Is but a flickering blaze,
And oft despair, or doubt, or grief,
May hide its lingering rays;
The warmest love of earth may die,
But thou canst calmly say:
The faith so wedded unto mine,
Can now know no decay.

With mournful tenderness, and deep,
Thou needst not watch again,
The treasure whose possession clea
On earth is aiming pain—
For now the fiend ordeal is past—
The mighty struggle o'er—
For love hath flown unto the skies,
It dwells on earth no more.

Then evermore look—the flame of hope
Grows brighter in that sprite,
And when here takes his upward flight
It burns with purer life.
Oh weep no more, for thou art now
Enough mourning, richly blest,
For [illegible], and hope, and even death,
But woo thee to thy rest.

Columbus, September, 1852.

Arrival of the Arctic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, arrived at this port at seven o'clock last evening. Liverpool at one o'clock on Saturday the 6th inst., making the passage [illegible] in ten days and six hours. [illegible]y, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Arctic passed steamship Hermann, lati- 20, longitude 55 20.

[illegible]nces to 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. Arctic passed steamship Atlantic, twenty- from Sandy Hook.

The passengers by the Arctic, are the J. Walker and lady, and Mr. [illegible]rer of despatches.

British mail steamer Europa, Captain arrived at Liverpool on Monday after- at half-past 4 o'clock, having rough weather as she approached coast.

Paris states that a difference of [illegible]ailed in the Cabinet with respect to [illegible] period for the proclamation of the [illegible]are for its taking place without [illegible]; others consider that certain for- [illegible]ould previously be gone through, in [illegible]re an appearance of legality; whilst [illegible]rty would prefer its being postponed [illegible]e President's marriage, respecting [illegible]ame of a young lady of high rank, [illegible]y has been long resident in France, spoken of.

[illegible]and military "mourning ceremony," in the late Duke of Wellington, took place on the 80th ult., in the presence of the [illegible] and a brilliant staff of officers.

[illegible]ed reports of ministerial modifications [illegible]y circulated. It was said that the [illegible]t intended to assemble the Chambers [illegible], and that it would be necessary to the cabinet with some parliamentary

[illegible]gence has been received at Vienna, from [illegible] that the Druses are everywhere arming, [illegible] an insurrection in Palestine is appre- [illegible]ded. Travelers from Germany are prohibi- [illegible] entering Denmark and Sweden, unless [illegible]y are provided with clean bills of health. [illegible]o measure is in consequence of the appearance [illegible] of cholera in Pomerani No quarantine, how- [illegible], is established.

[illegible]ial community in Egypt have [illegible]thrown a state of excitement, by the [illegible] order prohibiting the [illegible] from Alexandria, or the porta [illegible]ity being feared, owing to the [illegible]tion of the river this year.

[illegible]n & Co., a London house, in the [illegible]can trade, have suspended payment [illegible] the disinclinations of their partner at

[illegible]y reviews from the Amsterdam and [illegible]ace markets state that the busi- [illegible]active, and that prices showed a [illegible]ment. Coffee was generally [illegible]d, higher rates having been paid [illegible] descriptions. Refined sugar, in [illegible] of purchases, and slightly ad- [illegible] and indigo continued to be opera- [illegible]ly. The accounts from Antwerp and [illegible] represent a similar position of trade.

[illegible]ns Shipwreck.—*Total Loss of the [illegible]can ship Mobile and Seventy-two Lives.* [illegible] to have to record the total loss of the [illegible], Capt. Tarbox, of Bath, Maine, and [illegible], from Liverpool 27th ult., *with [illegible] twenty-three hands and sixty pas- [illegible], all of whom, with the exception of [illegible] died.* The Mobile sailed from the [illegible] Tuesday morning with a fair wind, and good progress throughout the day. At [illegible]t the captain went below, leaving the [illegible]ate in charge, with orders to steer [illegible] S. W., and to call him (the captain) at two [illegible] or sooner if the weather became threat- [illegible] At midnight the wind was blowing a [illegible]reeze from E. N. E., with a heavy sea, [illegible] increased to a violent gale.

[illegible] captain coming on deck at two o'clock, [illegible] the ship on a lee shore, from which it [illegible]ble to extricate her, the second mate [illegible] it is said, mistaken his orders, and kept [illegible] on a W. N. W. course. At half-past [illegible] struck heavily on Arklow Bank, and, [illegible] afterwards, commenced to break up. [illegible]rts made to launch the boats, but, in [illegible]ssue of the high sea, they were fruitless. [illegible]w hours after the vessel struck the weather [illegible]ated, and at eleven o'clock, on Thursday [illegible], two schooners hove in sight, and im- [illegible] bore down to the wreck. One of them, Glasgow, took off four sailors and the [illegible]ering passenger, and the other took [illegible]maining four sailors, and landed them at [illegible] whence they have been forwarded to Liverpool. As an instance of the little chance [illegible] was thought there was of any one on board [illegible] saved, an incident occurred which is worth [illegible]. In the cabin was a lady passenger, [illegible] towards of £500 in gold in her posses- [illegible], which she offered to one of the sailors, but [illegible] rejected the proffered gift, as he would have [illegible] chance to save it. In few minutes a sea [illegible] the lady overboard. The sailor, however, [illegible] among the saved.

[illegible] Tarbox and all hands exerted them- [illegible] the utmost to save the ship, until, one [illegible]r, they were washed away and per- [illegible]. She was 1000 tons burthen, and [illegible]

[illegible]ly on the news of the catastrophe [illegible] Dublin, the American Consul hastened [illegible] the spot, and rendered what assistance he [illegible] the survivors. The Swedish Vice Con- [illegible]ken of as having acted with much

American Vessel Lost.—The Ar- [illegible] the following note from Captain [illegible] the ship American Congress, (Grin- [illegible] a Mentor's [illegible] dated

[illegible] Lisbon, Sept. 27, 1852.

[illegible] the 11th day of September inst., in lat 42 [illegible] north, lon 47 08, I fell in with the bark Bal- [illegible] Captain Honeywell, of Philadelphia, with a [illegible] of marble and rags, in a sinking condition, [illegible] having been at the pumps for fifty-two [illegible] The captain and crew were taken on [illegible] the American Congress, and the bark [illegible] to her fate. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

[illegible] Eruption of Etna.—We have been [illegible] with the perusal of a private letter as [illegible] as the 16th September, announcing the lava [illegible] to have taken another direction, and is fast up- [illegible] reaching Milo, the inhabitants of which, to [illegible] the wood, are cutting down their chesnut [illegible], and, of course, emptying their houses.

A coasting vessel, the Mongibello, when lying [illegible] near Catania, has been covered with [illegible] the lava from the mountain. A [illegible] born [illegible] to this island, and has been pronounced of the very best quality. The mountain sent it forth in vast [illegible]

We find the following graphic account of the lava in a letter dated Catania, August 30:

Yesterday, after breakfast, we reached Zafarana; from the last house in the village we saw the lava at gun-shot distance, and at that distance the heat was very great.

The manner in which the extraordinary and frightful torrent advanced is not to be described—it must be seen. It moves slowly and uninterruptedly; the first waves, if I may so express myself, rise and fall at the least obstacle they encounter, then send forth streamlets here and there, recede, extend themselves, and again advance. Now it is heard as a continual sound of glass breaking in the fire—nothing more—and now immense damage succeeds. Every now and then it is arrested, denoting the presence of greater obstacles or of water.

By day all this grand mass present an appearance between red and yellow—sometimes dull, sometimes brighter. I can ill describe the spectacle by night—that dull stream of fire—those clouds of ashes and sulphurous vapors—are beyond description and sublimely horrible.

The streams of lava are much higher than the surrounding land, for as the former beds have become solid the new lava flows over them.

In truth, nothing can be more picturesque, could we divest ourselves of the misery and grief which pervades this hapless region.

The lava flows over the richest and most cultivated [illegible]ntry, destroying vineyards, all sorts of fruit trees and some houses. Conceive the misery, that has fallen on many proprietors and colonists.

Since writing the above we have accounts from Catania to the 24th September, up to which date the eruption continued, but without having destroyed any village, though rich vineyards, woods, etc., have been devastated.

England.

We have again to report quietness in political matters.

It is rumored that Lord Fitzroy Somerset will succeed Earl Dalhousie as Governor General of India. In the meantime, Lord Fitzroy is appointed Master General of Ordnance.

It is stated that Baron Rothschild intends to take his seat and vote in the House of Commons on the occasion of electing a Speaker.

The Cabinet Ministers are expected to assemble in London about the 24th of the present month for the purpose of setting the period for the new parliament.

In the Liverpool county court the suit of the Liverpool Steaming Company ex. Brown, Shipley & Co., agents for the United States steamship Arctic, has been on hearing for a day or two past, but no decision has yet been given. The suit is for £435 damages, caused by the Arctic running down the steam-tug Mona.

Captain West and the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic have handed $150 to the widow and infant of Thomas Searchwell, shipwright, who was accidentally killed on board on the 17th ult.

Kossuth is living in privacy at Kensington Terrace, Bromptou, London. M. A. Lemny, his late secretary, has just been expelled from Malta, by order of Governor Read, who assigns no reason for this act of policy.

Madame Celeste re-appeared on Monday evening, before her old friends, at the Adelphi theatre, London. The play was "Green Bushes," and her reception was cordial in the extreme.

Thomas Thomson, of Edinburgh, a coadjutor of Jeffrey, Sydney Smith and Lord Brougham, in the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, died on the 2d inst. He was a prominent member of the Scottish bar.

The ship Cromwell, Capt. Barker, at Liverporte having, on the 16th ult., in lat. 44 4, lon. 41 20, fallen in with the brig Darling, of London, from New York, with grain, and took off the crew, eight in number. The brig had sprung a leak twelve days previously, and the crew, exhausted with pumping, were obliged to abandon her, not being able to keep her free from water. It was blowing a strong gale, with a heavy sea running, and the Cromwell had to lay by the brig twenty-four hours before the men could be taken off."

The ship Medway, at London, from Melbourne, Port Philip, brought 31,500 ounces of gold, valued at £270,000.

On Thursday last, a deputation from an influential company, just formed, had an interview at the Board of Trade, to present a petition for a royal charter to establish a direct communication by means of steamships, from the east and west coast of England to Canada and the United States. London will probably be the eastern port and Liverpool the western, the dock accommodations at Plymouth and Bristol being considered insufficient for the class of steamers proposed. The deputation referred to consisted of Messrs. Rolt, M. P.; Maddock, M. P.; Princep, Brooking, Woolbridge, Carter, Gillespie, and Nelson.

On Tuesday last the screw steamer Alps, of the Cunard line between Liverpool, New York and Chagres, was launched, as before mentioned in the New York Herald, from the yard of W. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton, Clyde. The Alps, like the other ships of this line, is of iron Her entire length is 252 feet; length of keel and fore-rake 232 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, depth of hold 35 feet, tonnage 1600, new measurement, with two beam engines of 300 horse power, geared to a 14 feet screw. The Andes, of the same line, 1600 tons, 300 horse power, is receiving her machinery. The Caucasans, 1200 tons, 180 horse power, and Taurus, 1200 tons, 180 horse power, besides the Persia, 3000 tons and 1000 horse power, are being proceeded with.

Ireland.

It would seem that nothing definite has yet been decided respecting a transatlantic packet station. According to the Limerick Chronicle, the Rev. Peter Daly, of Galway, has received a letter from Earl Derby, conveying his assurance that no announcement respecting the proceedings of the committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the various ports, had transpired by the authority of Government."

Friday last, several reports on the state of the potato crop were presented to the Poor Law Guardians by the relieving officers of the Galway Unions. From these reports it would appear that, taken in the aggregate, a very fair crop will be secured, and that the prices of this staple food of the people will be materially under those of last year.

France.

Louis Napoleon continues his journey, and was last heard of at Narbonne.

A great sensation has been made in Paris by the assassination of Mr. Morton, correspondent of the London Daily News, by Mr. Bower, correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser. It would seem that Bower had suspicion of criminal intimacy existing between his wife and Morton; and the latter coming into his apartment at a moment when those suspicions had received confirmation, Bower struck him on the neck with a dinner knife he had in his hand, and killed him on the spot. Bower has as yet eluded arrest.

The Marquis de Dammartin, Mayor of Uzes, in the Gard, was murdered on the 30th ult. A shot from a musket was fired at him as he was leaving his house at an early hour of the morning. Neither the cause of the crime nor its perpetrator is known.

Letters from Brest announce that the greatest activity is observable in the dock-yards of that town. Several vessels have been ordered for immediate preparation for sea. It is stated, however, that the ships fitting out are to convoy troops to relieve the garrison in the Colonies

M. Jourdan and M. Sougere, editors of the *Siecle*, have been severally sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs, for having written and published an article entitled "Two sorts of Debtors," which is considered libellous on the Government.

The *Messager de Gand* states that all the heads of the linen factories in that neighborhood have just held a meeting to take into consideration the present critical situation of their business, in consequence of the commercial differences between Belgium and France. The meeting eventually decided to send in a memorial to the Belgium Government, to impress on it the necessity of immediately resuming the negotiations.

A number of placards, particularly offensive to the Prince President, have been posted at Lille, the authors of which are, of course, being diligent sought after by the Police. Here is a specimen of the most atrocious:

Measures of General Safety—Decree of the President.—In consequence of the ordinary ingenuity of women, and the mischief which results from it, we have, after mature deliberation, decree as follows:

Article 1. That all women shall be muzzled. Given at St. Cloud, etc. Louis Napoleon.

Count de Card-Egula, charged with a private mission from the Brazilian government, has arrived in Paris. His mission is said to be the affairs of the La Plata. He was recently charged with a Mission to Urquiza at Buenos Ayres.

On the night of the 20th ult., M. Charconnac, a pupil at the Observatory of Marseilles, discovered another new planet in the constellation Pisces. At midnight its right ascension was 2 degrees 48 minutes, and its northern declination 1 degree 46 minutes. On the 21st, at 10 hours 40 minutes, its right ascension was 2 degrees 56 minutes, and its declination 1 degree 42 minutes. It appeared like a star of the ninth magnitude. The Director of the Observatory proposes to call it Massilia, and to designate it by the symbol (20.)

Spain.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, Capt. Ingram, twenty-two days from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th, and left for the Mediterranean on the 22d ult.

Italy.

Letters from Bologna, of the 24th ult., state that several assassinations for political causes had taken place at Lugo in the Roman States.

A letter from Milan, 25th ult., states that the property of the Jesuits in Lombardy is about to be restored to them.

Prussia.

The reply of the States of the Coalition to the Prussian note of the 30th August, has not yet been officially presented, but its purport is, nevertheless, pretty correctly divined. As previously noticed, its tone is courteous, but contains nothing that changes the position of the parties of the Darmstadt convention, Prussia.

Austria.

The camp near Pesth has been broken up, and the troops have gone into winter quarters. The expense of the manœuvre is calculated at three millions of florins. Rather expensive pastime.

Field Marshal Radetzki is about to retire from active service to his village at Kaybach. It is said that the death of the Duke of Wellington has impressed him unpleasantly with the fact that, occasionally, even Field Marshals die.

Sweden.

Prince Gustavus, Duke of Upland, second son of the King of Sweden, died at Christiana, on the 21th ult. He landed there with the King or Queen, on the 16th, and complained of indisposition; next day he was seized with violent fever and died.

Africa.

M. Zucchs, a chemist, in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, has discovered the means of clarifying the oil extracted from the grains of cotton and rendering it for use in manufactories. The Viceroy has secured to the discoverer the exclusive right for ten years of clarifying and selling the oil.

On the 13th ult., a fortress at Tunis accidentally blew up and did considerable damage to the city.

India.

Letters and papers by the overland Indian mail, are to hand. The telegraphic dispatch, received per steamship America, has already announced the few features that the news present. Dates from Bombay are to 1st September, and from Calcutta August 18.

Disturbances seem again likely to break out on the northwestern frontier of Hindostan. Along the eastern boundary peace is undisturbed. The whole country, from Peshawar to Kurrachee had been deluged with rain, and the Indus had overflown its banks, doing great damage. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at several places in Bengal Presidency, about half past 4 A. M., August 4. A ship named the Runnymede was to sail from Bombay, for Australie about the 25th of August, with emigrants, many of them Anglo Indians who think they can better their condition in the gold country. A riot took place at Benares, August 2, but was quieted by a detachment of cavalry with whips.

The reinforcements for Burmah were on their way to Madras and Calcutta for embarcation to Rangoon. The army, which will be assembled in November, will number 20,000 men of all arms. No reliable information respecting an advance on Prome has transpired. All fears of an invasion of Assam are dispelled by the conduct of the Rajah of Munipore, a frontier ally of the British, who has organized a force to bar the passage of the Burmese through his country for which service it is presumed he will be rewarded by the British with a slice of the Burmese territory.

The Crescent City at Havana.

The telegraph has already informed us that the Crescent City, Capt. Porter, arrived at Havana on the 14th, and that she was not allowed to have any communication with the shore. The NewYork Herald of the 19th has the following interesting particulars:

The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those on board that it was owing to their not being seen until they were well inside of the harbor, that they were not molested. At sunrise the Captain of the Port came alongside, and asked for the obnoxious Mr. Smith, who he was told was still on board. He then informed Capt. Porter that as the ship was in port no steps would be taken to turn her out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore, or any one from the shore. Capt. Porter said that he desired to present his protest to the Consul, on which the Captain of the Port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain General, in the meantime informing Capt. Porter that the ship might lie in port as long as suited his purpose, and she might go to sea when she pleased, as they acknowledge no control over her, but communicate she should not in any manner.

Such was the Captain General's orders, and by way of enforcing them, guard-boats were placed on all sides of the ship, filled with the usual police force that board foreign vessels These poor fellows did not seem to relish the business altogether, as the sun was pouring down upon them, without any awning; and when the gong on board the Crescent City sounded the joyful call for breakfast, a call to which all the Spanish officials are politely invited on board the Crescent City, they looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt, that Capt. Porter would go to sea, and relieve them from their impr sonment. Captain Porter had no such intention, however? but after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the man to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which manœuvre it was supposed by the guard-boats that he intended to stay at least a week. In consequence of this, the police boats were relieved, and two boats, with regular crews, detailed from a frigate, to watch the Crescent City.

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the Port came alongside again, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to lay his protest before the American Consul. He was asked by Capt. Porter "of what use a Consul was, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in every civilized nation a Consul was recognized as the representative of his country, and the law of nations entitled citizens to have access to him." The Captain of the Port declined entering into a discussion of the matter, affirming (which was true) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but acting entirely under orders. The interview terminated, and so did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up, the Captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on board an American bark lying in the corner harbor. When just as the C. C. was about mooring ahead, word came off that Mr. Morales (of the house of Drake & Co., agent of the Company,) had permission to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, but accompanied by a Government boat with three officers. Mr. Morales thought the difficulty could be got over by Mr. Smith sending a written denial to the Captain General with regard to the accusations of Peter Hicks. This Capt. Porter refused to permit, as he had made (himself) two disavowals which had not been received, nor would he permit any correspondence from any officer on board the ship to the authorities; he considered it beneath the dignity of the Company to make further explanations. Capt. Porter also refused on his own part to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the United States Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. Porter the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if they continued a disavowal of the charges against Mr. Smith. They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. Porter, but at the same time it was written in plain terms.

The object evidently was to get some kind of apology or acknowledgement of wrong on the part of Mr Smith, which would enable them to settle the affair which was becoming rather troublesome. In this, however, they received no assistance from the Crescent City, and, after some discussion amongst the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the armament contained anything offensive to the Spanish government. Information on this matter was denied them, notwithstanding which, the officers did go on shore with Mr Morales, and after some time the Acting Consul Mr. Moreland came alongside in a government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, Don Guillermo Chacon, the Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City. Capt. Porter delivered his protest in person.

As the protest of Captain Porter fully explains all the grounds of complaint against the Spanish authorities, in a matter so much affecting the commercial interests of the United States, and the rights of our citizens, it is herewith inserted entire. It will better explain the position of affairs and the outrage committed against the United States than a history of the whole matter would do:

PROTEST.

Whereas, The first article of the treaty of amity between Spain and the United States declares "there shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors, and subjects, and the United States, and the citizens thereof, without exception of persons or places."

Article six of the same treaty promises "mutual assistance and kindly acts towards the ships of either power, when in the ports of the other;" which engages to defend and protect them to the extent of jurisdiction by land or sea; and article nine secures to the citizens or subjects of each free access to the courts of justice of the other in all cases; and provides that *all* cases be prosecuted by order and authority of law *only*, and that the parties shall have liberty of counsel and defence.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this treaty is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily, and without any form or process of law, seized an United States steamship, engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business, to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an *imputed* offence committed in the territory of the United States, and which offence, if actually committed within their own territories, the Spanish authorities had no right to punish an American citizen for it. On two occasions the undersigned has in plain terms denied that Purser Smith wrote anything against the Spanish Government in the newspapers of the United States; but the word of an officer (who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his Government, and the company he serves) has been entirely disregarded by the Cuban authorities, as if they were ignorant of the publy which governs civilized nations; on the contrary, they have pursued a vindictive and unfriendly course, which must, if persevered in, inflict great and serious injury on the commerce of the United States, and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the company's ships, the undersigned once more most strongly protests.

The undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Spanish Government in Cuba to the fact that the Crescent City sailed from New York with a large number of Cuban and American passengers on board, every one of whom had with him a passport from the Spanish Consul at New York, granting permission to sail in the Crescent City for the port of Havana, with a guarantee of safe landing on the shores of Cuba. Moreover, that the Spanish Consul at that place did not inform the passengers, or give notice to the United States Mail Steamship Company, that there was any likelihood of the Crescent City being prevented from entering the port of Havana; it is true that a "manifesto" was issued to the undersigned, but the Company were in no wise bound by such manifesto, having perfect right to consider it the hasty and ill-advised act of a subordinate officer, Martin Calzano, (by whom it was signed) which act, if persisted in, would interrupt the friendly intercourse of the two countries; and which they would likely not repeat after the disavowal of the imputed offence by the undersigned.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have in the most arbitrary endrse, pursued by their violating the treaty of amity existing between the two countries, have inflicted serious injuries on private individuals and on the company. Interests of large amounts are likely to suffer by the non-deliverance of the mails entrusted to the government officer of a friendly nation, and the wheels of commerce, as far as regards this ship, are entirely at a stand.

Mr. Smith, the officer in question, has been a long time employed in the Company's service, by the full knowledge and previous countenance of the Spanish authorities, who have given him from their harbor; and it is a well known fact that the unbrigaded and those under his command have abstained from any acts of interference with the affairs of the island, either by speech or act, though it might naturally be supposed that they could not help but sympathize with the misfortunes of unfortunate captains.

In conclusion, the undersigned takes this opportunity to protest again, in the strongest terms, against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of "amity," and the law of nations, by which American citizens are, without notice and legal accusation of offence, or opportunity offered to defend themselves, subjected to proscription and severe mercantile loss, the flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt, and the Government treated with disrespect in the person of its officer, who, though commanding a ship owned by a company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States Government and by a law of Congress of the United States. The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is placed, having been refused most positively permission to communicate with the representative of the United States in the Island of Cuba. An appeal to the Consul of a country is ever respected amongst the Barbary powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not so much to be expected. Respectfully submitted,

H. B. Porter, Lieut. U. S. N.

To the authorities of Cuba, Oct. 14, 1855.

After being informed by Mr. Moreland that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, "neither subdued nor conquered."

As she passed the Custom-house, thousands were assembled to witness her departure. The star-spangled banner was run up to the fore topmast as she passed, and, as it floated out upon the breeze, its stars looked as bright, and its stars as unsullied, as on the day America adopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude, but there were beating hearts in that crowd filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged, and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads, as the steamer, under a full head of steam, swept by the mole.

As the Crescent City passed by Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her fore-mast head, and seemed to bid defiance to the frowning castles of despotism.

The Japan Expedition.—The United States steam frigate Mississippi was to leave NewYork on or about the 20th instant for Annapolis, where she will remain until the Princeton, now fitting to accompany her on the Japan expedition, is ready. The Mississippi takes out a variety of articles as presents to the Emperor of Japan, to conciliate him, to clothe the natives, and prepare the way for the desired negotiation. A locomotive and a quantity of railroad iron will be taken along, with which to show him the operations of a railroad. A telegraphic apparatus and wire will also be taken, with which to demonstrate how the lightnings have been converted in the use of civilization. Two of the ship's engineers (Messrs. E. D. Robie and G. W. Alexander) are learning the use of the apparatus, in order to explain it to the Emperor. An apparatus for taking Daguerreotypes will also be used and explained for the information of his Majesty, by Lieut. Rudd. A beautiful barge is on board to be presented to him. Also, boxes of domestic goods, comprising a great variety of manufactured articles, which are to give the Emperor an idea of the industrial pursuits of this country, and perhaps awaken a desire on his part for an exchange of commodities between Japan and the United States. The Mississippi will take ten boats for her use. There are four beautiful brass nine-pounders, mounted on carriages, which are to be used, if necessary, by parties of engineers engaged in surveying. They can be fitted in the bows of boats which may be employed in exploring the coast.

The Belfast Journal relates a story of a Dutch painter who had for a subject "The Sacrifice of Isaac." He represented Abraham as a sturdy old Dutch burgher leveling a musket at his son, while the interceding angel spits in the priming pan to stop the sacrifice.

Arvine, in his "cyclopedia of Anecdotes," records many instances of very laughable anachronisms of painters, and among others that of the picture of "Eden." In which Adam and Eve occupy the foreground, while in the background a German student is *shooting ducks!*

There is an old painting by a French artist, of the Lord's Supper, in which the table is decorated at each end with tumblers holding *cigar-lighters!*

The Washington National Monument.—We take from the Charleston Courier, the following, in reference to the Washington Monument: The block of marble from Texas, for the National Washington Monument, has been received at Washington, and duly presented to the Board of Managers. California is about to send three blocks, the one previously sent not being deemed by some of its citizens of sufficient magnitude and beauty. The one from Texas is said to be equal to the finest specimens yet received, and completes the full complement of blocks from all the States of the Union.

The monument it is said, is now about 118 feet high, and will reach 220 feet at the close of the present season. We regret, however, to learn that the funds raised in various ways by voluntary contributions are falling short, and that the structure cannot be carried up unless a more enthusiastic and spirited effort by the American people be made. It is stated by the Baltimore American that $140,000 will be sufficient to complete the structure. Surely this small sum can be raised in this vast Republic, and it is a national disgrace that it has not been done before. The proposition that each voter at the next Presidential election should contribute half a dime to this object, we perceive has been generally approved of, and it is hoped that it will everywhere be adopted. South Carolina, however, cannot participate in this movement; we would therefore respectfully suggest that on Sunday, the 31st of October, an appeal should be made from the pulpit at every place of worship in the State, and a collection made in behalf of the fund; and when we consider that the civil and religious liberty we now enjoy is mainly due to the efforts of that great man, it is preposterous to suppose that there could be found any so dead to feelings of patriotism as to refuse to contribute toward the erection of a Monument that is to perpetuate a nation's gratitude for his services.

Important Trial.—An important trial is now progressing before Judge Potts at Newark, N. J., arising out of the destruction of buildings in NewYork, by gunpowder, during the great conflagration of December, 1835.

The Longest Times.—It is stated, as characteristic of the careful provision and good management of this journal, that its long memoir of the Duke of Wellington, on the morning after his decease, had been prepared six years previously, to be in readiness whenever that event occurred. It is understood to be written by Mr. Dodd, the well known compiler of a parliamentary annual, who undertakes the "obituary" department of the Times.

Coffee.—The Baltimore American, of a recent date, has compiled from various authentic sources an estimate of the production and consumption of coffee for the year 1852. The production is set down in round numbers at 548,000,000 pounds. The consumption for Europe, British America and the United States is estimated at 540,000,000 or about 92,000,000 pounds over the production, and hence, perhaps, may be found the cause of the high price of coffee for the past four years. Like all other articles of commerce, there has been a steady increase of the production of coffee ever since and before the year 1840, and yet it is only within four years past that the article has so much advanced to make it an expensive luxury to our people.

Ordinarily, this advance in price would have curtailed consumption, but the abundance and cheapness of food, the profits of commerce, and the rewards of industry and labor, enable all classes to continue the consumption What was originally a luxury, is now become a prime article of necessity, especially among the working classes.

Chloroform as a Motive Power.—A year or two ago M. Tremblay, a French civil engineer, exhibited at the Novelty Works, in New York, an engine in which the vapor of ether, in combination with steam, was used as a motive power. Considerable interest was excited by this invention, but more particularly in France, and the French Government ordered an engine to be built on M. DeTremblay's principle. It was found to work admirably, and a saving of fuel equal to fifty per cent. was realized, when a discovery of the highly inflammable nature of the ether employed rendered its adoption as steam vessels inexpedient. This difficulty, however, has been removed through the instrumentality of M. La Fond, a French naval officer of high scientific attainments, who proposed to make Du Trembley's invention available for marine purposes, by substituting chloroform for ether. The French Government has ordered two engines, of sixty horse power, to be built and placed on board the Gallice, a man-of-war constructed expressly for the purpose. Two other vessels have also been ordered to be fitted with engines upon the same principle.

Murderer's Confession.—The Utica Observer learns by a private letter, that a person living in the village of St. Thomas, Franklin county, Penn., who was supposed to be dying, made a confession to his having, with two others, murdered a man about four years since. The wife of one of the murderers having died about three days before the deed was committed, they opened her grave and put the murdered man in to conceal him. The grave has been opened, and the body of the murdered man found. The murderers were arrested and sent to the Chambersburg jail.

Red Men in Western Africa.—The NewYork Tribune says:

The *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages* for June contains a translation by Cherbonneau, Professor of Arabic at Constantine, of the journey of a traveler named Tuggurt, *via* Timbuctoo, to the Mountains of the Moon. These mountains, however, according to this account, do not lie in the Middle, or rather in Eastern Africa, as laid down in our geographies, but among the Western Highlands, which fill the space between the middle course of the Niger and the Atlantic ocean. The route taken was from Timbuctoo to Dechenne, up the Niger, then for some time up the Niger, and finally by land to Bambara, Sakay, Maika, and Sakut Then follows the rounding passage: "Beyond the circle of Sakat begins, so to speak, a new world; the people have a red color, of whom a part is herdsmen, possessing innumerable herds of camels and flocks of sheep; the rest are husbandmen. Our travels some two months upon the territory, and then comes to a great salt lake, called Sebkat Sebaniakha. This lake loses itself in the sands of a boundless desert, in which one finds no trace of vegetation Across this desert the passage of which occupies five weeks, dwell nations of a red color, living in tents made of buffalo skins, and subsisting on dates and camel's milk. Then comes a second waste, which can be crossed in fifteen days; after which occur the first oasis, which belong to the Mountains of the Moon, and are inhabited by red men."

New Patent Law in Austria.—A new law upon patents has appeared at Vienna. No patent will be granted except to the inventor himself; and the inventor, if a foreigner, must previously have taken out a patent in his own country. Otherwise, all foreign inventions may be imitated in Austria. From this it would seem that a one who inherits the right of an invention, or an individual who acquires it by purchase, cannot obtain protection from infringement in the Austrian empire.

Pirates in the China Sea.—The ship Celestial, of New York, while on her passage from Canton to Liverpool, was attacked by a fleet of nine piratical junks on the coast of Hainan, but a breeze springing up, enabled her to get clear of them. Some of the junks mounted sixteen guns, and had from forty to fifty men on board.

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MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

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Mr. H. M. Dietz, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. Nicola Marschall, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
Miss M. J. Thompson, English.
Miss M. J. Beaumont, English.
Miss Indiana Clarke, English.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron. Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and conditions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not rendered by this arrangement but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders only will reside under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing. Inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchases (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization and arrangements are being made for furnishing improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided Receptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition. $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and Incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $177 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar; $237 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

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THE STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream whose narrow tide,
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go;
Its wayless waters dark and deep,
Mid sullen silence downward sweep,
With moanless flow.

I saw where at that dreary flood
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour was come;
Unaught of ill, it neared the tide,
Sank, as to cradled rest, and died,
Like going home.

Followed with languid eye anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan,
Stood there alone.
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And feared to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;
He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore,
A being bowed with many a score
Of toilsome years.
Earth-bound and sad he left the bank,
Rock turned his dimming eye, and sank,
Ah! full of years.

How bitter must thy waters be,
Oh Death! How hard a thing, ah, me,
It is to die!
I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal man
With smiles drew nigh.

"Tis the last pang," he calmly said,
"To me, O death! thou hast no dread—
Saviour, I come!
Spread but thine arm on yonder shore—
I see!—ye waters bear me o'er;
There is my home!"

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

October 6, 1852.

PAPAL DEVELOPEMENTS.

Of the case of the Madiai the whole protestant world has heard. But we cannot now fully judge of these things. We have become of late years so accustomed to the tyranny and audacity of Rome, whenever and wherever it has been possible for her undauntedly to tyrannize, that even an *auto da fe*, now again, after the lapse of ages, such a thing were to be enacted, would excite no very overwhelming emotion amongst us. Our yesterday, reading of such cases as those of Madiai and the Madiai, as we now read the martyrs chronicled by Foxe, will feel we are amazed and indignant by far, at such enormities than we do, and no doubt, in the days commemorated by Foxe, the burnings at Smithfield, and the cruel persecutions of Philip of Spain, excited little more feeling among the Protestants of Europe, than is now felt by those who read of the cruel fate of the Madiai.

Indeed, we take into account the superior enlightenment, refinement, and humanity of the present age, as compared with that of Queen Mary, if we remember that that was the age when torture was the customary mode of examining the suspected, even in England, and that the principles of religious toleration were at that time altogether unknown in the world—while the present is the age, in every civilized, or even partly civilized country, Turkey not excepted, *where Popery may have established its strongholds*, of almost universal toleration, and in some cases unpardonable political laxity, so far as religious principles are concerned, and the age, moreover, when the criminal code and processes of every free country have been disarmed of nearly all their ancient cruelty of rigor; if we take these circumstances on the one hand, and on the other fairly into account, we easily conclude that the condemnation of the Madiai to ignominy and the galleys, merely possessing and reading the word of God, so gross and outrageous an act of cruel oppression and cruelty as any martyrdom in Smithfield, under Mary, or as any act of Philip. Nay, making allowances for the difference in the periods, is it not as unique and infamous an act as the burning of Huss and Jerome by the middle-age councils, or the expulsion of the Jews by Ferdinand of Spain?

PROTESTANT INDIFFERENCE.

It is how indifferent comparatively, is the protestant public to this unparalleled enormity. The religious journals indeed lift up their voice; but feeble and strained is the voice of the secular press, if indeed it chance to speak at all. And all that the religious world, together with the utmost efforts of the evangelical alliance, can accomplish towards rousing the righteous indignation even of the serious masses of this nation is comparatively very little. A few feel as they ought to feel, but most are little more than indifferent. Nevertheless, let the matter be but once fully brought home to the British mind and heart; and the resolute indignation of protestant Britain, with which that of Protestant and Republican America will surely be joined, will make itself heard and felt in the Pope and Popish cabinet of the potty prince, called the Grand Duke of Tuscany and in the very slave of Rome.

A DEPUTATION OF REMONSTRANCE.

Meantime, in accordance with a resolution and suggestion of the Evangelical Alliance, at its late meeting in Dublin, a deputation consisting of the Earls of Roden and Cavern, two eminent noblemen of high character, and Arthur Kinnaird, Esq., M. P., is to proceed at once to Florence, personally to plead and remonstrate with the Grand Duke, on behalf of the persecuted Madiai. This deputation is to receive as an associate, at the instance of the Evangelical Alliance of Geneva, the Comte de St. George. And it is possible that other noblemen or gentlemen, representing other nations and ecclesiastical communities, may join them; so that the deputation may not appear to be a mere British interference, but may be, as far as possible, representative of universal Protestantism.

Certainly the fact of such men undertaking such a mission is one which speaks aloud for the prevalence of religious feeling, even amidst so much mere expediency and indifferentism, in the most influential classes of the nation. Already a deputation of somewhat similar character, though engaged in a more doubtful case, has interposed with success on behalf Achilli. May the present deputation, of yet higher character and more imposing rank, be no less successful on behalf of the poor and persecuted, but illustrious Madiai.

SIR H. BULWER'S DIPLOMACY IN ITALY.

While the excellent Mr. Kinnaird, and the Earls of Roden and Cavern, thus represent the earnest and pious Protestantism of Britain, in its sympathy with struggling and suffering Protestantism in Popish lands, it is indeed lamentable and humiliating to see the the diplomatic indifferentism and expediency of our government represented in Italy by her majesty's envoy plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Bulwer. Far better and more honorable work might surely have been found for his rare talents and tried experience than to send him, in the midst of the deadly season of South Italy, unasked and unwelcome to Rome, to solicit (in effect) a political reconciliation of Britain with the head of an apostate and usurping Church, who misrules, as his predecessors have misruled for ages, and by misruling blights and curses the finest land under the purest sky in Europe. Sir Henry has showed, as might have been anticipated, even his diplomacy at fault when matched with the subtlety of Rome, and has had the failure of his mission aggravated by the cold contempt, and insolent smile with which it has been received. He cannot but have contrasted in his own mind his present sphere of action in dark and priest-ridden Italy with that which he so lately occupied in your free land. But such an issue was deserved, and richly deserved. With the intolerable assumptions and impudent indifference of Rome, which has called forth from the indignation of Britain, the inadequate, but yet significant and warning response of the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," not only still unrevoked by the intrusive and presumptuous Pontiff but openly and defiantly persisted in; with Popish wrongs against British subjects, done in obedience to papal policy, still unredressed, and unacknowledged; with such a specimen of popish tyranny and remorselessness before his very eyes, as the case of the Madiai, Sir Henry Bulwer is to hie to Rome, to consiliate, forsooth!—to coax and compliment—the Romish See! Oh! for an hour of Cromwell, to show Britain how such affairs ought to be managed!

You need not doubt that this affair will indefinitely augment the unpopularity, already sufficiently great, of our foreign minister lord Malmesbury.

PROGRESS OF ANGLICANISM.

While Popery is thus developing, under its own name abroad; at home, under the guise of Anglicanism, it has been enacting horrors different indeed, but not less fearful. The worst impurities of the Romish confessional have been exceeded in the examinations by the Rev. Mr. Pryune, a clergyman of Devenport, in the South-western diocese, over which Bishop Philpott presides, of girls of twelve years old, placed under the charge of the infamous or infamous "Sisters of Mercy," established in that town. These abominations have been fully investigated, and the facts alleged, abundantly established in an extra judicial examination held before the Bishop of the diocese, the details of which, horrible and disgusting beyond conception, have been published at large in the daily papers, and yet the Protestant (!) Bishop of Exeter, has dared, without questioning the facts, not only to exculpate, but strongly to commend the clergyman, saying that he thought he had done no more than his duty, and that it was very likely by means of such inquiries and examinations (although conveying thoughts far too beastly for a brothel, into the minds of tender children) that such girls might have been saved from many sins! The Bishop of Exeter, however, must hear of this again!

PHASES OF INFIDELITY.

Strange, indeed, are the times in which we live; much, it must be owned, there is of good—more, by far, than in any former age; but how much, also, of evil, and how strangely intermingled. It is the age of zealous and missionary Protestantism, but also the age of deepening, strengthening, and spreading Popery: the age of increased and extended spirituality of feeling and influence, but at the same time the age of advancing infidelity.

HIGHEST CLASSES—PANTHEISM.

In the higher classes, Pantheistic spiritualism, which, notwithstanding the iris-hues of the plausible veil it wears, is, when closely examined, as foul-featured and malign a spirit of evil as Moore's veiled Prophet of Khornassan, is battling with true, simple and earnest piety, in the high places of the land.

LOWEST CLASSES—ATHEISM.

The lower classes are to an appaling extent given over to a hard-headed and hard-hearted material and atheistic scepticism; yet, on the other hand, never were there so many and so potent influences brought to bear in favor of their regeneration and elevation as at this moment.

MIDDLE CLASSES—SPECULATION.

The middle classes are, perhaps, on the whole, better informed, better principled, and more influenced by a real religious sense, than at any former period; yet even here, it is still true that the sudden overflow of general intelligence, before the tide of advancing knowledge had worn for itself a channel, sufficiently deep, and broad, and well defined—has produced an extent of seeming knowledge, which is but covert ignorance, most favorable to the impostures of pretentious shallowness, and to the progress of every crude and mischievous novelty. Hence, false philosophies and showy infidel speculations find too ready an acceptance among the young men of the age, who must form, in a few years to come, the working staple of the population.

EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHY AND FREE-THINKING.

In Edinburgh especially, not only a profound, masterly, and comprehensive philosophy, truly deserving the name, but a clever, specious, active and versatile school of *materially well educated* infidelity, has its principal seat and centre. Sir William Hamilton represents the former, to which also Professor Wilson, (who has recently resigned his professorships) the famous Christopher North, of Blackwood's Magazine, must be considered as belonging. The coterie with which the Chambers and George Combe have been connected, represent the latter. Indeed one of the Chambers, whose clever and useful 'Journal' is so well known, has had very extensively the credit of being the author of that most specious book. "The Vestiges of the Natural History of the Creation:" and perhaps nothing has contributed much more to the spread of the influence of this most dangerous and evil school of polite and moral free-thinking—of resolute anti-supernaturalism and anti-spiritualism, than the favor with which the shallow and spurious science of Phrenology has been in most places welcomed by the young and curious, who have not been thoroughly educated.

THE AGE OF CONFLICT.

This age is, in truth, the age of conflict. The world, in its present phase, is the battle-field of all forces and antagonisms. Every thing has received a mighty impulse. Steam power vehemence and railroad speed are the symbols of the era. The good is better, the bad is worse. Popery gains converts in Protestant countries—Protestantism advances in Popish lands. Absolutism entrenches itself in Austria, Italy and France: popular progress is the motive power in Britain and America. The deeply thoughtful become yet more profound, the shallow still more superficial. It is the age of conflict and of transition. But all these strifes and energies, disorderly as they may seem to us in their working, are preparing the way for the coming of the Final Reign. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail." "The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever."

DEATH OF WELLINGTON.

The death of the great Duke has given us an emphatic lesson on the vanity of all earthly honors. The greatest name in the world is now no more. Honors unequalled in lustre and number have now no claimant. "Where are all those things which he possessed?" "Man dieth and giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"

"Vain his ambition, noise and show,
Vain are the cares which rack his mind;
He heaps up treasures mixed with woe,
And dies, and leaves them all behind."

"Oh! be a nobler portion mine—
My God, I bow before thy throne.
Earth's fleeting treasures I resign,
And fix my hopes on thee alone."

THE NEW CONFERENCES.

Our Australian deputation has set sail. The Rev. Robert Young leaves his home for two years, to take charge of settling, on behalf of the British Conference, the terms of connexion between the British and Australian Conference, and the condition of the latter's independency.

The French Conference has met, and made some judicious arrangements, as well as some noble sacrifices. But of this, J. J. C. will tell you, as also of the strides by which the Prince-President advances towards imperialism.

N. Y.

A Sad Story of the Spirit Rappings—*More of the Feyits.*—The New York Observer of last week, gives us the particulars of one of the most revolting instances that has yet come to our knowledge, of the crime and infamy in which that most stupid of all impostures, Spiritual Rapperism, so frequently involves its demented victims. In giving publicity to so distressing a narrative, the Observer says it has been "inclined to suppose until lately, that the class of minds which a paper of its religious character reaches, was not likely to be reached by so stupid and transparent an imposition as this." The editor finds, however, that the folly is spreading among respectable and religious people of the weaker sort, and of credulous, visionary and unsettled minds, it is true, but it is important that they should, if possible, be reached and saved. And to that end, the statements herein made may not be wholly without effect.

The person who communicates the facts to the Observer, says, for more than a year he had been confined to a bed of suffering and disease, which, during the past winter, assumed a form that seemed to baffle medical skill, and death alone seemed to promise a certain and speedy relief to his sufferings. We quote:

While in this precarious state, the wife of a brother, who is absent in California, came from a distant part of the State to make us a visit. She claimed to be a writing medium, and professed to be in constant communication with the Spirit World—claimed that spirits of departed friends dictated communications, and moved her hand to write them out, without any physical effort on her part. She hurried a week and returned. At that time, to all human appearance, it very few days at most would terminate my earthly existence, and to satisfy my husband of the genuineness of her mediumship, she agreed to find out by the spirits, and write and inform him of the precise time of my decease. Accordingly, after the lapse of about two weeks, he receives through the post office a long letter in her hand-writing, dated "Spirit World," and purporting to have been written through her to him, by my spirit, containing the most absurd infidel doctrine, sanctioning falsehood and deception, and other anti-christian sentiments at which my very soul revolts.

The next we hear from this misguided sister is that she has been instructed by the spirits, that she must take a certain young man named ——, for her spiritual husband, and they, (the spirits) would marry them, and strange and incredible as it may seem, the simple truth was seduced into the ludicrous farce of a "Spiritual Marriage," with another man's lawful wife. A friend at whose house she found a home, charitably supposed that such strange conduct was induced by a fit of temporary insanity, and earnestly though ineffectually endeavored to save her from the disgrace consequent upon a public exposure, and, when it was found that he would give no sanction to the transaction by recognizing such a marriage, (performed, as was pretended by the parties, by the spirit of her mother, talking off through another medium the marriage ceremony,) and feeling no disposition to turn his house into a spirit brothel for their accommodation, they were instructed to leave. They obeyed, and found a welcome in a family of believers, where they were permitted to spend their "spirit honey moon" unmolested.

When the misguided woman first became related to me by marriage with a dear absent, though much injured brother, she was a professed disciple and follower of our Lord and Master, and daily knelt at the family altar, from whence ascended the grateful incense of prayer and praise. Then I could love and respect her as a sister. But eleven years have since passed away, and now I can only look upon the wreck of this once virtuous and lovely sister, with grief and shame, as the willing, voluntary victim to one of the worst delusions that ever cheated immortal souls of happiness here and hereafter. Not long since I made a visit to friends in a distant part of this State, in the neighborhood where she now resides, and I found the reality to be much worse than I had ever imagined from any previous information concerning this unhappy and disgraceful transaction."

SHALL WE KNOW OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS IN HEAVEN?

The affirmative of this question is ably maintained in an article published in the Independent, and we doubt not that an abstract of the argument will interest our readers.

The doctrine of future recognition was generally believed by the ancients, and with us is inscribed on monuments, and incorporated into sermons, and gives pathos to funeral hymns. Its prevalence indicates one of the wants of the soul, and therefore one of its just expectations from divine mercy. Our memories, which perpetuate the experiences and friendships of the present, will be preserved in a future state, and will have their previous knowledge of the loved refreshed and enlarged by the revelations of the judgment day. The same doctrine is inculcated by the scriptural accounts of the saints, as "gathered to their fathers," "gathered to their people," &c;" expressions not used to indicate a common place of sepulchre, since many of them were buried wide asunder. The exclamations of Jacob and David, when hearing of the loss of their children, teach the same lesson. In the parable of the unjust steward, it is said that the charitable will be welcomed to heaven by those whom they have befriended. Lazarus was recognized by Dives; will not the good also recognize each other? Paul comforted the bereaved Thessalonians by the assurance (1 Thes. 4: 13,) that they should again behold the departed, and be united with them and with the Lord forever: and also declared, that those who had been converted through his ministry, would be a cause of rejoicing to him at the coming of Jesus Christ.

If it is objected, to this view, that the knowledge, that some of their friends are lost, would impair the happiness of the saved, it may be answered that we will have such clear views of the odiousness of sin, and the transcendent beauty of holiness, that we shall entertain no sympathy for the guilty, but on the contrary acquiesce fully in the sentence of condemnation: just as the angels preserved their blessedness when some among them fell from their high estate. And even the presence of our earthly associates, it must be remembered, is not the chief source of heavenly happiness. We shall be chiefly happy because our home is also the home of Christ. [South. Baptist.

MINISTER'S SALARIES.

One of the worst evils, on the whole, in the relation between pastor and people, is the failure to secure for him pecuniary independence, when the people are able to do so. One can hardly understand how any one should fail to see the truth on this subject, or to practice it, did we not see some lamentable examples to the contrary. The law anxiously provides for the independence of the judiciary, by giving the judges an adequate salary, and forbidding it to be diminished during the term for which they are commissioned. Our organic law, both in scripture and constitution, is no less particular as to the clergy. They are to be kept free from worldly care and anxiety. As a general rule, they are not so kept. They are dejected by pecuniary responsibilities they cannot meet, or by sacrifices they ought not to make. Their families are often perplexed beyond measure, even to provide for the necessaries of life, while very few are able to purchase the books which are the very tools with which they work. They feel their minds dwarling, and sigh for mental food, but do not deem it honest to go in debt even for what seems indispensible to their preparation for the pulpit. Worn out by long continued labor, they are blamed if they take a summer journey. The temptation to be too complaisant to be rich, frets the honest hearted minister, and perhaps leads him to the opposite extreme of discourtesy. Worse than all, perhaps he begins to cherish hard feelings towards his flock. Here are people, he feels, who are perfectly able, without distressing themselves, to take this mountain weight of pecuniary responsibility off his heart, and they will not so much as touch it with one of their fingers. Must he not be almost superhuman, if, with such feelings, he can, with gentle tenderness, fulfill his pastoral duties? It is most difficult to school his heart to love for the brethren, who, he sometimes says bitterly within him, are starving his family; and to kind feeling for those who, he thinks, do not sympathize with the severest troubles of his lot. The prayers of his flock for him sometimes sound like mockery; and their professions of love to him, and to the cause of Christ, send a pang to his heart. Gladly would he engage in any other pursuit, which would support his family, but he cannot see his way clear to leave his master's work. And so he suffers on, as far as may be, in silence, but the interests of the church suffer with him. For a half-hearted service will show itself in a half-hearted church.

Now, we submit that this is the refinement of cruelty. It is like that torture in the inquisition, where a man was so fastened, that drop after drop of water, falling on his head, at last pierced his brain. Such slow nail lingering anguish as many a minister suffers, no church surely would inflict, if they understood the matter. [Presbyterian Review.

NOTHING LOST BY KEEPING THE SABBATH.

It would be difficult to find any one who ever really derived any permanent advantage from working on the Sabbath; although very many in a small way of business, such as bakers and green grocers, imagine that they would lose their trade if they were to discontinue the practice. There are, however, persons still living and doing well who thought otherwise, and who have prospered beyond their most sanguine expectations. One such instance occurred to a young man, a baker by trade, who lived in a seaport town of Hampshire.

He had resided in the place sufficiently long to form many pleasant connections, and become greatly attached to his abode, when he was told by his employers that, in consequence of some new arrangements, his services would be required during part of the Sabbath, namely, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon. His employers, seeing that the young man seemed greatly perplexed, said to him, "You can take a month to consider the matter, and then we will talk further on the subject;" intimating, at the same time, that unless he complied with the proposal, they would be constrained, although unwillingly, to look out for another assistant. The young man was much distressed; he desired to continue in the situation which he occupied till able to commence business on his own account; and there was certainly no hope whatever of his obtaining a similar situation in the town. His determination was, however, soon made: and notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of his young friends, who entreated him not to ruin himself, he firmly, yet respectfully, made known to his employers that he could not work on the Lord's day. "Very well, then the matter is settled," was the brief reply. Nothing more was said; the master turned on his heel, though not without a secret consciousness that the place of the young man would not be readily supplied; and the discharged journeyman went slowly to his lodging, hoping, as he turned round the corner, and passed the door of the baking house, that he might hear the voice of his master calling him to return.

One week then passed, then another: the faith of the young man was sorely tried, but he remembered the promises of the Lord, and took courage. At length, when his savings were nearly exhausted, he wrote a letter to his family, informing them that he was going to Southampton, in quest of a situation, probably from thence to Salisbury, and that, in the event of his not succeeding, he should return in about a week. This done, he proceeded to put the letter in the post office, and had nearly reached the place, when he was beckoned across the street by an elderly tradesman, who asked him if he had got a situation. On being answered in the negative, the baker, for such he was, said as follows: "Well, I have been thinking about retiring from the cares of business for some time past. I have no family, and have acquired sufficient to take me to my journey's end; so, if you feel inclined to take my business, you shall have it." The young man answered that he would gladly embrace such a favorable offer, but having neither relations nor friends to assist him with sufficient capital, he should not be able to do so. "Well, I have thought that matter over too," replied the tradesman, "and the difficulty can be easily got over. Let the stock be valued by mutual friends, and an agreement drawn up and signed, and you shall pay me by instalments. I know that you are a young man of sound principles, and therefore I will undertake to recommend you to those with whom I have been in the habit of dealing, as well as to those who deal with me. Never fear; do as I have done before—trust in divine Providence, and you will do well."

The agreement was made at once, and the young man returned to his lodging in high spirits; it was no longer needful to set out for Southampton, nor yet to ask his friends to look out for a situation on his account; he wrote to them, indeed, and on the same day, but his letter told only of joy and thankfulness. In about a fortnight he commenced business, and shortly after married a very respectable young woman. He is now a flourishing tradesman, with a good prospect of retiring from business at no distant period. [Servant's Magazine.

The Way to Learn.—Let the Infidel abandon his irksome superiority over the brute, if such is his will; but our lesson has been taught in a loftier institute. At the foot of the cross, in all humility and adoration, we have learned at once the depth and the height of human nature; and we have learned to think all wisdom but foolishness for the knowledge of Christ; all purity but sin, unwashed by his atonement; all hope in earth, of all hopes the most miserable, but in the faith of his blessed resurrection; content to bear the struggles of life, at his command; and submitting to the grave with a consciousness that it can sting no more; "sown in corruption, to be raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, to be raised in glory; sown in weakness, to be raised in power." [Rev. G. Croly.

THE SUCCESSFUL MINISTRY.

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Psa. 126: 5, 6.

A tender, affectionate, weeping ministry shall be a successful ministry. Such a ministry was Christ's and Paul's, and such ought always to be the ministry of the gospel. The seed of the gospel is too precious to be cast away and lost; the consequence of sowing it too momentous to be trifled with.

But what does the ministry of Christ sow? "Precious seed." The seed is the word—the word of the gospel.

Precious, as being the fruit of God's everlasting love. Precious, as being the purchase of the Savior's blood. Precious, as being the revelation of the Holy Spirit. Precious, in its adaption to the sinner's condition and necessities. Precious, to the convert himself, to his family, to the world, and to the church; in the effects it produces on him, and by him. "He is a new creature, created in Christ Jesus unto good works."

But how does the minister of Christ sow his precious seed? "He goeth forth and weepeth." Ministers are called upon to go forth. Out! out! Onward! onward! is their watchword. Forth. Out of themselves to Christ, for grace and aid. Oh! what a work is theirs. To smite the rock—to raise the dead! "Who is sufficient for these things?" "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." His whole soul must go forth in strong cryings and tears to Christ for aid.

He goeth forth. Forth to the chamber of affliction. Forth to the bed of death. Forth to the widow and the fatherless. Forth in search and pursuit of the strayed ones. Forth to the midst of his flock, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God, and to comfort all that mourn.

He weepeth.

Strange! Why weep? Is he ashamed of his message, of his Master, or of his work? Oh, no! Never was there such a message, such a master, or such a work. Why, then, does he weep? He weeps for himself. He feels so disqualified, so unfit, so unworthy, so inadequate to the task.

He weeps for his dear people. His "bowels yearn o'er dying men." They have not all obeyed the gospel; and the Savior says: "He that believeth not shall be damned." That "except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Can he do otherwise than weep for such?

He weeps over many of the dear youth of his charge, over many heads of families, and he sorely weeps in consideration of the aged impenitent. When he oversteps the boundary of time, descends to the pit of woe, how can he but weep as he asks. Where are they who are fleeing "from the wrath to come," and giving themselves unto God and to his church?

He sees the day fast approaching when he must meet them at the bar of God as a witness against them, if they obey not the gospel, and how can he but weep? "He goeth forth and weepeth," where no eye sees his tears for them but God's.

Such a minister "shall not labor in vain, nor spend his strength for nought and in vain." He "shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." All experience, all observation, and the word of God confirm it. The seed he sows shall not be lost. The obedience the merits, the intercession, the power of his master, and the faithfulness of God to his Son, secure him fruit to his ministry. Without doubt such a sower shall reap a glorious harvest; his tears shall be succeeded by joy and rejoicing. The harvest shall be shouted home. The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

What joy among the angels of heaven at the Savior's birth, in prospect of the joy of shouting home this harvest of God's redeemed ones—at the prodigals return; what joy—to the heart of the convert what joy—to the church of Christ what joy—to the minister of Christ, to God, and to angels, what joy!

May all who sow the precious seed, so sow in tears, and reap thus in joy. [Christian Intelligencer.

How I would Preach if I could.—"I am tormented," said Robert Hall, "with the desire of writing better than I can." I am tormented, say I, with the desire of preaching better than I can. But I have no wish for fine, pretty sermons. Prettiness is well enough when it is in its place. I like to see a pretty child, a pretty flower; but in sermons prettiness is out of place. To my ear it would be any thing but commendation, should it be said to me, "You have given us a pretty sermon." If I were put upon trial for my life, and my advocate should amuse the jury with tropes and figures, to bury his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of his rhetoric, I would say to him, "But, man, you care more for your vanity than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place—speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell your story plainly and earnestly." I have no objection to a lady winding a sword with ribbons, and studding it with roses, when she presents it to her hero lover; but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments, and use a naked edge on the enemy.

Preparation for Death.—After celebrating the holy supper, Christ retired into the garden to prepare himself, with greater solemnity, for his approaching death. Hence we learn, that whenever we have a prospect of our change at hand, we should not content ourselves with habitual preparation, but use a more solemn, distinct, and actual preparation for it. Our Lord, no doubt, was always in readiness for that which he knew was the great end of his incarnation; and yet, on the night before his sufferings, he retires into the garden to prepare himself for that hour. We should always so live as to be fit to die; because every hour we live some steps towards the grave. Every thought, every word, is a sand running from the glass of time.

If God gives us warning by old age, or a dangerous sickness, or a languishing body, or by any other method, that we shall shortly leave this world, solemn and actual preparation is fit and necessary. If God tell any of you, by a bodily sickness, that your change is near; if the decays and infirmities of old age tell you that you have not long to live; that it is high time to set your hearts and your houses in order, you ought solemnly to do so. You that have one foot in the grave, forget not this, lest you be called away before you are ready. But you that have served the Lord from your youth, and have the comfortable review of your past sincerity, in walking with God, you may rejoice upon any such summons, that your race is almost run; your warfare will shortly be accomplished; you have but a few steps more of your pilgrimage to make, a few temptations more to resist, a very little time longer of trial and conflict, before you shall receive the end of your faith and hope, and be forever with the Lord. Should you not, then, with such a warning, stir up the grace of God, quicken holy desires, strengthen faith, and exercise it upon the invisible world, and solemnly resign yourselves into the arms of the Redeemer? [Shower.

EXAMPLES OF BIBLE READING.

Many of the anecdotes compressed within the following paragraph, it is easy to verify; and every reader will acknowledge the value of the lessons which they are intended to teach. Remarkable as some of them are, not one approaches what is related and earnestly believed in the East, of a famous Mohamodan, namely, that during his confinement in the prison of Bagdad, where he died, he read over the Koran *seven thousand times!*

That we may see, says Dr. Plumer, what can be done in becoming acquainted with the Bible, let us look at a few facts. Eusebius tells of one who had his eyes burnt out in the Diocletian persecution, and who repeated in a public assembly the very words of Scripture with as much accuracy as if he had been reading them. Jerome says of Nepotian, that by reading and meditation, he had made his soul a library of Christ. Theodulus the younger was so familiar with the word of God that he made it a subject of conversation with the old bishops, as if he had been one of them. Augustine says that after his conversion, he ceased to relish even Cicero, his former favorite author, and that the Scriptures were his pure delight. Tertullian spent much of his time in reading the Scriptures, and committed large parts of it to memory. Beza learned all Paul's Epistles in Greek so thoroughly, that when he was eighty years old he could repeat them in that language. Cranmer is said to have been able to repeat the New Testament from memory. Luther was one of the most indefatigable students of the Bible that the world has ever seen. Ridley said, "The walls and trees of my orchard could they speak, would bear witness that there I learnt by heart almost all the Epistles," of which study, although in time a greater part was lost, yet the sweet savor thereof, I trust, I shall carry with me to heaven." Sir John Hartop, a man of many cares, made the book of God so much his study, that it lay before him night and day. A French nobleman used to read three chapters of the Bible every day on his bended knees, with his head uncovered. Joshua Barnes is said to have read a small pocket Bible one hundred and twenty times over. Roger Cotton read the whole Bible through twelve times a year. William Romaln studied nothing but the Bible for the last thirty or forty years of his life. John Boyse, one of the translators of our Bible, had read all the Scriptures before he was five years old; his mother read them through twelve times. I have read of more than one, of whom it was said, that if the Bible had been lost, the whole might have been recovered from their memories. In short, was there ever an eminent christian who was not remarkable in his study of the Scripture as he had opportunity?

Various Degrees of Future Glory.—Perhaps there is nothing more dangerous, as there is nothing more lulling and stupifying than low and relaxed notions of Christian holiness; than the supposition, that what difference may exist among members of society here, there will be none hereafter; that, however halting and hesitating their pace along the course may be, we shall all get together at the goal, and receive the same or a similar prize. Such is the [illegible] ness imagined to be, that, by a mystic process it expands the intellect of each, till all are alike capacious, all then filled to the brim and running over, that we shall all be happy, and all as happy as we can be.

Thus, by a golden spell, a kind of dream charm, the enemy of all righteousness chants many, and leads them to the waters of Lethe. However fatal this delusion, wide its spread, it cannot be owing to [illegible] tive information furnished by the Bible, for it appears to me as if the all-conscious Spirit had foreseen the error, and used the means of prevention. For in clearer from the divine oracles than the existence of different degrees of glory, we labor not we shall have [illegible] that our reward will be according to our works; that we shall reflect the divine image, and that our enjoyment hereafter will be precisely as our finishing here; that he who [illegible] sunters away, or ill improves the talent, will have less part unto eternal life! I feel, in saying this, I condemn myself; but truth must and will prevail. All the efforts of satan and of sin can no more hide it, than I can eclipse the sun by my hand, or stop the whirl of the earth by a word. However late, I trust that I am coming to my right mind. [Rev. James Russell.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 6.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The preachers of the Alabama Conference, on their arrival at Marion, will call at the Methodist Church.

Brethren expecting to be accompanied by their wives, will be kind enough to give me information of it, so that suitable provision may be made for their comfort.

PHIL. P. NEELY.

Marion, Ala., October 25.

[From our last week's edition.]

REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has, from its beginning, been the cheapest weekly paper issued from this city. It is proposed now to make it the cheapest in the Church, South. On and after the 1st November the subscription price will be ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum.

CARRYING OUT OUR PRINCIPLES.

No opportunity has been omitted by us of showing the utmost cheapness practicable in Church literature—low prices and large circulation. We now set the example in the newspaper department. If others follow, it will be matter of no small satisfaction to have originated the movement. In any event, we hope to succeed, and by our success to establish a principle that may have an important and general application.

THE EXPERIMENT.

It is. A Methodist paper in New Orleans at Boston and Cincinnati prices *is* an experiment; and, to be candid, we have hesitated over it. The former price, and nothing less, was deemed necessary in the beginning, and our patrons have stood up to it right steadily advancing our circulation. We have now gained a point at which we are enabled to make a venture in so good a cause. Much is involved in it besides the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

Why not succeed! A survey of the whole field and the analogies of the case are encouraging. Railroad travelers double as the rates of fare fall off 100 per cent. The Post-Office has in every instance been compensated by a corresponding increase of correspondence and receipts. And will not subscribers be forthcoming to a cheap paper, in order to the steadily sustaining numbers?

MORAL CONSIDERATIONS.

But these considerations are secondary. We put them on this score only this far; that the paper may pay its way. The ends, the only ones, for which this paper was established and will be continued, are higher and holier. They are those legitimately pertaining to that important, indispensable Christian auxiliary of this age—the RELIGIOUS PRESS. These ends are promoted by the cheapening. An increased circulation doubles and trebles its moral power. The same principle makes "ten more" talents instead of five. The poor, the indifferent, the prejudiced are reached, enlightened and influenced upon great moral issues, who otherwise would be none the better for the existence of the religious press.

TERMS DISTINCTLY.

All new subscribers, on and after November 1, (next Monday,) and all old ones whose subscriptions are renewed then, will be charged $1 50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OLD BOOKS.

New ones will be opened, and we desire to settle up the old immediately. Former rules will, in some instances, for peculiar reasons, which can not hereafter exist,) so far depart from, that several subscribers have fallen into arrears. This has occurred mostly in the renewal of subscriptions for the second year. Such are requested to hand the amount to their preacher, or, in his absence, remit it to us, through the Post Office. To the credit of the Post Office we say it, that, during nearly two years, nearly all our receipts have come through it, and not a dollar has, to our knowledge, been miscarried or lost. We shall have to be called on. Forward it. We are willing to throw away these old books, with *credit* for the name upon them.

PLAN OF THE PAPER.

No efforts will be abated to maintain its religious fulness as a family and religious paper. Besides religious and literary intelligence, the general intelligence department will be kept up, containing the latest foreign and domestic news, Germany, full telegraph items, and reports of the markets, made up to the day of publication. The Advocate is issued *same day* with the weekly secular papers of the city.

CONFERENCES—RESOLUTIONS.

A large and hearty co-operation is needed to not go on without it. The Church owning and controlling the N. O. Christian Advocate, passed resolutions, at their last sessions, that each member would do his best to obtain *twenty* subscribers for the year. The time is far spent, but, at the rates, all may fulfil that resolution. The number may be got in a single congregation, or picked up on the way to Conference. We expect soon to see these brethren face to face, and find that they have done all they promised, and more. And not from these only, but others who have heretofore upheld and encouraged us, we look for a substantial sympathy and material aid, that will carry the subscription triumphantly through.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The following came to us last week through the Post:

NOTICE.—The Hon. Chas. Gayarre will address the citizens of the parish of Pointe Coupee, at the Court House, on Sunday the 24th inst.

The inhabitants generally, are invited to attend.

Pointe Coupee, October 22, 1852.

AVIS.—L'Honorable Ch. Gayarre fera un discours aux citoyens de la Pointe-Coupee, a la Maison de Cour, le Dimanche 24 Octobre.

Tous les habitans sont invites d'y assister.

Pointe Coupee, 22 Octobre, 1852.

The enemies of our Lord wrote over his cross an accusation in three languages—Latin, Greek and Hebrew. The despisers of his holy day alike crucify him afresh under a polyglottal announcement. It is here printed in French and English.

If the "orator of the day" forwarded the invitation, we take this occasion to make acknowledgement. Our principles, however, and our engagements *le dimanche, 24 Octobre*, prevented attendance.

What the politics of this Mr. Gayarre are, we know not; only to the mortification of every moral citizen of Louisiana let it be known he is Secretary of the State of Louisiana. A fine conservator, truly, of the good character of the State and keeper of its seals is this "L'Honorable Ch. Gayarre"!

If he is a Whig his Sunday speech did not save the election: if a Democrat, it was not needed. So this placarded Sabbath-work was without result as it was without apology.

Where and in what age are we living? Can such things be tolerated without rebuke by a people not yet prepared to say "there is no God." A Secretary of the State of Louisiana, in 1852, advertising a political meeting at a Court House for the Sabbath! *Is* this a State document? We say again, we know not Mr. Gayarre's politics, neither does it concern us to know. But if he is a Whig there are better Whigs: if a Democrat there are better Democrats. And for the character of the good State of Louisiana those "better" should be its office-holders.

We do not require that every official should sign the 39 articles, or fast twice a week; but it may be required that those who are upheld by a constituency, most of whom respect the institutions of christianity, and many of whom believe them essential to our political and social well-being, should not thus outrage christain law and propriety.

The name sounds French. He may labor under the prejudices of National education. But we cannot give up the Sabbath *yet*. The example of France is rather uninviting on this point. Nor can we, in doing our duty as citizens, give the prestige of *L'honorable* to a man that boldly counsels its desecration. Whig or Democrat, he could not get our vote.

We hold, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." *That* is a board in our platform. It will endure; it will uphold the State when every other shall have rotted out. The nation cannot prosper that God opposes. Such encroachments upon institutions that are the bulwarks of public morality, and have ever been acknowledged by the wise and good as the conservators of peace, happiness and prosperity, should be jealously watched and pointedly rebuked.

10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

At its present price, the friends and patrons of the New Orleans Christian Advocate may look for this number without being counted sanguine. What member is too poor to take a Church paper at that price? Who that has any interest, business or trade with the world, but would give that price for a weekly paper from the great emporium of the South? The PRICE CURRENT alone is worth it.

We hope, therefore, the Agents of the paper will not confine their applications to the members of the Church only. Few out of the Church but will find it to their interests to subscribe, when it is once presented to them.

But there is the *rub*—making applications. What avails it that there is a Church paper, and a cheap one, unless it is brought before the people? It cannot find its way out into the world, no matter what be its merits, but in this way. If we had access to the people through the towns, villages, and country, we would do this; but this we cannot do while at this post, and laboring here. We must divide the work with our brethren and friends. If they will do their part, we shall still try to do ours by the paper, and let the world and the Church have the benefit. Bring it before the people, privately and publicly; let its terms and nature be made known, and there is no doubt that in a brief time, every family will be visited by a weekly periodical, heralding our common christianity, and enforcing and defending our own denominational and doctrinal peculiarities. And are not the advantages accruing from such a diffusion and prevalence of our religious press sufficient to make it a matter of *conscience* to extend its circulation?

May we not expect to carry our list of subscribers up to 5,000, by or before January? We shall then report progress, and talk together about the next 5,000.

Already we are receiving letters expressing great surprise and satisfaction at the new subscription price; but the satisfaction is accompanied with some grains of doubt—"Can the paper be sustained? Yes—if it has the right sort of friends.

N. O. BAPTIST CHRONICLE.—A neat copy of this paper has been laid on our table, bearing every mark of editorial and typographical excellence. It is to be issued fortnightly.

METHODIST PRESS.

GEN. CASS ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—The editor of the Philadelphia Christian Advocate notes with joy the progress of Temperance in the West. To be sure, something ought to be doing in *that* region, whence the streams of rectified whiskey issue. The great men and the small men are enlisted in this work and working side by side, heartily. The time cannot be far when the existence of "license laws" will be regarded and reprobated as one of the most glaring defects of our civilization. Our contemporary of Philadelphia refers to statements of several correspondents, one of whom, hailing from a country town, says:

"This is quite a moral place: there is very little rowdying going on. And the reason is very obvious; there is no public house in the place at which liquor is sold. There is indeed, one old hard case that sells on the sly at his own house; but the temperance men have now proof of it, having converted a drunkard, and are about to arraign him for selling without license. I went to Cassapolis, Cass co., to a grand democratic mass meeting and county fair, at which General Cass was to preside. Gen. Cass and Governor McClennand, the Governor of State, spoke. Gen. Cass said, for the benefit of the young men present, 'that he had passed the time allotted by the Psalmist for man's earthly existence, three score years and ten, yet he had never touched a drop of ardent spirits in his life, and to his total abstinence he imputed his strength and vigor at his time of life.' And our friend says, "his looks verified his assertion. He spoke for two hours in the sun, from a wagon, 'bareheaded.'"

THE SAME SUBJECT.—Zion's Herald has a strenuous editorial in support of the Liquor Law. After answering objections, real and captious, the editor thus points out the duty of every religious man and good citizen in relation to it:

Such is the liquor law. It stands built on the assumption that the liquor traffic is a scourge to society—a nuisance necessary to be abated. In prohibiting it, it exercises nothing more than a right inherent in society. In its provisions, it violates no single right of the man, or of the citizen. It is stringent only so far as is necessary for the accomplishment of its object. Its aim is lofty; its spirit benevolent: its influence blessed beyond comparison. Maine, glorious Maine, has given it more than a year of trial; and her people have already grown jubilant under its auspices. Massachusetts and Rhode Island furnish innumerable proofs of its delightful power to bless society. What then shall be done with it? The entire army of spirit-dealers, sustained by a wine-loving aristocracy, and by a multitude of the slaves of the still, are seeking to procure its repeal. They would treat it as Ephorus did the heptachord of Phrynis, the poet. Being of an inventive genius, the poet had invented two new strings for his instrument; but Ephorus rudely cut them without stopping to inquire whether they added to the harmony and perfection of the music or otherwise. With equal disregard for its influence, these men would destroy our law. Money is expended unsparingly for this purpose. The press is used to the extent of its influence. Political men are tampered with on every side. Shall they succeed? Shall they be permitted to triumph because of the apathy of better men? Nay, it must not be so. Great questions are involved in the fate of this law. Sustain it, and trade will flourish; crime will diminish; pauperism will almost cease; public morality will be promoted; social refinement and happiness will advance; public health will be recuperated; life lengthened. But let it be repealed, and through the floodgates of the traffic a tide of unutterable woe will roll over the State, sweeping before it the good and beautiful, and overflowing unnumbered hearth sides with sorrow.

What, then will the render do, we ask? We rend his heart. He will give the law his influence. He will speak for it. He will urge his friends to speak for it, saying with the poet,

"If we have whispered truth,
Whisper no longer:
But speak as the thunder doth,
Sterner and stronger."

He will vote for it, treating the bands of political partizanship, if they would bind him in unholy fellowship to an enemy of the law, as Sampson did the wythes of the Philistines—tear them resolutely asunder—scorn them—despise them, and vote for an undoubted friend of the law. Personal interest, the claims of family, the welfare of society, the mands of religion, all imperiously require such a vote at the hand of every good citizen; and woe to to that man, who, to please his political friends, deposits a vote for a doubtful candidate. The responsibility of such a vote, *we* would not dare to meet. Nor will the reader. But by speech and vote he will stand by the law, and use it as Aaron did the censer of fire, when he stood between the living and the dead, and stayed the plague among the people; for what that censer of fire was to the Jewish plague, so is this law to the modern curse of Intemperance.

MORE PREDICTIONS.—The Banner of the Cross (Episcopal Church) has been prophesying. It strengthens its predictions by quoting from its Church Review. Among other things quoted with approbation, is this:

Yet the most careless observer cannot but see that the peculiar 'mission' of Methodism is forever at an end. Their houses of worship, once the speaking type of professed humility and lowliness of mind are now graced by the highest steeples and largest bells, and are decked out in all the finery of the upholsterer and the artist; and no congregations are more gaily and gaudily dressed, or seem to be yielding more to the spirit of the world.

As far as the above paragraph indicates among us a spirit of worldliness and not liberality we are sorry; as sorry as our Episcopal friends can possibly be: but it is downright amusing for them to be shaking their heads solemnly at such things and setting them down as signs of declension! On this, the Richmond Advocate thus remarks:

The Church, *par excellence*, predicts its gradual dismemberment and certain extinction; and what can we say against that? Its existence is "accidental," but its destruction is certain sure, as the old ladies say. Well, if God so order it we are content!

But alas, for its continuance, Methodism is now graced by the highest steeples and largest bells, and decked out in all the finery of the upholsterer and the artist." Therefore its end draweth nigh! Very logical, truly! These things are outward signs of grace to others, but they are proofs of sin, and harbingers of ruin to methodism! Very—likely we are growing wordly; but what business has a worldly-minded churchman to be throwing stones at us! Has he a divine right to steeples, bells and upholstery! "But," says this sagacious critic, "the soul and spirit of old-fashioned Wesleyan Methodism has died out." Don't you believe a word of such trumpery stuff, Mr. Bunner of the Cross! Step into the nearest Methodist Church, on next Sunday, and "learn your folly's confutation," and the doom of your pretension to the prophetic spirit. Perhaps, if you would do this now and then, it would lessen your asperities against your Methodist brethren; and it might possibly lead you to suspect that you are actuated by the spirit of fear, rather than the spirit of love, in your evil speaking against a Church that sets you an example of zeal to save those for whom Christ died that it were better to follow than to traduce.

FUNERAL SERMONS.—The Buffalo Advocate has the following remarks on this subject which it were well to take heed to, not only in sermons but obituaries. Eulogy here if not clearly just is extremely dangerous:

Funeral sermons lower the standard of morality. The ministers who preach many sermons of this kind generally make it a point to preach every subject safe to heaven, and often when the congregation must know that there were no fruits of piety in the life. A single good desire expressed by a dying one is sufficient in the hands of the funeral orator eulogist to open heaven to the departed. The conclusion is that if such a life will so infallibly end in heaven, I am safe enough as I am, and the sinner is left secure in sin, as the effect of the sermon.

YOUNG PREACHERS AND LADIES.—There is a pleasing partiality among all classes and sexes to the "young preacher." Especially so if he conduct himself with such sobriety, prudence, meekness and purity that no one can "despise his youth." They are said to be popular with the ladies, too. But strange and sad it is that so many injure their usefulness as preachers, in the course of getting wives. Even elders are sometimes at fault: and so the ministry is blamed.

Paying false attentions; making hollow professions; committing oneself by fair implication if not direct avowal and then "backing out," as it is called; making proposals of marriage under striking incongruities of time, place, person and circumstances, playing the lover at the expense of the dignity of the minister—these things have forever damaged reputations otherwise fair, crippled usefulness, and in some cases broken up congregations. The Church may well fear when "Our pastor is in search of a wife," and pray that that nice affair may be begun and consummated without "offense."

Seeing these things are so, we know of no praise too good for the "young preacher" who has borne himself with discretion; passed the crisis, if you please, and got married; and all with *good report*.

We have fallen into these remarks by reading in the St. Louis Advocate, an article, in which the editor gives the *reasons* of the favor with which young preachers are regarded and some good advice. The reasons are good and true. There is in them a tenderness, a sacredness appealing strongly to the noble heart and mind and guarding against abuse:

It is to be presumed that young preachers are to be considered as one of those classes of suitors who are apt to be peculiarly popular with the female sex. And it would be a great reflection on their judgment and taste if it were not so. For, in the case of young preachers, there is all that pledge of piety, virtue, conjugal fidelity, kindness, and general respectability of character, that official duty can give. It is not strange, then, that many young ladies of enlightened minds and virtuous sentiments, should manifest a preference, other things being equal, to promising young preachers. When a preacher pays attentions to a young lady, which have the appearance of being particular, they are apt to go for much more than they are attentions would, if paid by a secular man, or even a private member of the church. The non-professor, it is understood, may, perhaps, have in view, in such attentions, his own present amusement only. But, the fair presumption is, that the minister of Jesus christ has too much honor, integrity, and purity of principle, to stoop to the dishonorable and infamous work of trifling with the affections of an unsuspecting female acquaintance. An equal degree of attention from him, therefore, will be apt to be considered as meaning more than from a person of merely secular profession. And his whole department should justify this presumption in favor of ministerial character. While the unmarried preacher should treat every female with whom he may become acquainted, and who may be entitled to such treatment, with respect and due attention, he should carefully guard against everything like particular attentions, unless he has serious thoughts of seeking a matrimonial alliance.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Another wonder of the telegraph! The result of the election for President and Vice President throughout the Union was known in our city *six hours* after the polls closed. Messrs Pierce and King have been elected by a large majority. The returns will be complete by next week, when it is likely we shall give them.

MIND YOUR CONSTRUCTION.—A heavy law suit is between Dr. Parker, a Presbyterian preacher of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Stowe, of the celebrated abolition fiction "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The material difference between them grew out of the following sentences. Dr. P. on a certain occasion very sensibly and correctly said:

"What then are the evils inseparable from slavery? There is not one that is not equally inseparable from depraved human nature in other lawful relations."

Mrs. Stowe quotes him, in her book, as saying—

"Slavery has no evils, but such as are inseparable from any other relation in social and domestic life."

Mrs. S. refusing to retract, Dr. P. sues her for a libel—damages set at $20,000.

NEW BOOK STORE.—Attention is called to Mr. Flemming's advertisement of his new book store, in Fourth District. He has enlarged his premises and taken a very eligible location. We are glad that our friends in that portion of the city have such an excellent store convenient to them. Mr. F. will promptly fill orders from the country.

FROM HAVANA.—A dispatch from the Balize reports the arrival of the steamer Crescent City from New York *via* Havana. She was permitted to land her mails and passengers, but notified that they *could not land in future*. Purser Smith was not on board.

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to $12,000,000,000, and the population is 24,000,000 of souls. The wealth divided by the population gives $500 to each person, young and old.

UNSTEADY CORNER STONE.

ATTEMPTED FLIGHT OF THE POPE.—The following extraordinary story is told in the Official Gazette of Savoy:

"According to a letter from Genoa, Pius IX had actually attempted to make his escape from Porto D'Anzio, and was only prevented from effecting his design by the impossibility of getting out of the reach of Capt. Oliver's steamer, which accompanied him under the pretext of showing him respect. On the 14th, Gen. Cotte, the Marquis de Turgot, and M. Rayneval had waited upon the Pope at Castle Gandolfo, for the purpose of persuading the Holy Father to proceed to Paris in order to crown Prince Louis Napoleon. The timid counsellors of the Pope at once advised him to take flight, as he had done in the winter of 1848-9. With his usual weakness, Pius IX. on the following day, directed his journey to Porto D'Anzio, where a pontifical steamer was in readiness to convey him to Naples.

"But at Porto D'Anzio it appeared that another steamer, which plies on the Tiber for the service of the French division, and is commanded by Capt. Oliver, had accompanied the pontifical one. How came this steamer, which ought to have stayed at Fiumicino, its usual station, to be at Porto D'Anzio? The Pope and his suite embarked under pretence of taking a mere pleasure trip, but the French steamer insisted upon accompanying the Holy Father as escort of honor. Hopes were entertained that she might be outstripped, so as to reach Gaeta or Naples in safety; but Capt. Oliver stuck close to the pontifical steamer, so that the idea of flight was given up. The Prince President, at Lyons, alludes to religious consecration by the chief of Christianity. It may, therefore, very well be that Gen. Cotte had received such a mission, and that the counsellors of the Pope had advised him to take to flight."

It is by no means surprising that His Holiness desired to avoid the very pressing invitation of the French President. He had doubtless in his memory the result of a similar honor conferred by the ancestor of Louis Napoleon upon his predecessor, the worthy Pius VI. He was "invited," it will be remembered, to Paris, to aid in the coronation of the Emperor, and Napoleon was so pleased with his company, that he detained him for upwards of two years! The affairs of the Holy City are just now in so critical a condition, that Pio Nino might well fear to be absent for so long a period from his dominions, should the nephew of the uncle think proper to honor him with a similar extended hospitality.

NOTE FROM TENN. CONFERENCE.

Tennessee Conference just closed at Pulaski—very pleasant session. Bishops Soule and Andrews with us; both in tolerable health. The latter starts shortly for California. An interesting revival commenced during Conference, which is still in progress. We left some forty penitents at the altar.

Yours, truly, JOS. CROSS.

October 22, 1852.

[We learn by another note from a friend that Dr. Wadsworth, having resigned the Presidency of Lagrange College, was appointed to the McKendree charge, Nashville. Professor Hardy has been elected to the Presidency and was received into the Tennessee Conference.]

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Clinton, Miss. Conf.

Since the 20th of June last, it has been my great privilege to be at, and to the extent of my humble ability, to assist in a series of revival meetings. These have been held in this and adjoining counties, in connection with many of our brethren in the ministry and in the laity.

Since the day named, I have seen the goodness of God in the land of living—in converting and saving power, in an extraordinary manner. Yes, the Lord has visited us, and this day there are in our midst hundreds that are living happy witnesses that the Lord forgiveth iniquity, transgression and sin, and that he still looketh to the humble and contrite heart, and saveth those that put their trust in Him.

Never in all my history in the ministry, have I known as many marked and decided interpositions of the Divine power, as I have witnessed in the progress of this gracious and never-to-be-forgotten revival. INDIVIDUALS that had long been in the Church, without much if any comfort in religious duties have been "strengthened with might in the inner man," and have become "strong in the Lord and in the power of his might." BACKSLIDERS have been won back to their duty and privileges by the power of the Cross. God has graciously owned them and healed all their backslidings. SINNERS, by many scores, some of whom had stood well nigh "all the day idle," have been drawn to God by the power of the Gospel, and have believed to the saving of their souls," and are rejoicing in God their Saviour. CHURCHES that had grown cold and almost dead, have been revived, and built up, and are now bearing the peacable fruits of righteousness in the members.

"The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places," and "the Lord has given us a goodly heritage." This is by far the most favored year of my Christian history—of my Christian ministry. Never before have I been more happily associated with dear brethren in these delightful "labors of love." Never before have I known brethren more fully to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." Never did brethren more fully heed the Apostle's injunction, "*In honor prefering one another*."

We are laboring to make this a revival of all the benefits of our holy religion, and so far as our beloved Methodism is charged with the training of the converts, we are training them in all the doctrine and usages of the Church of their choice. This we regard as most important, and without strict attention just here, we hazard the loss of much that we secure in those gracious revival influences.

We have chronicled a number of thrilling incidents connected with these revivals, that we may forward you soon, which we doubt not will be read with deep interest by all the readers of the Advocate.

October, 1852. O. L. NASH.

Jones' Valley Ct., Ala. Conf.

The head of the Church is with us on this work. I commenced a two days' meeting at Palmetto—a new place, on Tuesday, and continued until the following Monday. The result of this meeting was 17 conversions, (whites,) and the same added to the Church. Our camp-meeting came off on the 23d of September, at Shiloh, and as it was our 4th Quarterly Conference, we had the services of our much esteemed P. E., Thos. J. Koger. The result of this camp-meeting was about 55 conversions, (whites) and 14 added to the Church.

I commenced a third meeting in Elyton, on Sabbath the 10th of October, which continued nine days, closing under a good influence. I had in connection with me in the ministration of the Word of Life, Brothers B. Tarrant and F. Grnee. Brother Grnee, a promising young man, will enter the Itinerant field the ensuing Conference. The result of our meeting was 14 whites converted, some who had backslid were reclaimed and made to rejoice in God their Saviour. This meeting was signalized with the mighty displays of the power of God. Fourteen whites and eight colored were added to the Church.

We are not altogether behind the times in the Missionary cause: we have raised by subscription and cash about $70—expect to raise about $100.

Allow me to say before I close this communication, that I never was among a more kind people in all my ministerial labors. The Lord be with the good people on this circuit, and send them a more efficient minister the ensuing year.

We have another camp-meeting appointed to commence next Thursday night, at Pleasant Hill. The expectations of the people are high in reference to that time. Our prayer is that the Lord of Hosts may be with us. To God be all the glory for what he has done. Amen. WM. E. HOLLIDAY.

October 22, 1852.

Amite Ct., Miss. Conf.

The Lord has been gracious to us recently on the Amite Circuit. We held a camp-meeting lately at Adams' camp-ground. It commenced Thursday, the 7th of October. There were but few people on the ground until Friday evening, multitudes came in from every direction. When the signal was given for preaching, we had a large congregation at the stand; from this time the congregations were large till Monday morning. The meeting broke up on Tuesday morning.

Our Presiding Elder was with us, and labored with his usual zeal and energy. That venerable and venerated servant of God, and minister of Jesus Christ, Brunnbas Pipkin, was with us in the spirit of his master, and preached with great profit to the multitudes present. Brother Green, from the Pearl River Circuit, was also with us, but not able to do much, in consequence of bad health. Brother Burnet, from the St. Helena Circuit, was also with us, and labored with zeal and energy. All the local preachers of the Circuit were there, and some local brethren from the other Circuits, seeming to feel a disposition to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The Lord honored our labors with his presence, and souls were converted; and when asked to come to the altar for prayers, a great many presented themselves; and the consequence was, that not less, it is believed, than twenty-five persons were converted. Many back-sliders in heart, and some in life, were redeemed to the love and favor of God. About twenty-six persons joined the Church—twenty-two whites, and four colored. Upon the whole, our meeting was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. In regard to order, there was but little to be excepted to within the limits of the ground; but it is matter of deep regret that much was done in the neighborhood that was very improper there, or elsewhere.

It would be impossible at this time to calculate the amount of good that will result to Amite Circuit from the camp-meeting. I have been round the Circuit since the meeting, and it seems that the moral aspect is greatly changed for the better. Many deeply convicted for sin at that meeting, will be converted, and will join some branch of the Christian Church.

Religion is greatly in advance of what it was last winter in Amite Circuit. The membership have been stirred up, and a goodly number added to the Church, and soundly converted to God. The class-meetings are better attended; the class-leaders, to some extent, are aroused to a sense of the responsibilities that rest upon them, and I think that the Amite Circuit is likely to do better than it has done for several years.

October 31. J. MATTHEWS.

Paulding Ct. Miss. Conf.

The Lord has graciously revived his work on the Paulding Circuit, during the present quarter. Up to this time about sixty have united with the Church, on probation, and a goodly number have experienced justifying grace. Our Camp-meeting, which commenced on the 14th inst., and closed the following Tuesday, resulted in the reception of fifty probationers—thirty-three whites, and seventeen colored. The number of conversions I could not ascertain, but judge about twenty. This of itself is great for this place, where sin hath long "abounded, and the love of many—nearly all—waxed cold." Many who had "run well for a while," but in time of trial had well nigh cast away "the beginning of their confidence," were quickened by the energies of the Holy Ghost, and built up in their most holy faith.

The preachers shared largely in the blessings of the Gospel of the grace of God.

Yours fraternally,

Oct. 25. B. B. WHITTINGTON.

Holmesville Ct., Miss. Conf.

We have just closed our Fourth Quarterly Meeting, which continued three days, and thank God the result was good. Many sinners were convicted and twelve whites and five blacks came over upon the Lord's side. We were deprived, by sickness, of the labors of our beloved P. Elder, but we had Bros. Raiford, Winborn and Lewis, local preachers of our own Circuit, who preached with good effect. We also had some exhorters and other official members, who did us good service. P. E. G.

October 25.

Bastrop Ct., Texas Conf.

We closed an excellent Camp-meeting last week, at which about twenty souls were born from on high, and the membership greatly revived. Ten joined the Church, making in all one hundred and twenty-three additions in this Circuit this year.

A. M. BOX.

LIFE AND EXISTENCE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the ennobling still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart, the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that culls the future near, the doubt which makes us meditate, the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship which forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust, are the true nourishment of our natural being. [James Martineau.

DOMESTIC MISSION.

Plymouth, Miss., Ala. Conf.

To the Rev. E. W. SEHON, D. D., *Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:*

DEAR BROTHER—Before this reaches you I shall have commenced my last round on this mission for this year. In addition to the 19 members reported last year, there have been thirty accessions, which makes the whole membership, (after deducting five, who have gone to the spirit land,) 187. All of these, however, are not satisfied with their experience; but as far as I can learn, they are faithfully seeking God.

I would remark, that the above increase is not all of the fruits of my toil; there are forty or fifty more who have professed faith in Christ, and joined the Baptist Church, they being under the influence of old Baptist leaders who live on the plantations, and think that nothing but going *into* and under the water, will ever save them. Many of them are under the control of "Old Reuben" (well known to some of the readers of the Advocate,) as far as their training in reference to baptism is concerned. The burden of assertion that John baptized in Jordan has more weight with them than any argument that I can produce on the subject.

The condition of the mission may be regarded as being good. There are sixteen appointments, twelve of which have to be supplied on the Sabbath. There is more or less religious influence felt and enjoyed at every appointment. At some, they are very religious; at others, there are difficulties. In fact, the work cannot be accomplished without difficulty. The preacher that undertakes it, should be a man of iron constitution, and with a nerve that will repel all discouragements. I have had perhaps as few as any of my brethren engaged in the like work, and I believe I have had the prayers and sympathies of the pious, both among the owners and overseers; while the unconverted, of both, have treated me with the utmost kindness. I have frequently witnessed the tears of the overseer and master, with their families, while they rejoiced in the hope of the same blessed immortality.

On one occasion, while preaching, the Lord made the Word powerful in the awakening of the overseer; he began crying for mercy with all his soul. It was enough to melt the most obdurate heart, to see the silver grey-headed servants, with those who were younger in years, weeping around him, and crying "for mercy, praying, "Lord bless my master overseer." And when the Lord did bless him, I never saw a greater manifestation of joy.

I have had 250 children under regular catechetical instruction; some of them are very smart, and promise to do well. I have but little doubt, if they are properly attended to, they will be far superior to the present generation of negroes; and in eternity, they will shine as stars in the crown of our rejoicing.

Suffer me to say, in conclusion, that I have done the very best that I could. I have often labored under great pain, while trying to preach the third and fourth time on Sabbath; but the Lord has helped me; and I have been buoyed up by the glorious reward promised to the faithful. If I have failed to do what was expected of me, I can only say, "I have done the best I could," and my record is on high, and that I am willing so far as that part of my work is concerned, to meet my Judge.

In conclusion, I hope the mission will be kept up. I think the planters will pay about two hundred dollars, as they paid the amount last year. They ought *to* wake up on this subject, and not let this Missionary Society be at expense to support this mission. They are the beneficiaries, and they are *able, and ought to pay for it.* It does not seem right—nay, it is wrong to take the funds of the Missionary Society to support missionaries to the colored people, when their owners are as able and wealthy as the patrons on this mission are. I sincerely hope that there will be an increased interest manifested on the part of the owners. My brethren and friends, the day will come, when, in "the fair fields of Eden," you will meet those you have cared for in this life, and master and servant join in united praises to God and the Lamb forever.

LANDON J. SEHORN.

Columbus, October 28, 1852.

A CLERGYMAN REBUKED.—Last Sabbath there occurred rather a curious scene in the parish church of Campsie. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Park, of Cadder, proceeded to the pulpit to officiate for the Rev. Thomas Monro, the minister of the parish. Mr. Park had gone through the usual routine of singing, prayer, &c., and had just given out his text, and was commencing his discourse, when a woman got up, and at the top of her voice, exclaimed, "Gae hame wi' ye, sir, an' learn your lesson—(a slight pause)—gae hame, I say, an' learn your sermon afore ye come here. We're nae accustomed wi' a man readin' a sermon tae us—we can read ane at hame oursel'es. Gae hame,—(louder than before, accompanied by a stamp of her foot) gae hame, an' learn your lesson, like a sensible boy—gae hame, sir." She went on in this strain for some time; and it is said Mr. Park looked unutterable things. Mr. Monro is an off-hand preacher, seldom using even notes in the pulpit; so there is little likelihood of his people relishing a sermon read with the preacher's (readers's it ought to be) finger at the place, as is the practice in some of the churches in this neighborhood, not even omitting Kirkintilloch. [Dumbarton Herald.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—A private letter of the 10th September announces that the lava of Etna had taken another direction, and is fast approaching Mile the inhabitants of which, to save the wood, are cutting down their chesnut trees, and of course emptying their boxes. A counting vessel (the Mongibello) while lying at anchor near Catania, has been covered with sal ammoniac, the snow from the mountains. A specimen has been sent to Malta, and has been pronounced of the very best quality. The mountain has sent it forth in vast coulds.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—It was calculated in the early part of the year that the number of German emigrants who were passing through Hull, England, would average something like one thousand per month. Since January last, however, a lapse of only three quarters of a year, we believe that upwards of fifteen thousand have been brought over by the continental steamers, six thousand more than was estimated by the agents.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.—The Dublin Freeman publishes the following extract of a letter from Mr. O'Brien, in which that gentleman says:

"I am in good health, but my existence here is wearisome, flat, stale, and unprofitable; barren in regard of personal enjoyment—still more barren in regard of hope for the future. Nevertheless, I endure life with unmurmuring patience—content to wait for such changes in my condition as the progress of events, and the will of God, may evolve."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

Bro. McTyeire—This has been a year of the outpouring of the divine spirit, and a glorious harvest of souls. Indeed, I do not remember a year of more extensive revival since my connexion with the Church, (fourteen years.) This is certainly great cause of thanksgiving to God; and this state of things should silence the cronkings of some, who think the mercy of God is clean gone from us—that the Methodist Church is on the wane—her glory departing. Furthermore, there is in all this the same evidence we have always boasted of, the divine approval, and the effectual working of our system. And in view of present prosperity and efficiency, since the necessity for change in any essential feature of Methodist economy? Has any congregational organization succeeded so well? Indeed, I question whether all the churches, of all the different denominations, have had such accessions to their numbers as has been realized in one Presiding Elder's district in the Mississippi Conference this year. I speak this not vauntingly, but merely as an argument in favor of our system.

Never have I known in my day such efforts to modify, and in some cases to destroy Methodism. But after all, there has been a ripple started upon the face of the waters. Calm, smooth and unruffled is the sea of our pleasure and spiritual communion.

In Georgia, the venerable Dr. Pierce and others have been sparring a little. He has been accused by some of his brethren, but is not guilty. And certainly, if such a man as his, since he entered the ministry, has given the soundness of a man's heart and mind upon all subjects pertaining to the economy of Methodism, we cannot think him disposed to innovate, or modify, in any way that would be detrimental to our beloved Zion.

Alabama, (your old Conference,) has been the theatre of some new "fantastic tricks," in the way of reform. No doubt the good Brethren who head this movement sincerely desire the prosperity of that best of all causes, the salvation of souls. And so long as they walk worthy their vocation as christians, they deserve, and ought to have, that charity shown them which christianity ever requires. But Congregational Methodism! This will never answer the purpose for which it was raised up this people. Methodism was called to supply a vacuum, or rather to do a work that no other Church had done, or even inclined to do. That work has been accomplished to a considerable extent, though not fully as yet. True, it has been carried at the expense of much expense and sacrifice. There has been mutual concession. Preachers and people have consented to yield some of their rights for the general good. Preachers waive the right to choose their field of labor, and the people their pastors. But during the present year, it seems to me that our Baptist brethren particularly have had their sympathies stirred in behalf of the poor, down-trodden Methodist laymen, beyond anything I have ever known before. Dr. Graves, of the "Tennessee Baptist," is writing to Bishop Soulo on the subject of Methodist polity. Mr. Waller, of the Western (Baptist) Recorder," avails himself of every opportunity to strike a blow at the aristocracy of Methodism—nay, its despotism. And almost every Baptist preacher we have met with this year has had some fault to find with Methodism. But has their system no objectionable features? Let him that is without sin cast the first stone. I have no disposition to interfere with, or complain of the affairs of others. By-the-bye, I learned one item of Church history at a Baptist Association the other day! I heard a leading member of the body say, in a public address, that "the Baptists numbered, in the United States, about one million and a half, and the Methodists *only* a million." "*Mirabile dictu.*"

Amen. Yours, H. J. H.

St. Alban, Miss., Nov. 2, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BUY CHOCTAW TESTAMENT.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Oct. 25, 1852.

BROTHER MCTYEIRE: Inclosed please find a draft for $25 for, Brother D. W. Iris, Doaksville Circuit, Choctaw Nation, Indian Mission Conference. I saw a call from you in your paper to the people of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, for help to purchase New Testaments, and as no claims more us than a spiritual father, I felt a particular interest in the matter, and at some three or four of my appointments, as a local preacher, I made up the sum above mentioned, and you will please forward as soon as possible. I send the names of the persons who subscribed, with the amount annexed to their names:

L. Bingham	$ 50
Jefferson	50
E. Meddett	50
Helton	50
L. Mix	50
D. Terry	50
Mrs. Emmons	50
Long	50
Mrs. Sanders	50
Browning	50
B. Leonard	50
Robert Jefferson	50
Mrs. Sutton	50
D. Jefferson	50
W. Leflore	50
Greenwood Leflore	1 00
D. Leflore	50
Joseph Plummer	50
Greenwood. Sharkey	1 00
Levi W. Arnold	50
Levi Arnold	50
Brother Monday	50
H. Arnold	50
J. Dillard	50
L. McCaskell	1 00
Mrs. Donely	50
Mrs. Wenthers	50
W. Bryan	50
T. Lane	50
Arnold	50
David Jefferson	50
Davis	50
John C. Hicks	1 00
	6 50
Total	$25 00

You have room in your paper please to publish the above that the friends may see that it has been applied as intended.

Very respectfully, JNO. C. HICKS.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 13th Oct., at 6 o'clock P. M., by Rev. C. D. Oliver, JAMES A. HENRY, of Auburn, Ala., to Miss SUSAN J. OLIVER, of Montgomery.

MARRIED, on the 14th ult., by Rev. Dr. Manly, GEORGE W. BENARD, Professor of Mathematics, in the University of Ala., to Miss MARY W. COLLIER, eldest daughter of His Excellency Gov. Collier, all of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 12th inst., in his 22d year, ALFRED D. KING, son of Col. A. P. and Catharine Laens King.

For the last two years he resided in Bienville Parish, La., where he attached himself to the M. E. Church, South. Since his becoming a member in full connection, he has given ample satisfaction to his class-leaders and brethren of his devotion to God through Christ and a growth in grace.

He came to his death by attempting to swim his horse across a swollen stream, in which they became entangled, and he was drowned.

Doubtless he was in eternity before he had time to think of his danger, or utter an ejaculatory prayer. Though we had no dying word of consolation, yet his life and professions whisper "all is well." B. W. P.

DIED, at the age of 2 years 8 months, in Caddo Parish, La., NANCY JANE, daughter of Benjamin and Adeline M. Whitworth.

These parents but a brief while ago were called to part with a lovely little daughter at the "grave's dim portals." Again the same bitter cup "brimful and welling over," has been presented to their lips. Little "Nannie," the "light of their eyes," the "joy of their wounded hearts," has been suddenly snatched away to the "unseen invisible." She may not come to us, but we may go to her. Solaced by the cheering promise, we submissively yield our precious treasure—not to the ruthless destroyer—for he hath no more dominion over her—but unto the bosom of Him "who loved little children," and to the sweet companionship of those white-robed spirits of whose radiant home it hath been sung—

"Dreams cannot picture a world so fair
Sorrow and death may not enter there—
Time does not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
For beyond the world and beyond the tomb—
It is there—it is there."

Bereaved parents, bright by its side gleams another one of your "treasures in heaven." Both now are forever safe from sin's contaminating influence—for the chill mildew of disease, and the blighting touch of death shall tarnish their glorious beauty no more forever. "They are thine and mine, oh! Lord."

JANE.

Mansfield, October, 1852.

Advocate Office, October 30.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged.

Rev E W Griswold:
N & J D Haley, Warsaw, La. Less $2 50.
Rev P M Goodwyn:
N & Rev J Williams, Trenton, La. Less $2 50.
Rev J E Ferguson:
N & Cathrine A Friestand, Honma; N & Susanna Collins, Alligator; Jane Morrison, Wm Morin, La. Less $5 00..... $5 00
Rev J T Dew:
N & Dr J B Draughn, Whitesville, Miss..... 2 50
on account..... 2 50
Rev R Randle:
N & J Robertson, Onay; Dr R M Dickinson; J Burnham, Vienna; B W Pierce, Sparta; Rev W B Scott, Minden, La. Less $2 50..... 10 00
Rev T J Roger:
S Pelmer, Village Springs, Ala..... 2 50
on account..... 2 50
Rev J H Ellis:
N & Sarah F Crum; N & Sarah McKeyendls, Alexton; N & E N Luckie, Monterey; J P Davis, B Bluff, Ala. Less $10 00.
N & Col W S Hamilton, Bayou Sara, La..... 2 50
S W Vaughn, Marengo, Ala..... 5 00
Rev P M:
J M Cashon, Uniontown, Ala..... 2 50
A J Calhoun, Chodson, Miss..... 2 50
Rev H A Morse:
N & Dr J Schreiner, N Iberia, La. Less $2 50.
Rev P M Stovall:
N & R Patton, Paris, Texas. Less $2 50.
Rev P H Dielkenwierth
N & J H Weeres; N & J H Hadnot, Alexandria, La. Less $5 00. Rev D Kinnear.
N & Mrs E H Kerley; N & Mrs M A Davidson; J Archard, Collin, La; N & R Price, T C Diamont Alexandria, La. Less $2 50..... 10 00
N & Mrs M A Bunton, Houston, Texas..... 2 50
Rev J Hamilton:
Dr Bicklin; Gen Dent; R F Forsythe; S C Strawther; H N Gould, Mobile. Less $1 00..... 10 00
Rev J L Cotten:
N & W P Swift, Summerfield, Ala. Less $2 50
Rev R C Goodleton:
J Baldwin; J Caldwell; H M Allen; Walmsley & Bros. Natchitoches, La..... 10 00
Rev J T Curry:
N & J F Reynolds, Alexandria, Ala. Less $2 50.
Rev D Kinnear:
J Dunwoody, Cheneyville, Ala..... 2 50
on account..... 2 50
Rev W E Halliday:
S Hudges, Jonesborough; W Hoyley, Elyton, Ala.. 5 00
N M Ross, Montirello, Miss..... 2 50
C Whately, W Springs, La..... 2 50
Y Harding, Arkansas..... 2 50
Dr J C Hicks, Carrollton, Miss..... 2 50
Rev E W Griswold, on account..... 3 00
June W Baldwin, Mansfield, La..... 3 00
Rev A M Cox:
N & Col T Moore, Bastrop; N & W Young, Pt Grove; N & J Withauger, Brushy; N & Elix Lensing, Arsbin, Texas. Less $10 00.
Rev P E Green:
N & D Sandle; N & H M Barron; N & J D Barksdale, Helenaville, Miss; N & J N Sprinks, Rocky Creek, Miss. Less $10 00.

New Orleans District, 1852.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Felicity street, Quarterly Conference, November 13, Love Feast, November 14.
Colored Charges, Quarterly Conference, November 6; Love Feast, Nov. 7, 3½ P. M.
McGehee Charge, Quarterly Conference, Nov. 9; Love Feast, Nov. 8.
Morena Street, Quarterly Conference, Nov. 12. Love Feast Nov. 15.
German Mission, Quarterly Conference, Nov. 19, Melverta street; Love Feast and Sacrament Nov. 21, Piety street.
New Orleans Circuit, Quarterly Conference Nov. 27, 7 P. M., Carrollton; Sacrament Nov. 28, 11 A. M.
Chapmentire, December 4, 5.
Napoleonville, December 11, 12.
Thibodeaux, December 25, 26.
Houma, December 28, 29.
Donaldsonville, January 1, 2.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

IMMIGRATION.—Among the papers read at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was one by M. Dorvleart, the great nephew of the celebrated man of that name, on the improvement of the digestion of persons of weak stomachs by the use of the gastric juice taken from animals. A great deal has been said and written on this subject, but as yet we have very few, if any, proofs of the efficacy of the means as a general plan of treatment, although there may have been cases in which the gastric juice taken from the stomach of slaughtered domestic animals may have been used by man with temporary advantage. Nor does M. Dorvleart furnish any practical proofs of the correctness of his theory. He contents himself with discussion; but appears to have no doubt in his own mind that indigestion in the human stomach arises from the want of a sufficient quantity of gastric juice, and that if the deficiency were supplied from the sources of which he speaks, the digestion would be perfect. As this gastric juice, in its natural state, is of a taste and appearance which would be repulsive to most patients, M. Dorvleart has proposed that it shall be reduced to the state of powder, paste, etc., and mixed with the ailments. [Galignani.

CHARTER OF A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Parliament has granted a charter for the construction of a line of telegraph from Quebec to Detroit, 850 miles long, with branches 800 miles long extending to the main towns near the route. Poles for some 800 miles have already been put up, and over 400 miles of wire are finished, and the whole will be completed by spring. The line will cost about $250,000, and 1,000 business men have taken stock in it.

TELEGRAPHIC LINES CUT.—The Eastern telegraph lines leading from Boston to Halifax, were cut in several places, on the evening of the 24th ult., by parties interested in preventing the reception of the steamer Niagara's news in season for the morning papers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—From the boxes placed by the Sheriff at the polls on Tuesday last, for the purpose of contributions to the Washington Monument, the following sums have been received for the city, exclusive of the amount collected at two Precincts in the Fourth District, which were returned to the Sheriff of Jefferson:

First Dis.	First Precinct	$33 [illegible]
"	Second "	80 [illegible]
"	Third "	152 50
"	Fourth "	111 [illegible]
"	Fifth "	100 20
"	Sixth "	60 [illegible]
"	Seventh "	57 05
Second.	Eighth "	68 [illegible]
"	Ninth "	30 65
"	Tenth "	38 75
"	Eleventh "	32 70
"	Twelfth "	20 20
"	Thirteenth "	30 15
"	Fourteenth "	20 85
Third.	Fifteenth "	37 80
"	Sixteenth "	6 50
"	Seventeenth "	9 80
"	Eighteenth "	8 00
"	Nineteenth "	32 25
"	Twenty-first "	9 65
Total		$1113 50

including the amounts received at the two Precincts in the Fourth District, within the limits of the Parish of Jefferson; the entire sum contributed by the city will probably reach $1,200.

MASONIC CELEBRATION—*Centenary Celebration of the Initiation of Geneo Washington.*—This event was consummated Thursday, by the different Lodges of the Masonic Order, with due pomp and solemnity.

The members of the order assembled at their Hall on Baronne street, dressed in all the paraphernalia of the craft, where after forming in procession, accompanied by the Grand High Priest and officers of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, the Right Worthy Grand Master, officers, and members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Royal Arach Masons, Knights Templars, etc. etc. and headed by music, they marched to the Grand Hall of the Mechanics Institute, where the celebration took place.

There was present a full attendance of the public, and numerous ladies.

The ceremonies of the day commenced with a Masonic Ode, sung by amateurs in excellent voice, accompanied by the organ.

ODE.

When darkness brooded o'er the deep,
When nature lay enchained in sleep;
Or in sad slumber rolled:
'Twas by the word the day-star glowed,
And light and life together flowed,
Upon the blushing world.

CHORUS.

All Hiring struck their untuned lays,
And Echo first awoke in praise,
Ere the great Architect on high,
Had fixed in radiant Masonry,
The letter'd starlight.
Our craft, by wisdom's eye no less,
Had pass'ed the word—had sealed its sense,
Which Masons still unite.

CHORUS.

While the broad earth shall westward turn,
Our lamp of Truth shall lambent burn.
As that bright Arch still gleams our eyes,
And decorates the sounding skies;
The pledge of Heaven to Earth.
So may our Temple rise to bless
The widow and the fatherless,
And shelter wandering worth.

CHORUS.

As Hagar's prayer was heard on high,
The exile, here, shall cease to sigh.
The Corn and Oil we pour upon
The Mason's Hope, the Pious Stone:
Let brethren breathe the Amen.
Meek Charity attends, with Love;
While Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, prove
The pillars of our Fane.

CHORUS.

Bless Thou the work, our Master dread,
Who hath the earth's foundations laid.

A prayer was then made by the Rev Rob Whithall, Grand Chaplain, followed by an oration by the Rev. Bro H. C Thweatt which was heard with great advantage and listened to with undivided attention.

The Amateurs then sung the following

MASONIC ODE

Empires and kings have passed away,
Imo'd, by time's mine;
And towering cities have felt decay;
Since auld lang syne.

But Masonry, the lore its art,
With wisdom's ray divine;
Twas ever so, the Heavenly cries,
In auld lang syne.

Behold, the occidental chair
Proclaims the day's decline—
Hiram of Tyre was seated there,
In auld lang syne.

The South proclaims refreshment nigh,
High twelve's the time to dine;
And *beauty* decked the Southern sky,
In auld lang syne.

Yes, Masonry, whose temple here
Was built by hands divine,
Shall ever shine as bright and clear,
As auld lang syne.

Then, brethren, for the worthy *three*,
Let us a wreath entwine,
The three great heads of Masonry
In auld lang syne.

Remembering oft that worthy one,
With gratitude divine,
The Tyrian youth—the widow's son—
Of auld lang syne.

The ceremonies closed with a benediction, and the following hymn by the choir!

Hail! mysterious, glorious science,
Which to discord bids defiance,
Harmony alone reigns here.

Come let us sing to Him that raised us
From the rugged path that mazed us,
To the light that we revere.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this institution for the week ending Saturday the 31st ult., is as follows:

Admissions	330
Discharged	353
Deaths	83
Patients remaining	946

Of the deaths 26 were of yellow fever, and 4 of cholera. We hear of no cases of yellow fever in private practice.

CELEBRATION OF ALL SAINTS DAY.—Monday all the cemeteries were decorated in commemoration of the festival of All Saints. The tombs were hung in the habiliments of mourning, and ornamented with garlands and festoons of flowers. Lights burned all day in front of the sepulchres, and the grounds were visited by thousands, both there to mourn some deceased relative, or to gratify curiosity. It was a novel scene—combining in one view individuals of every shade of coloring, and every variety of nationality. The ceremonies were prolonged to midnight.

The Vote for President and Constitution.

The following are the official returns of the vote cast in the city Tuesday for President and Vice President, and for and against the adoption of the new Constitution:

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

	Precincts.	Scott.	Pierce.	Constitution—Adopted.	Constitution—Rejected.
First	First	221	240	290	162
"	Second	271	245	340	121
"	Third	277	374	376	282
"	Fourth	460	363	620	184
"	Fifth	451	326	511	201
"	Sixth	501	312	552	198
"	Seventh	327	305	390	190
	Total	2501	2368	3423	1618
	Scott's majority	133	Maj. for Con.	1475	
Second.	Eighth	472	287	517	210
"	Ninth	116	175	130	151
"	Tenth	141	100	167	77
"	Eleventh	191	191	210	161
"	Twelfth	484	304	206	271
"	Thirteenth	239	282	232	287
"	Fourteenth	121	151	135	110
	Total	1164	1490	1597	1296
	Scott's majority	4	Maj. for Con.	298	
Third.	Fifteenth	278	250	288	250
"	Sixteenth	36	52	33	59
"	Seventeenth	21	10	45	2
"	Eighteenth	111	210	134	238
"	Nineteenth	44	11	64	58
"	Twentieth	152	201	173	225
"	Twenty-first	41	58	41	74
	Total	703	834	715	885
	Pierce's majority	125	Maj. ag't Con.	140	
	Algiers	65	101	70	171
	Pierce's majority	126	Maj. for Cons.	95	
	JEFFERSON PARISH.				
Fourth.	Tenth Ward	265	286	370	227
"	Eleventh "	215	334	300	288
	Total	480	620	670	515
	Pierce's majority	140	Maj. for Cons.	103	
Total vote First District					3807
" " Second District					2804
" " Third District					1542
" " Fourth District					1707
Total city vote					14,140
Total majority for Pierce in the city					152
Maj. in the city in favor of new Cons., about					1500

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Constitution—Adopted.	Constitution—Rejected.
Carrollton	137	133	211	31
Glass Works	12	5	40	0
Jefferson City	163	82	200	40
Gretna	80	94	101	80

Later from Havana.

By the steamer Black Warrior, which arrived at Mobile on Saturday night, we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* to the 25th ult.

We do not find any items of news, of any interest. The *Diario* devotes a column and a half to Capt. Porter, the "mercenary captain," as it calls him, and the indignation meeting in New Orleans. The pursuit of "mercenary captain," which the *Diario* laboriously and frequently applies to Capt. Porter, seems to be used as an expression of great contempt. As a justification of such expressions, the *Diario* states that even Mr. Morland, the American Vice Consul, did not deign to answer Capt. P.'s letter to him.

The *Diario* says that the people of New Orleans are fond of meetings, and it does not wonder at a meeting, considering the representations made by Capt. Porter, but it is surprised that prominent citizens were engaged in it. Judge Larue is scored without mercy, for his remarks, and the editors of *El Pelayo* are held up as martyrs to American rowdyism. Mayor Crossman also comes in for a good share of abuse.

Later from Mexico.

By the brig Tehuantepec we have files of Mexican papers up to the 23d from Vera Cruz, and the 19th ult. from the city of Mexico. We find their contents translated in our contemporaries, the Evening Picayune and the Evening Bulletin, and from them we make up a summary:

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress opened on the 15th ult., and General Arista delivered a long speech. The Government had rescinded the law of the press on the 13th in consequence, as the decree says, of the ascertained certainty that the members of Congress would attend the extra session, and that the Government could count on their co-operation to put an end to the agitations that embarrass the Republic.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to grant an amnesty to parties engaged in the Vera Cruz movement. Of this movement the *Monitor* says:

"Senators Salcinbre and Soto, commissioned by the State Government of Vera Cruz to confer with the Supreme Government in relation to the affairs of the State, yesterday began to hold interviews with the President and Ministers. It is probable that measures will be taken to allay the alarm in those places occupied by the insurgents, and it is to be hoped concessions will be made to the people."

On the 15th, three impeachment bills were presented in Congress, one against the Minister of Justice for having decreed the law of the press, one against Sandoval, chief clerk of the War Department, for having directed a correspondence to display the orders of the court in the affair of Señor Betancourt; and one against Senor Ramirez, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the dissolution of the Ayuntamiento.

The purposes for which the Congress has been rallied together are, to adopt measures for restoring order in those places where it has been disturbed, to give the help required by those States which are invaded by the savages, to carry on an effective and successful war against them, to adopt the most proper measures in regard to the contract which the government wishes to make for a road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the liberty of the press—together with some other measures of less moment.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The *Universal* says: "The situation of the frontier States is daily more and more deplorable, and instead of undivided and efficacious assistance, they receive only a sterile compassion. The enthusiasm which some time since existed here in their favor has subsided. In fact, nothing is done, nothing is undertaken with resolution and energy to remove the horrors to which those States are a prey, and the efforts of a few good citizens, which they are not destroyed by the hopelessness of others, are ruined by opposition from those who should most support them."

The revolution in Vera Cruz is still raging. The insurgents had retreated from Orizaba on the 7th, but soon after returned, and were again soon driven back. In the engagement, the Governor's brother was killed, and many of his men wounded. 23 prisoners, and a considerable amount of provisions and ammunition. The Government troops lost 11 killed and 23 wounded, and among the latter three officers of the National Guard.

The insurgents retreated to Cordova. Guadalajara was temporarily quiet. Manuel Angulo, late Governor of the State, has been imprisoned.

In Tamaulipas Gov. Cardenas is likely to find a strong opposition.

In the State of Vera Cruz affairs look better for the government. The insurgents are repulsed at Orizaba.

The Supreme Government are preparing to take measures to establish tranquility there.

A movement at Morelia had been suppressed.

The Minister of War had issued a circular in which the State authorities are directed to arrest all military men who have not the necessary passports, and to proceed against them according to law, especially if there is any suspicion that they intend to join the insurgents.

THINGS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—The City of Mexico was in a confirmed state of alarm. The *Universal* of the 18th says:

Spies are making their harvest from the credulity and fear of the Government. Last night the roof of the prince was filled with all the munitions of war necessary to resist an attack; the sentinels were doubled, watches were set and all the preparations usual under the pressure of fear or danger were made. Useless precautions; every one laughs at these steps.

The *Siglo* of same day says:

Last night about half-past nine a rocket-bomb exploded in the *Plaza de Armas*, and alarmed the Government and the police. This will probably give rise to new arrests.

Many new papers of an ephemeral character have been started in the City of Mexico, with such titles as Asmodeus, the Jalisco Monkey, the Mexican, etc., all directed against the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following are the only miscellaneous items of any interest:

Bahelieh has proclaimed the plan of Guadalajara, with some additions.

Don Miguel Barbachan has been re-appointed Governor of Yucatan.

The Commission had not yet decided on the applications for the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—On the 13th, the President confirmed the patent giving to St. Conde de la Cortina the privilege of establishing a railroad from Mexico to San Angel, passing through Tacuyaba and Mixcoac.

A new line of stages is advertised from the city of Mexico to Tepic, on the Pacific. Stages leave Vera Cruz every day, and Mexico thrice a week. Fare from Vera Cruz to Mexico $35 from Mexico to Tepic $80. Time through, thirteen to fourteen days, including two for rest. Road said to be excellent, hotels abundant at $2 a day, meals 75 cents. A branch line will be run to San Blas as soon as the road is paired. Distance 20 leagues, fare $10.

TAMAULIPAS.—On the 1st of October, Gov. Pardeos took formal possession of the gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas. The Tampico *Commercio* says that the trade of that place is almost entirely destroyed by the immense quantities of goods smuggled into the Northern States over the frontier. The Legislature of Tamaulipas has decreed:

"That no one shall be persecuted nor molested in the State in consequence of religious tenets."

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Wednesday of the steamship Louisiana, we have received dates from Galveston to the 29th ult., and our exchanges from the interior.

THE RIVERS.—A rise of eight feet in the Trinity was reported at Galveston. Corn was selling on the Trinity at thirty cents per bushel. In regard to the month of the Trinity, the Galveston News says:

We are informed that one of the two ware-houses now going up at the mouth of the Trinity is nearly completed. It will be remembered that then Chambers has already erected a wharf reaching from Anahuac channel to the head of the river, and it is upon this wharf that the buildings are going up. Boats can now land their cargoes upon one end of the wharf and receive it from the other end where it can soon be transferred by means of railway. The iron for the track is on expected, but it is so arranged that every accommodation will be afforded even before the iron is laid down. Thus the detention at the mouth of the river in low tides will in a great measure be avoided, and the exposure to which goods have heretofore been subject be prevented.

RED RIVER TRADE.—The Telegraph states that a few days ago a large shipment of goods were received at Hunston, for Shreveport, La., fully three hundred and fifty miles distant, and remarks:

"When the Red river road is completed, we will in part supply north-western Louisiana and south-western Arkansas."

RESIGNED.—Judge Evans has resigned the office of Judge of the 35th Judicial District. The resignation will take effect as soon as his successor can be elect I and qualified.

WOLVES.—The Leon Pioneer says that a Mr. Thomas Smart was lately attacked by a pack of wolves about six miles from Centerville, while out riding. Not being prepared to show fight, he beat a retreat, and the wolves gave chase, giving him a beautiful race for two or three hundred yards.

MURDER IN GRIMES COUNTY.—A man named McGoffin was killed a few days since, in Grimes county, by another named Monroe Black, upon a very slight provocation. The difficulty arose on the refusal of McGoffin to loan his wagon to Black, as he had use for it. Some words passed between them, when Black drew a pistol and shot him. He fled, and at the last account had not been arrested.

EXTRA SESSION.—The Lone Star is informed that Gov. Bell has concluded to call the Legislature together early in December.

The Star also says an application will be made at the called session for a division of Washington county, and the Star is in favor of the measure.

A vessel from Boston, with a locomotive and tender and several cars on board, arrived at Galveston on the 28th ult.

TEXAS MARBLE.—The Indianola Bulletin says: We have received from our old friend, Col. John H. Banks, of Webberville, some specimens of the lately discovered Texas marble. In his letter accompanying the same the Colonel says:

"This marble is found in great abundance in this vicinity, and should we be so lucky as to get a railroad from the coast, it will be a great source of revenue to the State."

We were previously aware that samples of this marble had been sent to the North, and by men of science pronounced equal to the best in the world; but the old maxim runs to the effect that "seeing is believing"; and so with ourselves. We did not doubt the abundant existence of very fine marble on the Colorado and in the mountains; but we were not prepared to see so perfect an article. We have never seen marble more beautiful, more perfect in its formation, nor admitting a higher polish. The ground work is a light dove, with streaks of red, purple and golden hue through it.

There is every reason to believe that the interior of our State abounds in a great variety of valuable stone and minerals. This marble is found in greatest abundance in Hamilton's Valley, (now known as Burnet Court House, Burnet county,) fifty miles above Austin. The specimens may be seen at our office.

COTTON.—The Lavaca Commercial says: "Cotton is continuing to arrive pretty freely, and business of every and seems to be quite brisk. We noticed the other day, fifteen wagons arrive all in a train: each one containing from seven to eight bales of cotton, and that was not an unusual sight for this place, as the number of wagons loaded with cotton that have arrived here during the past two weeks must have averaged as many as thirty per day. The quantity of merchandise brought to this market this fall is much greater than that of any previous year, and the business of the place has of course increased in proportion to the amount of goods on hand."

There were only 1500 bales of cotton raised in the county of Gonzales last year; this year there will be 5000 bales raised in that county. The quantity of cottos raised in the adjoining counties has been increased in proportion to that of Gonzales. This speaks well for the increasing prosperity of the Western portion of our State.

THE RIO GRANDE.—The Lavaca Commercial has the following:

"A friend, writing to us from the Rio Grande, speaks in very flattering terms of that portion of the State. He says, since Carvajal has felled in his revolutionary schemes, the Indians have become more quiet, and every thing is a hundred per cent. better than they were a year ago. He says that good crops have been raised on the Rio Grande this season, that lands are rising in value, and that the farmers intend to engage in the culture of cotton next year."

Webster's Early Home and Father.

We clip the following from the New York Journal of Commerce:

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, written by Mr. Webster to an intimate friend in the city, dated Franklin, May 3, 1846, from which we take the extract below, dated which, we are sure, will be read at this time with unusual interest:

"I have made satisfactory arrangements respecting my house here, the last of which is, that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, and without handing the rail-road. This house faces the north. Its front windows look toward the river Merrimack. But then the river soon turns to the South, so that the eastern windows look toward the river also. But the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, in the last fifty years, that we cannot see its waters, without approaching it, or going back to the higher lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of cinnamon. I have observed it practically, and I see something of the theory of the phenomenon; but I doubt whether the world will ever be benefitted, either by my labouring, or my observation, in this respect.

"Looking out at the east windows at this moment, (2 P. M.) with a beautiful sun just breaking out on my eyes, I see a rich and level cultivated meadow a hundred acres. At the end of it a third of a mile off, I see plain marble grave stones, designating the places where lie my father, my mother my brother Joseph, and my sisters Mehitable, Abigail and Sarah; good Scripture names, inherited from their Puritan ancestors.

"My father! Ebenezer Webster—born at Kingston, in the lower part of the State, in 1738—the handsomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezekiel, who appeared to me, and seems in my view to me, the very finest human form that ever I had eyes on. I saw him in his coffin—a white forehead, finger-tipped cheeks—a complexion as clear as heavenly light! Set where am I straying?

"The grave has closed upon him, and it lies on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all together. But this is melancholy—and I leave it. Dear, dear kindred blood, how I love you all!

"The fair field is before me—I could see a lamb on any part of it. I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never mowed it. Some how, I could never learn to hang a scythe! I had not wit enough. My brother Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children.

"If a hot day in July—it must have been one of the last years of Washington's administration—I was making hay with my father just where I now see a remaining elm tree, about the middle of the afternoon. The Hon. Abiel Foster, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house, and came into the field to see my father. He was a worthy man, college learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend and supporter. He talked awhile in the field and went on his way. When he was gone my father called me to him, and we sat down under the elm on a hay rack. He said: 'My son that is a worthy man—he is a member of Congress—he goes to Philadelphia and gets six dollars a day while I toil here. It is because he had an education, which I never had. If I had had his early education I should have been in Philadelphia in his place. I came near it as it was. But I missed it, and now I must work here.' 'My dear father,' said I, 'you shall not work. Brother and I will work for you and we can handle out, and you shall rest'—and I remember to have cried—and I cry now at the recollection. 'My child,' said he, 'it is of no importance to me—I now live but for my children; I could not give your elder brother the advantages of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself—improve your opportunities—learn—learn—and when I am gone, you will not need to go through the hard-ships which I have undergone, and which have made me an old man before my time.'

"The next May he took me to Exeter, to the Phillips Exeter Academy—placed me under the tuition of its excellent preceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, still living.

"My father died in April, 1806. I neither left him, nor forsook him. My expenditure on effort at this season was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age—after a life of exertion, toil and exposure—a private soldier, an officer, a legislator, a judge—every thing that a man could be, to whom learning never had disclosed her ample page.

"My first speech at the bar was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time.

"He had in him what I recollect to have been the character at some of the old Puritans. He was deeply religious, but not sour—on the contrary, good humored, facetious—showing even in his age, with a contagious laugh, teeth all as white as alabaster—gentle, soft, playful—and yet having a heart in him, that he seemed to have borrowed from a lion. He could frown; a frown it was, but cheerfulness, good humor and smiles composed his most usual aspect.

"Ever truly, your friend, DANL. WEBSTER."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, November 2, 0:20 P. M.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled yesterday, (Monday) and both Houses organized by the re-election of the former presiding officers. In the evening a caucus of the members was held, when it was resolved that Pierce and King should be supported, but with the declaration on the part of the State that the State protests against any approval or acquiescence in the measures commonly known as the Compromise.

This morning the Legislature met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of electors for President and Vice President, when one hundred and thirty-five votes being cast for those on the Pierce and King ticket, they were declared duly elected.

The Legislature then received and read a message from the Governor of the State, announcing the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and accompanying the announcement with suitable remarks. Resolutions appropriate to the subject of the Governor's Message were then adopted, and the Legislature adjourned.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Pacific—Interesting Commercial and Political News.

NEW YORK, Monday, November 1.

The Collins steamer Pacific has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 20th October, four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. The Pacific brings one hundred and twenty passengers. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Havre Cotton Market.

A large business was done in the Havre market up to the 18th, but the Africa's accounts checked the demand and depressed the rates slightly.

France—Louis Napoleon.

Louis Napoleon entered Paris in great triumph on the 16th October, and every thing was done on a scale of great magnificence. It is expected that the Senate will offer him the crown in a few days.

New Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 1.

Edward Everett has accepted the office of Secretary of State, tendered him by the President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Webster.

NEW YORK, November 1.

The total sales of the four days preceding the departure of the Pacific were 50,000 bales, at which speculators had taken 20,000 and exporters 2000 bales. The rates had undergone no actual change, but the market bore a heavy appearance after the arrival of the Africa from New York. The rates closed as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼, Middling Orleans 6, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5⅞ to 5¾d per pound.

NEW YORK, November 1.

The Pacific brings the following interesting items of news from England and the Continent of Europe.

France—Imperial Indications.

The entry of Louis Napoleon into the City of Paris on the 16th of October was made with imperial pomp. Many of the principal thoroughfares were spanned with triumphal arches, with inscriptions, welcoming the Emperor. The President lives in imperial state, and every thing about him is in imperial style.

The Senate is to be convened on the 4th November to deliberate on the establishment of the Empire, and the result of its deliberation is not

were its principal champions, while the mass of the democracy, controlled by Clay, Snyder, D. D. Tompkins, Baldwin, H. Niles, Matthew Carey, etc., had for years been the ardent advocates of protection. The times have altered since then; Mr. Webster has seen occasion greatly to modify, if not entirely retract his free trade notions.

New England unitedly supported John Quincy Adams for President in 1824, and Mr. Webster concurred, though never personally an admirer of Mr. Adams. He and John Randolph were tellers when the House elected Mr. Adams President—by the vote of 13 States to 11—and he became one of the ablest and most influential supporters of the administration of Adams and Clay. Re-elected in 1823 and 1826 with scarcely a show of opposition, Mr. Webster was in the latter year chosen a Senator of the United States. Towards the close of 1827 his first wife died, while he was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate. The next year (1828) was signalized by the defeat of J. Q. Adams, and the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency. During the session of 1829–'30 occurred the memorable debate on Foote's resolution respecting the public lands, wherein Mr. Webster, in replying to Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, vindicated his right to rank first among living debaters.

Mr. Webster remained in the Senate, advocating the re-charter of the United States Bank, condemning the veto by which that re-charter was defeated—opposing the re-election of Gen. Jackson, and supporting Mr. Clay in opposition to him—vigorously opposing Nullification when attempted to be put in practice in 1833—opposing the Tariff Compromise of that year—the removal of the deposits, etc., etc. He was a candidate for President in 1836, but received the twelve votes of Massachusetts only. He continued in the Senate, warmly advocating the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840, until he was called thence to take the first place in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, which he continued to fill after Harrison's untimely death, under Tyler's administration. He remained in the Cabinet until 1843, having meantime negotiated the Ashburton Treaty, whereby our long disputed North-Eastern Boundary was definitely settled, and returned to the Senate on the 4th of March, 1845. He there opposed the Mexican war, as he had previously opposed the Annexation of Texas. He did not, however, oppose the granting of supplies for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Webster was a candidate for the Whig Presidential nomination at Philadelphia in 1848, but very meagerly supported. Had his friends chosen to assent to his nomination for Vice President with Gen. Taylor, he might have filled the Presidential chair.

On the 7th day of March, 1850, while the country and Congress were both agitated by questions connected with the organization of the Territories recently acquired from Mexico, and the proposed interdiction of slavery therein, Mr. Webster made his memorable speech, taking ground in favor of a compromise respecting the Territories, and against any act or proviso by Congress aiming to exclude slavery therefrom. Mr. W. voted steadily against the Wilmot proviso and all kindred measures, until, on the sudden death of Gen. Taylor, (July 11, 1850,) he was called by Mr. Fillmore to fill once more the first place in the Cabinet, which he retained to the last. [N. Y. Tribune.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

A LETTER ON WATER-SPOUTS.

On a warm summer's morning, a few weeks ago, the good bark Jasper lay in the Gulf Stream becalmed. About her decks her passengers dispersed themselves as best they might. Some stretched beneath the quarter-deck awning, and were deep in a game of draughts. Some had their books and lay drowsing over their contents. One or two hung listlessly over the rail, coaxing Mother Carey's chickens with biscuit, while the rest, scattered here and there, were watching a couple of youngsters, who, with the chatter and mischief of monkeys, were daring each other into all manner of dangers among the rigging.

A heavy shower had passed in the night and left the atmosphere dull and hazy, though the sun was shining brightly. The sky was clear, except where, away to the southward, a dark cloud had heaped itself up, and now hung threatening near to the sea. Each of us had gazed at this cloud in his turn, and, seeing in it nothing of interest, had sought other amusement, until the captain alone was left to observe it. Suddenly we were startled by his voice, "Look at that—a water-spout!" A dark column towered before us for a moment, and then swept slowly away. Its outlines grew gradually less distinct, a misty vapor seemed to take its place, and so it vanished from our sight.

As we gazed, another began to form. The black cloud grew blacker, and seemed to draw itself together as if rallying its energies for a struggle. Its gloomy mists came gathering to a centre; then a funnel-shaped process of cloud put itself out, and hung pointing downward like a giant finger. Lower it reached, and lower, stretching down slowly and sure to the sea. The water began to boil beneath it, and to whirl itself about in changing currents. The cloud came still lower, and the ocean reared as if swept by a tornado. Yet the cloud drew nearer. The vast funnel which had shaped itself now reached more than three-fourths of the distance from the main cloud to the sea. There was a strange heaving of the waters; then, drawn by some mighty power, they shot upwards to meet it. The waterspout was completed. Sea and sky were joined. A pillar of cloud and a column of water, together reaching more than a thousand feet, had linked the one to the other.

From a circular portion of the sea's surface, the diameter of which appeared to be about twice as great as that of the column midway its height, the water rose, not in a solid body, but as if torn into spray by its motion, like the scattering jets which are driven from the pipes of a powerful fountain. Thus the water-spout, shewing white and dense as it left the sea, became foggy and transparent at an elevation of a few feet, and darkened again, though slightly, where its waters gathered to enter the tube of cloud which had let itself down to receive them. Were it not for the sharp converging lines which showed with what rapidity these waters were darting upward to reach that cloudy and the foaming masses in which they were whirling through it up to the sky, one might imagine that the hanging cloud was joined to the sea by a common mist. Such is the appearance at a distance.

A water-spout two miles away looks like a pillar of cloud resting upon a pedestal of spray. Closer examination will show that this cloud is simply a tube. The apparent spray enters it from below, and seems to condense into foaming water, which then moves spirally up, still in the interior of the tube, until it vanishes in the cloud above.

We had ample time to observe these phenomena. For full fifteen minutes the thirsty cloud continued to draw torrents of water. There the long funnel began to shorten and rose from the sea. The water from below still leaped up in spray to reach it, but in smaller volumes and with moderated speed. As the cloud rose higher this too ceased, and the water-spout was gone.

There was silence on our decks for a moment; another moment passed in rapid questions and answers; then youngster number one challenged youngster number two to race up to the cross-trees; the gentleman on the rail threw another biscuit, to his chickens; one of the draught-players pushed a piece into the king-row, and things went on as before.

About two o'clock on the afternoon of the following day the ship was lying again becalmed. A shoal of dolphins had been playing about us, and we were trying a dozen ways to bring some of their number on board, when our attention was called to objects of greater interest. A heavy cloud had gathered in the west, and a water-spout had formed beneath it. Some atmospheric change had altered the shape of this spout strangely. It was bent like a bow, and terminated with its outlines describing the segment of a circle, until it disappeared. The water seemed to make its way upward in this curious course as readily as when it mounted vertically.

The afternoon was full of wonders. In the course of four hours fourteen water-spouts were visible. All took their origin from the same cloud; all were in common partly a tube of the black cloud, partly a column of spray, but here the resemblance ended. In size, in shape, in velocity of motion, there were constant changes. In this the closed same down close to the sea; in that the spray ascended four-fifths of the distance, to enter a mere stump of a tube. Here was a water-spout apparently bending double; there a switched another, though perfectly straight, inclining at an angle of forty. Now two would go sailing off by itself into the distance; then a small party would march with a solemn, steady motion di-

rectly towards us. We were lost in admiration, but I noticed a shade of anxiety resting on the features of our captain, which only lightened when the approaching columns wheeled their course in another direction. Their near approach brings always terror. The distance which they can traverse depends of course upon the speed with which they are carried and the time during which they remain in action. Some spring into existence in a moment and disappear almost as suddenly, while others may be visible for half an hour.

At six o'clock the last water-spout vanished, which closed the spectacle. The oldest sailors on board had never witnessed such an array, and many were the events they foretold from the phenomenon. That night some of us joined the tars on the forecastle, and, wrapped up in sails, lay for hours listening to their stories. It was pleasant to sit with a freshman-like expression of countenance, and, asking some innocent question, witness the huge exultation with which "Jack" set to "stuffing landsmen." With a wink to his fellows to notice how neatly he did it, a jerk at his waistband and a roll of his quid, he would "spin out" a romance worthy of Sinbad. Each tale grew more marvellous than the other. One old "salt" had stood on the deck with his shipmates all roaring at the top of their voices to break a water-spout which whirled past them at the distance of thirty feet. This was true. One had stood at the helm all of one fine morning "down among the Indies," so steering his craft as to "dodge" the water-spouts which now and then came rushing at her. This might be true. Here one became ambitious: "Avast there, you lubbers, what do you know about spouts?" He had been on a vessel when a water-spout, taking them "athwart ships" had gone "clean over her," carrying with it their fore-yard, main-yard, some of the standing rigging, and sails by the quantity, scaring all hands terribly; but, "howsomdever," injuring no one. This we beg leave to doubt.

We heard no more. Our thirst for information was satisfied, and, defying competition to equal the last, we went below.

In regard to the falling or bursting of water-spouts, there are many legends. It is said that the concussion of the air, produced by the report of a cannon, a musket, or even by a loud shout, is sufficient to shatter their structure, and that these are the last resorts on vessels threatened by their vicinity. We had no opportunity for experiment. If the whole column of water, which must often attain a height of more than a thousand feet, is precipitated upon one spot, we may imagine its effects. Some years ago one fell on a plain in Scotland. The account of it states that "for some hundreds of yards the ground was torn up to a depth of seven feet, while the streams were filled with the surplus water." Yet we hear of no disasters caused by them at sea, and, with the solitary exception detailed by our romantic friend, the sailor, they seem perfectly harmless and well disposed.

THE WIFE'S UNIVERSAL RIVAL.—It must ever be borne in mind that man's love, even in its happiest exercise, is not like woman's; for while she employs herself through every hour in fondly weaving one beloved image into all her thoughts, he gives to her comparatively few of his, and these perhaps neither the loftiest nor the best. It is a wise beginning, then, for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals, too, in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and among these I would mention one, whose claim it would be folly to dispute, since no remonstrances or representations on her part will ever be able to render less attractive the charms of this competitor—I mean the newspaper, of whose absorbing interest some wives are weak enough to evince a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is one of paper. [Mrs. Ellis' Wives of England.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—An invention has, it is stated, just been patented, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving slabs, door and stair steps, tiles, pipes, blocks, railway sleepers, and other articles of general use by builders, etc., can be produced with a perfection and at a cost which it is expected by the inventor will effect a complete revolution in the building trade. The price at which it is proposed to offer the coke brick to the public is scarcely one-third of the cost of the clay brick, while in point of durability it is superior to the best article supplied from the kilns. The manufacture, according to the specification, is effected by means of cast-iron moulds, the interior of which are of the exact dimensions of the common brick; in this mould a certain quantity of dust, or waste coal, powdered coke, charcoal, or cinders is placed, and being carbonized, the amalgamated material swells to the exact form required. When taken from the mould it undergoes a finishing process, in which varnish is applied to the end or side, having while wet a coating of powdered glass, with a an admixture of a mineral coloring matter, sifted over it.

The brick is then vetrified, when a beautiful glaze of any required color is produced, and the article is ready for use. During the manufacturing process the fumes are passed through water. The finishing process is only required for particular purposes, as in many instances the coke brick is equally available without it. The material is rendered fire proof by an application of the muriate of alumina, and is impervious to atmospheric influences by the nature of its formation. When articles of coke fabric are required of extraordinary density, a variation in the filling material, and also an extraordinary amount of compression, are necessary; and then there is hardly any limit to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. It is further stated that there is no description of article used in the erection or ornamentation of buildings but may be produced from the material; thus columns for interior and exterior use, cornices, capitals of plain or ornamental design, can be manufactured and supplied in a finished state. [London paper.

A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette speaking of his visit to England, says: "I had gone to Gravesend, with the view of taking passage, but an incident prevented. A white swan, which was worthy to perform its flight through the milky way, came near the vessel in which it was my design to sail, and her commander took his gun. The sequel we need not mention. The blood of the dead stained the river. We were just then fresh from reading the Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner, in which the vessel encountered heavy calamities after the killing of the Albatross, and the circumstance determined me not to go with such a barbarian. You will smile at my superstition. You may even go through Lausanne and tell the incident; but don't forget to add that the vessel from whose deck the bird was shot had been missing from that time. She perished with all on board."

THE LATE COL. JNO. G. GAMBLE.—The National Intelligencer, noticing the death of Col. John G. Gamble, of Tallahassee, Florida, says:

Col. G. was originally from Virginia, and was a gentleman of accomplished education and talents. While a youth he was attached to the American Legation to France, at the head of which was Chief Justice Marshall, and he subsequently became an eminent merchant in Richmond. About twenty-five years since he removed to Florida, and embarked in planting, and became the head of an extensive banking institution. Col. G. was allied by marriage to the late Attorney General Wirt, and other distinguished men of the Union, and was beloved by all who knew him for his private worth. He was the intimate friend of the great statesman whose death we have just heard of. Col. G. is the uncle of Mr. Cabell, the Representative in Congress from Florida.

IMMENSE CORN CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Drumswicker of the 25th September says: The yield of corn for this season in the Grand River country will be, unprecedented, and will probably bring forth the best fattened pork hogs we ever had, as that will be the most ready way of turning corn into cash. Stock animals of all kinds are in great demand among us, and we shall have, for years, a great market of all kinds of live stock. Three year old steers now sell at from $15 to $18; four year olds at from $20 to $25, and sucking mule colts at $30.

AN EXTENSIVE RIDE.—A Yankee ship-master, in St Petersburg, Russia, recently got upon the statue of the Colossal Horse, in the square, and seated himself behind Peter the Great. The fun cost him $6000, the amount of the fine. When the captain remonstrated with the judge at the largeness of the fine, saying that it was rather an expensive ride, the judge good naturedly replied, that the captain never before rode so expensive a horse.

THE LATE DR. BOWDITCH.—The Boston Transcript relates the anecdote of Dr. Bowditch, the mathematician: "One of the most interesting incidents in the early history of the famous men of our country, is related of Dr. Bowditch, the learned translator of La Place. During the revolutionary war, a privateer from Salem captured a vessel and brought the prize into that port. A valuable private library, was among the articles on board. Those books were a rare prize for those days, and young Bowditch borrowed a number from the person having them in charge. The volumes were retained longer than was necessary for a simple perusal, and it was ascertained that the young student was so desirous of procuring the works, and his means were too slender for him to dare hope of purchasing them, and he actually copied twenty folio and quarto volumes of scientific works, which were of great service to him as books of reference in after years. These manuscript volumes are now in the possession of the sons of Dr. Bowditch, and are highly prized.

WORTH TRYING.—A lump of wet saleratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent from swelling; try it and see. It is a sure remedy for rattlesnake bites, if applied immediately, and always on hand. Be sure and remember it.

The wetting of the coals is very false economy, for though they burn slower, a great deal of the heat they give out is lost in drying, as it is carried off in the steam.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—The board of light-house commissioners appointed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. Evans' amendment for reforming the whole light-house system, is in session at Washington, and has nearly completed the business necessary to put the new plan in operation. It consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, President, and the following members: Com. Shubrick, Navy; Gen. Totten Engineer; Col. Kearney, Engineer; Com. Dupont, Navy; Professor Bache, Coast Survey; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Jenkins, Navy; Lt. Hardcastle, Army.

The board has already laid out the coasts of the United States into the twelve districts required by the law, and have assigned a number of them to officers of the army and navy, each of whom will be responsible for the management of the lights within his district. The inspectors are taken from the following corps: Three from topographical engineers; three from military do.; three commanders; three lieutenants.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The Vienna Gazette states that a band of forgers had been discovered, who had been employed in manufacturing Prussian paper money. The head-quarters of the gang was in America, and a part of them had been arrested in that country and in Germany. The Prussian police had been for some time aware that a regular company had been formed by shares in the United States, for carrying on this nefarious traffic, and that an agent, in the person of a medical man, a native of Germany, was to land at Bremen with a considerable amount of this counterfeit paper money, which he was to put into circulation at Hamburg. A Prussian police officer was consequently dispatched to Dremen, and on the vessel arriving, the individual was arrested. On examining his trunks, a large amount of false paper, very well executed, was found. At the demand of the Prussian Government, the American Government has seized the presses and all the apparatus, and arrested the culprits, who will be brought before the tribunal at New York.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN N. W. AMERICA.—These possessions are in a deplorable condition, from the ferocious warfare carried on by the Indians against the whites, more especially on the Island of Sitka. Continually they menace the city with conflagration and the inhabitants with massacre, nor does one week pass in which the Governor is not obliged to prepare the inhabitants for self-defence; and wherever a party of the latter is found unprotected, they are indiscriminately slaughtered and horribly mutilated. The perpetrators of these savage deeds are said to be a fine intelligent race; but war is their passion, and their method of conducting it is of course owing to their false ideas of warlike conduct. Considering that these fellows are supplied with arms from foreign vessels, the Russians will have no small difficulty in maintaining their position against them.

INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.—At one of the last meetings of the Congress of Pastors of the Protestant Church, held in Dremen, to discuss such moral and social questions as come within their sphere of activity, Mr. Wald, the Superintendent of Konigsberg, defended the Temperance Societies, and, to show the necessity for them, stated that drunkenness was the greatest vice of the lower classes of Germany. There are annually, he says, throughout Germany, 40,000 deaths from *delirium tremens*: in the Zollverein alone, 360,000 quarts of brandy are sold and consumed, and in Hesse one-half of the grain produced is used for distillation. From some quotations from the writings of Luther, adduced on the occasion, the great Reformer appears to have been no sparing denouncer of the "heavy-headed revels" of his countrymen and contemporaries.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.—Two hundred and sixty-one vessels arrived at San Francisco in July and August. This is equal to 1560 a year, and it must be recollected that these vessels are mostly of the largest class, 700 to 1800 tons burden. Of this number, seventeen were from New York, fourteen from Boston, and from China twenty-six. The trade between China and the Pacific coast continues to increase rapidly, and there is a diminution in the number of Chinamen passengers arriving. The duties on foreign goods this year are estimated at three millions.

GREAT DISTRESS AT MADEIRA.—The failure of the vintage, resulting from the recent blight upon the grape, has produced the greatest distress among the inhabitants of Madeira, and threatens with absolute starvation large masses of the laboring classes. The Civil Governor of the Island has issued a circular acknowledging the impotence of the Portuguese government to meet the emergency with anything like adequate relief, and appealing to the christian sympathies of foreign nations for aid to avert the impending calamity.

DEGREES OF DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.—If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Tristam were drunk, he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman be drunk, he would be intoxicated; but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a pig!

STATISTICS OF GOD FELLOWSHIP.—From the annual report of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending 30th of June last, we learn that the whole number of Lodges in this country is 2720: contributing members, 103,298; Past Grands, 23,818; suspensions during the year, 12,018; amount of relief granted, $914,731; revenue of Subordinate Lodges, $1,164,331.

BALOON ASCENSIONS.—It is said that applications have been made to the proprietors of the the different places of entertainment in London, from whence baloon ascents take place, by an individual who wishes to make an ascent suspended thirty feet below the car, by magnetic attraction. The method by which he proposes to accomplish the feat is this: He possesses a magnet, the attractive power of which will sustain a weight of 150 pounds; this is to be hung by a line thirty feet below the car; round his body is fixed an iron zone, which, on being brought near the magnet, firmly attaches itself thereto.

The last remnant of the O'Connell property in Kerry, was sold lately at Trales, Ireland, under an order of the Encumbered Estates Court. But two lots remained to be sold, the net aggregate yearly value of which was about £210, and the sum brought by the sale was £4520, the purchaser being unconnected with the family.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror is traveling in Holland, and writes as follows from the Hague:

Passing through Rotterdam, the other day, I saw a good sized building, upon which was written in large letters, "Panorama of the Mississippi!" I thought it wouldn't do to pass by on the other side, and so I went in to see this part of my country, which was situated just then in Holland! I found Mr. Lewis, who painted, and is now exhibiting the panorama, a first-rate American, and as friendly as possible.

I have made the acquaintance, at the Hague, of a young artist, named Johnson, who hails from Washington, though originally from "way down east." He is a good fellow, and a capital artist—if I might judge from the first rate pictures I saw in his *atelier*. One, in particular, representing a Jew boy, has attracted the attention here among artists; and another, called "The Gamblers," recently purchased by an Englishman, has been spoken very highly of in the Dutch journals. His friend, Mignot, from Charleston, South Carolina, is also a talented young painter, and leaves soon for New York.

STEAMSHIPS FOR THE NEW YORK TRADE.—The Persia, measuring 3000 tons, the Alps, 1600 tons, Andes, 1600 tons, Caucasus, 1200 tons, Taurus, also 1600 tons, are all progressing rapidly in England towards completion, and may be expected in New York in a few months. They are all screw-propellers, made with every modern improvement of that mode of working.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—Another earthquake occurred at Clinton, Ga., on the 22d ult., about midnight. The sound was, if anything, more audible than the one that took place on the 11th, and the agitation of the earth more violent.

The subscription in Spain for the Spanish soldiers who were wounded, and the relatives of those who were killed during the Lopez expedition, amounts to two hundred eighty thousand piastres, or about $60,000.

THE CHINESE.—While the Governor of California is trying to drive them out of that State, the Government of British Guiana offers a bounty of $80 on their importation.

DEATH OF DR. FAIRCHILD.—Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Home Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, died suddenly of heart disease, while hurrying to the cars at Windsor, Vermont, on the 16th ult.

The Erie Railroad Company have recently forbidden entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks in any of the refreshment houses along the road, or in any of the grounds of the company, and absolutely refuse employment to any person who makes use of such drinks.

A LARGE LUMP OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—A solid lump of gold, in its rough state, weighing twenty-six and a half pounds, avoirdupois weight, has been deposited at the importing house of Messrs. Richard Patrick & Co., in New York, by a Texas miner, who dug the same from a mine seventy feet deep, in California.

Let the motto of every man be punctuality. Let this virtue be manifested in a high degree in all our actions, and life's rugged pathway will be much more pleasant.

The St. Louis Republican learns that extensive frauds are being practised in flour, in short weight, wrong tare on barrels, etc. Some barrels have been found to fall short of the proper weight as much as eight pounds.

A new home for the sons of the ocean is to be erected on the old site of the Sailor's Home, in Boston, recently destroyed by fire. The corner stone was laid last week, with appropriate ceremonies.

Both branches of the city government of Boston have voted to increase the salary of the Mayor from $2500 to $4000.

A young lady in Cincinnati has become entirely blind within a few weeks past by excessive application to embroidering and other fine fancy sewing.

RATES OF POSTAGE UNDER THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIAN CONVENTION.—The following are the rates of postage fixed by the new arrangement between the United States and Prussia, which take effect immediately. The first closed mail to Prussia will be despatched from New York by the steamship Baltic, on the 30th instant. This arrangement cannot fail to be of great convenience to German merchants, as well as to our adopted citizens generally from that quarter of Europe:

On Letters—German Austrian Postal Union, States of, via Prussia, all other German States, and the whole Austrian Empire, by the Prussian closed mail, via London and Ostend, 30 cents for letter, pre-payment optional, being the full postage.

On Newspapers—Six cents each; pre-payment required both in the United States and Germany, being the full postage. Therefore, Newspapers received in the Prussian closed mail (unlike those in the British, French, Bremen, and other foreign mails,) will be delivered without further charge. Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail to the German Austrian Postal Union, should be marked "paid all."

On Letters by the Prussian Closed Mails.—Pre-payment optional, being the full postage—to Alexandria, 38 cents; Beyrout, 40; Candia, 30; Cesme, 40; China, (except Hong Kong,) via Trieste, 62; Constantinople, 40; Dardanelles, 40; Denmark, 37; East Indies, (English possession in,) via Trieste, 62; East Indies, all other countries in and beyond the East Indies, via Trieste, 70; Gaiats, 40; Gallipoli, 40; Greece, 32; Hong Kong, via Trieste, 38; Ibralla, 40; Ionian Islands, 37; Larnaca, 40; Modena, 33; Mytilene, 40; Norway, 48; Parma, 33; Poland, 37; Rhodes, 40; Russia, 37; Salonica, 40; Samsoun, 40; Smyrna, 40; Sweden, 42; Switzerland, 35; Tenedos, 40; Trebisode, 40; Tulcea, 40; Tuscany, 33; Varna, 40.

Pre-payment required, being the United States and Prussian postage only, to Egypt, (except Alexandria,) Italian States not belonging to Austria, (except Modena, Parma and Tuscany;) (Lombardy and Venice are parts of the Austrian Empire. Turkey, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Levante, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, (except Constantinople) Beyrout, Larnaca, Rhodes, Cesme, Smyrna, Tenedos, Mytilene, Salonica, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Samsuni, Trebisonde, Varna, Tulcea, Candia, Galata and Ibralla.) 30 cents on each letter.

On Newspapers—Six cents each—pre-payment required, being the United States and Prussian postage only.

HOW TO "FINISH" A DAUGHTER.—1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.

2. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress.

3. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home.

4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.

5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities, of life.

6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping.

7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself.

8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a ladies' maid.

9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk in the Treasury upon £75 a year, or to an ensign that is going to India.

If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle. [English paper.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The soldiers of the Revolution are fast passing away. In a late Northern paper we find recorded the death of Mr. Wm. Moulton, at Grantham, N. H. Mr. M. served in the war of the Revolution, and was actively engaged in the battle of Long Island; where more than one of the enemy were made to bite the dust by his well directed aim. He was, also, at the execution of Maj. Andre.

DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.—The New York Times says, of the eminent men of the United States who have been voted for for President, only two are now living (Van Buren and Cass) out of eleven. The candidates, in 1832, were Crawford, Jackson, Clay and Adams. In 1828, Jackson and Adams. In 1832, Jackson, Clay and Wirt. In 1836, Van Buren, Webster and Harrison. In 1840, Van Buren and Harrison. In 1844, Clay and Polk. In 1848, Cass and Taylor.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—A contract for sinking an Artesian well has been entered into at Mobile.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

A French courtier said among all his acquaintance, he only knew three honest women. "Who are they?" asked the Queen. "Your Majesty is the first, my wife is the second, and as for the other, your Majesty will excuse me for naming her, as I wish to keep open a door for escape, by leaving every other woman to think herself the third."

American women have less courtesy than any others in the world. A thousand rules of deference are established by confessions of the other sex, which they enforce with ungracious arrogance, as if they were but the recognition of inalienable rights. This is their offence to all well-bred Europeans. [English paper.

Where is Fanny Fern?

Gov. Ujhasi, the Hungarian, and Governor of Comorn, advertises his farm and possessions in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa being too rigid for him.

The Steamboat Inspectors appointed under the Passenger law, which was enacted at the last session of Congress, met in Washington on the 25th ult. for the purpose of organization.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mr. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
Miss M. L. THOMPSON, English.
Miss M. J. BONDURANT, English.
Miss INDIANA CLARK, English.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

The commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and, for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. The Lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 0 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing. Suspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage economy in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition, $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $117 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar; $247 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sep 18 5m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

JEFFERSON BOOK STORE.

Corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, City of New Orleans.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, ELEMENTARY AND CLASSIC.

Blank Books, of all styles of binding and ruling, Cap, Demi-Medium and Super-Royal flscp, Ledgers, Journals Day Books, Cash Books, Record Books, etc., Fancy Embossed Note Paper and Envelopes, Letter, Cap and Record Paper, ruled and plain, of all qualities, Bill Paper, etc., Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Fancy Portfolios, Portmonaies, Card Cases, etc., Gold Pens with gold cases, with and without the cases, Steel Combs of all Patterns, Perfumeries, Fancy and Variety Goods, for sale by

W. FLEMMING,
Bookseller and Stationer.

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NOTICE.

We have This Day associated with us in the Factorage, Commission and Forwarding business, JOHN S. GARDEN, Esq., late of St. Louis, and will continue the business under the name and style of WATERS, GARDEN & CO.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally in behalf of our new firm.

New Orleans, July 1, 1852. WATERS & CO.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. RH. HUBBARD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Mr. THOS. C. USHER, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

Rev. T. V. RAMSEY, Professor of English Literature.

Miss JULIA O. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.

Miss MARY S. GARRETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.

Mons. JULES BEAUV, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.

Miss. LUCINDA FARNSON, Assistant.

Rates of Tuition for the Scholastic Year.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.	40 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles around it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted,) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction should assure to this Institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2.

CENTENARY COLLLEGE,

OF LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin the First Monday in October, under the direction of the following Faculty:

R. H. RIVERS, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science. Belles lettres, and the Hebrew Language; Rev. J. G. MILLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; EMILIE ISSEARS, A. B., Professor of Modern Languages; H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek languages and literature; THOMAS S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science; A. E. BLACKMAN, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Rev. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School; W. H. COMPTON and G. M. MILLER, Assistants.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of ten months	$50 00
Room Rent	5 00
Contingencies	3 00
Use of Library	3 00
Total of College Charges	$61 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	$40 00
Board and Washing, per month	10 00
Tuition in the Musical Department, (extra,) Flute, Violin, Guitar, Clarionet, Violoncella, etc., per month	6 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Brass Band or Orchesta, per month	3 00
Thorough Bass or Instrumentation	9 00

With a full Faculty and healthy location, a large Library and excellent Apparatus, may we not anticipate a large increase to our already extensive patronage?

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

aug21 R. H RIVERS

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOGGING-TIVE BELLS constantly on hand, and PEALS and CHIMES of bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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VOLUME II. NUMBER 41. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER 97

CONTENTMENT.

The following stanzas are two hundred and years old: they written by Robt. South-

y conscience is my crown,
Contented thoughts my rest,
heart is happy in itself,
My bliss is in my breast.

wishes are but few,
All easy to fulfil:
make the limits of my power
The bounds unto my will.

ear no care of gold,
Well-doing is my wealth:
mind to me an empire is,
While grace affordeth health.

ip high climbing thoughts—
The wings of swelling pride:
their fall is worst that fall from the height
Of greatest honors slide.

race sails of largest size
The storm doth soonest tear,
bear so small and low a sail
As freeth me from fear.

change of fortune's onlm
Can cast my comforts down;
When fortune smiles, I smile to think
How quickly she will frown.

And when in forward mood
She proved an angry foe,
Small gain I found to let her come,
Less loss to let her go.

BISHOP EMORY.

JOHN EMORY was born in Maryland, on the 11th of April, 1789. His father and mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a class-leader in the Church. The mother was a woman of great heart, of generous spirit, of strong mind and of sincere piety. Their house had long been the home of the early preachers in their itinerant visits to the eastern shore of Maryland. The children were accustomed from infancy to the company and conversation of these holy men of God, and to the morning exercises of family devotion. Thus early trained in the doctrines and usages, and subjected to the influences of the church, they were easily susceptible of religious impressions, and exhibited early an affinity for Methodism. They were accustomed to attend, with their parents, class meetings, love-feasts, quarterly meetings, and camp-meetings. Two of the children were consecrated at home during family prayer, and both at very early ages were converted at class and public meetings, and became exemplary and exemplary Christians.

The father it seems had some notions very good, but altogether erroneous, respecting the education of children. Instead of giving his children a thorough and general education, qualifying them for any business or profession in life, and then leaving them, when they should become of age, to choose for themselves a profession, according to their taste, inclination or judgment, he classified his children, when at a very early age, for different pursuits and professions, and educated each for the specific department of business to which he had appointed him. One was to be a farmer, one a merchant, one a doctor, one a statesman and one a lawyer. In this capricious allotment John was set apart for the lawyer. His education, therefore, was directed to this specific end. At the early age of ten years he was sent from home to attend a classical school. Fortunately, though designed for a specific profession, his education was conducted by teachers on a classical and very liberal plan.

He spent four years at a classical academy at Easton, Md.; one year at an academy in Salisbury, Penn., and two years at Washington College, eastern shore of Maryland. During these seven years he was thoroughly trained in a liberal course of study. At the close of his academic course he entered as a student of law in the office of Richard Tilghman Earle, Esq., of Centerville, Md. Having pursued diligently and thoroughly the study of law for three years, he was at the age of nineteen, admitted to the bar. Immediately upon this he opened an office, business flowed on him, and he had every prospect of rising to wealth and fame in the profession which his father had chosen for him. But a change came over the spirit, and his whole plan of life was modified.

He had not in his attention to the classics neglected the Bible, nor in his devotion to the law forgotten the Gospel. His mother at the time of his birth had consecrated him to the Lord. She had hoped he might become a minister at the sanctuary of God. She had constantly prayed for him. The influence of these religious impressions he had received in his childhood had not departed from him. While at school at Easton, when not more than eleven or twelve years old, during a religious excitement, he had become seriously impressed, and had joined a Methodist class, consisting of small boys, led by a faithful and pious man. He might have continued in the path of early piety, without devintion or temptation, had he not have been seduced by his associate to do an act which wounded his tender conscience. The act itself was wholly trifling, merely climbing a tree in a retired place, to see a distant horse race. But he knew it was wrong. He, however, did it, and thus violated the dictatoe of his consciouce. The injury, therefore, to him was as great as though he had committed some act in itself criminal. The effect on his mind was unfortunate. He became discouraged, neglected prayer, gave up his religious profession and returned to a life of worldly ambition. The good Spirit did not, however, give him up, but followed him still, nor could he forget the prayers and instructions of his pious mother. In August, 1806, while a student at law, he attended a quarterly meeting in the neighborhood of his family home. It was a season of gracious revival. His brother and sister had shared in the heavenly visitation. He had been for some time unusually serious, though he had concealed his feelings from the family. The evening before the commencement of the meeting there was a social gathering of several members of the family at the house of an elder brother. The evening was spent in singing, in religious conversation and in prayer. John took no part in the exercises; but remaining a quiet, serious and respectful spectator. Early on the ensuing Sabbath the family proceeded to love-feast. John, though not yet a member of the Church, accompanied them by invitation and took a seat in the crowded assembly. In the course of the exercises, Emory, to the surprise of the people, arose from his seat, and in the most solemn manner called God, and angels, and the people there present, to witness that he had that day determined to seek the salvation of his soul. He then fell upon his knees, and remained during the love-feast silently praying the Lord to pardon his sins. Much interest was excited among the people by the unexpected and interesting circumstances of the occasion. His sisters, who sat near the door, when they heard his voice and knew it was their brother, were nearly overcome with emotion and joy. A circle of pious, devoted and praying Christians was formed about him. While they were praying for him, he suddenly rose from his knees, and with indescribable composure declared that he felt peace and comfort. A smile of angelic loveliness lighted up on his countenance. He was the very personification of peaceful, tranquil bliss. From this happy moment his course was onward and upward. He led over after a life of piety and of active Christian zeal. He was always in the way of duty—never deviating from the path of righteousness.

Soon after his conversion he was appointed class-leader, an office for which he was peculiarly qualified. Believing it to be his duty to labor still more extensively for the salvation of the people, he obtained license to preach in local capacity. While yet a student at law, he preached every Sunday, either in the town where he resided or some place in the neighboring country. Continuing his practice of preaching Sunday after he commenced the practice of law, he began soon to feel a desire to devote himself wholly to the work of the Christian ministry. But his course in this direction was encompassed by difficulties. To abandon his legal profession and lucrative practice would subject him to great personal sacrifices. He was in the line of safe precedents, and on the direct road to honor, fame and fortune. His talents were of the highest order, his reputation unsullied, his popularity rapidly increasing, and his success certain. To become an itinerant Methodist preacher he must abandon his position, with all its advantages and prospects.

All those sacrifices, however, he could cheerfully make. All the privations and inconveniences of an itinerant life he could with fortitude endure. But there was in his way another difficulty of formidable import. His father flatly and plumply refused consent to his becoming a traveling preacher. What could he do? No man held in higher respect than did John Emory parental authority, yet he acknowledged a law higher still—a law emanating from the authority that is over all, and made known to him by the Spirit of God operating on his heart. He had the witness of the divine Spirit testifying through his conscience that he was called to preach. While he conceded, according to the established order of civilized society, the right of his father to control his business pursuits during his minority, he could not acknowledge any such right to form for him any engagements to extend beyond the age of twenty-one years, or to dictate his course of life after he had passed the age of independent manhood. During his twenty-first year he suffered most intensely from conflicting emotions. He would most willingly do all in his power to gratify the feelings and meet the wishes of his father; but he could not refrain from giving up himself to the work of the ministry. After much "reading, prayer, and meditation, he made a covenant on his knees, wrote and signed it, to give up the law," and become a preacher. His father was sorely displeased at the decision to which his son had come. He well-nigh for a time disowned him. He would neither hear him preach nor allow him to write to him. The day of reconcilintion, however, at last came. Some three years after the son had entered the ministry the father fell sick. No sooner had he ascertained that his end was nigh, than he dispatched a messenger for that son whom he had so obstinately discarded. The son hastened home, sat down by the bed of his dying father, watched assiduously over him, administered to him the consolations of the Gospel, received his last blessing, and saw him depart in peace and in hope of eternal life.

In the spring of 1810, on the very week of his twenty-first year, Emory joined the Philadelphia conference. Of the incidents of his life during the fourteen years he spent on circuits and stations we have no account; for he kept no journal. The fact that he remained uniformly in each station he occupied the second term allowed by the law of itinerancy, is evidence that he sustained himself well in the work to which he had devoted his life. The fact of his being elected by the Philadelphia Conference, when he was barely eligible from age, a member of the General Conference of 1816, and of his being appointed by the authority of the General Conference of 1820, the delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America to the British Wesleyan Conference, would seem to exhibit the high rank he held among the preachers.

The mission to England was a work of much importance and great delicacy. Originally Methodism had been one in England and in America. The early American conferences placed the name of Wesley on their Minutes, and acknowledged him as their ecclesiastical head, and willingly obeyed his wishes in all matters of Church organization and government. After some years, conceiving that Mr. Wesley, from his great distance from America, and his want of personal knowledge of the ever-changing circumstances of a new world, like America, could not be qualified to make wise and prudent decisions on various matters relating to American matters, and fearing lest, should they continue to acknowledge his jurisdiction, he might claim the right to recall Mr. Asbury, and appoint to the superintendency some one not agreeable to the American Conference, they dropped his name from their Minutes, and so, in effect, dissolved all ecclesiastical connection with the British Methodists. No official intercourse had been held between the British and American connections for many years. In the mean time serious difficulties had occurred between the preachers of the American and those of the British connection in Canada. As early as 1791, missionaries had been sent from the conferences in the United States to Canada. Success had attended their labors, societies had been organized, and circuits and districts formed. In 1820 there were in Upper and Lower Canada two districts, about twenty circuits and stations, nearly thirty preachers, and upwards of five thousand members. Yet there was still room in the Canadian provinces for a greater number of laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, and the Missionary Society of the British connection had, with the best intentions in the world, began, about 1812, to send missionaries to Canada. Unfortunately difficulties soon sprung up between the British missionaries and the American preachers in Canada. The parties often came in ecclesiastical collision. The British missionaries, instead of entering on unoccupied ground, began to interfere with the societies already formed, and occupy the churches already built by the American connection. Each party had its adherents among the people. Some of the Canadians adhered to the British missionaries on account of political sympathies. Others adhered to the American connection on account of old associations, of gratitude, and of sincere affection. Soon, therefore, a condition of things peculiarly unfortunate, and utterly destructive of all religious prosperity, and uncongenial to Christian feeling, began to exist. To effect a settlement of those difficulties, and to restore the friendly intercourse between the two great sections of the Methodist community, the General Conference of 1820 resolved to send a delegate to the British Conference, with instructions "to endeavor, by all prudent and practicable means, to effect an amicable and permanent adjustment of the unpleasant difficulties existing in Canada," and to propose, in order to restore and preserve friendly and harmonious relations between the British and American connections, a mutual interchange of delegates every four years. The Board of Bishops were authorized to appoint the man who, in their judgment, would be most likely to succeed in accomplishing the objects of that mission. They unanimously selected Emory; and never was a selection more fortunate.

Mr. Emory on his arrival in England held an interview with the Missionary Committee at London, and then proceeded to meet the British Conference at Liverpool. His success was triumphant. A settlement of the Canadian difficulties, on the basis proposed by the General Conference in their instructions to Mr. Emory, was readily effected. The Canadian territory was divided. The British took Lower and the Americans took Upper Canada, and the ministers of each connection devoted their services to their own province.

At the General Conference of 1824, Mr. Emory was elected Assistant Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and 1828 he was promoted to the place of Principal Agent. In the office of book agent he exhibited a comprehensiveness of plan and an energy of execution which have never been equalled by any of his predecessors or successors. When he entered the Concern, a common store, with a counting-room in the rear, sufficed for the transaction of all the business in the establishment. The books were printed at other offices on contract. They were bound in the basement of the Wesleyan Seminary, in Crosby street, and then conveyed in a wheelbarrow to the Book-room, in Fulton street. How many persons were employed about the establishment at that time I know not. There could not, however, have been a very large force; for the Rev. Johna Soule, on retiring from the office in 1820, reports to the General Conference that he and his associate had not only performed the editorial labor and various branches of clerkship, but had actually, with their own hands, done the packing, hooping, and shipping of the boxes. When Mr. Emory retired from the Concern in 1832, it had become the largest book establishment in the United States, employing nearly two hundred persons, and a capital of more than four hundred thousand dollars.

His literary duties in the Book Concern were discharged with great ability and satisfaction. He selected the books for publication with great care and much discrimination. The Methodist Magazine, which had been commenced in 1818, and had been usually made up of extracts from other works, and of miscellaneous articles, he elevated to the dignity of a quarterly review, and occupied its pages with subjects of general and permanent interest. He employed, so far as could be expected from his multifarious engagements and feeble health, his own pen to enrich its pages. Many of the articles extant from his pen, either in the pages of the Review or in other forms, partake of the character of controversy more largely than is agreeable to most readers. Controversy, however, was not the passion of Emory. He entered the field only to avert or repel the attacks of enemies on the Church, to whose doctrines and Discipline he was most ardently attached. It was his lot to live during the evil days, when excitement in relation to Church government was highly intense. In the contest known in the history of the M. E. Church as the Radical Controversy, which culminated in 1828, and resulted in a large secession from the Church, Emory stood forth, in the front ranks as one of the master-spirits in vindication of "our fathers," and in defense of the system of Church government bequeathed to their sons by Asbury and his coadjutors. The war was waged on the part of the "Reformers," as they chose to style themselves, with the most intense bitterness. The most desperate assaults were made on the Church, and the most violent attacks on the good and great men who had founded it, and who had devoted their all to its edification.

Manfully, boldly, chivalrously stepped forward Emory in defense. He brought to bear in the contest talents of the highest order, and a temper of the smoothest yet keenest edge. Gallantly did he sustain the cause—successfully did he conduct the defense.

At the General Conference of 1832 he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was an office neither to be sought nor declined. An office of so great dignity and of so efficient means of extensive usefulness could only be accepted, and its responsible duties discharged to the best of his physical, moral and intellectual ability.

It must be conceded that he came into the office of Bishop with very superior qualifications. In literary acquirements he was greatly in advance of all his predecessors and colleagues. He had had the inestimable advantage of thorough training in a full and judicious course of academic education. By classical study he had acquired habits of accuracy, taste and discrimination. By legal study he had acquired critical and logical acumen. By general reading he had become acquainted with the whole range of science, literature and art. By his position in the Book Concern he had acquired habits of application to all the details of business. By his controversy with the Radicals he had become acquainted, more fully than any other man in America, with the theory of Church government. He was, therefore, deficient in no branch of knowledge available in his important position. He excelled in compass and comprehensiveness of mind. Standing at the centre, he could comprehend in one view all the interests of the Church, diversified by physical and moral circumstances. He could bring his varied acquisitions and his indomitable energy to bear on the cause of missions, of Sunday Schools, of education, of the Book Concern, on the best means to secure the property of the Church in meeting-houses and parsonages, and on the efficient administration of Discipline.

He was a man of progressive mind, a movement man, a true reformer. He believed Methodism the "child of Providence," and under obligation to follow wherever Providence might lead. He would not hesitate to change a rule of Church discipline whenever, from a change of circumstances, it might become imperative or expedient. He would advocate such occasional modifications in our economy and usages as would enable us to keep fully up with the spirit of the age and the demands of the times.

My personal acquaintance with him was limited. I had, however, the pleasure of meeting him on a few occasions, among which were two affording me an opportunity to observe the nature and extent of his peculiar talents. One was in 1830, at the organization of the Wesleyan University, of whose Board of Trustees he was a member; and the other was in 1835, at the session of the Maine Conference, at which he presided.

In the debate on the organization of the University he took an active part, exhibiting very intimate acquaintance with the theory of educational enterprises, but betraying some want of experience in the practical details of college instruction and discipline. At the conference at Bangor, in 1835, he presided in a most masterly manner. Never have I seen the presiding officer of any deliberative body render himself so useful and agreeable. During the proceedings of the Conference he gave, on several questions of ecclesiastical law, opinions which, for clearness, accuracy and precision of application, might stand, with honor, comparison with the matured and carefully written opinions of Marshall or Story on questions of civil and common law.

In power of analysis Bishop Emory excelled all men whom I ever heard, either in debate or in the pulpit. He would examine a subject in all its parts, bearings and tendencies. He would hold it up before the mind in every possible light. He would turn it around and around so as to exhibit every face. He would clench it down, as the geologist would a mineral, to its primitive form. He would melt it in the crucible; he would detect all the elements of its composition, and determine their proportions by weight and measure. Truth and error could not long remain intertwined in his hand. He would find the thread, disentangle the snarl, and present before you the skein clear, straight and smooth. The Gordian knot would yield to him without the application of the knife.

While, however, his power of analysis was extraordinary, he did not excel in synthesis. His arguments were not deficient in point; but they had too many points. He was not skilled in plain, direct, precise, cogent reasoning to a single point. He introduced too many subjects but indirectly bearing on his main position. Though a fine classical scholar he was not well trained in mathematics. He had never been drilled in precise and rigid demonstration.

In person Bishop Emory was interesting in appearance. He was small, but straight, neat and perfectly well proportioned. His features were regular and handsome. His voice was pleasant, but feeble. He could not be heard amid noise and confusion; yet so distinct was his enunciation, and so correct were his sentences, that he could easily be heard and understood by an audience very large, if quiet. His manner of preaching was energetic and forcible. His sermons and speeches though wholly extemporaneous, were sufficiently accurate to be taken down by the stenographer and published just as they were delivered.

He was a man of surpassing dignity. It would seem that he had never been a child, never enjoyed a child's sports, never know a child's feelings. He would appear to have been in heart and mind a man from his birth. His letters written to his own wife and to his children are as precise, and formal, and dignified, as are his arguments on the constitutional organization of the Church. He seemed the same every where—in the counting-room, in the pulpit, on the conference floor, in the Bishop's chair, and at the fireside. Yet with all this dignity, which he never for a moment laid aside, or in any way compromitted, he was a most affectionate husband, provident father and constantly reliable friend.

Take him for all in all, he was the very man for the times in which he lived. During the period of his ascendency, from 1820 to 1835, the Church was passing a crisis in many respects. The old order of things was giving place to a new and improved system. A new system of operations, involving the enterprises of missions, Sunday schools, Bible societies, the publishing of periodicals and of books, the founding academies, seminaries and colleges, had become as necessary as was the itinerant ministry itself. All these enterprises had been projected, and most of them commenced by Asbury and his early coadjutors, and they were in operation, most of them, however, on a small scale before Emory's day. Yet just such a mind as his, so comprehensive, so versatile, so discriminating, so liberal, so highly improved by education, was necessary, at that particular time, to mature, perfect and vivify the plans which the Church was forming. Though he died young, yet he accomplished much, very much during the twenty-five years of his ministry, and particularly during the ten or eleven years of his services in the Book Agency and in the Episcopacy.

He traveled always on horseback, in a very plain and primitive manner. Whenever he had a day or two of leisure, in any village along his route, he would spend the time in organizing a Sunday school, a missionary society, or in some other way useful to the people and the Church.

The latter part of the year 1833 he started on his second tour. He rode on horseback from Baltimore to the seat of his first conference, at Natchez, a distance of twelve hundred miles, in fifty days. During this tour, which continued six months, and compassed about three thousand miles, he attended the Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina Conferences, and made several excursions to places of interest along the line of his regular route.

On the 16th of December, 1835, he left home early in the morning, in a light, open carriage, for Baltimore. About two miles from his residence he had to descend a hill, nearly a mile in length. The carriage was seen, as it was said, about daylight, passing rapidly by a tavern near the top of the hill. In about twenty minutes a waggoner, passing down the hill, found, about two hundred yards below the tavern, the Bishop, lying bleeding and insensible by the roadside. It appears that his horse had run away with him, and that he had been thrown from his carriage, and had fallen with the back of his head on a stone, which had fractured his skull. He was taken up and carried to the tavern. Medical aid was called, his family and friends gathered around him, but the injury proved fatal. Lingering insensible till evening, he expired. On the ensuing Sabbath his funeral was attended at the Eutaw street Church in Baltimore, and he was laid to rest in the vault beneath the pulpit, where he yet sleeps by the side of the great and good Ashury.

Five children, the oldest about twenty-one years, and the youngest only a few weeks old, were left orphans at his death. The eldest—Robert Emory, afterward President of Dickinson College—was a young man of rare promise, fully equal, perhaps superior to his father. After a very brief but most brilliant career, he died, leaving the world wondering why two such men, father and son, so distinguished, so great, so good, should die so soon. [Ladies' Repository.

BURMAH AND THE EAST.—During the meeting of the Baptist Convention, the Rev. Dr. Bright announced the appointment, by the Executive Committee, of a delegation to visit the missionary stations in the East under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The primary cause which had created this necessity, is the expected occupation of Burmah by Great Britain, which will soon throw open this entire country to the entrance of the gospel. The stations of the Union have been hitherto occupied to a certain extent with reference to the protection of the British government, as this enabled them to carry forward their work with so much more vigor and efficiency. The whole of Burmah being soon to be placed on an equal footing in that regard, will possibly make it necessary to change their whole base of operations, and remove their schools, seminaries, printing presses, etc., from the positions which they now occupy, to others more accessible to the new territories now opened.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND ACTION.—An age of discovery leads to an age of performance. First comes the science, and then its applications to life. The church is well furnished with grand ideas. It has on its hands comprehensive, evangelizing schemes, whose successful accomplishment will usher in the millenium. What she now wants is agents to execute them. She wants an army of young men, large-minded and large-hearted, and deeply baptized in the Saviour's spirit.

"I CAN WORSHIP GOD AT HOME."

If by this you mean to say that you regard family worship and secret devotions both a duty and privilege, then we fully concur in the sentiment. Every sincere follower of Christ is not only of the same opinion, but practices religion daily and regularly "under his own vine and fig-tree." He feels sincerely grateful for this privilege, and would not wish to be deprived of the blessings and advantages of God among his own familiar household for any earthly consideration. Is he a parent or head of a family? Then he will, like the blessed patriarch of old, assemble the members of his household statedly around the family altar, instruct them in the ways of the Lord, offer up his prayers and thanksgiving in their behalf, and direct all their affairs in an orderly and decent manner. As an individual, the Christian will never loose sight of any of his duties, and will not worthy of his high and holy calling in every respect. He walks circumspectly, uprightly, honestly before a gainsaying world, always mindful of the all-seeing eye of Him who notes in the book of his remembrance not only every overt act of life, but also our "secret faults," and who takes cognizance even of the hidden thoughts and imaginations of the heart. His soul delights in the frequent exercise of secret prayer and meditation; for his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. If, therefore, by saying, "I can worship God at home," you intend to say nothing more nor less than what we have here intimated, then we have not a single objection to offer. We would rather confirm your opinion, and wish it might be more general; that people would entirely discard the fatal notion, as if men were only to worship God in the church and publicly, and not with equal faith, ardor and devotion also in their more retired relations, in their houses, their offices, their workshops, engagements, etc. But if you feel inclined to regard private devotion as a sufficient substitute for public worship, then you will allow us the privilege of stating a few plain reasons why the worship of God at home can excuse no one from neglecting to attend to public worship.

Because public worship is better calculated to inspire us with zeal and holy affection. It is unquestionably of great benefit to Christians to read the Bible, a good sermon or some other book of devotion privately. But who has not observed a marked difference in the effect produced by hearing a good sermon preached and by reading one? Our natures always incline to a spiritual sloth, indifference and heartless formality. But in public worship, besides the quickening effects of faithful preaching, the united prayers and the harmonious singing of a congregation, together with the awful solemnity of the place, have a tendency, to awaken, strengthen and encourage in a manner which none but those who experience it are able to estimate and comprehend.

Private worship should not be substituted for public worship, because of the necessity of Christian fellowship, which is only capable of being promoted by regular sanctuary worship. "Behold," exclaims the Psalmist, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." How vastly different from our Church-shunning professors of religion those pious servants of God in olden times must have thought and felt on this subject. It was their prayer to dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of their life. The tabernacle of the Lord was "amiable" to them. Their souls longed, yea, even panted, "for the courts of the Lord." They called those blessed that dwell in His house; and David declares that he would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord, than to dwell in the tents of the wicked. In public worship not only the spirit of devotion is awakened, and the Christian's heart refreshed and his courage increased, but whilst believers "dwell together in unity," adoring their blessed Redeemer with common affection, breathing the same heavenly element, their hearts become spiritually united, and their affections mutually blended, so that they are under all circumstances enabled

"Kindly to share in others' joy
And weep for others' woe."

We owe it to God that we make repeated public acknowledgment of his mercy and goodness. If we can truly say with St. John that we have passed from death unto life, then let us act decidedly—come out from among the ungodly world, by joining heartily and publicly unto God for all all His manifold mercies, than by humbly participating in the public worship of God? "Oh, bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise be heard." Ps. lxvi., 8.

Again, public worship is a duty which Christians owe to their fellow-men. The Church is, in a very important sense, the medium through which the redemption of Christ is made to flow, and by which it is promulgated. "Ye are the salt of the earth;" "ye are the light of the world," said Christ to his disciples; and, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify you Father which is in heaven." The world is to be enlightened by Christian example as well as by gospel preaching; and where the former is wanting, the latter is often made powerless and of no effect to the conversion of sinners. Only such as are ignorant of the true nature of Christianity will regard men of upright and honest dispositions as true Christians, whether they attend to their public religious duties or not.

Another reason why we are unwilling to receive the plea, "I can worship God at home," as an excuse for public worship is, because we have little confidence in its truth. We know it to be wrong to impeach the motives of any individual on no other ground than mere suspicion. Yet we repeat the sentiment: Persons who habitually absent themselves from public worship, under the pretense that they practice religion in closets, must either have a mistaken notion of true piety, be under the influence of a spurious religion, or [illegible] even the very form which [illegible] possess. Follow such negligent [illegible] of God from sunrise to sunset; as they pursue their secular business, their shops, fields or travels; how [illegible] secret, read their Bible and [illegible] serious frame of mind on [illegible] All! how many of those who [illegible] can worship God at home, have [illegible] about God and the sacred duties [illegible] ows to him, even for days, [illegible] Alas! how deluded is man! O[illegible] true, keep up a form of worship at [illegible] though they do not visit places of [illegible] ship; but it sacredly [illegible] divine worship. In their [illegible] they serve with their seemi[illegible] peculiar whim or pride [illegible] They are Pharisees in closet [illegible]

Our theory is, that private [illegible] public worship both belong [illegible] the one is always highly promoti[illegible] other. Separate the two, an[illegible] either one hypocrisy, or sel[illegible] in different forms, instead of [illegible] The latter never will grow unless [illegible] ted in the Church and ch[illegible] well as in the closet. Dear [illegible] your practice and opinion with [illegible] subject? [German Ref.

CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The London Record (an [illegible] says:

"The farce of an 'inve[illegible] performed by the Bishop [illegible] mouth, results merely in a [illegible] heaped upon himself. As for [illegible] that which was [illegible] own o[illegible] fully, to a few, [illegible] now published over the l[illegible] the land. It is now a fact, n[illegible] but publicly *established*, that [illegible] been in the habit of using the [illegible] of confession in its very w[illegible]

"For instance—It h[illegible] receive young girls [illegible] the Lord's Supper, but [illegible] twelve years, to his [illegible] ceived them, [illegible] as the [illegible] certain possibl[illegible] their consciences before [illegible] Communion—but has [illegible] come by his teachers. And [illegible] he has taken them into [illegible] and has there, for the [illegible] at a time, interrogated [illegible] thoughts, and as to possible [illegible] acts of sin, of a kind so revolting [illegible] scription of these questions [illegible] given to the Bishop's and[illegible] And these dreadful pra[illegible] Prynne are disposed to b[illegible] or four wi[illegible] tory testimony, [illegible] the Bishop!

"It betokened [illegible] to moral right and [illegible] lower points of ex[illegible] priety—when the B[illegible] this proved to hi[illegible] tirely absolved [illegible] ing of the lenet[illegible] even asserted the [illegible] with the rules and [illegible] of England. We [illegible] outrageous assertions, *cathedra*, do not pl[illegible] the Church of En[illegible] and public disclaimer. It will [illegible] to pass over in silence [illegible] unfounded and so full [illegible] silent, it may next h[illegible] —as a fact which no [illegible] Church does enjoin [illegible] confession, even from [illegible] and that she does [illegible] the use of interrogatory [illegible] teaching the details of [illegible] to young minds prev[illegible] thoughts poll the[illegible]

The h[illegible] is as the [illegible] which it is chiefly conv[illegible] much the creature of [illegible] man who from early [illegible] with topics and intsres[illegible] is educated by them. His [illegible] character and coloring fro[illegible] habitually act upon it, and dw[illegible]

The mind wants an ample [illegible] ideas to furnish it with in[illegible] tive occupation. Wi[illegible] progress and develo[illegible] never.

The soul of man [illegible] light of the spiritual [illegible] body lives from the [illegible] tural sun. Wi[illegible] would be no [illegible] man, nor li[illegible] All would [illegible]

THE TONE OF DUTY.—[illegible] hope for a young man w[illegible] the voice of duty. He [illegible] moral [illegible] for whi[illegible] provi[illegible] medy. The [illegible] voice of God [illegible]

COSTLY PLE[illegible] an orthodox [illegible] England ob[illegible] Walter Scott's [illegible] flood his p[illegible] to do so. [illegible] supplie[illegible] and e[illegible] f[illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 13.

...ISSIPPI CONFERENCE NOTICE.—The ... on their arrival at Jackson, will ... at Brown's corner, in front of the ... whence they will be conducted to ...

WM. H. SEAT.

...kson, Miss., Nov. 9th, 1852.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It is with great pleasure we state that the Christian and ...eral young men of New Orleans are about to organize an Association which has proved so beneficial in other large ... A meeting of those friendly to the ...ject is called for next Tuesday night, at ...e Church on Prytania street, corner Calliope street. It will give concentration and force to the influence of pious young men in our midst. It will bring them into fellowship and promote their mutual sympathy and oversight. The head-quarters of the Association will serve as a sort of social and moral "Intelligence office" to young men of Christian principles and education, who come to the city as strangers. The Association will meet ... with a friendly hand, conduct them to ... churches, introduce them to safe society, ... throw around them salutary influences. If any city in the world needs such an Association, it is this. Alas, how many young ... have already been wrecked here for the ... of the specific aid it proposes to provide. They came from praying families; ... of them with certificates of Church ...bership. They looked around them and ...titudes were crowding the broad way that leads to destruction. Their souls yearned ... communion, but to whom should they ... for it? The Young Men's Christian ...ation was not here to direct them. ... cared for their souls? Their first acquaintances were important. They glided ... the strong current that bears the noisy, ...eughtless world along: fell into the pleasures and then the sins of those about them ... now *where are they?*

It would be saying little to say that we ... success to this contemplated organization. The young men of all the evangelical ... of the city will surely be present at the ... on next Tuesday night.

PEOPLE.—The English language ...spoken by 75,000,000. It is, therefore, ... most extensively used of any ... in the Christian world.

...work is to be done by those speaking ... prevailing" language, both in the ...on and conversion of the world. It ... Protestant, the Evangelical, the Missionary, the Republican language. Providing the people of this language ... English) the best quarters of ... they have taken and are taking ... that command the globe. And ... put into their hands. Is it ... that *simultaneously* the inexhaustible mines of Australia should be ... one and those of California to ... They have a work to do.

...AND TRACT DEPOSITORY.—Last week ... the fine and spacious Odd Fellows' ... completed on Camp street, we ... to see Mr. Packard, the Agent, ... possession of the spacious lower room ... west corner, and filling it well. ... has for some time been the agent in ... for the sale of the A. T. Society ... We noticed on his shelves a ... and neat edition of the Memoirs of ..., by Holland, just published by ... Society. For the present the Depository ... South-western Bible Society is kept ... The Society having bought an eligible ... higher up on Camp street, lack a ... thousands of dollars to build such a Depository as is needed. We hope to see the ... go up, or at least start up, by or before ... spring.

...s.—The Westminster, for October, ... thinking in variety and fullness of matter ... of intellect and *infidelity* in its spirit. Under the head of Cotemporary Literature, America figures largely.

The postage law must have a favorable effect on the American patronage of foreign ...blications. Taking Blackwood for instance: Prior to 1845, the postage on it was ... per annum; from 1845 to 1851 it was ... 1851-2 it was 75 cents for the average ...; now it is 24 cents for all distances ... enough, as all agree.

...ARY.—Dr. Hawks, the Bishop elect of ... Island, has $7,000 salary in New York ... only $3,500 offered him in Rhode ... He has, therefore, a while to consider on the subject of accepting the offer of ... bishopric.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—The New ... Presbyterian Church has now four or ... ministers and many communicants in ... and contemplate soon organizing a ... tery.

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—How shall they be improved? How better than in useful reading? *Try it!* Young ladies and young gentlemen TRY IT.

OUR NATIONAL RELIGION.

It is a fact too significant to pass without comment that those great men whose lives and labors have stamped nationality upon American character, have been religious men. They were in no instance sectarians—that would have been incompatible with their stations: they did not write theological treatises—the asthrities of this new world gave not enough repose for this to the chief actors in its political destinies. But they feared God. Their minds were pervaded by a strong and wholesome religious sentiment. They prayed and were not ashamed of it. The Christian system was not regarded by them a "cunningly devised fable." In their most solemn and sublime hours they paid it the tribute of their profoundest reverence and faith.

In that line of great men—the American Presidents—we find but one gloomy exception to the above remarks, in the third President. His religious speculations were, however, not industriously and boldly thrust upon the country with the fatal prestige of his political name. His scepticism did not amount to atheism. Even he, in animadverting upon certain things which he considered the sins of his countrymen, said, "I tremble for them, when I remember that the God of heaven is a God of justice."

The Father of his Country was alike admirable in his moral and political precedents. Nearly all of his illustrious successors in office were communicants at some altar of the Church. The iron-browed and iron-willed Jackson meekly bowed at the Cross. For years before his death he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Polk was baptised into the Methodist Church shortly before his death, having long frequented its sanctuary. Among those of our statesmen, whose greatness could not be added to by office, whose names are household words—our Chief Justices and Legislators—there was a distinct and emphatic recognition, either in conduct or conversation, of the truth, the beauty, the authority of the Christian religion.

In several instances there was one sad abatement—that this recognition was so long delayed. But this does not affect the worth of their testimony to Christianity, though it detracts from them as Christians. The testimony came in an honest time: it was to the point: the decision of their great minds on the "Evidences," was distinct and is a portion of the legacy they have bequeathed to their countrymen.

Fourth-rate statesmen are sometime caught in the flippant and irreverent use of scripture phraseology: they may make a mock at sin; the institutions of Christianity may be contemned and occasional efforts at Shaftesbury ridicule be made by them. So did not the fathers, the founders, and the expounders of our institutions.

These facts should be considered in connexion with another. We have no State religion: no Government Church: no test oaths: no legally prescribed subscription to Christianity in order to reach office and eminence. This religious testimony of our great men is spontaneous, not compulsory—a consideration largely enhancing its worth. It was not bought, it was not bid for. The highest place in the Republic had been reached and held, without it. Infidelity was no constitutional bar to posts of honor and emolument. It was a voluntary subscription and yet they put to their seals that Christianity was true.

Of course this is not claimed as an *honor* to it—that which has God for its author can not have any lustre or worth conferred upon it by the adhesion of men or angels. But it has its uses. How much our security and happiness, our prosperity and power are due to this prevailing religious sentiment in those who framed and worked and have given character and consistency to our political scheme, can never be too highly appreciated.

The death of Daniel Webster has brought out from a press and people no longer biased by party issues, unqualified and repeated attestations to his religious sentiments. Indeed it is found impossible to do justice to his fame in the absence of those sentiments, so calmly weighed, so clearly conceived and so loftily expressed. He was a representative man and we can not better conclude this writing than by a special allusion to him.

Mr. Webster reverenced the Bible—the book of books. As a critic his sympathy with the sublimity and beauty of the holy scriptures, if not their holiness, was true and necessary. The books of Job and Isaiah he regarded as the finest specimens of sublimity afforded in the compass of human language. The following highly appreciative passage on this subject, we take from a late discourse of Rev. Mr. Clapp of this city, in noticing his death. It is from his table-talk, giving his views to a circle of friends on the literature of the Bible:

"Among other observations, Mr. W. said that he had never read any writing, of any age or dialect so simple, grand, impressive and eloquent as the last chapter of the prophecy of Habakkuk. To illustrate the superiority of its mere literature, he related the following anecdote: A miserable French sceptic (to use his own words) when atheism was all the fashion in France, happened one morning, as he was rummaging a library, to come across a copy of the Bible in his vernacular tongue. He had never seen the book before; had never read a word of it. In utter ignorance of the character of the volume, opening it at random, his eyes, by chance, first lit upon this identical chapter of Habakkuk. He perused the second and third verses. They appeared to his imagination most striking and magnificent. As he went on, his admiration rose to the highest pitch, till he was completely transported. Shutting up the book without the most remote conception of its real origin, he hastened away to announce the discovery to some of his companions. "I have found," said he, "to-day, the most eloquent production which I have ever seen." Indeed, inquired they, "Who is the author?" He replied, "it is one Monsieur Habakkuk;" supposing him to have been of the same country. "My taste," said Mr. W., "is precisely that of the French critic."

Mr. W. continued. "I should like to have a finished portrait of this prophet as he was uttering the prayer in question, drawn by a masterhand, to hang up in my room. I would have given to it such a head as Michael Angelo has imagined belonged to Jesus Christ when on earth. I have seen this head, which in the principal beauty of the celebrated painting of the last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. The great artist assigned to our Saviour such a bust as he thought a perfect human being should possess. It is not only universally admired as a remarkable production of genius, but also is admitted to display all those traits, which the modern science of phrenology declares to be essential to the most finished development of the brain."

"The prophet should be represented to be in the midst of the utter desolations which he predicted; in a wide desert, once a blooming district, but now stripped of every verdant and living beauty; and kneeling down beneath a tree once adorned with the loveliest form and foliage, but now leafless and bare; its trunk and branches shattered by the thunderbolts of Heaven, as he is offering up to God the touching ejaculation of the text, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom; neither shall fruit be in the vine; though the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields yield no produce; though the flocks shall be cut off from the field, and there shall be no herds in the stall; yet will I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation."

His pastor, in the funeral discourse, informs us that he had it in mind to prepare a work upon the internal evidences of Christianity as a testimony of his heartfelt conviction of the divine reality of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. And the following "instruction" to that pastor, from such a source, ought to be worth much to others. How mistaken and false the policy in one who has a dispensation of the Gospel committed to him, to soften its points and generalize its awful truths, in the presence of the great, meanly thinking to make their favor and *perhaps* do them good:

"Vividly impressed upon the memory of the speaker is the instruction once received as to the fitting way of presenting divine truth from the sacred desk. Would that its force might be felt by those who are called to minister in divine things. Said Mr. Webster: 'When I attend upon the preaching of the Gospel, I wish to have it made *a personal matter! a personal matter! a personal matter!!*'"

The following passage from a eulogy on one of his early and noble compeers, deserves a record here. It is a high, complete and eloquent testimony to the essentiality of religion to all true greatness and worth:

"Political eminence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent but virtue and personal worth. These remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself belongs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life; it points to another world. Political or professional reputation can not last forever; but a conscience void of offence before God and man is an inheritance for eternity. Religion, therefore, is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator and holds him to His throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe; its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describe in such terse but terrific language, as living without God in the world. Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far, far away from the purposes of his creation.

"And he died"—feelingly confessing the need of "thy rod and thy staff" in that hour. Live as they may, (and this man's *life* was not exemplary) men *will* pray, they *must* confess to Christ, sooner or later.

THE CONFERENCES.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—Our exchanges bring fuller accounts. By the Nashville Advocate we learn that an unusual degree of interest marked the proceedings of this body in reference to Education. Reports from the Scholastic Institutions under its care were encouraging. Many of the pupils are pious and numbered as converts at revivals visited upon the Institutions to which they belong. Several young men from Lagrange College were present seeking admittance into the itinerancy. A considerable feature in the proceedings of this Conference was the appointment of a committee of five to nominate the regular standing committees, to prepare and digest business. We note this as *considerable*. The business of our Conferences, especially those larger ones, would be greatly facilitated by passing through judicious committees. We do not belive in "committee government," but committees have an important use. Rev. J. L. Hill had died triumphantly during the year. Rev. E. H. Hutcher, superintendent, goes to Florida, with affectionate commendation of his brethren, to spend the winter there for his health. Rev. E. C. Slater takes the Agency of American Bible Society. Rev. Joseph Cross appointed to superintendency of Bascom Female Institute, at Huntsville, Ala. On account of deficient returns and a vast emigration from the bounds of the Conference it is thought that the numbers in Church membership will not be in advance of last year's report. The anniversary collection of the Conference Missionary Society yielded about $500.

John Gross, James S. Belton and James A. Patton transferred to to the Alabama Conference. F. S. Petway, J. W. Cooley and Jno. W. Lebetter to Texas. Joel Turrentine to Arkansas. Joseph N. Malone and Jno. Matthews transferred to the Pacific Conference. B. A. Hubbard transferred to Memphis Conference.

Next Conference at Franklin, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1853.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.—We believe we have not yet given any item of this body which met in Asheville, N. C., Sept. 29, Bishop Capers presiding. The statistics on Sunday Schools are admirably complete, as given in the Holston Christian Advocate. Number of schools in Conference, 311; officers and teachers, 1961; pupils, 11,402; copies of "Visitor" taken, 456; money collected for Sabbath schools during year $519 92. Ascertained conversions in the Sunday schools, 305.

Rev. J. C. Pendergrass was transferred to the Pacific Conference.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—This body adjourned (Fredricksburg) 28th Oct., Bishop Capers presiding, in good health. Ten young men were received as candidates for the ministry and one re-admitted. The statistics are healthy. The amount raised for missions is between eight and nine thousand dollars—about an average of twenty-five cents a member. Upwards of $800, raised at the anniversary! Conference collections reached nearly $4000, and the dividends to claimants were struck at eighty-six cents in the dollar. Last year the dividend was 87½. The financial system of this Conference is a model and continues to work admirably. A society for educating the daughters of ministers was organized; the design is to raise a specific fund and the educations to be conducted at a Conference Institute. Something like, though not quite as extensive as the plan now operating well in the Alabama Conference. All the pulpits of the city were tendered to the Conference except—that of the Northern Methodist Church. The Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian were freely offered and occupied.

The editor of the Richmond Advocate, from which we get all the above items, says of the proceedings of the Conference:

"Nothing occurred in the progress of the session to disturb the quiet of the body. No vexed questions, no angry discussions, no trials of delinquents, no discordant sentiments, nor unhappy developments pernicious to character and crushing to piety were made known. Every thing was clear, calm and transforming. We have never mingled in a more harmonious body; nor witnessed a richer manifestation of the charities of Christian intercourse. A reason for this may be found in the fact that a large proportion of these men of God were fresh from the fields of glorious revivals, whose influence, like the perfume of roses, was still lingering about their feelings. Besides, sinners were born of God during the Conference—a fact that filled every heart with devout gratitude and pious joy. Under these circumstances, business was transacted with quietness, and the intervals filled up with those communings of spirit which men who bear the heat and burden of a year's toil in the pastoral work, know so well how to enjoy in the season of repose and re-union. And then, too, only one had fallen in the harvest-field; the rest were spared—and while the survivors mourned that one was not, for God had taken him, they rejoiced that he died with the harness on, and was victor even in death. The rest were spared, and they thanked God and took courage.

"FORGET NOT ALL HIS BENEFITS."

By the appointment of Governor Foote, of Mississippi, Thursday past, the 4th inst., was recommended to the people of that State to be observed for Thanksgiving. Whether the notice was extensively circulated and pressed upon the attention of the people, and whether, under the political excitement, running very high on a day so near the Presidential election, the appointment was generally kept we know not. Such acknowledgements of God as the Father of all mercies, the Giver of all good are well becoming the State and Federal Executives. Besides, being proper in fact, they are salutary in their moral effect and noble in example. It were much to be desired that, some day might be agreed on among all the States for this observance; a day, as secure as possible from any peculiar periodic pressure or excitement.

Before us is a proclamation of the Executive of Alabama, in excellent taste and spirit.

Governor Collier, in accordance with a proposition that the "last Thursday in November shall be observed in the present and all future years as a Day of Thanksgiving throughout the entire confederacy," has set apart, by proclamation, the 25th instant, for that purpose in Alabama. He says:

"I do, therefore, recommend to the people of this State, to observe THURSDAY, the 25th November next as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING to the Father of all Mercies, for the blessings He has vouchsafed during the year that is closing, in causing the earth to yield its fruits in unusual abundance, and for the mercy that has preserved so many of us, though pestilence hath walked in darkness, and destruction wasted at noonday. I do further recommend that Divine Service be performed in all places of public worship, and such other observances be had as are proper and usual upon such occasions."

FAMILY PRAYER.—Those were earnest and spiritual exercises that took place at the family altar of Bishop Emory's father in which *two of the children were converted*. One can allow the "days that are past" to be referred to without an insinuation of creaking, when such things occurred. O, that "in these," such scenes might often be witnessed.

By the way—that biographical sketch of the good Bishop occupies more space than it is our custom to give a single article, but it will repay the reading. One who knew the holy man in life, thinks it is a good and true portrait.

CONFESSIONAL IN THE "ESTABLISHMENT." On first page is given the account of the case alluded to by our foreign correspondent in last week's letter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to hold a convocation this month, and, it is supposed, that, among other things, the resignation of the Bishop of Exeter will be recommended. If the Church of England had any discipline it would unrobe such an undisguised Papist.

BISHOP SOULE.—According to the advice of Dr. Boring, Bishop Soule has deferred his visit to California till February.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION of Louisiana has been adopted—majority not yet ascertained.

HELP FOR THE GAULS.

The following extract from the last monthly summary of the Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, shows the connection of our Northern brethren with the Methodism of France:

"THE WORK IN FRANCE.—For some time past the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England has been disposed to commit portions of their foreign work to the direction of the particular missions under whose care those portions were severally. Among them was the work in France. The Rev. Chas. Cooke, superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in France, anticipating this change, had been in correspondence with us, with a view to our taking part in the work in France. Some five or six months ago he informed us of a most gracious awakening and revival in a city on the South of France, near on the borders Italy, and expressed an earnest wish to occupy it, by employing the excellent French minister who had been, under God, the instrument in this work; but said that their funds would not allow of their incurring this additional expense. This information was communicated to our Board in New York, and they placed one thousand dollars at the disposal of Dr. Cooke, to occupy the position, leaving our relation to the work to be fixed by us at the close of the year. The Bishop having charge of foreign missions approved of the action of the Board, and instructions were sent to Dr. Cooke immediately to occupy the position, and see whersunto this work would grow. Dr. Cooke immediately employed the minister who had been the instrument which God used in the awakening, giving him a copy of our instructions and views.

"We have a letter from Dr. Cooke containing extracts from the report of the minister whom we sustain, giving us more encouragement than we could have anticipated. We have had from the first a strong conviction that this is a door of invitation to us to take part in the work of evangelizing France, and also to exercise a salutary influence upon the approaches to Italy. But great prudence and much faith are necessary to conduct this delicate and difficult enterprise to a fruitful result. May God give us wisdom and grace as a Church and as an administration to glorify him in this interesting matter."

A CORRECTION.

Readily and cheerfully we publish the following. If injustice has been done to the late editor of the Wesleyan Times or the Reformers, by any statement of our English correspondent, we presume he would be as ready as ourselves to undo it. Meantime, as far as the correctness of the statement complained of is concerned, he is able to speak for himself. "X. Y." is high authority with us, and high at home. When he speculates he speculates like other men and may be misled: but we do not remember to have found him at fault yet on an issue of facts. [ED.

GENERAL WESLEYAN REFORM CON'TE, 11 EXETER HALL, London, Oct. 11, 1852.

To the Editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate:

SIR: The attention of the General Wesleyan Reform Committee has been directed to an article in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, headed "English Correspondent," and dated "Sheffield, August, 1852," in which it is stated that "the editor of the Wesleyan Times has cut the country, and has embezzled three or four hundred pounds of the Reform fund."

We are directed by the General Wesleyan Reform Committee to give this statement the most unqualified contradiction. Mr. Harrison, the late editor of the Wesleyan Times, has not left this country; nor is he in any way indebted to the Reform fund.

Trusting that you will, in justice to Mr. Harrison, insert this in your next paper,

We are, Sir, your humble serv'ts.

HILDRETH KAY, W. M. MOXON, W. W. RICHARD, } Sec'ys.

JOS. MASSINGHAM, JOS. CHILD, } Treasurers.

METHODIST PRESS.

STATE OF THE CHURCH ON PACIFIC.—The Observer of the 13th and the Ch. Advocate to the 14th October, were received by the last California mail. The state of religion is represented favorably. On the 11th ult., the new Methodist Church (South,) at San Jose, was dedicated—sermon by Dr. Boring. This is represented as a new and handsome brick church, gotten up chiefly by the efforts of the pastor, Rev. A. M. Wyan.

The editor of the Observer acknowledges several *subscribers* from the old States. It is a worthy shoot, highly important and efficient for our Church in California, and we are glad at the increase of its patrons. Price of subscription per annum, has been put down to $5. To avoid delay and confusion, subscribers in the old States are requested to make payment for the Observer and order it through Dr. Summers, at Charleston, S. C.

Rev. Mr. Russell, from the Missouri Conference (South,) who went across the plains, has "arrived out," in good health, and taken his place. A camp-meeting, at Saisau, is thus noticed, showing the power of the Gospel in California also:

The meeting began on Friday morning. A few gathered in the little school-house, and while listening to Bro. Russell, (who has just gotten across the plains) memory reverted to scenes in past life and the heart glowed in anticipation of a similar enjoyment. On Saturday a few canvass tents were raised, and embowered tables were spread, while from the homely but substantial pulpit the words of life were declared. The contest for the life of attendant souls was begun. Hurd was the battle and long, but the lovers of God wearied not; and on Sabbath, as "the emblems of the broken body and shed blood" were being administered, the cloud broke and showers of grace descended—and from this to the end of the meeting was one continued scene of triumph. Often did the virgin forest reverberate the voices of the rejoicing children of God. And well might they, for then did the prodigal return; aye, many of them. Then was seen the young man in his strength and the old man in his years to bow and plead at a throne of grace. Two aged men, whose heads have begun to "blossom as the almond tree," were amongst the enquirers after salvation. And O, how their inquiries thrilled through the hearts of those who have seen difficulties attendant upon the reclamation of those who were confirmed by the habits of years in their ways. But, thanks to God, the tide of salvation was sufficient, and even these were rejoicing in hope of glory. And thus continued our success until the allotted time was past, and we with full hearts and buoyant hopes separated.

In this meeting was clearly evinced the willingness—aye, the *desire* of the people, to hear the plain truths of the gospel, and the readiness of God to bless. Never before have we seen persons so easily bring themselves to the point of saying,

"Here Lord I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do."

An encouraging announcement, of the 13th, is this:

"For several weeks past the accounts of the preachers from their respective circuits and stations have been of the most encouraging character. We receive almost daily accounts of the conviction of souls and upbuilding of the Church. Truly, these are results in which we may and ought to glory. Let it be the constant aim of each missionary to save, by all possible means, the greatest number of souls; in order to which, let the Cross of Christ, and the Throne of Grace be our refuge—our strong tower. We beg to urge on all the preachers the importance of organizing societies, keeping up class and prayer meetings, together with all the usages of the Church."

CHURCH AGENCIES.—In the Nashville Advocate of 28th ult., Rev. L. Rosser reports collections at four "precincts," in Tennessee, for the Washington City Church amounting to $435: (pretty good,) leaving a balance yet to be collected for the relief of the Church of $1500.

In same column, our good Bro. Fields, Agent for the Fowler Institute, East Texas Conference, sums up the results of applications at about fifty places (perhaps one hundred times that number of persons) at $563 34. It does strike us that if there be an "appointment" at which we should halt the itinerant track it would be that of "begging Friar" for some school, college or chapel in debt. It must require peculiar *ministerial* grace to try steamboats and cold churches, and encounter "closed doors" over and anon from unsympathizing stewards, and in short confront the world's selfishness at large.

Brother F. seems to look at it so too, for he so concludes:

And now permit me, in conclusion, to return my hearty thanks to the donors, and promise the world never to appear before the public again in the capacity of a college agent.

P. S. We are now just ready to leave for our Texas home, and if in the good providence of God, we reach it safely, we shall be content to spend the remnant of our days in that field of our glorious itinerancy.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—Our cotemporary of the Banner gives us a pleasing view of liberality among the good folk of Texas. It is rather *apropos* to the above and may draw a swarm of agents upon our good brethren. The editor says, in announcing a missionary meeting:

Rev. J. W. Whipple once said: "If you want money for good purposes, go to the people and ask for it. Texans have never refused to give to do good."

A ROYAL BOTANIST.—There is one King in Europe who is a good practical botanist, and who must look back upon the hours spent in the arrangement of his fine herbarium with far more pleasure than upon those wasted in a vain and retrograde course of politics. The monarch in question is his Majesty of Saxony, who, in his scientific career at least, has gained honor and respect. Many are the stories told by his subjects of their ruler's adventures when following his favorite and harmless hobby; how, more than once, astray from his yawning courtiers, he had wandered in search of some vegetable rarity across the frontier of his legitimate dominions, and on attempting to return was locked up by his own guards as a spy or a smuggler, since he could produce no passport nor give any more probable account of himself than the preposterous assertion that he was their King. Fifteen years ago he made a famous excursion to the stony and piratical little Republic of Montenegro. It was literally a voyage of botanical discovery, and the potentate sailed down the Adriatic in a steamer fitted out with all the appliances of scientific investigation. On its deck he might be seen busily engaged in laying out his plants, ably and zealously assisted by his equerries and aides-de-camp, and guided by the advice of eminent botanists, who accompanied him as members of his suite. Such a kingly progress had surely never been seen before, unless Alexander the Great may have relieved the monotony of conquering by making occasional natural history excursions with his quondam tutor Aristotle. The Montenegrins, on ordinary occasions very troublesome, and by no means trustworthy people—folks who still keep many of the worst habits of the old Scottish Highlanders—were mystified into tranquillity by the peculiar proceedings of their royal visitor and his noble attendants. Resolved, however, to render due honors to so distinguished and unusual a guest, they furnished a guard of state to accompany him in all his peregrinations; and, whenever his botanical majesty stooped to gather a new or rare specimen, the soldiers halted, and with much ceremony presented arms. [Westminster Review.

THE IBERIAN COLONY AT NAUVOO.—We take some statistics of the progress of this community from the semi-annual report, which comes down to the 1st of July last. The society, during the previous half-year, consisted of 365 members—176 men, 101 women, and 88 children: 60 persons were added during the period covered by the report, and 100 new members were expected. The colony had 445 acres of land under cultivation, and was in possession of eight plows, eleven horses, and eight yoke of oxen. The crops have been excellent; 1500 bushels of wheat, 8000 bushels of Indian corn, and 1700 bushels of potatoes having been harvested. Twenty-four men have the care of the fields, and eight of the vegetable garden. The orchards and vineyards are in the highest degree promising, though not yet in bearing condition. Thirty men are employed on the island cutting wood, which is brought to the settlement in two flat-boats. The transportation of fuel in this manner gives employment to seven other men.

The saw mills, cooper shops, etc., supply all the necessities of the colony. The number of fat swine was 30; 150 were fattening for this autumn, and 250 for next year.

The school was not yet in full and successful operation, owing to a want of room; there are other present difficulties in the way, which will be overcome in time.

The musical band consists of thirty-two persons, and both music and the drama have reached a very satisfactory pitch of excellence. The general health has been good, though early in August an attack of cholera carried off six men, ten women and six children.

The finances were also in good condition. On the credit side of the account stands the sum of $42,402; on the debtor $4822—leaving a balance in favor of the society of $36,580.

During the present autumn, ten men will seek a proper place in Iowa for a new and extensive colony. When the foundation of this is fairly laid, Nauvoo will, for the future, be but a place for the preparation and proving of new colonists. [NewYork Tribune.

In one moment we may plunge our years in fatal penitence and color things with hues of night. [Ilyporion.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prattville, Ala. Conf.

We have just closed a very interesting meeting at this place, of twelve days' continuance, which resulted in 18 accessions to the M. E. Church South, and about as many conversions. The Church has been much blessed and encouraged: To God be the praise. We have a new Church in building that will soon be finished, at a cost of some eighteen thousand dollars, the whole of which is assumed by Brother D. Pratt. The Church at a recent official meeting have resolved to build a parsonage of suitable size and convenience. Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, our missionary and conference collections, I hope to raise to their usual mark, not beyond. I may further add, that our class and prayer meetings are well attended, and that we have the best go-to-church people I ever saw.

J. A. SPEER.

November, 1852.

Forkland, Ala. Conf.

While the Lord has been reviving his work in other places, he has not been unmindful of us here. During the year we have had some 60 conversions; 37 whites and 23 blacks, and 64 accessions, 39 whites and 25 blacks.

B. S. WILLIAMS.

November 1, 1852.

Blountsville Dist., Ala. Conf.

I am now nearly round my district the first time, and wish to submit the following hasty report.

On each appointment we have had gracious revival seasons: but not equally successful in every part of the work.

On the District we have held five camp-meetings: one on the Blount Circuit, in Murphy's Valley; one on the Lebanon Circuit, in Little Will's Valley, a new camp-ground; one on Saud Mountain Mission, also a new encampment; one on the Harperville Circuit, Chapel camp-ground, and one on the Warrior Mission, at Liberty.

We held the above meetings under great discouragement, caused by the unusually great amount of sickness prevalent. Even this mountain region has not escaped.

There has also been quite a number of protracted meetings throughout this District, some of which I have attended. More or less they have been seasons of refreshing to the Church, and souls have been converted. To God be all the glory.

I remain yours,

L. B. McDONALD.

November 3d, 1852.

Deer Creek, Miss. Conf.

My work embraces all that portion of Deer Creek lying in Issaquena county. When I came to it I found two white persons, a gentleman and his lady, who claimed to be members of our Church, and two others who had letters, and as soon as it was convenient they handed them in; so then we numbered four white persons. As to the colored persons, we found a number of them who claimed to belong to us, but some of them had been acting badly, and as the class-book was lost, and there was no shepherd sent to this flock last year, we had to arrange things the best we could.

We now number 17 white members and near 200 colored ones. I think we are on rising ground. We have built one Chapel here this year, on the upper part of the work, and we would have had another completed, if we could have gotten lumber, and there is but little doubt, in my mind, that it will go up next year.

Mr. Fawl, who is Mr. Hill's agent, talks of and I think will build one for his people.

There are between eighty and ninety white persons in the bounds of this work, and over 1200 negroes, and something like 9000 bales of cotton made here annually.

THOMAS W. CASTLE.

November 2d, 1852.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

Although reports are assiduously propagated of the complete success of General Goneau's mission to Rome, the correspondence of the London News says that the Pope will not come to Paris if he can help it; and although his Holiness is now a sept of state prisoner of France in his own palace, he is not so helpless in this matter as might be imagined. He knows that the French Army was not sent to Rome to serve him, but to further the ambitious designs of the French President; and he could afford to disregard as idle any threat to withdraw that army, because the effect of such a measure would be either to place him under the protection of Austria or to produce a republican rising in Rome—circumstances most distasteful to Louis Napoleon than to himself.

The latest story current in official circles is that the Pope, and the elderly cardinals whose duty it would be to accompany him, are afraid of travelling in cold weather, and that the coronation will be put off till May is not the convenience of the head of the church. But there is strong reason to think that the negotiations are in a state far less favorable to the darling object of Louis Napoleon than even this dilatory plea to the "greatest instance of General Goneau would imply.

A Swiss journal, the *Echo of Mont Blanc*, gives the substance of an autograph letter written to Louis Napoleon by the Pope, full of barren compliments, but expressing no terms, no intention to maintain a neutral position with regard to French politics. The *Univers* of 30-day reproduces the statement of the Swiss journal in a complete form, and with the evident intention of conveying the impression that the successor of St. Peter has not committed himself to any promise to place the imperial crown with his own hands upon Louis Napoleon's brow. The paragraph is as follows:

"The Pope has just addressed to Louis Napoleon an autograph letter in which, while remaining a stranger to the political direction of the French government, he compliments him on his services to religion, and expresses the desire for the happiness and the union of France. The letter, in which the eminent qualities of the heart of Pius IX are displayed, is a new proof that the ancient rivalry between Rome and France, broken for a moment by the intrigenius of the revolution, will be drawn closer. The holy See will be honored thereby, and the great country whose providential destinies are those of Europe will be happier."

PROPAGATIONS OF THE GOSPEL.—The total income of the British Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts last year, including part of the Jubilee and royal letter collections, and balance, was £167,748. Number of missionaries, lay teachers and students 1100. Field of labor—British North America, West Indies, Guiana, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Seychelles, Tribun. Three countries are now the seat of twenty-two dioceses.

HOW RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA REGARD THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—The restoration of the Empire by Louis Napoleon is now discussed by the Prussian Journals with less freedom than a few weeks ago, when the anti-Bonapartism of the *Kreuz Zeitung* had not drawn upon it the reprehension of the Ministry. It is noticed, however, that Count Hatzfeld, the Prussian Minister to the French Government, who is now in Berlin, is not about to return immediately to his post, and the inference is drawn that Prussia will hold herself entirely aloof from the important events which are now pending or in progress at Paris. The departure of Count Kisseleff for St. Petersburgh is regarded as significant of the Czar's intention to concur with Prussia in its abstention from the interior affairs of France.

THE MONUMENT FUND.—The Washington Monument Fund is likely, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, to be very handsomely increased by contributions made at the late election. In many places boxes were placed at the polls for the donations of voters, and it is a matter of regret that the plan was not generally adopted. In Baltimore, it is estimated that from $18,000 to $20,000 were thus raised. In Louisville, the sum contributed was $305 82. At Savannah and Augusta also handsome sums were contributed. At Buffalo, the amount contributed was $46 25, and at Cincinnati, $1210.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—On the morning of the 3d inst., at the residence of Mr. John Mixon, by Rev. C. Callaway, WM. E. IVY and Miss FRANCES MIXON, all of DaHns co., Ala.

Obituary.

Death is a gloomy subject; yet the consideration of it may be rendered extremely profitable, and is absolutely necessary if, in our best moments, we desire to possess tranquility of peace. The sentence we know has passed upon us, and will ere long be executed, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." In consequence of man's transgression, death has obtained a universal dominion and he reigns over all creatures with unconfined authority; but his chief trophies of victory are displayed among the children of men. Yet how apt we are to act as though we might miss his destructive shaft! With regard to *others* the matter appears to us in a proper light. We discern clearly that *they* are mortal. We wonder at their carelessness and unconcern. We are astonished they could make little or no preparation for the final state they are just about to enter. In the meantime our own condition is overlooked, only that now and then, when a neighbor and friend or a relation falls by the unerring hand of death, the unwelcome truth is pushed home upon our souls and we begin to feel that *we* are mortal. But the impression fades away.

"For hearts wounded, like the wounded air,
Close; where passed the shaft, no trace is found,
Where the wing no scar the sky retains."

And thus we fail to reap any advantage from the many warning given us, by the various deaths we see and hear of day by day.

May God grant that the death I now record may be sanctified to the good of the family with which the deceased was a member.

MARIS WILLS died Nov. 2, 1852, in Greene county, Ala. He was in his thirteenth year; had been a great sufferer for the last six years. His death was very afflicting to the family—his last born, and the first whose spirit was called back to God—the only one of ten children that has been called from earth. His sufferings are ended. Never again will he say, "I am sick;" never again will he struggle in the agonies of death. Afflicted parents, look upon this as coming from a merciful God, and therefore right. May the brothers and sisters, especially those unconverted, take warning from this first death in the family and prepare to die.

J. WESLEY LANEY.

ALEXANDER TALLEY MIMS, M. D., died Oct. 29th in his 29th year. He was from his infancy the care of the Church, and the subject of many prayers; and it was in answer to these (he believed and often said) that God converted him while very young. In his 14th year he made a profession of faith in Christ, and united himself with the Church. It was a matter of principle with him to acknowledge Christ *everywhere*, and he therefore always took a certificate of Church membership with him. At home, at Lagrange, Ala., where he was educated, or at Philadelphia, where, in 1844, he received his degree of M. D., in his speech and the company he kept he proved him as a Christian. He was a steward of the Church and leader of the young lady's class in Summerfield. May the young men who composed that class see this notice though scattered over the State, and resolve to imitate his example. The home altar is lonely shaded, the family Bible lies on the shelf.

Brother Mims did not die at home.. We have seen his example, heard his conversations and felt his helping prayers; and we desired to stand around his couch in his last moments, and receive strength to our faith. He died at Cooper's Well, Miss. We are indebted to Dr. J. T. Kennon for all we know of the closing scene. A letter to Col. R. A. Baker, father-in-law, says: "On Wednesday I discovered that he was sinking very fast and must soon die. It was with some reluctance that he admitted the truth of my opinion in his case; but soon he became conscious of his approaching dissolution and spoke with great confidence of the goodness and love of God, and of his acceptance with him. The last request he made was that we should sing for him. It may be said of him,

"That so peaceful was his death,
That he did not die too soon,
And yet, so useful was his life,
That he could not have lived too long."

C. C. CALLAWAY.

Summerfield, Ala., Nov. 1, 1852.

RESOLUTIONS.

As God in his wisdom has removed from us, Dr. A. T. Mims, of Summerfield, Ala., who was formerly a worthy and beloved member of our Society, we feel that some mote of respect is due to his memory. The church has sustained a heavy bereavement; the community in which he lived has lost an exemplary member, and the Dialectical Society has been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply and heartily sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a tribute due to his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and also will request our sister Society to unite with us in this expression of sorrow for their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the New Orleans and Southern Christian Advocates, and also to the family of the deceased.

W. R. HARDY,
D. E. GREEN,
J. M. DALTON,
} Committee.

Dialectical Hall, Lagrange, Ala., Oct. 25.

[Love varies, necessarily, in its degree and manifestation; still, when it is genuine, it is the same *in developed*. It is not fitful or capricious, like a wayward child soon pleased and soon offended. It is not evanescent, like the flash of summer's lightning, illuminating the whole of the surrounding scenery by its strong yet momentary radiance. True love—that which is constantly indwells, *endures*. It is an abiding principle. Indeed, it can not die. It is immortal. It is love which "many waters cannot quench," which the fiercest fires can not extinguish, which the greatest sufferings can not diminish, which the most brutal persecutions can not annihilate. Christian love springs from principle, and principle of the noblest order; therefore, it is by permanent. As regards character, moral excellence, the

General Intelligence.

HEAVY BUSINESS IN COTTON.—A reference to our commercial columns will show that the business in the cotton market during the past week has been on a very large scale, the sales amounting to 73 000 bales. The receipts have been over 61,000 bales, of which 22,535 bales were received yesterday. We believe the week's sales to be the largest ever known in the same time in New Orleans, and yesterday's receipts to be the largest of any one day, counting from morning to evening. The value of the cotton sold during the week is not less than three and a half millions of dollars.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following number of bales were received at this port yesterday, by the steamboats, viz: T. P. Leathers, 2370; Alex Scott, 225; Natchez, No. 2, 2967; Glenly Barks, 3087; Belle Donna, 2455; Caspian, 1204; P. F. Kimball, 500; Frank Lyon, 2197; D. B. Mosby, 1277; Lelia No. 2, 761; Rockaway No. 2, 2113; Lenora, 170; Oregon, 111; Mary Foley, 8. Schr. Jenny Lind, 68. Steamer Southern Belle, 2937.—Total, 22,535 bales.

Meeting of Committee on Funeral Obsequies

CALHOUN, CLAY AND WEBSTER.

The General Committee met, last Thursday, at the office of the Crescent Insurance Company. Colonel Elmore was called to the chair. The Sub-Committee, who had been appointed to report a programme, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

1. That the ninth day of December be set apart as a day of general mourning; that all places of public and private business be closed, and that the same, together with the dwellings of our citizens, be draped in mourning, and further that the flags of the shipping and public buildings be hoisted at half-mast, and that the several churches and city bells be tolled during the day.

2. That a committee of five be appointed for the special purpose of inviting and of soliciting the attendance of our various military companies, fire department, benevolent and other associations on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies.

3. That our citizens be requested to meet in their respective Wards at an early hour, organize, and march to such place as may have been assigned for them in the procession.

4 That Chief Justice Eustis be requested to deliver the Eulogy on John C. Calhoun; Judge McCaleb that on Henry Clay; and Hon. Christian Roselius that on Daniel Webster.

5. That thirty-one pall-bearers be appointed by the Committee of Arrangements, one native from each State.

7. That Col. Charles A. Labuzan be appointed Grand Marshal; Gen. Tracy, 1st Assistant, and that the Grand Marshal have full power to appoint one Marshal from each District of the city; and such other Aids as he may require, and that the preparing of the Programme of the Procession be left to his direction. In connection with the Committee of Arrangements. Committee further reported that they have appointed Messrs Holbrook, Harris and Place as a Committee to examine and select for Funeral Car and Cenotaph, and Messrs Cushing, Harris and Cohen to procure suitable places to deliver Eulogies, which committee would make their respective reports.

Mr. Place, Chairman of the Committee on Funeral Car and Cenotaph, reported they had examined various places and had selected the plan for a beautiful car, with six horses; and a Cenotaph, to be built on Lafayette Square. Their report was adopted.

Mr. Cushing, Chairman on Selecting Buildings, reported that the Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Hall, had kindly offered the use of their Hall; that the Lyceum Hall could be obtained; and no doubt the session of Dr. Scott's Church would give the use of their building. On motion, the Committee of Arrangements were authorized to engage all the buildings.

Arnold Hagers, T. A. Adams, W. L. Cushing, T. J. Durant and V. Weckman, were appointed a committee to invite various societies.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements, with full powers and control:

A. M. Holbrook and William L. Cushing, on the part of the citizens. Aldermen Lugenbuhl and Harris, on the part of the Board of Aldermen. Aldermen Place and Watkins, on the part of the Assistant Aldermen; Messrs. Elmore and Cohen, on the part of the bar.

LAW SCHOOL.—*Louisiana University.*—The lectures in this ably conducted institution commenced on last Monday evening, in the room of the United States Circuit Court. The large class in attendance this session is conclusive evidence of the high reputation the Professors enjoy, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the South-west.

Professor Randell Hunt, Dean of the Faculty, opened the session with an introductory lecture, replete with a fund of legal, classical and historical learning, which was listened to by a highly intelligent audience with unflagging attention. On Wednesday evening, he lectured on Commercial Law, giving an accurate and eloquent history of that beautiful system of jurisprudence. He called the Commercial Law, "the law of honor and of good morals."

Judge McCaleb, Professor of Admiralty and International Law, delivered an introductory lecture to his class on Tuesday. His elegant diction, correct views, and happy delivery, completely enchained his audience.

Sidney L. Johnson, Esq., a member of our bar, of fine abilities, has been elected Professor of Common and Constitutional Law and Equity Jurisprudence, in the place of Judge Thomas H. Monroe, resigned.

Christian Roselius, the distinguished Professor of Criminal Law, has been absent from the city for some days on professional business, but returned yesterday in time to deliver his introductory lecture. Professor Roselius displayed a masterly knowledge of the subjects upon which he touched, and the clearness and logical arrangement of his lecture was the theme of all who had the fortune to hear him.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The arrests in the First District during the last month were of males 155; females, 86. Second District—Males, 626; females, 132. Third District—Males, 241; females, 54. Fourth District—Males, 138; females, 13—total, 1748. Half of the prisoners were drunk when arrested. Of the arrests 16 were for assaults with dangerous weapons; 9 for carrying concealed weapons; 7 for robbery; 3 for murder, 4 for passing counterfeit money.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Saturday the 6th inst.: Admissions 461; discharges 376; deaths 100; remaining 884.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STATISTICS.—We extract from the Baltimore Sun the following statistics:

The number of votes cast at each of the Presidential elections, for the past twenty-five years, was as follows:

Years.	No. of Votes
1828	1,162,418
1832	1,289,408
1836	1,501,298
1840	2,402,690
1844	2,704,031
1848	2,878,613

From these figures it will be seen that the number of voters in the country in 1848 was nearly equal to the whole population of the country, at the close of the revolutionary war.

The following table shows the electoral majorities since 1828:

Jackson's (democratic) majority in 1828	95		
Jackson's	....	1832	152
Van Buren's	....	1836	46
Harrison's (whig)	....	1840	174
Polk's (dem.)	....	1844	35
Taylor's (whig)	....	1848	36
Pierce's (dem.)	....	1852 probably	278

General Pierce has, beyond doubt, beaten all former competitors in the Presidential race, since the existence of the present parties.

CROPS AND WEATHER.—The Point Coupee Echo says: "Although the weather is very warm the cane is yielding finely on all the plantations that we have heard from. We have never before seen so many finely grown canes as are now exhibited by the curious in such matters; and they are not only large, but full of highly concentrated juice. We were told yesterday that the plantation of Mr. Hunter, on Fulse river, was yielding three hogsheads to the acre. This is hard to beat, and at this early part of the season, entirely unprecedented."

The Caddo Gazette says: "There was a heavy frost at Calhoun ville in this State, on Wednesday morning—the first of the season at that place."

The Natchez Courier, of Tuesday, has the following: "The storm of Saturday last purified the atmosphere, the wind shifting from due east to northwest, bringing a bracing atmosphere and a white frost on Monday morning. The heavy-headed visitor, was a welcome guest to our business men, as it will have a tendency to chill the lying tongues of those who have been circulating falsehoods relative to the health of Natchez."

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The people of this Territory held an election in October, for a delegate to Congress, which resulted in the choice of Abelard Guthrie; though a letter states that there was a possibility that Guthrie was beaten by his opponent, Major Barron. The letter states, further, that the United States officers resident in the Territory opposed the movement—as did also numbers of the white inhabitants, on the ground that the movement was a revolutionary one, they believing that application should first be made to Congress.

A COLLEGE ROW.—Forty-seven students at Williams' College, Mass., were expelled a few days ago, because they ascended Greylock mountain against the orders of the Faculty. All the students subsequently refused to attend their recitations until the act of expulsion was revoked.

SOLDIERS OF '70.—The corner-stone of the "Soldiers' Monument" was laid in Milford, Ct., on the 28th ult., in the presence of one thousand or twelve hundred persons, and an address was delivered by Gov. Seymour. It is intended by this monument to honor the forty-six brave martyrs who died and were buried in one common grave, from on board the celebrated Jersey prison ship Asia, in 1777.

RESIGNED.—Judge Ed. S. Dargan has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The New York Express says: There appears to be no diminution in the Australian movement, judging from the number of vessels advertised to leave for the new El Dorado, "with dispatch." The fine ship Queen was dispatched last week by Messrs. R. W. Paauron, and John Ogden. His Wolf street, the agents of the Pioneer Line of Australian packets, with one hundred and seventy passengers, chiefly from Canada, and from the admirable manner in which the ship was fitted and provisioned, they will have a pleasant passage we doubt not. The beautiful ship Seargo of the same line succeeds the Ocean and will probably sail about the end of the current month. The Seargo is a first class ship only two years old, and the elegant manner in which she has been fitted up, in the regard of sailing, sleeping and ventilation, reflects much credit on her philanthropic agents.

Thirteen vessels have already left this port and Boston for Australia, since the movement first commenced, with an aggregate of 1788 passengers. We notice by our European files that the movement is on the increase there, and vessels were leaving ports in England, Ireland and Scotland nearly every day, crowded with passengers. Strange as it may appear, emigration from Germany to the United States this year exceeds that from England, Ireland and Scotland! This is owing to the extensive emigration from Great Britain to Australia.

SECRETARY CONRAD AND GEORGE LAW.—New York, Nov. 10, 10:20 A. M.—George Law, one of the proprietors of the Pacific mail line of steamships, has published a letter accusing Mr. Conrad as acting falsely in the matter of the Crescent City difficulty. Mr Law says that while Mr Conrad was announcing that the Government was taking active measures to vindicate the rights of American citizens in this matter, he was, at the same time, endeavoring in private to effect the discharge of Rogers Smith and the removal of Lieut. Porter from the Crescent City. [Pic. Picayune.

HEMP CROP.—The amount of hemp raised up the Missouri river, will fully equal last year's crop; and it is thought the first will be finer. Some few crops will be deficient, as is always the case—but the generality of them are fully average, and the number of acres put in rather increased. The old hemp crop has mostly gone forward. The steamboats are rarely taking any of the old crop to market. What is on hand is reserved for the manufacturers at home, who are giving as high as $180 a ton. The new crop in the entire State may be estimated at over 60,000 bales.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.—The ceremony of taking the black veil by three young ladies took place at the Convent of Visitation, in Baltimore, on the 3d instant, the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick officiating on the occasion. The names of the young ladies who took the veil, together with the names by which they will be designated in the community to which they have attached themselves, are as follows: Miss Mc Virginia Bunting, of Baltimore, to whom the name of Sister Mary Frances was given; Miss Caroline Pratt, of Baltimore, who assumes the name of Sister Mary Samuel; Miss Mary Tarleton, of Baltimore, who assumes the name of Sister Mary Chantal.

ADULTERATION OF WINES.—The London Economist states that there are some eighteen or twenty establishments in London which paid duty in 1853 for 148,810 gallons of manufactured wines. Since then the annual produce has increased to about 600,000, of which about 60,000 gallons are British port, ginger, green ginger, orange, raisin, black currant, white currant, red currant, raspberry, cowslip, elder, champagne, port, sherry, and tent, are all manufactured in one house in London. They are all made much in the same way, and about equally spirituous, and flavored with the fruit from which they are named. Champagne is made from French grapes; rape wine is used in the manufacture of port and sherry; tent is made from the black sherry. British port and sherry can be sold retail at 1s 2d a bottle. British champagne is sold to the trade at from 24s to 28s a dozen, but the consumer has to pay 4s to 6s a bottle for it. These facts are now stated as an argument for the reduction of the import duties upon foreign wines.

SUGAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury says that a friend has presented the editor with several stalks of sugar cane, grown upon his plantation in one of the neighboring parishes. The cane is of the striped or ribbed variety, some of the stalks containing seventeen and eighteen perfect joints. Enough is raised on one acre of land to make from three to four barrels of sugar and ten barrels of molasses. There is but little trouble or difficulty in the process, the common plantation pots answering every purpose for boiling, etc. The Mercury thinks this is a matter eminently worthy the consideration of the planters, especially in the low country, as a moderate supply of the products of the cane is greatly conducive to the health and comfort of the negro.

BRAZIL.—The annexed paragraphs show that Brazil is waking up to the importance of steamboats and railroads:

"An exclusive twenty years' privilege had been granted by the Brazilian Government to Senor Pedro de Alberquerque, a wealthy proprietor of Bahia, for establishing steam navigation between that city and Maceio, by a Northern line, and Carravellas by a Southern line of steam packets. A privilege for thirty years had also been conceded to Senor Irenen Evangelista de Sousa for the navigation of the river Amazon by steamers. In one day the 3000 shares of this company, representing a capital of 1200 contos, were subscribed for."

In a Pernambuco paper we find the following paragraph:

"By advices from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that Messrs Edward and Alfred de Morsey had obtained from the Government of this country the right of privilege to make a railway from this city through the interior of this province as far as the village of Agua Preta a distance of about twenty-five leagues. This grant is for the term of ninety years, but yet required the confirmation of Parliament, which, we believe, may be considered a form only."

IRON SHIPS.—As a good deal of attention has lately been given to iron ships, it may be interesting to ship owners to know that the iron bark Richard Cobden, now being overhauled in No. 1, Canning Graving Dock, was, on Wednesday last, bored through one of apparently the worst and most corroded plates in her. Mr W F. Sim, the managing owner, being anxious to ascertain what the actual diminution in thickness would prove, after eight years' breathing about between this and the East. The result was, that the plate operated upon turned out to be precisely the same thickness that it was when the ship was launched in 1845—namely, nine-sixteenths of an inch on the sixth tier from the keel. The only part of the vessel which, on examination, exhibited any corrosion, and that only slightly, was the bow, where the anchor and chain had chafed the joint or seating with which the vessel is covered as a preservative, and which appears to perform its office effectually.—[Liverpool Albion.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending October 30, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	50	138,788	1 in 2478
New York	301	517,849	1 in 1720
Philadelphia	167	350,000	1 in 2095
Baltimore	83	160,625	1 in 1817
Charleston	31	43,014	1 in 1387
Savannah	00	10,000	1 in 000

THREE CENT PIECES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the operations of the Mint, during the month: "The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense—2,060,800 pieces were coined, representing in value $60,000, last month, the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a half, and the amount then was thought to be immense. Large as this supply is, it does not exceed the demand. The Treasurer has now but a few on hand."

A BOSTON MILLIONAIRE.—The Boston Mail states that the yearly income of a certain rich citizen of that town would buy twelve hundred farms. His income—six per cent. on his entire wealth—would amount, daily, to more than the wages of two hundred hard working men. His income would buy a bottle of Schneider or a pair of boots every three minutes. Every breath the old man takes is worth another sixpence. His enormous capital, commands the toll of one thousand laborers and mechanics yearly to pay the interest.

PROFITABLE CRUISE.—The bark N. D. Cook, which arrived lately in the port of Beverly, Mass., after a cruise of one year in the South Pacific, landed 420 barrels sperm oil, which was immediately disposed of in Salem at $1 21 per gallon.

INTERESTING RELICS.—The Journal of Commerce states that the identical pulpit in which George Whitfield preached his powerful sermons in England, was brought over to this country a few days ago, and is now deposited at the Tract House at New York, in the rooms of the City Tract Society. It is about six feet high, nearly square at the top, and is a light frame-work of hard wood.

Madame Henriette Sontag gave eight concerts in Philadelphia lately, in succession, and it is said the gross receipts of these concerts amounted to $24,400, and her nightly expenses are stated to be from $900 to $1000.

THE ALABAMA RIVERS.—The Mobile Advertiser says: At Montgomery, the Alabama was rising fast on Sunday evening, appearances betokening continued rains in the interior. From the Higbee, the steamer Julia reports heavy rains at Demopolis, and a passenger by her informs us that at that point the water had risen eighteen inches in six hours. The report of a rise in the Warrior, at Tuscaloosa, noticed by us a day or two since, is confirmed.

AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR AT TRIESTE.—A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Trieste on October 1, as follows:

"The American steamer San Jacinto, has attracted a vast crowd of visitors of all ranks and classes, from the Governor of the city down to poor starved Hungarians who harbor here. Unfortunately for our reputation, she is here for repairs, her engine having proved to be a *lame* affair. The officers and crew do not compare unfavorably with the best of the great naval school established here. There is an ease and openness of manner which appear in strong contrast with the haughty bearing of the minions of despotic power. It is well, just now, to send our war vessels into the ports of Europe. The appearance helps to encourage the people by keeping attention fixed upon us, and thus presenting topics of conversation. The stars and stripes are synonymous with freedom everywhere, and the people look upon them with much more affection than kings. By such intercourse we can exert a good influence upon the cause we wish to prosper."

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The following are the heads of chief interest brought by the Humboldt and Canada:

England—Repudiation—Indian War—Cuba Affairs.

The Stock Exchange in London has been thrown into something of a panic by advices of the repudiation of the Turkish loan by the Sultan.

Later accounts from India state that some fights had taken place, which had resulted in the destruction of detachments of the British troops by the Burmese, and the latter were marching on Rangoon.

The London Times has turned its attention to Cuban affairs, and has put forth an article favoring the view that it is the true policy and interest of Louis Napoleon to protect and defend Spain against the aggressions of the United States upon Cuba.

Franco—Infernal Machine—Succession.

Another infernal machine has been discovered, evidently designed for Louis Napoleon. The machine was found at Fontainbleau.

Paris continues tranquil.

To avoid discussion, the only question to be submitted to the people is: "Shall the Empire be hereditary in the direct line of Louis Napoleon, and in the event of no male issue, shall he have the right to name his successor?"

The Pope declines the invitation to visit France, and place the crown on Louis Napoleon's head.

TURKISH LOAN.—The French Ambassador has threatened to leave Constantinople, unless the refusal to ratify the Turkish loan be rescinded.

British Naval Preparations.

—Ten line of battle ships of the British Navy are now being outfitted up with screw propellers.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.

One house in this city, and four in Cincinnati, have commenced cutting and packing pork. The weather is cold.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing two millions dollars worth of gold.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Petersburg, Va., on the night of the 21inst.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Captain McGowan, arrived Wednesday from Aspinwall, with one hundred and fifty passengers, and the California mails to the 10th ult.

The Philadelphia left Aspinwall at eight o'clock on the evening of the 4th instant. The U. S. mail steamship Illinois, Captain Hartstein, left at the same time for New York with the mails, about three hundred passengers, and $2,500 000 in gold dust.

The health on the Isthmus is reported to be much better than heretofore, and the rainy season is nearly ended.

On the morning of the 8th instant exchanged signals with a Spanish brig of war, cruising off Cape San Antonio. Saw, also, on the afternoon of the same day a steamer, supposed to be English, standing to the eastward.

Left at Aspinwall the bark Cuba, Captain Sherwood, discharging coal, and to sail in ten days for Laguna. Also, the ship Camilla, of New York, discharging railroad iron.

The steamship United States was at Aspinwall, when the Philadelphia left, waiting the arrival of the Curlez on the other side.

CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS.—The State Journal says that Col. Ross arrived in Sacramento from Carson Valley, and reports snow on the mountains four feet deep. Beyond doubt a large number of persons will have to remain in the valley over winter, and that too with a very limited supply of provisions.

TREMENDOUS SHIPPER OF GOLD DUST.—By far the greatest shipment of gold dust ever made from this city semi-monthly, goes forward to-day from the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., the amount reaching the enormous sum of $501 351 09.—[Union.

STRANGERS.—The Alta California speaks of the influx of strangers into San Francisco as extraordinarily large.

A POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—The building of the State Penitentiary having been contracted for at two millions five hundred thousand dollars, a great amount of indignation is poured forth from the press.

FREE SOIL TICKET.—A Free Soil Convention was held at San Francisco and Electors for Hale and Julien were appointed.

GOLD.—The shipments of gold from California from the 1st to the 10th of October, amounted to about $5,000,000.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—*Parks' Bar.*—Island Bar Company is doing literally well, though not so well as they have done heretofore. Their receipts for the last week's operations amount to something more than $2000.

The company adjoining, seem to be cursed in all their attempts to get into the river. Most of what has been done has been undone some two or three times, and thus they are kept out. This company is called the Parks' Bar Mining Company.

The Squad company, also in order in the river, is entirely forsaken, there being no one to be found. It is believed, however, differently, and that determination necessary to a successful issue is the great cause of failure.

Other companies following the Squad are doing well; and the Middle Company, just about getting in, is expected to astonish the natives. It adjoins the celebrated Perry wing-dam, which, during three days' operation, ending Saturday, have taken out six pounds of the precious.

Miners are wanted up on Ohio Bar.

The Perry-wing-dam took out last night, Oct. 10, 175 ounces of dust—they are working night and day.

We take from the Alta California, the following general summary of California news, and news from all parts of the Pacific.

From Oregon, our advices are as late as the 9th. We have offsetting reports of desolation among the newly-arrived immigrants across the plains. The citizens were taking active measures for their relief, although the Governor had not yet dispatched a relief train. It only required a few Government agents, of the order of Governor Rigler's appointments to this State, to dispense water and provisions to the immigrants, and their miseries would be complete. Numbers are constantly arriving in the territory, and they bring tales of distress of the parties who are still backward. It is said that over one thousand wagons were behind. The crops, this season, throughout Oregon, have been generally good.

From the Sandwich Islands we have advices to the 11th of September, though the news is barren of interest. The exclusion of the Kingdom is in a most deplorable state. A loan is talked of. The government organ thinks that the current year will close with the debt of the ordinary augmented to $100 000, at twelve per cent. interest. This is a heavy burden for a government whose sources of revenue are so crippled as those of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence was at this at last accounts. There had been a seizure of a California vessel loaded with liquors, for an infringement of the Honolulu revenue laws.

From Tahiti the news is no later than was reported by the steamer of the first inst. An extremely interesting posture of affairs is described in these accounts. The effect upon the part at the English Commodore to set up a new order of government on the leeward islands is particularly entertaining. This is a newly-bred "Mosquito" humbug. Perhaps the newly-created French Vice Admiral for the Pacific will clip its wings.

From Australia we have files of Sydney papers to July 7. The village of Bendigad, on the north bank of Murrumbidgee, was destroyed by a freshet on the 26th of June, between sixty and eighty lives were lost. The town has been completely ruined. The rains had been very severe. Business was brisk, and provisions high. The gold discoveries are reported to extend and increase in value over an immense surface of country. Fortunes are being made, it is said, with great facility, and hundreds of English emigrants are arriving in the country almost daily. The amount of first and "nuggets" shipped to England, on the 23d and 25th of June, was 250,000 ounces.

The Peruvian Government have added to their naval fleet a frigate named the Mercedes, making in all five vessels of war now owned by that Republic.

The country was perfectly quiet, and there was no appearance of any further difficulty occurring with Ecuador in reference to the Flores expedition.

The Valparaiso Reporter says that the National Guard in Arequipa, placed on a better footing by Gen Echenique, has effectually restrained their ever-ready propensity for revolution.

The Yankee expedition to the Island of Lobos—which they denominate a piratical expedition—and the general feeling throughout the country seems to tend to this effect. Much is spoken of the railway from Pacasmayo to Arica, contracted for by Government with Messrs Began & Co., which it is supposed will advance the interests of both cities considerably.

It is also proposed to raise a capital of $2,000,000 to finish the Ucchucuma canal.

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States has issued a circular to the masters and owners of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States. After stating that depredations had been received from the Government "that no countenance or protection shall be given to the authors" of enterprises against the Lobos Islands, says:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru, having in view the interests of both nations and being desirous of preventing any collision, encounter or dispute between the masters, captains and crews of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, arriving at the said Islands of Lobos, and the Peruvian authorities and forces stationed there, hereby warns the said masters, captains and crews to abstain from using any acts of violence or force, to obtain guano from the said Islands, but on the contrary, if duly notified by the authorities, not to land guano there, that they proceed with their vessels to other destinations or to the port of Callao, where they will be chartered, in the form, by the agents of the Peruvian Government, to carry guano for its account; or where they can await the further orders of the owners of their vessels, if it be the will of said masters or captains so to wait, in preference to accepting a charter.

Lima, October 1, 1852. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

The Panama Star says:

We further learn that the force hitherto stationed at the Islands is to be withdrawn, and merely a schooner kept there to enter into contracts with the American vessels as they arrive.

The Panama Star has papers from Guayaquil to the 30th September.

On the 30th September the Assembly elected General Urbina as President, and Pacifico Chiriboge Vice President of the Republic.

The Assembly has declared the acts of Nubon's Congress null and void. This insures, will expel the Jesuits, for it was only by virtue of a special act of that Congress that they were received in Ecuador soon after their expulsion from New Granada.

The correspondent of the Star says:

I noticed in one of your late papers a statement that the French Charge to Ecuador had asked and received his passports on account of insults from this Government. In my judgment the Charge had no just cause of complaint when he demanded his passports. It was almost universally believed here that the Charge, and the captain of a French corvette, then at Guayaquil, had for several months been doing all they could to thwart the Government and the people in their efforts to repel them. This very naturally excited the popular feeling against them; and one of the newspapers of the city, having no connection whatever with the Government, published some offensive remarks upon their conduct, of which the Charge complained to the Government. The Government proposed to refer the matter to the proper legal tribunal for investigation, but the Charge wanted the press to be proceeded against after the manner of the Prince President. This the Government declined, and therefore, as I am informed the Charge asked his passports.

In the feeble republic of South America the spirit of democracy has to contend continually against the efforts and intrigues of some of the representatives of European kingdoms and despotisms. The mighty spirit, however, will overcome all obstacles.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived here on the 10th instant, bound home, having stopped at this port to examine, and, if necessary, to repair her bottom. She sails to-morrow. Captain Carter and the other officers are all well.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived yesterday morning, from San Juan, bringing dates from California to the 10th ult., the same as received by the Philadelphia.

The Webster brings passengers from California via San Juan and Navy Bay, having touched at the latter place on the 23d inst., and awaited the arrival of the passengers per the Oregon, of the mail line.

The vessels left at Navy Bay were: steamships Illinois, Philadelphia, United States, and ship Camillus, of New York. The United States was awaiting the passengers per the Cortes, which left San Francisco on the 20th October. A vigorous opposition was anticipated between her and the Illinois.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer James L. Day, we have received Galveston papers to the 5th inst. and our exchanges from the interior.

MINING COMPANY.—The Lagrange monument has been informed that a mining company is organizing in Bastrop for the purpose of digging a silver mine which has been discovered about two hundred miles above Austin. A number of individuals have already been at work in the mine, and have met with sufficient success to induce them to return with as large an accession as they can obtain to their number. The company except to spend the winter at the mine, and as it is in the midst of the Comanche hunting grounds, they will doubtless run some personal risk.

GREAT LAND SALE.—The great sale of land at San Antonio was to take place on the 8th inst. The Ledger, of the 28th ult., says:

"Fifteen thousand acres of land within thirteen precincts will be exposed at auction. It may surprise many at a distance how we own such valuable property. Over one hundred years ago, by legal enactment, the town proper secured an area of about forty thousand acres. The late Supreme Court quieted the title to this tract by vesting it in the city. The survey ranges the lots from a single acre to one hundred, according to the position of the land. The terms of the sale are peculiarly favorable, being one-fifth cash, and fifty years credit on the balance, with the payment of eight per cent. interest. The inducements for investment are overpowering."

NEW SUGAR.—We saw a few days ago, says the Univerton Journal, a sample of new sugar made on Dr. Desmuke's plantation at Liberty, by Mr. C. Bryan. It would bear comparison with the best Louisiana sugar.

FEVER.—This disease is prevailing, to a considerable extent near San Augustine. Several deaths had occurred.

COFFEE TREE.—The San Antonio Ledger says: In the yard of Major Calvert, at Seguin, we saw a legitimate coffee plant. His good lady discovered a coffee grain in the act of sprouting, and placed it in the earth. The little tree is now about three feet high, and covered with yellow blossoms and pods of the latter of which are some nearly matured. It is as yet but two years old, and the only care bestowed upon this tropical stranger, has been, to screen it from rude northers.

Issue of the Questions with America.

[From the London Spectator.]

New Orleans is the scene of a procession, composed of the usual elements of popular processions in the great cities of the United States—citizens, associations, firemen, and military volunteers; but there are three incidents to the procession not usual in themselves, which lend even to the commoner elements an air of the extraordinary: those three incidents are, the torch-light, the hearse and trappings, and the body of men once prisoners and now parading in an organized threat against those who had imprisoned them. It is the anniversary of the capture of Lopez in Cuba: the ceremony is intended to commemorate the death of that leader and of his American companions; the returned prisoners are the Americans who succeeded in escaping from Cuba. The fire companies, it will be remembered, are the flower of American youth; and the presence of the "well-known" citizens and of the volunteers, who form the major part of the United States army, lends to so irregular an exhibition a remarkable sanction, social if not almost official. In the ordinary view, this public ceremonial to commemorate the defeat of a piratical attack is a great public scandal; but it is evident that the community of New Orleans does not account it as such. Old England and Young America see the question of public morals from different points of view, and it hardly belongs to either side dogmatically to assume for itself that it is in the "right" or the other in the "wrong." English morals would not justify the seizure of Cuba, and yet American morals mourn the failure of the last expedition, and are preparing a second, actively making ready in Charleston and elsewhere.

It would not be easier to come to any common agreement on the right or wrong even of those other questions between England and America which have a more distinct issue and an official recognition. Even when the right can be laid down in the abstract, it is not always open for practical ascertainment. Separate and partial grounds are taken up by the two sides in the still unsettled Fishery question. The Yankees are obstinate; the colonists complain, with the Quebec Mercury, of the "shameful" direction of national duty in the Government of Great Britain; and in the meantime there are already signs that the fishers of the two countries will go on as before, encroaching and resisting, until some tangible quarrel be established. The technical right of the treaty has been aliased by the practical concession made in the nonconclusive settlement; but it is perfectly evident that neither of the parties which moots the question in its practical form would wait for technical niceties, and equally evident that neither side can be satisfied save at the expense of wrong.

The right in the case of the Lobos Islands is much more clear, and at the beginning of this week to us in England the wrong seemed much more imminent. Adventurers are fitting out a privateer expedition, and are duly notifying it to the Government at Washington; enclosing documents on the subject, the first headed by the letter from Mr. Jewett, which drew forth Mr. Webster's first reply sanctioning the American claim of access to the guano; a sanction which is also cited in a very marked manner as official. Mr. Abbot Lawrence's letter to the National Intelligencer, denying that he had consented on the part of the United States to "the monopoly of the Lobos' Islands between Peru and Great Britain," is so worded as to imply that he regards the tenure upheld by Peru as such a joint "monopoly." Mr. Webster, indeed, has virtually revoked his license, and has notified that the "private war" will not be supported by the Government or Navy of the United States; but we have not yet heard the last of this Lobos expedition.

The question at issue on the Mexican border is more impossible of solution. The Mexican government ceded the right to form a railway to a Mexican subject, who suffered it to lapse. It was revived and confirmed by a brief revolutionary government in Mexico, and the pretence made over his right to a citizen of the United States. In the meantime, however, a new Government in Mexico had made a similar cession to English speculators; and the result is, English and American interests are in litigation. The quarrel has for the Americans a complication with the political question; and it is in its nature likely to be the interminable, because the very source of the "right" claimed on either side, the technical authority of the irregular Government or the competency of the regular Government to re-open the matter, is in dispute. But here again the Americans are committed, personally and politically, too far for their own Government to control them or to determine the result. If it could be discovered—which is barely imaginable—there is no prospect that the "right" could be secured.

These sectional questions *cannot*

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INDIAN SUMMER.

There is a time, but ere the frost
[illegible] to pave of [illegible]'s way,
[illegible] in a reverie [illegible]
[illegible]-tipped dreams away.

When [illegible] comes, to make my mind,
To see once more on hill and dell,
To mark how shiny shadows they bind,
And call all in rapt'rous spell.

With balmy breath the whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense as they go,
For her wish made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her nephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

She seeks the shores, old Ocean hears
With gladness huge his mighty breast;
Prisons his wild winds in the caves,
And basking in their smiles is blest.

And last old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With bold, rude hands the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.

Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And wailing Winter, gaunt and grim,
Sees sober Autumn board his grain,
And smiles to think he's all for him.

A PANTHER HUNT.

Barking and yelping, with noses close to the ground, three noble hounds of rare breed rushed through the thickly-grown wood, sometimes losing the track amidst the withered leaves, then, snuffing about the decayed and prostrate trees, they would once more resume the chase in full cry—a sure sign that their pursuit was of no bear or panther, and not the nimble-footed stag which, if it did at times lure them for a period from the path, never rendered them wholly untrue to it.

They had now reached a spot where their foe had evidently been for a time, and must have crossed their road; for, stopping for a moment, they sought, whimpering wildly, more eagerly than ever, through the closely-hanging parasitical plants which, like a living wall, encircled the place, then returning again and again to the centre, renewed their howls and lamentations as before.

Suddenly the bushes parted, and a young man on a small black Indian pony, cutting, by one vigorous stroke, with the broad hunting-knife held in his hand, the creepers which threatened to drag him off his horse, leaped in directly on the hounds, who, delighted at his appearance, fawned upon him for an instant, then, to redoubled zeal by the neighborhood of their master, proceeded anew in their search.

"So! my brave dogs!" cried the young man, stopping to replace his knife in its sheath, and laying the rifle which he carried on his shoulder on the saddle before him. "So! you seek! seek you here, on the road, and I think we shall succeed in nabbing the pig-stealer that has escaped us so often. Harrah!" shouted he, raising himself in his stirrups, as he saw the eldest of the dogs taking the lead, and, followed closely by the others, going at once into the thicket. "Harrah!" And throwing his gun again across his shoulder, he seized the reins in his right hand and pressed his heels against the pony's side, he flew on after the dog. On the way lay a couple of trees, overgrown bushes, marshy ground and slimy channels, but nothing could check their ardor.

Onward and onward still they went, followed by the black pony snorting and foaming, and its rider buzzing loudly with delight. Once more he stopped, but this time from no uncertainty as to the path their enemy had taken, for, barking and howling, they sprang at one of the mightiest oaks on the upland, gnawing with rage the roots and bark of the noble tree which had afforded shelter to their foe, and thus hindered their pursuit of him. The hunter now arrived at the chosen spot, and without staying to tie his horse, he leaped in one bound, that almost threw the animal, from out his saddle, and with eager glance to search through the thick leaves of the tree, round which the dogs were jumping in so much exultation; and he espied twixt two of the branches the long living creature which, clinging to the boughs, seemed to deem itself unnoticed and concealed. It was, indeed, evidently dark amidst the clouds of the thick foliage for a less practised eye than that of our young habitant of the forest to have received some time in doubt as to the description of which so earnestly sought to shun his observation. But Weston's eagle eye soon recognised, in the crouching figure and long tail, which it could not perfectly conceal, the panther cub, and raised his gun to fetch it more surely from its height, while the dogs, leaping with expectation, looked, now toward the rifle from which they momentarily expected the flash, and now toward the sunny of the oak, in whose branches they knew prey to be. But in vain was the low which they hoped to hasten the progress of their master; he seemed suddenly to change his mind, and, laying his gun aside, proceeded once more a cautious and attentive examination of the tree. Reassured at last apparently, of that which he desired to know, he unbuckled the belt in which his knife and hawk were stuck; and taking off his jacket, again returned toward the oak; then, bidding the dogs, though anxiously observing his every movement, had never once removed their eyes.

"I will try," he murmured to himself, "and take it alive; for if I bring a young panther to Little Rock, I shall readily obtain my ten or fifteen dollars for it; but if, on the other hand, I shoot it, its skin will be worth nothing. The old one must have left it, as I can not see it anywhere in the tree, and, for ten dollars, one may once bear a few scratches from the young one. Look out, Master Panther! I'm coming!"

At these words he went to his pony, which was quietly hard by, unslung a rope from around his neck, buckled on his girdle in which he replaced his knife, but left the hawk behind, and began to ascend the lofty tree; drawing the rope three times round the stem, which he could not firmly clasp, and fastening the ends together, he seized it sometimes with the right and sometimes with the left arm, and by its assistance cautiously mounted to the top; while the hounds, comprehending only what he meant, jumped with delight round the oak. Slowly then, indeed, but surely, he climbed nearly forty feet up the slender body ere he arrived at the first branch; then stopping for a moment to rest himself and take breath, he felt if his knife was still secure, and looked up toward the young panther, which remained almost motionless, and clinging to the branches as at first. Weston then slung the rope, which he no longer needed, round his shoulder, and, making use of the twigs as rails of a natural ladder, he ascended quickly and cautiously towards the cub, which, though it did not stir in the least, still kept its fiery eyes fixed upon him, as if watching the progress of our hunter, who was wholly unconscious of the proximity of so grim and dangerous a foe—none other than the mother of the cub, who lay, with tail slowly waving, in one of the withered trees that stood beside, with branches interlaced in that in which he was, ready for the spring, and seemingly but to await his nearer approach ere, with ferocious bound, she threw herself, tooth and claw, upon the audacious man who would dare to rob her offspring. Carelessly, then, swinging himself bough to bough, Weston was now close to the young one, who raising itself gently, in fashion of a cat, with its back up, stood on a branch and looked down upon the hunter, not perfectly comprehending the danger apprehended from him.

Weston stopped, and, taking the rope from off his shoulder, he formed a noose with it to catch the panther's head; then, settling himself firmly between two branches, he looked up in search of the proper moment for attack, carefully opposite and hardly ten paces from the glowing eyes of the female as she bent in readiness for the spring.

Brought up from childhood in the woods, and well acquainted with the dangers which so often threaten the solitary sportsman, Weston retained the fearful presence of mind enough to keep the body of the tree between him and the enemy, ere the latter could divine his intention; and this he fortunately succeeded in effecting just in time, as that instant the dark figure of the panther leaped upon the spot he had quitted, and gazed with fiery eyes on the unwearied hunter, who, with his left arm clasped around a branch, held in his right hand his bare knife, as with every breath he drew he expected to see the enraged animal spring down upon him; however, intimidated by the eye he had steadily fixed upon her, was satisfied to know the safety of her young, and to lie attentively to every movement of her foe at scarcely a yard from him. At this moment, Weston perceived that he was lost; for even if able to use his knife, a good stout weapon, against his grim antagonist, still the place on which he stood, and from whence the slightest false step would dash him headlong to the ground, was by no means suitable to so fearful a struggle. But perceiving then that his adversary was content with merely watching him, he swiftly but cautiously, and without any rash movement, which might irritate the monster, replaced the knife in its sheath, and slowly commenced his retreat. The panther, seeing him remove further and further away, followed him leisurely; and often did he feel for his weapon, as he saw her about to take a leap, yet without ever daring to bring himself to an open and eye to eye encounter.

Arriving, then, once more at the last branch, he again fastened the rope around the stem and slid as quickly as possible down it. The dogs, meanwhile, driven almost to despair by perceiving their enemy in the branches without being able to get at her, jumped and howled in a heart-breaking manner about. At length Weston once more regained the firm ground, with clothes torn, blood oozing from his arms, cut by the rough bark of the tree, his knees trembling, and strength exhausted. But not one moment did he allow himself for repose; but hastening to where his gun was laid he seized and leveled it toward the panther's fancied place of security. Vain, however, were all his efforts to hold the heavy barrel steady for a second—his limbs shook; so he was compelled to throw himself down to rest, yet without drawing his eye an instant from the form of the animal, which was now close to the stem, and its young one, no longer apprehensive of danger, with tail uplifted, stretching itself comfortably on the bough beside its mother. Weston soon recovered himself, and raising once more his rifle, took a long and steady aim until the distant hills reverberated with the echo of its thunder. The beast, pierced through by the ball, drew itself together, and sprang in furious haste from bough to bough, the branches bending beneath her weight, until she gained the lofty summit of the tree, when, having reached the highest point, and striving to get still further, the slender foliage gave way and she toppled over, clutching with powerful claws at every leaf and twig in her descent, till, with a mighty crash, she fell at Weston's feet. There was now no further impediment to the capture of the young one, who had followed the mother in terror to the lower branches of the tree; but Weston's nerves had been too strained in his first attempt to admit of his trying the perilous path anew. So, reloading his gun, he brought it in one shot within reach of the dogs who flew upon it in fury.

In a brief space the skins were thrown across the pony's back, and away trotted our bold hunter, followed by his hounds, in search of new dangers and fresh pray.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY!

The steamship Crescent City, Captain Davenport, arrived at her wharf at an early hour Saturday morning. In addition to our telegraphic dispatch that morning, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars.

From the information of a private correspondent, it appears that the Captain General has determined to regard Mr. Wm. Smith as a *passenger* on the Crescent City, and not as a Government employee, and on this ground is his exclusion based.

From our latest information, Judge Sharkey, the American Consul, had been called on, and was in close council with the Captain General.

The U. S. steamship Crescent City, Henry K. Davenport, U. S. Navy, Commander, arrived from New York via Havana in eight days and thirteen hours, leaving the latter port at 9½ o'clock A. M. of the 3d inst.

As the Crescent City approached the Moro, the pilot came off and inquired if Captain Porter or Purser Smith were on board. Upon being informed that the latter was on board, he declined taking the ship in, and Captain Davenport took the ship in without his assistance. As soon as the anchor was let go, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and after learning that Mr. Smith was on board, he stated that no communication could be had with the shore until he returned from a visit to the Captain General. Upon his return he stated that the mails and passengers for Havana might be landed, but that no other person would be permitted. Captain Davenport then showed him a letter from the American Consul, just received, which advised him that the whole difficulty had been settled by Mr. Conklin, except Captain Porter and Purser Smith would not be permitted to land.

The Captain of the Port said this was a mistake; that the mails and passengers for Havana might be landed on this one occasion, but that if Mr. Smith returned in the ship from New Orleans, no communication would be permitted with the shore; that the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to this Captain General that the *Secretary of State had assured him that Mr. Smith should positively not be permitted to go out again in a steamer to Havana.* Capt. Davenport told him there must be some mistake about this, for that Mr. Smith was a private citizen of the United States, and could go where he pleased, without let or hindrance from the United States Government. The Captain of the Port went again to see the Captain General, and the boat of the officers who were to give permits to the passengers came alongside, but Capt. Davenport informed them that no officer or other person could come on board his ship until he learned the disposition and determination of the Cuban authorities. Capt. Davenport then addressed a letter to the United States Consul, apprising him of the condition of things, and asking his directions.

The Captain of the Port returned with the permission of the Captain General for all the passengers and officers of the ship except Mr. Smith, to go on shore, and again repeating that if Mr. Smith returned in the ship from New Orleans, the same would be placed *in communicado*. Captain Davenport then addressed the United States Consul again, stating the change which had taken place; that the passengers would exercise their own discretion about landing, but as Captain Porter, whose course he entirely approved, was interdicted from landing, he would himself decline the permission granted.

Judge Sharkey, the U. S. Consul, came on board and had a long and full conversation with Capt. Davenport in reference to the pending difficulties and the course to be pursued upon the return from New Orleans.

The Captain of the port was throughout the several interviews, extremely polite and civil.

As soon as the U. S. Consul learned that the passengers in transit would not be permitted to land, he called upon the Captain General, and it was through his efforts and representations that permission was granted. A few of the passengers went on shore and spent the evening. A few moments before leaving the port of Havana, Mr. Morales, of the firm of Drake & Co., consignees of the Crescent City, came on board, and stated, by authority, that if Purser Smith would send a letter to the Captain General, denying the charge made against him, the difficulty would all be settled. Captain Davenport, in reply, assured him that under no circumstances could he allow Mr. Smith, or any other officer under his command, to address any communication to the Cuban authorities upon the subject, as Captain Porter, an officer of unblemished reputation, had, on two previous occasions, under his own signature, disavowed the charge.

ALLSTON'S LAMP.—At the opening of the Manchester Free Library speeches were made by Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and others. Among the good things said by Sir Edward, in his characteristic, figurative way, was the following:

Gentlemen—You will remember that story of Aladdin which we have read in our childhood—how a poor youth descended into a cavern, and brought back from its recesses an old lamp. Accidentally he discovered that at the mere friction of the lamp a mighty genius appeared at his command. Awed by the terrors of the spirit that he had summoned, he at first only ventured to employ its powers to satisfy his common and his humblest wants—to satisfy mere hunger and thirst; but gradually accustomed to the presence of this gigantic agent, he employed it to construct palaces, to amass treasures, to battle armies, and to triumph over foes, until, at the close of the story, the owner of the wonderful lamp is the sovereign of a peaceful empire, assured to his remote posterity. Gentlemen, that story is a type of labor at the command of knowledge. When we first find the lamp, we are contented to apply its genius solely to our common and physical wants; but as we are accustomed to the presence of that spirit which we have summoned, we find that we have obtained a secret which places the powers of earth, air, and ocean at our command. That genius, left to itself, would be a terrible and threatening ministrant, because it is only rude physical force; but to him who possesses the lamp, that genius is docile and benignant subministrant, because here physical force is the slave of intellectual will. Now, gentlemen, in that same physical force, which, in the phrase of the day, is sometimes called the "power of the masses," lies a great problem for all thoughtful men to resolve. Knowledge has brought us these to face with it, and knowledge must either instruct force, or it will destroy the invoker. May, then, all those who possess the knowledge, who are gifted with the lamp, use it only for beneficent and useful purposes, so that the genius whose tread could arouse the earthquake, and whose breath could bring down the storm, may only come to enrich the treasury and assure the empire.

A NEW WAY TO "TAP" BOOTS.—The following we extract from TO-DAY, of Boston:

"We find a 'rum trick,' literally speaking, which we wonder has not attracted the attention of those evaders of the Maine liquor law who exhibit so much ingenuity in discovering new mechanical purposes to which alcoholic liquors may be applied, exposed in an article on 'college instruction and discipline' in a number of the American Quarterly Review, published at Philadelphia more than twenty years ago. The subject of a required uniformity of dress among the students of colleges being under consideration, the Review says: 'In the laws of the University of Virginia, we find that boots are proscribed, and this may seem to be according to unnecessary minutiæ; but they who are practically conversant with university discipline are aware that this article is objectionable on other grounds than expense. It is one of the contraband methods often had recourse to for the introduction of forbidden liquors. The boot is sent apparently to the shoemaker, containing an empty bottle, which returns by the same conveyance filled with the forbidden article.'"

From Jamaica.

We have received files of the Kingston Journal to the 21st ult., but we do not find any news of importance.

At Kingston, an extensive system of smuggling had been discovered, and several arrests had been made. Large quantities of brandy and cigars had been seized.

The Rainbow sailed from Kingston for New Orleans on the 21st ult.

The Journal says: "On the night of the 6th inst., about 9 o'clock, P. M., the wind began to blow fiercely, and at about 12 o'clock the Hob Boy ran on shore for the second time, but was not injured; two sloops and a schooner boat were wrecked, one of which was the sloop Young Duke—all her cargo lost, but her crew were saved by the activity of four men, who ventured from the shore in such a boisterous wind; they were brought on shore, six in number, but were cut up a good deal by the rocks. Many of the inhabitants' houses were much injured, and one in particular was injured by the falling of a cocoanut tree. Mr. Vere's wharf house was blown down. The waters arose to so great a height that the walls of some buildings were blown down. Messrs. Mason and Tuills' schooner boat met with some distress at Little Bay. She became a wreck, with dry goods and provisions. Fish were caught on dry land to the length of twelve inches and more. Coal came down in abundance, with many other birds, which were also caught on the land."

SPAIN.—The Spanish mail steamship Isabel II arrived at Havana on the 30th ult., bringing dates from Cadiz, to the 8th, and from Madrid to the 4th of October. We copy from the correspondence of the *Diario de la Marina* the following items:

A royal decree of the 4th of October opens a credit on the treasury of the Peninsula (Spain) of $100,000, in favor of the sufferers by the earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.

The jury which tried the five suspended newspapers in Madrid, had declared the editors not guilty of the charges preferred against them by the Ministers.

The sailing of the steamer was delayed one day, in consequence of a dispatch from Madrid. The correspondent says:

"I have just learned that this delay is only for the purpose of shipping 600 carbines and some munitions of war for your island.

"By the decree yesterday we received another decree which demonstrates the great ability of Senor Bravo Murillo to avail himself of circumstances to benefit the interests of the country, without prejudice to, and in fact favoring the interests of individuals.

"By the decree the holders of the deferred debt are authorized to solicit the conversion of their scrip in such manner and quantity as the Government may determine, into a consolidated 3 per cent. stock. The Council of Ministers will fix every six months the rate of conversion and the amount which may be converted. For the first six months, the Council have set the rate at 55, consolidated stock for 100 of deferred scrip, and the amount at $20,000,000. This will bring a saving to the State of nearly $800,000 yearly.

"Another not less important decree emanates in Madrid a general fund separate from the public treasury, to be under the control of a special administration. The fund to consist of two classes of deposits—forced and voluntary. The first to be deposits made by order of the courts, and the second, individual. Interest to accrue at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for fixed terms, and 3 per cent. for money payable on demand.

"In politics there is nothing important. We are daily expecting the convocation of the Cortez on the decree of their dissolution. One or other measure will soon be taken, as their Majesties are in Madrid."

Great funeral honors had been paid in Spain to the Duke of Ballen, whose death coincided so nearly with that of Wellington.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had returned from their Summer palace at San Lucar to Seville. The Duchess is in good health and promises soon to present her consort with another heir.

LATER FROM PORTO RICO.—The Diario de la Marina, of Havana, has advices from Porto Rico to the 20th ult.

The brig Rainbow was driven ashore at Arrago, dragging her anchors, but was afterwards got off. The crops promise a more abundant yield than for many years. Rains had been copious.

The customs returns for the year 1851 had been published.

The imports amounted to $6,073,870, being an increase of $851,840 on the previous year, and the exports to $5,761,075, being a decrease of $115,341 on the previous year.

The number of vessels arrived and cleared show an increase of 118.

The duties collected amounted to $1,063,418, being a decrease of $110,582. This decrease is caused by the abrogation of the export duty and diminution of the rates of tonnage dues.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.—The papers from Rio Janeiro to the 18th September, received by the way of New York, contain some interesting items, although they are not as late as we have received direct to this port. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil had an excursion on board the American propeller "City of Pittsburg," (from New York for San Francisco,) in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, on the 14th September. Nearly all the Ministers of the Empire, and a large number of naval officers, in the Brazilian service, were on board. Captain Foster seems to have done the honors of the occasion in a style that does him credit as a genuine son of the sea. Many ladies of the Court were also on board, including the Empress, the sister of the King of Naples. They were received on board by Mr. Kent, the United States Charge, and on their arrival strains of music from the band of the United States frigate Constitution, which had been obtained for the occasion, greeted them. Every thing passed off in the best possible manner, and in honor of the excursion every fort and man-of-war sent forth their loudest booming. Their Majesties were charmed, and the Empress remarked that beyond all question the Americans were the Kings of the Sea.

The Imperial Government has contracted, through the Plenipotentiary of Brazil, at London, with the commercial house of Rothschild, of that city, a loan of £1,000,000 to pay the Portuguese loan that Brazil guaranteed when its Independence was acknowledged. The Portuguese loan was to be paid only in 1853, but the Brazilian Government chooses to pay it when favorable for Brazil to obtain the money under favorable conditions.

Thrilling Incident.

DETROIT, Mich., October 14, 1852.

An incident occurred on last Thursday afternoon, which filled the town with much excitement, and which called forth many a legend of the kind remembered by the oldest inhabitants.

A few boys, who had been out on a hunting excursion, called at one of their neighbor's and began shooting at a mark. A little girl about eight years old, who had formerly had an illness that had affected her head, got alarmed at the firing, and ran into the woods.

In short time she was missed, and it was remembered that she had been rambling towards the woods, and consequently a search began, but night came on, and with it rain, which rendered further search for her that night impossible. Morning came, and yet the little wanderer had not returned. Its frantic parents, with one other child, made further search till the sun had passed the hour of twelve, and yet no tidings of the lost one were had. The neighborhood was alarmed, and dogs, horns, and every instrument of the rustic kind, were marshalled for the search; but again night, with its Egyptian horrors, fell without restoring the little cherished one. Minutes seemed hours, with its distracted mother.

At length the long wished for morning came, and with it a hundred men and boys, who, notwithstanding the still continued storm, went forth into the depths of the woods, in search of the child, with an eagerness that was commendable beyond the compass of words to express! and yet again night set in and still the lost was not found. What the agonies of the mother were, as the marshalled force returned without her little charge, tears, shrieks, groans, incoherent ejaculations, and a picture of despair, can only portray, words are inadequate. Another dreadful night was passed. An increased force was raised, who marshalled themselves with the dawn of the Sabbath, before the door of the bereaved parents. Prayers were offered to almighty God, and the aid of heaven invoked, to direct in the search. The preliminaries being arranged, a long line was formed upon the section lines, and the march renewed. Hour after hour passed, and not a vestige of the missing was discovered.

Every tree, stump and log, possessing a suspicious entity, underwent the closest scrutiny; every bush and thicket, thickly foliaged, every fir and cradle knoll, was visited as the band pressed onward. Long and ardent was the search, and many fears for the lost little one were entertained. The sun had far passed the zenith, and was hastening behind the western hill, when an elderly man and his son, partly discouraged, as well as wearied with the search, were drawn, as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band, and while standing and discoursing upon the propriety of abandoning further search, a distant sound broke upon their ear. They listened in the direction from which the sound proceeded, and having traveled as far as practicable, they halted and listened a few minutes very intently; again that sound was heard, and turning a few steps in another direction, what was their surprise to behold the little object of their search sitting upon the ground, having just awakened and arisen from a bed of leaves, which it had collected by the side of an old log. There the little innocent sat, in her tattered dress, sobs and sighs heaving her little bosom, and large tears rolling down her swollen cheeks.

As she caught the first glimpse of her deliverers, she asked for something to eat. "Oh, dear," said she, "I have been obliged to go to bed two nights without my supper; please to give me something to eat." They took up the little sufferer, and started for home, which was about four miles distant. While passing through a small of tall grass, they asked the girl if she had passed through any such grass. "Oh, yes," said she, "I have traveled a great way through much taller grass than this, and I would call for my father to come and get me, but he would not; I would call for my mother to come and get me, but she would not; then I would call for my little brother, and he would not come after me. So I traveled on." On being then asked if she slept warm nights, said "yes, but the first night my little brother went to bed with me, and in the night he pulled off all the clothes, so I got cold." Arrived in sight of the house, the distracted mother rushed forth, her haggard countenance now irradiated with the gratitude of heaven for the deliverance of her child, and as she received and pressed the little wanderer to her breast, exclaimed, "my daughter is safe."

MR. WEBSTER'S FARM.—The farm of the late Hon Daniel Webster is probably one of the most notable and extensive in America. It was well that so great a man should have so great, so kingly a domain. It stretches over eighteen hundred acres of land, the northern border ending in ranges of towering hills, the southern extending to the waving sea. Upland, woodland, forest, stream, field are spread out almost as far as the eye can reach. It is worthy of remark that it was Mr. Webster's dying wish that this wide domain, in all its worth and beauty, should be kept sacredly in the family. We are gratified to know that his wish will be religiously complied with, an assertion guaranteed by the pecuniary condition of Mr. Webster's affairs. Mr Webster's farm—originally 300 acres—was purchased of the late Captain John Thomas, one of the old colonial families. A descendant, Mr. Charles Henry Thomas, who now resides in Duxbury, was a great personal friend of Mr. Webster. Mr. Thomas has had the superintendence of the erection of the tomb.—[Boston Bee.

The News by the Pacific.

We have full details of the news brought by the steamer Pacific, the most important feature of which, is the return of Louis Napoleon to Paris.

Louis Napoleon made his grand entrance into Paris on the 18th October. Of course the journals in his interest represent his reception as the most brilliant and enthusiastic display ever witnessed in that city. Even the correspondents of the London papers admit that it was of surpassing splendor. But they deny that much feeling was exhibited by the spectators. The most moderate description is that in the London News, which, after referring to the various triumphal arches and inscriptions, says, at the moment he left the station a balloon rose from the arena in the Place Mazas, from which was suspended a figure of an eagle, which hovered for some time, and appeared to flap its wings over his head.

On the Boulevards du Temple and Filles du Calvaire were stationed deputations from various departments of the Seine and Oise, with banners inscribed "Vive l'Empereur." The procession passed at a rapid pace, the Prince being mounted on a charger that walked five miles an hour. The reception, as he passed, without being enthusiastic, was as good as could be desired. Cries of "Vive l'Empereur" there certainly were, and plenty of them, and no other cry was heard. As the procession proceeded westward, into the quarters inhabited by the more educated and wealthy, the cries were fewer.

On the Boulevards Montmartre and Des Italiens, although a good many handkerchiefs were waved, and several bouquets were thrown from windows, it was evident that the majority of the spectators were coolly enjoying a very pretty sight, and were not under the influence of any excitement or affection. Still it is beyond question that this reception is the best that Louis Napoleon has ever met with in Paris, and he must be heartily delighted with it. He arrived at the Tuileries at 25 minutes past three.

A belief was prevalent all day that the Empire would actually be proclaimed in the evening. Nothing of the kind, however, has taken place. I have not heard that the Senate has made any proposition for treating the street acclamations and devices upon triumphal arches as tantamount to a more formal declaration of the nation's will, and although the transformation is now only a question of a few hours, I believe you will yet see decrees signed Louis Napoleon, "President of the Republic."

The public buildings and some few private houses are illuminated this evening. An immense number of foreigners and visitors from the departments are in Paris, and the Boulevards are still very crowded. The shops were universally closed to-day, even in quarters the most remote from the line of procession. Every body flocked to the Boulevards and the Tuileries, and all other parts of Paris appear deserted.

It was remarked that none of the foreign ministers took any part in the ceremonies of to-day.

In reply to the speeches made to him by the authorities of the city of Paris, the Prince said:

"The wishes that you express in the name of the city of Paris are the most pleasing to me, because the acclamations which receive me here are but the continuation of those of which I have been the object during my journey. If France desires the Empire, it is because she thinks that this form of Government will best secure her greatness and future welfare. As for me, under whatever title I may be permitted me to serve France, I shall consecrate to her all my strength, all my devotedness."

The pillars, and other ornamental works, are thus described by one writer:

"At the corner of the Rue de la Paix four light elegant pillars, extending across the Boulevard, supported by festoons of oak leaves. Half way up the two central pillars were placed effigies of men in armor, intertwined with the central festoon, was on the western side the inscription, "Vive l'Empereur," and on the other, "To Napoleon III., the First, Battalion of the National Guard." Throughout the length of the Boulevards might be seen at intervals decorations bearing similar inscriptions on behalf of the different battalions of the National Guards. At the corner of the Chaussee d'Antin was a banner bearing the absurdly anonymous inscription, "To his Imperial Highness Louis Napoleon III., from the Administration of the Fetes Dansantes of Sa, Seclle. Vive l'Empereur!"

Opposite the Rue Lepelletier, four handsome Corinthian pillars surmounted with eagles, supported a rich crimson canopy, studded with bees, with the inscription, Napoleon III., Emperor." This, one of the most elegant decorations of the fete, was the joint work of the publishers of the Opera and of the Opera Comique, whose theatres, by the way, is announced, will from this day forth be called the "Imperial Academy of Music," and the "Imperial Lyric Theatre." At the entrance of the Rue de Richilieu a large flag waved, with the inscription, "L'Empire c'est la paix." This favorite motto I saw repeated in many places.

The entrance to the Rue Vivienne was filled up with a green and gold banner, erected by the tribunal of commerce. On the Boulevard St. Denis an imperial crown of colossal proportions, surmounted by an eross, was suspended at a great height above the centre of the causeway. On the Boulevard St. Martin was a very fine arch, which, to all outward appearance, was a worthy rival of the solid marble structure close at hand—the Porte St. Martin. On the top of this arch was displayed an enormous spread-eagle, under which was the motto: "May God protect the Emperor."

Another arch, of equally handsome proportions, on the same boulevard, presented the following devices and inscriptions; A cross; a crown; L. N., 7,000,000; "Ave Cæsar Imperator;" a bust of Louis Napoleon; "France is contented;" "The Empire is Peace. Both the Porte St. Denis and the Port St. Martin were gaily dressed with tri-colored flags. On the wall of the Ambigu Comique was a crowned eagle—"Vox populi, 7,500,000, Vox Dei;" and the following quotation:

Di patri indigestes et Romule vestaque mater
Quæ Tuscum Tiberim et Romana palatia cervas
Hunc saltem everso juvenem succurrere sæclo
Ne prohibete! [Virgil I. Georg.

On the Boulevard du Temple there were two arches erected by the management of the theatres of the Cirque National, Folies Dramatiques, Funambules, Gaite Delassements Comiques, Lazzari, and Concert de Paris. On one of these arches was—"Vive Napoleon III.," on the other, "A Napoleon III."

THE LATE TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The telegraph has already announced the occurrence of a terrible accident on the Boston and Springfield Railroad, on the 30th ult. It occurred at Windsor Locks, thirteen miles from Springfield. The Boston Bee gives the following particulars:

The accident was caused by a portion of the rail, on an abrupt angle, being forced from the track, by which three passenger cars were thrown off. The rear car was thrown with tremendous force, some fifteen feet below into the basin of the canal, in which there was about twelve feet of water. There were upwards of twenty passengers in the cars, several of whom were ladies. The train was going at full speed at the time, and so tremendous was the collision of the rear car, that in its descent to its watery landing, it made one entire revolution, striking wheels downwards.

The car almost immediately filled with water, but by great effort of the male passengers, the doors were forced open, and the persons, one by one, drawn from their terrible and death-threatening confinement. The top of the car was opened as soon as possible with axes. In several places, when two brothers, named Parker, belonging to Pawtucket, R. I., and having just returned from California, were taken out dead. It was generally thought that several others were killed, but subsequent investigation happily proved the report untrue.

Among those in the car, which was made to perform this dreadful aerial tour and watery submergement, were Rev. Mr. Ellis, Unitarian clergyman, of Charleston; Rev. Mr. Fox, of this city; Mrs. Whitney, wife of Jos. Whitney, of this city, who had an arm broken; her son, Mr. Henry Whitney, and a grand daughter; the wife of the Spanish Consul, in this city, Mrs. J. A. Falon; Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Uxbridge, Mass; Mr. W. Preston, of the firm of McKim & Cutler, booksellers, Charleston, was seriously injured. Mrs. Preston, of this city, had her arm broken. She also received severe bruises on various parts of her person. All of the passengers were more or less injured.

The revolution of the cars is said to have excited, in the hearts of the passengers, the most terrible and indescribable emotions. It was but a collision, a bound, a revolution, and a submergement—all in the rapidity almost of a thought.

The two young Californians had been absent in the land of gold for three years, and, our informant states that they had frequently, on the railroad passage, spoken most fondly of the meeting and greeting that soon was to follow between themselves and wives.

From the Liverpool Standard, October 11.

THE EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration from Liverpool this year bids fair to show a very large increase over that of last, or of any preceding year. The following are the monthly returns of the first three quarters of 1851 and 1852, as made to the custom house by the government emigration officer:

	1851.		1852	
	Ships.	*Passengers.*	*Ships.*	*Passengers.*
January	38	12,126	26	7,749
February	39	11,060	31	11,849
March	53	17,571	53	20,460
April	82	25,417	67	25,492
May	60	23,067	70	50,827
June	61	17,203	55	20,849
July	48	13,778	60	23,525
August	44	16,717	61	24,196
September	55	20,219	62	26,289
Total	487	156,174	485	179,736

Increase in 1852, 2 ships and 23,560 passengers.

The total emigration of last year, ending the 31st of December, was 166,692. That of nine months of the present year, therefore, is only 16,170 below the whole of 1851. Two other facts may be noted, connected with these returns.

In the first place, they do not include cabin passengers, of which there were 968 sailed from Liverpool last year; and it is most certain that there will be a great increase of this class in the present year, composed of the most respectable emigrants in Australia. In the second place, it should be borne in mind that the return purports to give only the number of adults, not persons; that is, it counts no one adult the proportion of children allowed according to the scale laid down by law. We may, therefore, safely add one-fifth to the number returned, as the total number of human beings who have left their country the past nine months. We have no means of knowing at the precise number of emigrants who have gone to Australia. On very good authority, however, we may state it has passed and may be safely put down at 15,000.

This, then, accounts for part of the increase of 23,590; add, adding those who have been shipped thence by the emigration commissioners from their depot at Birkenhead, and the increased German emigration, this, the Irish exodus to the United States, would not seem to have increased. There are, however, two lights in which to regard this fact. If we could be certain that the present rate of emigration from Ireland to America was at its culminating point, there would be a reasonable ground of hope that it would in time cease. We are not certain of this fact, however, and are more inclined to think that Irish emigration is limited only by the means of the people, and that the drain of population will be a regular one for years to come, until the bulk of the Celtic race of that country has been poured into the wilds and prairies of Western America.

MR. WEBSTER'S IDEAS.—We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of the examination were stated and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding, by thirty per centum, the average weight of the human brain; and with only two exceptions (Cuvier and Dupuytren) the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark that a well marked effusion upon the Arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's lifetime. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact that an injury that would have impaired the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.—[Boston Post.

A reliable medical work now before us states that if super-carbonate of soda be given with calomel, the usual salivating effects of the mercury will be dispelled.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.—The National Intelligencer says:

Those who have read the interesting letter of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, while on his recent tour, will recollect his being robbed by a Kurdish chief, and his life, with those with him, endangered. The facts in the case were made known to the Turkish Government, and the result is given in an article in the "Independent," of last week, which we subjoin:

THE ROBBERS IN KURDISTAN.—The robbery of Dr. Bacon and Mr. Marsh by a Kurdish chief named Mahil Agha has not been forgotten. Our friends have often inquired whether the property has been recovered, and whether Mahil Agha and his associates have been in any way punished by the Turkish Government.

Mr. Williams, one of our missionaries at Mosul, says in a letter dated August 30, 1852: "I have just received 4500 piastres from his excellency Ilemly Pacha, for the spoiling which the Kurds did your party a year since."

Three cannon and three hundred men were sent up there and collected this money, refusing to take the articles, as the owners were in the United States, and the articles probably injured. The troops also brought back 70,000 piastres Government arrearages, and secured 200,000 more, which is to come down after the rice harvest." Mr. W. also writes that as soon as the 200,000 piastres still due to the Government shall have been received at Mosul the robbers will be punished.

This is a great lesson to the plundering barbarians of the mountains. A lesson which they will not be likely soon to forget. Other travelers may be able to pass through those wild districts in safety, in consequence of the people having been taught in this way how sacred is the duty of hospitality to strangers.

In this act of restitution we have a new instance of the friendly disposition of the Sultan toward American citizens, whether they visit his dominions as merchants, as travelers, or as Christian missionaries. Thanks to his Imperial Majesty! Our thanks are also due to his excellency the Pasha of Mosul, for the energy and fidelity with which he has executed the orders of the Supreme Government at Constantinople.

Mr. Rassam, the British Vice-Consul at Mosul, has promptly and generously done all in this matter that could have been expected and he been in the service of our own Government; and the result now announced is due in no small measure to his hearty and uncompensated interposition. He, in the first instance, acting as the agent of a friendly power, took up the wrong that had been done to citizens of the United States, and made a communication on the subject to Sir Stratford Canning, (now Lord Stratford,) the British Embassador at Constantinople. Nor from first to last has anything been wanting that he could do to obtain the restitution which has now been made.

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MISS M. J. DOWNRANT, English.

MISS INDIANA CLARK, English.

MISS ——, Music.

MRS. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference. { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DUTY, R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

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THE AGED PASTOR.

-ands in the desk, that grave old man,
th an eye still bright, tho' his cheek is wan,
d his long white locks are backward roll'd,
n a noble brow of a classic mould,
d his form, tho' bent by the weight of years,
newhat of its primal beauty wears.

-pens the page of the sacred Word—
a whisper, ner law nor loud is heard;
e fully assumes a serious look,
e readeth the words of the holy book:
d the thoughtless and gay grow reverent there,
e opens his lips in fervent prayer.

stands as the grave old prophet stood,
claiming the truths of the living God—
sing reproof on the ears of men,
e hearts are at ease in their folly and sin.
s a challenge of guilt, still unforgiven,
the soul unlitted, unmeet for heaven.

o can but honor that good old man,
e nearth his threescore years and ten
has made it the work of his life to bless
-weld, in its woand wretchedness;
guiding the feet which were wont to stray
the paths of sin, to the narrow way.

s a kindly heart thro' the lapsing years,
ath shared your joys he hath wiped your
tears,
ath bound the wreath on the brow of the
bride, [died
ath stood by the couch when loved ones
-ering the soul to a glorious heaven,
d the ties which bound it to earth were riven.

thinks ye'll weep another day,
en the good old man shall have passed away
en the last of his ebbing sands are run,
d his labors are o'er and his work is done:
ll care for the flock and keep the fold.
e his pulse is still'd and his heart is cold.

ll miss him then: every look and tone,
familiar now, when for ever gone,
thrill the heart with an inward pain,
ye long and listen for them in vain:
n a stranger form and a stranger face
ll stand in your honor'd pastor's place.

BEAUTY OF CHRISTIAN LOVE.

Christian love is pre-eminently beautiful. ause it is akin to the *love of heaven.* The air of that country is that of love. e anthems celebrated in that land are s of love. The society to be met with in r happy region is the society of love—love oken and eternal. The enjoyments real- in the paradise above are those spring- from love, pure and perfected love. The gements which occupy the mind, awa- and concentrate its powers in their best condition, are all identified with love— prompting every employment, mingling s, and hallowing the performance of every . The beauty, the crown, the glory of land of immortality, the abode of the teous—"the sunny kingdom" of "the ts in light," is love—love, nothing but And *what* love! How pure in its char- ! How benign in its aspect! How de- ful in its expressions! How happy and rm in its development! How sublime holy in its issues! Now, we affirm, with Word of God before us, and the spirit and lopment of the heavenly country there so ly portrayed, that the love of the real ples of the Lord Jesus towards each er is consonnat with the love of heaven. re is a resemblance; and, unquestionably, re must be; for how true it is, that

"The saints below, and those above,
But one communion make;
All join in Christ, their living head,
And of His grace partake."

e are painfully aware that the love of vers towards each other now, but *fitfully* responds with the love of the glorified to- s one another, and their Lord; still, re is a correspondence. It is imperfect in character and degree—fitful, defective, oken in its manifestations. In the best sen, under the most favored and happy umstances, there is, frequently, by no ns a pleasing development; it is marked many variations, infirmities and impedi- ts it is often clouded, narrow, distorted, rmed; it frequently wants fullness, ex- siveness and elevation—still, after making y concession, and recurring to every back, there is a resemblance between ine of believers in Christ Jesus towards other now, to that which they will mu- y cherish in heaven, and cultivate to all ity. In the character exemplified in spirit breathed in the hims required by ove, it must be the same unbidden by Church on earth, as will be forever ex- ted by the Church triumphant in heaven. ce the peculiar beauty of Christian love re it is possessed, devoutly and habitually ivated. Who would not have the spirit of

Heaven glowing within him?"

The beauty of Christian love is associated this circumstance; it is *permanent* in its rse.

varies, necessarily, in its degree and ifestations still, when it is genuine, it is *ys developed.* It is not pitiful or capricious, a wayward child soon pleased and soon ded. It is not evanescent, like the flash mmer's lightning, illuminating the whole surrounding scenery by its strong yet ntary radiance. True love that which tinuity induces, *endures.* It is an abid- principle. Indeed, it can not die. It is ternal. It is love which "many waters not quench," which the fiercest fires can extinguish, which the greatest sufferings not diminish, which the most brutal per- utions can not annihilate.

hristian love springs from principle, and ciple of the noblest order; therefore, it et by permanent.

regards character, moral excellence, the *tridy beautyful* of charneter, und, consequent- ly, must endure.

It is in unison with the love of Christ, therefore, must abide. It pays supreme de- ference to the commands of the Son of God in the New Testament, and, on this ground, must be constant in its exercise.

It will regard a Christian brother at all times, in all places, under all circumstances. It will aid him in poverty, rejoice with him in prosperity, visit him in health, not neglect him in sickness, succor him in weakness, comfort him in sorrow, accompany him through life, beam upon him in old age, cheer him in the dark valley, and assure him that he will have a larger, a richer blessing throughout eternity. Now, we inquire, is not this exquisitly beautiful? Does it not unfold the divinity of the gospel? Does it not stamp a marked impress, as well as a pe- culiar loveliness on the Christian character? Does it not recommend the religion of the New Testament? Does it not show that the opposition of infidels to Christianity is most ignorant, unjust and absurd? Does it not glorify the Author of our religion, and when developed consistently and uniformly by the friends of Christ, must be instrumental in extending his kingdom, and multiplying the number of his subjects?

Dear readers, *admire* the *spirit* of Christian love. There is no temper which will bear comparison with it. No disposition is so at- tractive, so benign in every sense, so deserv- ing of your high esteem; and, indeed, of the strongest feelings of admiration.

Appreciate the *divine excellence* of Christi- anity in recommending and inducing this temper. No religion but that of Christ has done this. It is not characteristic of man, nor of man's philosophy, to inculcate the spirit to which we have been referring. In- deed, the temper, the maxims, the morals of men, without Christianity, without its light, its principles, its spirit, is directly the reverse. Are not these rules golden, incomparable, divine? "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." "Be ye follow- ers," imitators, "of God, as dear children, and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us." "By love serve one another."

Let us cherish the *deepest regret* that we have so *little* of the temper of Christian love displayed; so little of it unfolded by avowed disciples in the family; so little exemplified in the Church; so little exhibited before the world. Nothing is more deeply, more bitter- ly to be lamented than the partial, the com- paratively trifling development by numbers of professing Christians, at the present period, of the true spirit of holy love. Such love, for example, as Paul manifested, when he ex- claimed: "For God is my record." (witness.) "how greatly I long after you all in the bow- els of Jesus Christ." Phil. i, 8. Or that temper which Peter recommends, when he exhorts: "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another: love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous, not render- ing evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrarywise blessing: knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing." 1 Peter iii. 8. Or that fine spirit to which John persuades, when he writes: "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." "Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God, and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love." 1 John, ii, 18; iv, 7, 8.

The perpetual exhibition of such a temper as this, by all the avowed friends of the Re- deemer, would renovate the Church and re- generate the world.

In perusing, with increased pleasure, again and again, the charming Biography of the estimable Samuel Pearce, who does not per- ceive that holy, ardent, seraphic love glow brightly in his heart, and that it was the governing, the master-principle, beautifying and regulating all his arrangements and ac- tions. His biographer remarks of him: "It is not enough to say of this affectionate spirit that it formed a prominent feature in his character: it was rather the *life-blood* that animated the whole system. He seemed, as one of his friends observed, to be *baptized* in it. It was holy love that gave the tone to his general deportment; as a son, a subject, a neighbor, a Christian, a minister, a pastor, a friend, a husband, and a father, he was man- ifestly governed by this principle; and this it was that produced in him that lovely uni- formity of character which constitutes the *true beauty* of holiness."

This is the Christian love we want every- where: this is the spirit we earnestly desire to see everywhere cherished. It would chas- ten all, hallow all, sweeten all, regulate all, ennoble all. It would be our fairest, our riches, robe, infinitely more costly than the imperial purple. It would be the brightest gem in our crown, sparkling with celestial beauty, with divine lustre. Where is the avowed disciple of the Lord Jesus who ought not to wish to be arrayed in this robe, and to wear this crown! Where is his true beauty without them! In a word, where is *his reli- gion* without them! All religion, without this love, be it ever remembered, though decked as a living body, is but *a corpse.*

Christians, Christians! Ministers, minis- ters! Teachers of the young everywhere! breathe more of the spirit of holy love: that will ever be your greatest recommendation, and most fascinating charm.

"Love is the golden chain that binds
The happiest souls above,
And he's an heir of heaven who finds
His bosom glow with love."

[London Evangelical Magazine.

Ignorance may be pleaded in extenuation of love of the world in youth, but what ex- cuse can he have for such folly who has long tried the world and found it to be emptiness and vanity?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"I DON'T LIKE THE METHODISTS."

[SOMEWHERE IN LOUISIANA.]

MR. EDITOR: The subjoined is substantially what I have listened to, and if it is not too ridiculous, it seeks notoriety through your columns:

Mr. W. was returning from church; he stopped at the house of one Mrs. Allwise, a member of the Church: and after the usual salutation of friends, enquired, "Why were you not at church to-day? Had a good ser- mon."

Mrs. A. W.—I don't like the Methodists."

Mr. W.—What have you so serious against the Methodists?

Mrs. A. W.—Everything, everything.

Mr. W.—Surely madam, you do not mean what you say, for I am sure there are many things your conscience would not allow you to charge them with.

Mrs. A. W.—Very true; my conscience wouldn't let me charge them with any thing good, that's certain.

Mr. W.—You surprise me.

Mrs. A. W.—You'll be surprised worse nor that when you hear all I know.

Mr. W.—Upon my word, I would be pleased to have you specify some of their bad deeds.

Mrs. A. W.—Specify! I 'spose you mean by that you want to know what it is.

Mr. W.—Precisely so.

Mrs. A. W.—Well, in the first place, they haint got no education, and I will not go to hear a man preach who can't tell me nothing. In the next place, they don't believe in the sacrament of bread and wine.

Mrs. W. They use the bread and wine as emblems of the broken body and shed blood of the Saviour, and as often as they take it it is in commemoration of his passion and death. So you must have got hold of the subject wrong-handed.

Mrs. A. W.—No n'nt, no I nint. I am well posted up in Methodism. I have made their doctrines my study: and they don't be- lieve what you say. They don't believe nothing. But they are to be excused, because they don't know nothing.

Mr. W.—Indeed madam, you must be judging without consulting charity; for the Methodist preacher gave us a sermon to-day that would have done honor to the rector of ——, and would have been no disgrace to Bishop ——.

Just here, Mrs. Allwise's sister, "Wiseryet," entered the room, and after a few passing re- marks, declared she would not hear the Methodist preacher: no, that she wouldn't.

Mr. W. being quite satisfied with the learning and understanding of her sister, dreaded to attack her, but remarked that he was partial to the Methodists because their ministers, as a body, were men of liberal views towards other denominations. And in this he thought they had the advantage, be- cause they would hear both sides of a ques- tion. They were not afraid of testing their principles by hearing those preach who were not Methodists. But he found the case dif- ferent with the Roman Catholics and Episco- palians, with a few exceptions.

Mrs. Wiseryet.—I am a Roman Catholic, and I don't go to hear the Methodists because I don't believe any thing they say. I know all the Methodist doctrines, and and I don't believe one word of them; hence, it would be folly and time lost to go and listen to what I don't believe.

Mr. W. was well nigh "bluffed," but as one seeking wisd m, he said: "Madam, pray give me *your* objection to the first article in the Methodist faith, as it is in their creed."

Mrs. Wiseryet. Creed! Why I never knew they had a creed.

By this time Mr. W. felt quite informed, but believing the void in himself could be more profitably filled with a nice hot dinner which was then smoking on his own table, he arose, politely bowed, and had reached the door, when Mrs. A. W. called aloud, "Mr. W., I am going to join the Roman Catholics, and I want it to be understood that its no whim; but let it be understood that I have closely investigated and carefully compared both sides of the question.

Mr. W. Whose works did you read? Clark's, Watson's or Wesley's.

Mrs. A. W.—Do you think that I would fool away my time reading such works as Clark's, Watson's or Wesley's! They should not stay in my house.

Mr. W.—I understood you to say that you had investigated and compared their doctrine with that of the Roman Catholic, and from this I thought as a matter of course, you had read some standard work of theirs.

Mrs. A. W.—It don't require to read books to investigate and compare things like that.

Mr. W.—But if you never go to hear them preach nor read any of their books, how can you compare their doctrines with the doctrines of Popery, or any other?

Mrs. A. W.—Well enough; I reckon I have seen old Mrs. H. and heard her talk. She is eighty-four years old was what you call converted, at twelve years old, and has been a Methodist ever since, and I reckon she knows. And then I was baptised in infancy by the Rev. Mr. ——, who preached twice in Dublin and four or five times in England. And then the French Priest in our town preaches about the Methodists nearly every Sabbath; I reckon I ought to know something about them.

Mr. W. You understand the French!

Mrs. A. W.—No, I can't talk the French language, but I know its every word true, for he just *lays* it off.

Mr. W. again bowed and walked away, musing upon the strange things he had heard. Well, thought he, I am surprised. She don't like the Methodists, but never heard them preach. She has closely investigated their doctrines but never read their works. Knows all about their doctrines but never heard that they had a creed. Don't understand the Priest, but believes all he says! And her sister! What a blessing for the world that these two minds were thrown together!

Louisiana, 1852. T. J. L.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE USE OF BOOKS.

"O wad some power the gift to gie us
To see ourselves as we should see us!"

There! Not exactly the words of the poet, but then you can see I've either read Burns, or heard somebody quote him.

That is his idea if not his language. These lines have been ringing in my ears since I read an article in your paper of Oct. 30, and signed "Gossip." Heretofore I have had no better sense than to believe that when a no'ther writes a book it is to be read. Read, that it may be remembered, and remembered that it may be made through the reader, bene- ficial to others.

Especially so with regard to the Bible, and all written reflections on that book, which are orthodox; such for instance, as sermons, sketches and skeletons of sermons. True, I have often heard it said, we should not write the language of another, without putting it between quotation marks, but I am just at the first of being obnoxious to censure, for using the "important ideas of an author." I can only account for this complaint of "Gos- sip" by supposing some one has been using his "ideas" without permission. He says: "First, it is dishonest, it is a wrong to a writer to take the thoughts for which, per- haps, he has delved hard, and appropriate them en masse to our own use without credit." And yet, perhaps, few men read more than Gossip, consequently he has less time to think out and arrange original thoughts, than those who think more and perhaps read less.

Would it not be hard now that, in the event that Gossip prosecute for theft, the jury find the poor "luckless wight" doubly guilty, viz: that the "prisoner not only took what was not his own, but he stole from a thief!

Alabama, 1852. BOOK.

THE MINISTRY OF THE SAINTS.

The Apostle Paul, in commending the fam- ily of Stephanus, early converted in Achaia, says that they "addicted themselves to the *ministry of the Saints.*" Cor. xvi, 18. The word is not confined to service as ministers of the gospel, though this is not included: it rather implies that general ministering to Christ's people which is the duty and privi- lege of Christians.

Reader, what do you about this "ministry of the Saints?" Perhaps you shut yourself up in your own house, among your own con- veniences and comforts. Perhaps you seldom think of that large portion of God's people who are in want, infirmity and sorrow. Per- haps you have never known the luxury of conveying blessings to the poor with your own lips. Then I am bound to tell you, you are living amiss. We are members one of another. No one, unless himself a helpless sufferer, is exempt from this service of charity. We are to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Gal. vi, 2. It is not enough to cherish kind wishes, and to say, "Depart in peace." And if our faith does not produce these fruits, it is "dead, being alone." James ii. 26, 17. What a new face would be put upon our common Christianity, if all professing disciples were addicting themselves to the ministry of the Saints.

BEAUTY OF JEWESSES.—It is related that Chateaubriand, on returning from his Eastern travels, was asked if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men—when he gave the following one: Jewesses, he said, have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be found among the crowd of priests and rabble that insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to infamy and the agony of the cross. The woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in vases of alabaster. The sinner annointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who had touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the wo- man in adultery. The daughters of Jerusa- lem wept over him: the holy women accom- panied him to Calvary: brought him balm and spices, and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance, after the resurrection, was to Mary Magdalen. He said to her, "Mary!" At the sound of his voice Mary Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she an- swered, "Master." The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of Jewesses.

THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.—Surveyed by avar- ice, chartered by county courts, freighted with drunkards, with grog-shops for depots, rum-sellers for engineers, bar-tenders for conductors, and landlords for stockholders. Fired up with alcohol and boiling with deli- rium tremens. The groans of the dying are the thunders of the trains, and the shrieks of the women and children, are the whistles of the engines. By the help of God, we will re- verse the steam, put out the fire, annul the charter, and save the freight.

The Arabians have a saying, it is not good to jest with God, death or the devil, for the first neither can nor will be mocked; the second mocks all men one time or another, and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those that are too familiar with him.

A little wrong done to another, is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punish- ment of an injury is the consciousness of having done it, and no man suffers more than he that is turned over to the pain of re- pentance.

THE GREAT END OF THE MINIS- TRY.

Jesus Christ came to *save* the lost. He did not undervalue other mighty results of the gospel, but the grand object of his mission and ministry was the honor of God in man's salvation, the pardon and prevention of sin. "For the Son of man is come to seek and to *save* that which was lost." He hung upon the Cross, that he might draw men unto himself. Nothing less than this brought him from heaven: nothing less than this would satisfy the demands of his mission. The souls of men, saved, are to be the brightest gems in his future crown.

Paul had the same object. Why was he made all things to all men? "That he might by all means save some." Why did he go from house to house weeping? Why endure those perils, submit to that martyrdom and wish himself accursed from Christ? Was it merely to instruct men? to make them sober and moral? Was it to exhibit his profound logic and brilliant oratory? Was it that he might secure a magnificent cathedral, a thronged church, an admiring audience, a luxurious living? No, no; he could wish himself accursed, that he might *save* others. He ceased not to *warn every one*, night and day, with tears. And whether he preached on the river's bank, in the private dwelling, or in the prison, the cry of his hearers was "What shall I do to be saved?" And crowds flocked with him to the arms of the Saviour.

And this, brethren of the ministry, is our work. It is the object of our ministry, and it is God's plan that, by the foolishness of preaching, men should be *saved.* That ought to be the result, and if our preaching does not sooner or later eventuate in that, have we not made a stupendous failure? Our benevo- lent institutions may make flattering pro- gress; our church spires may lift their fault- less proportions to the skies; our church edi- fices may be massive piles of solid granite; they may be densely thronged; admiring crowds may hang upon our lips; they may be tenderly impressed; each pulpit may be the focus of light, the centre of all that is profound in thought, brilliant in learning, beautiful in taste:

There genius may blaze,
Imagination may soar,
Intellect may glow,
Eloquence may charm.

But are our hearers *lost?*—Are they on the wrong side at the judgment? Then, damna- tion is stamped upon their foreheads. They have gone away to weep and to wail for ever more, and our ministry to them is a terrible calamity.

This seems plain in other professions. Does the civil advocate lose his cause? He may the- ory and electrify the court: he may astoun- ish and move the jury: but the despairing cry of his ruined client is, "My cause! my cause!"

Does the physician lose his patients? He may be learned and aged; he may nurse the sick in a hospital, ancient and honorable, splendidly furnished and richly endowed. Every thing may be done to quiet their feel- ings and charm their senses. They may be handed down to the grave very quietly: they may recline on luxuriant couches, and look forth on shady groves and running streams. But listen to the smothered sigh of each dying man. Hear his agonized groan, "My life! my life!"

Are the preachers hearers lost? He may be learned, eloquent, active and dignified, well beloved and well sustained; but the time is coming when all around him—the very air—will be vocal with the cry of sigh- ing voices coming up from the blackness of darkness.

"Oh, my soul, my soul,
Lost, lost, for ever lost."

How bitter then, the crushing thought, my ministry was fruitless, with all its hopes and prospects; the frown and the curse of God are on my people! Would to God such allu- sions were inappropriate! But it is perfectly overwhelming to contemplate how little is accomplished for God and for immortal souls. Our ecclesiastical bodies report peace and harmony, good order and sound doctrine; but how meagre their report of men *saved!* [Rev. W. W. Newell.

A SINGLE IDEA.—Will Stark thus beautifully illustrates the power of a single idea. He says:

"It came to Newton as he lay under the tree, and all the stars in heaven and the sun itself yielded obedience. It came to Watt as he thought of the separate condenser, and an army of cranks and wheels more numerous than the countless hosts that sung psalms be- fore the holy city, have this day sung his praises. It came to Fulton as he thought of the paddle wheel, and every river and every sea is now blossoming with the flowers of genius. It came to Franklin as he thought of the kite, and the very lightnings came down from their thrones to do him honor. It came to Bacon as he thought of the inductive system, and the whole mental world leaped into a new existence. Philosophy turned from her beaten paths and followed him as a dog would follow his master; the physical world awoke. There came a voice from every drop in the salt ocean, and from every rock on the broad land from every trem- bling star above us, and from every sleeping fossil beneath: and rock, star and dew drop, cloud, fish and fossil all found tongues and voices to proclaim his praise."

I did not learn my theology all at once; but I have been searching deeper and deeper into truth, and to that my trials have brought me. Holy Writ can never be understood ex- cept by experience and temptations.

There are some philosophers who, in the matter between Christ and Belial, say, that on both sides there should be yielding. Let them try, and do what they can, and do not grudge them their pains; for if they make the devil religious, and one with God, they will be the first who could.

CHRIST AND ETERNITY.

THE TWO GREAT IDEAS.

We have been impressed, in reading the life and writings of Dr. Chalmers, with the influence which two great ideas had over him. His natural endowments were great, his intellectual cultivation extensive, and he would, in some way, have left his mark on society without them; but, under their influ- ence, he passed a most radiant career of be- neficent thought and action. They called the energies of his noble mind and heart into unwearied exertion, and sanctified them all. Without their influence, his life would have been brilliant and cold; with it, he has left a memorial in the hearts of men, which can never perish. It will be asked what these ideas were? and every one acquainted with his history will answer, Christ and Eternity.

The Saviour was not to him a cold abstrac- tion, filling a mere place in a system of theol- ogy: but he was the real, living, glorious source and guide of his spiritual life. And he seems to have needed only a fuller view of the duty and privilege of cultivating a per- sonal attachment to Christ, to have exceeded all the writers in our language on the work of the Saviour. We do not know, in the range of theology, a better exposition of the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, nor it influences Christian experience and prac- tice, leading to peace and joy, and cheerful obedience, than is to be found in his writings, and he wrote, speaking that which he knew, and testifying what he had seen. God, as the great object of worship, love, confidence, and obedience, was before him, and he says: "The experience I have oftenest realized is that of the Psalmist, 'My soul breaketh for the longing it hath unto thy judgments at all times.'" In another place he speaks of the straining of mind and heart after God, which he experienced: "To him Christ was the great revealer of God—the revealed Divinity him- self—He was the way to God for him—the ground of his free pardon and acceptance; the means of his satisfaction; the pattern of his life; the source of his strength; the end of his existence; the hope of glory. His great powers and acquisition were laid a will- ing sacrifice on the altar of the Saviour, who had loved him, and bought him with his blood. Having the consciousness of redemp- tion in his heart, he worked with a giant's strength and quenchless ardor. He loved and labored as one possessing a great heart under a great moving impulse would, and he fell with his armor on, as the frosts of age whitened his locks, and its inevitable decline of strength was stealing over him. Christ lived in him, and he lived not for himself, but for Christ.

The other great idea that pervaded his life and ministry was that of Eternity. Indeed, it was this which exerted a great influence in his conversation. He was a professed preach- er of the gospel for a number of years with- out the experience of the grace of God in his heart. He was gay, thoughtless and worldly hearted, feelings and aspirations. Sickness in his family, near the grave, and fixed his brought him to engage, He recovered gaze on eternity. under the influence of this view, in an inves- tigation of the Christian Evidences which led to the acceptance of the gospel by his own heart. He became a serious man, and he lived as such. The riches, honors, pageants, coronets, and even sceptres of earth, he did not despise; but they were to him inferior things, mere trifles by the way. He became impressed, as he expressed it, with the signifi- cance of time and the magnitude of the in- terests of eternity. He lived as if time were the shadow, and eternity the reality. He did not become gloomy, but was ever most de- lightfully cheerful; he did not become an ascetic, and fly from the world, but mingled with it daily, and grappled with its most cor- rupt customs and formidable evils. He did not neglect temporal affairs, but knowing that man's spiritual welfare depends, in large measure, on his circumstances, he set himself diligently to remove the pauperism and igno- rance, and social degradation which stood like frowning barriers in the way of many to heaven. He was not insensible to domestic joys and affections, and to social distinctions, and he mingled freely with the great and titled ones of the earth; yet he looked above all their paltry and conventional arrange- ments, at the supreme value of their souls, estimated in the light of eternity. He worked like a man who felt the strong and solemn in- fluence of a believing view of eternal things on his soul. He worked not in vain. Multi- tudes were not only dazzled, but savingly benefitted by his ministry, and his influence on the spiritual welfare of his country was exceeded only by that of John Knox himself. Whatever he was for good, came from the general influence of the two great ideas, CHRIST and ETERNITY. They pervaded his ministry, and made his greatness useful to mankind. The ministry of every professed ambassador of Christ should be pervaded by the same ideas, and each one will find himself widely and permanently useful, as he comes under their influence. The piety of the Church now is selfish, lifeless, superficial, cheerless, for the want of these great thoughts. Whenever it shall be pervaded by them, it will change its aspect, its efforts, and bless the world. [Ch. Herald.

A GREAT FACT FOR TEETOTAL LECTURERS.—"We can prove," says Baron Liebig, "with mathematical certainty, that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table- knife is more nutritious than five measures about right or ten quarts of the best Bava- rian beer; that a person who is able daily to consume that amount of beer obtains from it in a whole year, in the most favorable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constituents which is contained in a five pound loaf of bread, or three pounds of flesh."

As long as Christ sits at the right hand of God, we shall also be lords and masters over sin, death, devils, and all things.

AFFLICTIONS AND USEFULNESS.

True piety is never satisfied but in doing good; and, therefore, the faithful Christian never thinks his work on earth done, till his Father calls him to his glorious work above. The afflictions of the righteous have often been the means of fitting them for greater efficiency in the work of the Lord; and not unfrequently they have most effectually pro- moted the cause of Christ, when laid aside from active labor. "The Saint's Everlasting Rest" was written by Baxter, as he states, for his own use during the time of his lan- guishing, when God took him from all public employment. He says: "While I was in health, I had not the least thought of writing books, or in serving God in any more public way than preaching; but when I was weak- ened with great bleeding, and left solitary in my chamber at Sir John Cook's, in Derby- shire, without any acquaintance but my ser- vant about me, and was sentenced to death by the physicians, I began to contemplate more seriously on the everlasting rest, which I apprehend myself to be just on the borders of. That my thoughts might not too much scatter in my meditation, I began to write something on that subject, intending but the quantity of a sermon or two; but being con- tinued long in weakness, where I had no books, and no better employment, I followed it on till it was enlarged to the bulk in which it is published."

Little did Baxter then know, though he sought to be useful to his fellow-men, while sinking into the grave, what a blessing this affliction would prove to multitudes of them. The Saint's Rest was the first book he ever wrote; and, as his biographer well remarks, "if he had never written another, it alone would have endeared his memory for ever to all who cherish the sublime hopes of the gos- pel." Many a pilgrim has been cheered on his way to his heavenly home by reading this most excellent book.

Doubtless it seemed mysterious to this god- ly man, that he was laid aside by protracted disease, at a time when evangelical preach- ing was so much needed. But his Heavenly Father prevented him from preaching then, that he might preach in another way to mul- titudes in succeeding generations. We can now see and admire the wisdom and the goodness of God in those mysterious afflic- tions.

Let every Christian remember that in whatever situation God in his providence places him, he designs him to be useful there. Instead of murmuring at the hardness of his lot, then, let him, like the good Baxter, in- quire what he can do for the cause of his Re- deemer! True piety is never satisfied but in doing good; and it makes the Christian will- ing, if need be, to suffer, that he may do good. [Presbyterian of the West.

INSIDIOUSNESS OF SIN.—When a Lybian tiger, drawn from his wilder foragings, is shut up and taught to eat civil meat, and suffer the authority of a man, he sits down tamely in his prison, and pays to his keeper fear and reverence for his meat; but if he chance to come again, and taste a draught of warm blood, he presently leaps into his na- tural cruelty. He sonroe abstains from eat- ing those hands that brought him discipline and food. So is the nature of a man made tame and gentle by the grace of God, and reduced to reason, and kept in awe by reli- gion and law, and by an awful virtue is taught to forget those alluring and sottish relishes of sin; but if he diverts from his path, and snatches handfuls from the wanton vineyards, and remembers the lasciviousness of his un- wholesome food that pleased his childish palate, then he grows sick again, and hungry after unwholesome diet, and longs for the apples of Sodom. [Jeremy Taylor.

THE CLOUD OF MERCY.—How vast the range of blessing your prayers may take! Who can tell the history or trace the wan- dering of yon cloud that sails in light and glory across the sky; or indicate from what source its bosom was filled with the vapors it is yet to shed back upon the earth! Perhaps though now wandering over the tilled field and the peopled village, its stores were drawn from shaded fountain in the deep forest, where the eye of man has scarce ever pene- trated. In silent obscurity that fountain yielded its pittance, and did its work of pre- paring to bless the far-off lands that it shall yet be glad for. And even thus it is with the descending Spirit. Little do we know of- ten of the secret origin of the dews of bless- ing that descend on the churches of God. In the recesses of some lowly cottage, in the depths of some humble heart, may be going on the work of pious intercession, in answer to which the grace of heaven descends on us and our joyful pastor, and on the hearts of the far heathen, till the wilderness and the solitary place are glad for them. [Dr. W. H. Williams.

The great art in preaching is simplicity. Our Lord in his preaching, speaks of tilling the ground, of mustard seed, of vines, of sheep, and trees, etc.; thus making use of the common and simple similitudes.

TRUST GOD.—I could write down twenty cases, says a pious man, when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Chris- tian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after him, he must determine not to let him go. And yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where he places us, to be what he would have us be, and this as long as he pleases.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and East Texas Conferences, who may be indebted to this concern, will do us a special favor by holding themselves in readiness to adjust their several accounts at the approaching sessions of their respective Conferences. E. Stevenson, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5, 1852.

THE THRESHOLD PRAYER.

It has often opened the door with a wide welcome to the servant of God, visiting from house to house: and opened the hearts of those within for his message.

In that simple narrative of Leigh Richmond, "The Young Cottager," occurs a passage of beautiful and excellent example. The Young Cottager is sick and her pastor goes to visit her. He knows not how he will find her mind disposed; he hopes, well. He is deeply concerned as to the result of the counsels he is going to administer, and is properly solicitous for a happy result. It is the time of sunshine and flowers. Arrived at the cottage, with a true eye for nature, he looks upon the rustic loveliness of the scene and honeysuckle clambering over the humble place: "As I entered the house-door, its flowers put forth a very sweet and refreshing smell. Intent on the object of my visit, *I at the same moment offered up silent prayer to God* and entertained a hope that the welcome fragrance of the shrub might be illustrative of that all-prevailing intercession of a Redeemer, which I trusted was, in the case of this little child, as a sweet smelling savor to her Heavenly Father."

Intent on the object of his visit: that prompted the prayer, the fervent ejaculation to God. His object was "single." He went not on a "call:" it was not a visit of pastoral ceremony. The object was not to escape a lonesome hour by seeking company or to pass an agreeable one in conversation. No: he went as he would have gone into the pulpit; it was to be the visit of an ambassador for Christ. And he was "intent" on it. His heart was full of the holy business. How natural he should pray to be prospered in it! The pause on the threshold invited the silent prayer and God heard it. Every faithful pastor, watching and laboring in love, for the souls of men sees in this a description of his own experience. Many are the occasions, besides visiting the sick when his heart fervently and almost involuntarily utters the threshold prayer.

A member has erred. Perhaps sin may be in his house. His course is hurtful to the Church, hurtful to his family and ruinous to himself. By potent example, or the "teaching that causeth to err," other members of the family may have been implicated. It is become a family sin. From the pulpit it can not be reached. Out of the family the reproof and remonstrance can not be administered. The pastor or pious friend must even go to the house and ask an entrance. A delicate and a painful mission this. He goes, but many fears are suggested by the way about reception. Will it be kind or cold? Will the affectionate but ungracious errand succeed? These misgivings become quite distressing as he nears the scene where he must throw himself upon the double indulgence of visitor and reprover. Who can tell? They may confess and amend and be gained, or they may meet him with a frown, their alienation may be complete and his embarrassment may be added to by insult and embittered by mortifying failure. O, if he might but gain them! Resolving these doubts he will hardly pass that threshold without a prayer then breathed out that God would give them repentance to the acknowledgement of their sins.

By a stroke of Providence a door of entrance has been opened to him into a house hitherto the abode of thoughtless luxury, revelry and worldly mindedness. No prayer is made there. No fear of God is there. But the shadow of death has lately darkened it. Sorrow mantles it. Grief and woe have subdued proud hearts for a season. The servant of God follows this providential opening, but not without fear; it may be heart-sinking timidity. If properly guided in his address and conversation, his entrance there may form a happy era in that house-history. However this conviction may have been entertained and prayed over, it is renewed with force as the interview approaches. Upon the new and strange threshold these thoughts will likely crowd upon him. A word in season may be as a nail in a sure place. Right words are forcible, and under God may give favorable and lasting turn to the whole tenor of that family. *Intent on the object of his visit*, and feeling a depressing sense of inequality to its issue, he will not cross that threshold without a prayer that God would put right words in his own mouth, and give him favor in their eyes for their good, and dispose their hearts to receive the tidings he bears. He covets them all for his Divine Master, and yearns over the souls for which Jesus died.

It may be that the Christian is on his way to warn some hardened sinner, whose case lies heavily upon his conscience; to visit the sick or welcome a stranger, or admonish a brother. This going to any mortal with the purpose of doing his soul good is so high in its consequences, so great in its import, one may well shrink from going alone. When we meet men in the Church, or on the street or highway, we are then on equal and common ground. But the case is different when duty calls us to go to their houses. This, to every sensitive mind, complicates and immensely increases the embarrassment. It must sometimes be done, however, notwithstanding the delicate and uncertain issues involved. And now the visitor, *intent on his object*, and yet alive to its difficulties and the many slight and probable causes that might work miscarriage of his dear hopes, treads on the threshold and waits an answer to his summons. As the sparks fly upwards, so does his silent prayer. The crisis is at hand and he feels the need of his way opened and prepared by Him who has even the king's heart in his hand as the river of waters and turneth it whithersoever He will. He can dispose the heart to receive unwelcome words. "The preparation of the heart in man is from the Lord."

It is not for us to know what the Lord is doing in other people's hearts. It is not uncommon to find those humbled and docile whom we expected to confront in indifference or hardness, or even in contumacy. Surprising as was the news to Ananias touching the persecuting Saul, it was all true. "Behold, he prayeth." He entered into the house and found it so.

When Nehemiah, the pious Jew in the land of captivity and cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, was about to prefer a great request to the king—even for permission and aid to return to the city of his fathers' sepulchres, that he might build it—prayer was the secret of his successful diplomacy: "O Lord, prosper thy servant this day and grant him mercy in the sight of this man." And the very moment of royal hesitation upon which the great affair turned, was space enough for a fervent and silent prayer "to the God of heaven." The king's heart was strangely favorable and the measure carried.

The Christian, and especially the visiting pastor, will find many occasions for the threshold prayer. He falls upon many impediments which only yield to prayer. Before this, obduracy melts, heedlessness attends, pride and haughtiness come down. God attends the steps of his praying servant beyond the threshold. He enters the house with him and converts it into a house of prayer. Thus *intent on the object of his visit*, upon entering and never losing sight of it, he does not recross that threshold without leaving behind a good impression and a savor of godliness.

The threshold prayer then: Let it not be forgotten. How much visiting from house to house is vain for want of it, and only amounts to performing a dry, pastoral function. It is but a weary go-around, instead of a lively means of doing good. Let it not be forgotten, whether the massive portals open into the spacious halls of the rich or the hand is reached out to uplift the latch of the cotter's door. The messengers of God, whether we are being ushered into the chambers of the rich, or the abodes of health, into the home-presence of the great or the humble, into the house of mourning or the house of joy, let us not forget the Threshold Prayer.

A WORD ALL ROUND.

The editor, after preparing the editorial matter for this week's issue was taken sick and therefore the Receipts up to this date which he supervises do not appear. He hopes in a few days to be at his post again. The Receipts will be published next week and so published that subscribers may see up to what date they have paid. They will then be advised when to renew their subscription for the next year promptly.

It is a time when the friends of the New-Orleans Ch. Advocate and the cheap religious press, must be friends not in word only but in *deed*. The present subscription list cannot sustain the paper at the present price: this was evident when the present low rates were fixed. But an enlarged and greatly enlarged circulation was confidently looked for, and thus it can be sustained.

A few persons have already set an example in the way of doing good, by means of the religious press, that we hope will be extensively adopted. They have subscribed and paid for themselves, and for half a dozen others. The low price invites. Benevolent reader, try it. Invest five or ten dollars or more in that way, for your neighbors and friends. Are there not some rich among them who need but will not pay for a religious paper: and some poor who do much wish but *cannot* pay for it. Present it to them. To have a religious paper entering their families every week may accomplish great good. You who wish to do good while in this world, TRY IT.

Tract Society.—A movement has been made in the M. E. Church, North, to form a Methodist General Tract Society.

Commendable Liberality.—The N. York Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., have tendered *free tickets* for their lectures, etc., to all who intend to become missionaries.

Increase of the Church.—Dr. Baird recently observed that the number of communicants in the evangelical churches of the United States is *ten times greater* than it was fifty years ago.

The vulgar trace faults in others which they themselves possess, but have no idea of excellencies to which they have no pretensions.

CONVERSION OF THE YOUNG.

Is it not so that the *most* that some who are engaged in our Sabbath Schools hope to do for their pupils, is to prepare them to be converted hereafter! To have them ready, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord. Little hope is entertained of leading them in repentance and faith to a knowledge of sins forgiven, while in the Sunday school. This is seed time only—no expectation of reaping. Foundations are being laid—no thought of building. The time for fruit-bearing is pitched forward to that indefinite term, "maturer years." By what authority is this? Indeed, the conversion of human beings while young has yet to occupy its proper position in the policy of the Church. A deep conviction of the practicability and importance of this early movement upon mankind and a general, direct and hopeful effort for it must take place in the Church before the Church prevails with rapid spread and powerful sway over the world.

Rev. S. Jackson, in urging the religious education of the masses upon the English Wesleyans, that they should undertake the work of converting the children as though they intended to do it, makes these remarks. May they sink deep into the hearts of American Wesleyans:

"No church can permanently subsist exclusively upon the principle of adult proselytism, however successful in that department. Matured sinners, when converted, are highly prized by Christ, but have to a sad extent disqualified themselves for his service on earth. With few exceptions, the efficient agents in advancing Methodism, whether lay or clerical, have been persons converted to God in childhood, and trained in the bosom of our families and churches. If Methodism succeed in her 'enlarged mission,' her youth will be 'renewed as the eagle's.' If she fail, 'gray hairs are here and there upon her,' and her days are numbered.

Methodist Press.

His Testimony.—The two column leader of the Ch. Ad. and Journal is devoted to the Haomerite movement. An editorial on Daniel Webster coincides with our own views, as given last week, on the nature of his testimony to the Christian religion. Of course this adds not a jot or tittle to the stability of the Christian's religion. His *experience* on this subject is more than all theory. His "unction of the Holy One" is worth more than all human knowledge. But such testimony, from such a source, ought to have its weight. The editor says:

If he was practically a Christian, he has been sadly misrepresented; but that he was not an infidel, or even a sceptic in regard to divine revelation, is certain; and this is a fact which is of no little importance to the world. He was not a man to take opinions upon trust. Perhaps he never adopted an opinion in his life without careful scrutiny; and of his ability to investigate any subject deemed worthy of attention there can be no doubt. He had, moreover, read the Scriptures carefully, and was aware of the objections and arguments of those who have rejected their divine authority; and having weighed the arguments on both sides, his gigantic intellect decided in favor of the claims which the Bible makes on universal credence, as containing a revelation from God.

Let it be remembered then, that the powerful mind of Daniel Webster received, after thorough research, and careful scrutiny, the Bible as a credible record of divine revelation.

Allow us now to ask the infidel if he deems himself better qualified to examine and decide on the evidence upon which this belief rests, than Daniel Webster was? Or whether any one of the most celebrated infidel writers of former or present times, excelled him in ability in this respect? Did Hume or Bolinbroke, or does Baron Holbach excel him in reasoning power, knowledge of the rules of evidence, or ability in applying these rules to any subject which came under his investigation? We think no one will answer in the affirmative. Why then, it may be asked, did these confessedly great men come to such opposite conclusions as to the truth of the Holy Scriptures? We answer that, in the first place, Hume acknowledged he had never read the Scriptures with attention; and from Bolinbroke's and Holbach's writings the same thing may be readily inferred. Mr. Webster, on the contrary, had devoted so much time to the reading and study of the Bible, that he could readily quote long passages from it on every suitable occasion.

The Biblical Institute.—This institute at Concord, N. H., the only one of its kind among American Methodists, held its Commencement on the 3d inst. Dr. Dempster is President. Bishop Baker was elevated from one of its Professor's chairs, to the Episcopacy. Already one hundred and twenty ministers have been admitted to the enjoyment of its advantages. Thirteen have just graduated making seventy-four now in the regular work of the ministry, once its students; four of whom are missionaries in a distant field. The Institute appears to be prosperous. The number of students have increased one-sixth over any former year. The editor of Zion's Herald attended the examinations, and remarks thus:

We returned to the chapel and listened with gratification to a very satisfactory interrogation of the class in polemic theology. Prof. Vail, with his fine, hearty, and benevolent face, then took the chair, and conducted the examination of a class in Hebrew, which we did not hear; but we did listen with great pleasure to the answers of his class on the book of Romans. The clear analysis its members gave of the argument in each chapter, their readiness in translating particular passages, and their promptitude in answering various exegetical questions, proved them to possess no little knowledge of that masterpiece of the Paulino epistles.

While witnessing these exhibitions of intelligence, we were impressed with a conviction of the vast benefit derived from the training of this institution, to the young men who enjoy its privileges. They have evidently acquired such a comprehension of the whole field of theology, such a wide view of the ground covered by polemical controversies, such clear conceptions of doctrinal definitions, such knowledge of systematic divinity, of ecclesiastical history, and of Church discipline, as have introduced them into a mental world, larger, more bountiful, and more densely populated with great and symmetrical thoughts, than they would have ever entered without this or a similar training. We deem them far better fitted to make deep marks of blessing on the world—to move forward in undeviating lines of usefulness and fidelity to Methodism, than they could have been by any process of unassisted self-culture. But for this Institute, modelled as it now is, most of these young men would have entered the ministry with no higher preparation than the literary help to be obtained at our academies and seminaries. Very few of them would have entered a university or have enjoyed any theological training whatever. Who, then, will question the utility, and even necessity of such an institution, at the present epoch of our church history?

The Church, North, are not all agreed as to the utility of the Institute. Some look upon it with distrust, others as a nuisance, others again as the *sine qua non*. It is thought to take the *inflamability* out of the young men who submit to its three years' course—securing correctness at the expense of tameness. But the Biblical Institute seems to be making headway. We should prefer to the district Institute, an able theological professorship, in connection with our principal colleges. The editor of the Herald prefers this too, but says: "At present we cannot do this. Our New England ministry, certainly, must be replenished, chiefly by young men whose limited means absolutely exclude them from the walls of a university, but not from the economical and valuable instructions of the Biblical Institute. Shall we, then, deny them the latter, because they can not reach the former? Nay! Rather let us make the latter efficient, by ample endowments, until its destiny is accomplished."

Receiving the New Preacher.—Our friend on the Arkansas side of the Memphis Advocate, now the people are looking for the coming of the new preacher from Conference improves the occasion in telling how he should be received. The picture of want and care he draws is not confined to swamps and river bottoms, but is witnessed "in the hill country," and in full many a village and city. It is an "o'er true tale:"

It may be that you will have a married preacher sent you. As soon as you ascertain this fact, if it is your intention to take care of your preacher and provide for him comfortably, have a meeting of the Stewards, appointed to meet your preacher as soon as he may come upon his work. Hear whether he wishes to board or keep house. If the former secure a boarding place for the *year*, with the express stipulation that the *Church* and not the preacher, is to be responsible for its payment; and thereupon secure *immediately* by subscription, payable quarterly, the amount needed to cover the board. If he intends to keep house, do *you* on the *Church's* responsibility, rent or otherwise procure a house for him, a servant and provisions for the year. Do all this *immediately*, that when the preacher's family arrives, they may commence the winter as comfortably as yourselves. The preacher has enough to do, the Lord knows, to open his work in the midst of the winds and rains and snows of winter, without having to ransack the country for meal and bacon.

Mercy on us! how is it that some stewards and church members can toast their shins and read this blessed Advocate by the side of a big, blazing fire, while the Circuit preacher is trudging through the swamp, holding his blanket up to his nose and eyes to keep out the drifting sleet, trying to study out his sermon, and how to get wood and pork for his family, at one and the same time? Only look! there he goes, poor fellow; splash! splash! through the river bottom. He has began to study his text. Thus he soliloquises: My text is found—bacon, ten cents a pound in Romans: havn't but a few pounds in the house—fifth and first verse—let's see, two dimes and twenty-five cents—therefore being justified—that's forty-five cents—by faith—Humph! wish the people would show their faith by their works—we have peace—yes, that's true, would have more peace if we were fixed for the winter—with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ—and there's the meal toe—first head—bacon—peace—second—head—meal—justification; third head—by faith—fourth—head—through Christ—and then there's the house rent—application—No! no! can't locate. Just here his meditations become so intense, that he plunges unawares into a mud-hole, and so ends his soliloquy. Now we ask, if a preacher's mind, thus burdened, can be in a proper state for preaching? Can he fully execute his mission, while the cares of the Church and of the world heth rest so heavily on his heart?

Now here *is* good advice and reasonable. We hope the Church generally will take it:

But let every thing, in the way of table expense, be prepared at the outset, that he may commence his work with cheerfulness and alacrity.

These table expenses are a distinct thing from quarterage. When you have arranged them, then strike out for quarterage, and prepare to meet the first quarter in full. Get the first quarter met, and it will warrant the rest. Indeed, you might more than meet it, for just then is the time when money begins to circulate.

Not so bad.—The Spirit of the Times tells the following as a good joke. It may be questioned whether the conductors of that facetious sheet could give as fair an account of faithful obedience as the negro preacher. The Times says it is too rich "to be confined to private circles:"

"A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. Says he, "Bredren, whatebber God tells me to do in dis hook, (holding up the Bible) dat I am gwein to do. If I see in it dat I must jump troo a stone wall, I am gwoin to jump at it. Gwoin troo it 'longs to God; jumpin at it 'longs to me!"

Rev. J. M. Pease.—This gentleman, who has acted in the South so efficiently in behalf of the Colonization Society, has lately been promoted, and worthily too, to the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Pennsylvania Col. Society.

The Liquor Law.—A bill, providing for the repeal of the liquor law, was offered the other day, in the Rhode Island Legislature, and promptly rejected, by a vote of 49 to 14. This settles the liquor law question in that State for the present.

Thanksgiving Day.—The Governors of several States in the Union have appointed Thursday, 25th inst., as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

SHREVEPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

For this long time have I been waiting for "something to turn up," but nothing of the marvelous has occurred of late, albeit certain of the mesmerists and rappers have been amongst us. Owing probably to atmospheric and psychological causes, they made no impression; and they have gone elsewhere to retail their lying wonders, and to make merchandise of their delusions. There are more people living by their wits in this age than in any other. Notions, whether Yankee or otherwise, make up the chief trading capital of the times. Many might be enumerated, but mesmerism and knockings are now uppermost. It is really singular what a host of brainless idlers catch up these crudities of philosophy and faith, and penetrate the whole land with their wares of jargon and nonsense. Like the frogs of Egypt they are croaking every where. No town or village, or cross-roads, is exempt from the plague. These vagabond magii aim at no particular or general improvement in morals, religion or science, and are a remarkable compound of avarice and laziness.

Besides these we are bored and sawed from time to time by those literary gypsies, called lecturers, who sport every dignity from the cravat-clerical to the ferrule-gravity of the pedagogue. These reverends, doctors and professors, prophets of science, literature and moral reform, pour out their miscellaneous erudition and philanthrophy upon our devoted heads without stint or abatement. The fact cannot be disguised that the public mind is surfeited with their indigestible nomenclatures, and absurdities, and any plausible plan to rid the country of them would entitle its author to the lasting gratitude of world.

This has been a year of elections with us, and so it is likely to continue till the end. The *great* canvass is now over, and peace and harmony reign where, but a little time ago, all was confusion and strife. Just here the loftiest aspect of the contest rose no higher than a scratch and bite between the cock and coon. Nevertheless there was the usual display of patriotism and barbecue dinners, in torch-light processions and coffee-house oratory. It is well for the quiet-minded that these demonstrations have an end, and that political repose ensues so speedily.

The license question was recently submitted to the citizens of Shreveport, and the liquor interest obtained an easy and decided triumph. Only 48 votes were given for no license, whilst 130 were polled on the contrary. These together constitute about half of the legal voters. There were, therefore, as many who did not go to the ballot box, and their absence from the polls lost us the question. Probably no place in the United States is so grievously grog-ridden as this, and the responsibility must now rest upon the majority of its citizens. The coffee-houses control every interest, commercial, political and professional, and merchants, politicians and professional men, either directly court their favor or avoid encountering their ill will and opposition. This reveals the secret of the vote upon the license question. The proprietors of the exchanges were early at the polls with their besotted dependents, and hundreds were awed away, or persuaded to vote against the dictates of conscience and the true interests of the town. A further evidence of this fact is seen in the reflection that there are probably over 150 total abstinence voters within the corporation, and of the 48 who had the nerve to vote no license, not more than two-thirds were pledged men. Where were these ultra temperance advocates on the day of election? They were at home. They could cease to use ardent spirits themselves, and assume the obligations of the Division and Temple, but they had not the courage to lift their hands for the extirpation of the monstrous nuisances which threaten our Union, and prey upon the vitals of our prosperity.

Sometimes this measure has been opposed, and I will not take it upon me to say that it has not been honestly opposed, as an infringement of individual rights. This has long since been thoroughly exploded, and was not pleaded in the contest here. Moral cowardice in those who thought and felt right upon the subject, lies at the bottom of the disastrous result, and I am particular to make this issue for two reasons. That the culpable may stand upon definite ground, where they may be pointed out and showed up in their true colors; and that other corporations are about to test the question, may know where to direct their chief endeavors against the enemy. Upon the grounds of morality, abstract right and expediency, the licensemen can never meet their opponents. It is against alcoholic despotism that they must direct their efforts, and the constrained and silent courtesies of exchange influence are those whom they have most to fear. Deliver us from these and the cause is every where triumphant. But for them Shreveport would be free from intemperance, and the cause of a blighted commerce, and a poisoned and infectious society would be withdrawn.

One horn of the beast, however, would have been left—the enormous wholesale whisky trade. Our merchants, with some honorable exceptions, are largely engaged in the traffic—some regarding it as a necessary evil, whilst others are not careful to enquire or to be concerned, that it is an evil ut all. Its influence is not materially felt here, except as far as it may be showed, that it impoverishes customers, and makes insolvent debtors, but it plants Eastern Texas with thousands of cabarets, which fill as many thousand neighborhoods with the vices and miseries of drunkenness, besides its deplorable effects upon the slave population. Nothing but the "Maine law" can reach this fearful phase of the liquor evil. The late act of the Legislature goes as far as is practicable for the present, but temperance philanthropists should regard it as the forerunner of a stronger and more adequate measure. The history of the temperance movement, from first to last, indicates that the Maine law is its true and mature development. I do not mean that the advocates have all the time been advancing with masked batteries upon this subject. Their movements at first were cautious and experimental; but these movements, running through many years of profitable experience, have now met in the demonstration, that the Maine law is the *eureka* of the cause. They have arrived at these all-important results, that it is a legitimate matter of legislation, and that legislative agitation is the most effectual way of bringing about right public opinion and popular action upon the subject.

The battle in Louisiana must be fought upon these principles ultimately, and though victory be slow, it will be worth something when gained. The State is literally flooded with whisky. The Western distilleries pour it down upon us in floods, and threaten to submerge the land. Unless these serpents and mouths can be stopped, we shall sink beneath the inundation, or be carried away of the flood. The Sons, as an order, are nearly obsolete in the country. Not a single Division in this part of the State retains its charter. Like the lost Pleiades they have disappeared, and their memorial has perished with them.

Sometime in 1849, you may remember to have witnessed a considerable pageant here, during the session of the Annual Conference. At that time the ladies of Shreveport presented a large and flourishing Division with a banner of much beauty and cost. The Division is no more, and the spiders, with sacred industry, have shrouded the banner with their webs. This Division was of remarkable longevity, and fell after all the rest had fallen, and now not one is left.

The Sons attribute their union in part to the Temple, which divided their strength, and opened the way to an invidious rivalry that proved destructive to the fraternity of the whole organization. The Temple may have broken down the Division, but it is likely that both have made a mistake. The temperance reform must stand upon the single basis of itself, and the largest popular element should be peculiar to all of its organizations. In these respects both the Temple and Division were deficient. Temperance became but one of several objects, and their pledges and costly machinery of initiations, and degrees, took away the popular element entirely. Your "reform league" is a better model. Let one be formed which shall aim at the emancipation of the entire State, and it will bring out the whole strength of the temperance cause, and direct it to one magnificent issue.

Our levee is thronged with boats, and the wharves groan beneath an unusual accumulation of freight. It is now estimated that upwards of sixty thousand bales will be shipped from this point the present year, and nearly twenty thousand are already in the market. The picking season has been less favorable than last year, owing to frequent and heavy rains, but a heavy crop will be gathered notwithstanding. The weather is now prime—cool, clear, and healthy. Red river is in good navigable condition, and first class boats for travel and freight, are plenty.

Nov. 13. Woodsman.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REMINISCENCES.

Just back of our old church was the graveyard. A volume of interest might be written about the sleepers in that quiet spot. Two funerals that I attended in that church-yard, when a child, made quite an impression on my young mind and heart. One was the funeral of the Rev. Mark Moore, a man "mighty in the scriptures," whose "praise was in all the churches." I have only a very faint recollection of "Father Moore" as living, but I remember well his burial day, the stiff looking coffin, and the hymn that was sung, especially two lines of the hymn.

"The toil, the wise, the reverend head,
Must lay as low as ours."

Child as I was, the hymn seemed very appropriate, for I knew that he who lay there had been a "prince and a great man in Israel," and all that was left of him lay there, prisoned within the narrow bounds of that black coffin—soon to be lowered into the grave, and covered with the clods. A funeral was an incident of wonder to me then, for I had attended but few. I looked with childish wonder and sorrow on the dead, and at the sorrowful group of grown-up people surrounding the sad receptacle that must open sooner or later for all of Adam's sons. I kept repeating to myself,

"Princes, this clay must be your bed
In spite of all your towers."

I was at a camp-meeting where Father Moore was made the instrument in producing a powerful effect. It was evening, the mild lingering rays of the sun shone around his reverend head, the silvery locks of which were as a "crown of glory," he stood in the rustic pulpit, and was acting as ambassador for God. It was at Bethel, a place that is a Mecca of Methodism in South Louisiana and Mississippi.

He was urging on the young the importance of consecrating themselves to God, and of making that the time of their decision, to return to God. After an impassioned and thrilling appeal, he leaned over the side of the stand, stretched out his arms as if to gather in all the young who were so dear to him, and who loved him so well, and exclaimed in a voice attuned to harmony and love, "Home! children, home!" Not often has been witnessed on this earth such a scene as followed. Almost all the young people of the congregation with one simultaneous influence, rushed to the altar and asked an interest in the prayers of the Christians. Eternity only can develope the important issues which hung upon the decisions of that hour. Many of the young people who decided from that hour to live for God, have gone home to glory, and some are workers in God's harvest-field. Why can we not see such times now as were seen at Bethel on that sweet, calm evening? Is it because our preachers have fewer helps to efficiency now? Have there not been many pages written to teach preachers how to reach the hearts of their audience? Alas! the preachers many of them need the *unction* that our fathers had, and our young congregations lack praying, faithful mothers and relations who would keep their hearts in frame to be reached by appeals to their judgment and feelings.

Another, who lies sweetly, sleeping in Christ in that old church-yard, was a quiet unobtrusive Christian woman; a kind, faithful mother; a provident and thoughtful mistress, and a constant friend. She might have sat for the portrait of Solomon's virtuous woman; "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.—She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, he praiseth her." Her house was my *other home*. I saw her die—years have passed away since her burial day, yet memory keeps the "record fair" of all her worth and of her triumphant passage over the waters of the cold flood. The picture of that death-bed scene is more vivid and firmly fixed in my recollection than many events of more recent date. I child, almost unnoticed and forgotten the sad group surrounding that bed noticed them all, and remember what said and looked. Her husband, sisters dren, mother-in-law, and old nurse gathered there, all sad, some almost grief.

Her mother-in-law kneeled near of the bed on one side, and her old the other. Her mother-in-law said teen years has she been my daughter never yet has she hurt my feelings." old nurse seemed overwhelmed; said "Many a time have I carried you back, and must you go first!"

The dying one had done with lay perfectly calm, except when a of pain would distort her face for a It constituted one of these contrasts frequently see, the dying so calm, who are left are full of passionate grief.

In the evening, before she got too talk, she said to her sister, "Martha, this? I always dreaded death, but ing is all gone now." "Yes, dear, you had kept *grace* in your heart to and God did not forget to give you die with.

"The sandle of the Lord shone round path." No; that is too weak: the righteousness illumined all the dark and it was light.

"Our dying friends are pioneers to the rugged path to death." 'Tis sweet look beyond the dark valley and the flood to our bright home in Heaven, our "loved and lost" are safely harbored.

Clinton, La. Mu

BE YOUR OWN EXECUTOR.

Those who hoard up and get, and get and keep it all fast, with the avowed intention of doing some great thing at the are very generally and justly suspected leving filthy lucre more than the luxury doing good. Like Samson, they are in sense—achieving more in their dying than all their living. Death may be thanked grace, for their liberal bequests, their endowments, etc. To give money, and lands and houses, in lifetime to the poor orphan, and poor widow, and the poor college, and the poor fund, would be to decide between the claims of these objects and themselves. Self-denial may be here to grace the gift. But give the same bounty to the same objects by last will and testament, is only deciding between the claims of these objects and the claims of heirs. There is no self-denial in this.

Upon those who are God's stewards by much or little, we would urge that what their hands find to do, do it quickly.

Besides the necessity of this lifetime liberality, in order to its possessing an essential element of virtue, there are two other potent reasons recommending it. We find them well expressed in connection with a practical illustration. The Secretary of a leading Missionary Society reports:

"A brother, whose signature is 'Zac,' sends us $500, 'as an appropriation for the extension of the knowledge of Christ among men.' This he has done repeatedly before, under an impression that whatsoever his hand findeth to do, he should do quickly; and with a conviction that a man ought, as far as practicable, to *be his own executor*. He assigns two wise and sufficient reasons for this course: first, the pleasure of seeing the *fruit* of one's own benevolence; and, secondly, to be sure that his intentions will take effect. This last reason has acquired great weight with him recently by seeing (he heathens *live*,) bequests for benevolent purposes set aside by courts, and thus the obvious intent of the testator failed to take effect."

Declination of Rev. Dr. Hawks.—It is stated that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, who was elected to the Bishop of Rhode Island, with the rectorship of Grace Church Providence, has declined the acceptance. He will remain, as at present, over Calvary Church, in New York city.

Missionaries for the Pacific.—Eight missionaries with their families, twenty-two in all, were to sail last week for California, in the clipper-ship Trade Wind, from New York, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society. Their names are as follows: Rev. Messrs Obed Dickinson and Thomas Condon, for Oregon; Rev. Messrs. Samuel B. Bell, John O. Hall, Silas S. Hamar, James Pierpont, Wm. C. Pond and Edward B. Walworth, for California.

Rev. J. McCarty, D. D., who was chaplain to Gen. Scott in the Mexican campaign, and who distinguished himself therein, by his intrepid and pious devotion to duty in the midst of danger, was, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., ordained by the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as Missionary of Oregon.

The Mammoth Cave.—*Its Cost.*—In one of Mr Webster's recent letters to the Home Journal is the following paragraph relating to the original purchase of and the amount paid for the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky:

"Col. Creghan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some twenty years ago, and, as an American found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave. Since he had never visited, and of which, at home, though living within ninety miles of it, he had heard very little. He went, there immediately on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes' bargaining, he bought it for $10,000, though shortly after he was offered $100,000 for the purchase. In his will he left it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus suspending its celebrity to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in the estate—three square miles above ground—though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

Married—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. J. Coleman, Rev. L. B. McDonald, of the Ala. Conf., and Mrs. Maria A. Brasher, of Shelby co., Ala.

Married—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Daniel Duncan, Judge W. Rembert, of the "Hills," and Miss Fannie Terrell, of Dayton. All of Marengo co., Ala.

Married—On Nov. 2d, 1852, by the Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, Dr. J. H. Files and Miss Matilda Martin, all of the Parish of Ouachita, La.

Obituary.

Died—On the 2d instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Ira Bowman, of Tensas Parish, Mrs. Margaret S. Bowman, wife of Robert Bowman, Esq., of Clinton, and youngest daughter of Col. John G. Richardson, St. Mary's Parish, in the 26th year of her age.

Her disease, consumption, was long in working out its fatal result; and, consequently, she suffered a great while, as well as severely. Up to the commencement of this disease, she had seemed to possess an unusually healthy habit of body, and great vigor of constitution, animated by remarkable vivacity and activity of mind—affording to short-sighted human observers the promise of a prolonged enjoyment of life by her. But, alas! how early were these flattering indications found to be treacherous in the hopes of those who loved her! She had scarcely attained to full maturity of womanhood, when the dark shadow of her destiny fell upon her pathway of life, and wrapped it in still-thickening gloom to the end. What a lesson on the vanity of human life, and of hope in earthly good! During about three years were her suffering protracted; and, though, as is usual in this flattering disease, there were times when both she and her friends indulged some hope of a favorable issue, the progress of the Destroyer was steadily onward, towards the dissolution of the fair and well-built fabric on which his ruthless hands were laid.

Happily for the doomed Margaret, she had, ere yet she was agonized by strong pain, or her mind had been weakened by long-continued sufferings, turned her attention and given her consent to the claims of religion upon her. And, though, as she afterwards deeply lamented, she had not so devoted herself uniformly to the satisfying of those claims as to secure the amount of consolation that religion proposes to confer, the measure, in which she had responded to them, acted conservatively upon her principles, and formed a ground-work upon which she was afterwards enabled to rear a structure of scriptural piety and of hope reaching into the very heavens. That piety consisted in "repentance towards God," for sins committed—"faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ," for pardon and salvation from sin—devotion to the service of God—and unrepining submission to the allotments of his providence: and, that hope laid confident, though humble, claim to "an inheritance, incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away—in heaven."

The fruits of this piety, and of this hope, were abundantly seen in the closing struggle, which resulted in her death. That struggle was long, and most of the time, it was exceedingly severe. Throughout its whole course, however, she was so "strengthened with might, by the Spirit, in the inner man," as to be able to say, with cheerful acquiescence, "It is the Lord—let Him do what He will!" She looked to and conversed concerning her death with calm serenity and humble confidence; and, though she felt that to "depart, and be with Christ were better," for her, than to remain in the ruins of her dissolving and agonized mortality: yet, she was willing to wait her "appointed time, when her change should come." For days together she was dying; during all which time she was resigned, cheerful, and happy—"happier," she declared, "than ever in her life before." She dwelt, with delight, on the "preciousness of her Saviour, and on the never-ending felicity with Him," of which He had given her "the full assurance of hope." To all about her, she addressed admonitions, exhortations, and consolations, appropriate to what she believed to be their condition, relatively to their duty to God, and to their salvation. And, thus, confident in her Saviour, devoted and resigned to God, "rejoicing in hope of the glory of God," and earnestly laboring for the salvation of those about her, she "finished her course," and "slept in Jesus." We can harbor no doubt that she rests in the paradise of God; in the society of a pious mother, who "entered into that rest," very shortly after having brought her into that world, in which she was to suffer so much, but from which in the end, her departure was a scene of triumph, through the grace of her Redeemer, compared with which, all earthly triumphs are valueless. Thus would we die!

W. Winans.

Centreville, Amite, Miss., Nov. 16, 1852.

Died, Sept. 21st, 1852, in Greene co., Ala., Miss Sarah K. M. Casey, aged 27 years.

Her death-bed sickness was protracted twenty-one days, yet she bore it with Christian resignation. Her class-leader, with other Christian friends, visited and conversed with her about death and the future; they found her peace deep, joy full, mind calm, and stayed upon the Saviour. Seeing an only surviving and much afflicted sister weeping, she bid her dry her tears and weep not. The last moment came, and all being well, the work wrought, the conflict over, with an unclouded prospect, she whispered, "I am ready, I am ready," and fell to sleep in Jesus.

Nov., 1852. B. S. Williams.

Died, Oct. 4, 1852, John Little, son of Armstead and Caroline Otey, aged 3 years and 23 days.

General Intelligence.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—The report of this institution for the week past is as follows: Admissions, 352; discharged, 301; deaths, 60. There were but eleven deaths from cholera, and seventeen from yellow fever.

The Crescent City Affair.—*New York*, Wednesday, Nov. 17.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here, having left Havana on the 11th instant. She reports that when she left, a Spanish war-steamer was cruizing off the port of Havana, with instructions from the Government to prevent the Crescent City from entering the harbor at all hazards.

The guards stationed on a former occasion to prevent the entrance of the Crescent City into the harbor have been arrested and imprisoned for neglect of duty.

The Macon Bridge.—"Yesterday," says the Savannah Corrier of Friday, "the first train of loaded cars passed over the new railroad bridge, at Macon. The work has been slightly delayed, owing to the difficulty of procuring laborers, and the sickliness of the season; but we understand that the structure is one of the finest ever put up in the State. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who have charge of the work, for the energy which they have shown in pressing it to an early completion. Henceforth the breaking of bulk, and the portage of Macon, will be entirely dispensed with. This will facilitate the transportation of merchandize and produce, and no doubt greatly increase the business of the season.

The Butter Trade of Cincinnati.—Cincinnati is a great distributing point for butter and cheese for the south and southwest, and the annual receipts of butter by public conveyance alone, for ten years past, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. The exports are large, the city consumers depending mainly upon private conveyances for their supplies. During the year ending September 1, 1852, the receipts and exports were as follows, in pounds: Imports, 3,412,000 pounds; exports, 2,321,250 pounds. Excess of imports, 1,091,350 pounds. The Price Current estimates the consumption of Cincinnati and vicinity at about four millions pounds per annum, and the receipts by private conveyances at about three millions, making seven millions pounds as the ready supply of butter from all sources, the value not less than a million of dollars, or nearly one-third the value of the hogs disposed of in the pork city.

The Upper Rivers.—The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst., says: The river above and below may now be said to be in good navigable condition. Boats down report four and a half feet water in the Missouri from St. Joseph down, from four and a half to five feet in the Upper Mississippi from this point to Keokuk, with also a fair stage above, and a little short of five feet in the Illinois from Lasalle down. The Ohio, as we learn by telegraph, continues rising, and we may expect the next boat in to report a fair stage of water there. The Cumberland and the Kentucky rivers are also reported rising, the latter quite rapidly. In fact, we have now a fair prospect of a good stage of water in all our western rivers, for a short time at least. In the Missouri, however, the swell comes too late to do much good, as the business is nearly, if not quite over for the fall in that region. Upper Mississippi and Illinois boats are doing a fair business, the travel on the latter having, since the improvements in navigation, begun to be quite considerable. At this point the river is rising steadily, and is now about four feet above the point at which it stood when the present rise commenced.

A Railroad Company Failure.—The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company in NewYork having failed to pay the interest on their bonds, a mortgage will be taken by the bond-holders on the road.

Statistics of Odd Fellowship.—From the official reports made to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending 30th of June last, we learn that there are in the United States two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine Lodges, with nearly two hundred thousand members. The revenue of the Order during the year is about one million two hundred thousand dollars, of which some five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were disbursed for benevolent purposes, viz: for the benefit of sick members, widowed families, of the schooling of orphan children.

Important Improvements.—Prof. Grant, a gentleman well known in scientific circles, has exhibited to the editor of the NewYork Sun a model of an invention of his own for making available the momentum acquired by cars drawn by horses in starting them again after they have been stopped to take up or set down passengers. The Sun says the invention is simple in construction, and its effectiveness is very apparent, even to the unpractised eye. The principle is applicable also to omnibuses, and this would be quite a desideratum on the smooth russ pavement.

A Terrible Duel in California.—By the Santa Clara Register, we are informed of the following particulars of a duel which came off in Santa Clara county, near Gilroy's rauch, and which, in ferocity and desperation, we find no parallel for in the State. It occurred, says the Register, between a Mexican and a native Californian, about a game of "monte," and Colt's navy revolvers were the weapons used in combat. Nine shots were fired, and four of the balls took effect in each of the combatants. Both parties expired immediately, and they were each ushered into the presence of their Maker, to answer for the murder of the other. After the second or third shot, the Californian crawled on his hands and knees nearer his antagonist, and fired, in order to make sure of his victim. The shot took effect in the abdomen of the Mexican.

The Whaling Business.—A vessel fitting out at San Francisco, for a whaling cruise, is furnished, beside the usual implements for catching the leviathans of the deep, with arrows, each of which is an iron tube, about eighteen inches long, with a keen, triangular point, fastened with India rubber. These are to be charged with two ounces of gun-powder, with a thirty second fuse—and they are to be fired from a gun about two feet in the barrel, which is half an inch thick, and has the calibre for a two-ounce ball. The gun has a brass stock, and is fired from the shoulder. The weight of the piece is nearly thirty pounds. The arrow will penetrate a whale at thirty yards and there explode, killing him immediately, as it must tear and lacerate him dreadfully.

Successful Treatment of Cholera in Germany.—In Germany and Austria the hot air bath has been called into requisition by some eminent medical gentlemen when patients have become too weak for the administration of medicine internally; and in the majority of cases where this has been done, it appears, by accounts published in the German newspapers, that a speedy recovery has followed, even notwithstanding symptoms of the worst character had presented themselves, and threatened a fatal termination. Of course the air is previously impregnated with medicinal properties of sufficient strength to act powerfully on the system. There is, unfortunately, a great dislike among medical practitioners in this country to travel out of the old beaten track, even though new modes of treatment are proved to be both efficacious and in skilful hands, free from danger; but it is to be hoped that the above simple plan will not be lost sight of if this frightful disease should once more devastate our population.

Putty Dispensed With.—Some down-east operator has got a way of setting glass without putty. The window sash is made entirely of wood, the outside permanent. The inside is framed in such a manner that the parts can be readily removed for the purpose of inserting the glass, which is placed between slips of India-rubber, which, when the parts of the sash are replaced, causes the glass to be perfectly firm. The movable parts of the sash are secured to their place by a knob-screw, which makes a pretty finish.

Railroad Statistics.—Some very useful and interesting statistics in relation to railroads in different States, have been recently published by the Superintendent of the Census, derived from the recent census returns. From the tables thus furnished, it appears that there are now in the United States 10,814 miles of railroads finished, and 10,808 miles in the course of construction.

It also appears that in relation to the miles of railroads finished, and in the course of construction, the following are the results, as compared with the number of inhabitants:

Connecticut—1 mile of railroad to every 458 inhabitants.

Illinois,	"	"	568 "
N Hampshire	"	"	593 "
Massachusetts	"	"	860 "
Georgia	"	"	920 "
Maryland	"	"	1163 "
NewYork	"	"	1204 "
Pennsylvania	"	"	1291 "

As compared with the number of square miles in several of the States, the result is as follows:

Connecticut, 1 mile railroad to 5¾ square miles territory.

Massachusetts	"	"	6¾ "
NewYork	"	"	17¾ "
NewHampshire	"	"	17 9-10 "
Maryland	"	"	18 6-10 "
Pennsylvania	"	"	23 6-10 "

From the foregoing, it appears that, of the railroads finished and in course of construction, the State of Connecticut has the largest number of miles in proportion to its inhabitants, and also in proportion to its area.

If only those roads are taken which are actually finished and in operation, as to the number of inhabitants, New Hampshire is first—there being one mile of railroad to every 650 inhabitants: Connecticut is next, being 1 to 670 and Massachusetts 1 to 913 inhabitants.

And in relation to finished railroads, Massachusetts has one mile of railroad to every seven square miles, and Connecticut one mile of railroad to every eight miles of territory, which is a much larger ratio than in any of the other States.

Ship Race from China to England.—The English ship Chrysolite, 104 days from Whampoa, has arrived at Liverpool, with the first cargo of the new tea company. This is one of the new English clippers which left China about the same time for England as two of our American clippers, and no little interest is felt in England about their respective passages. The British clipper Stornmway, for London, left on the 9th of July; the American clippers Race Horse, for Liverpool on the 15th, and the Surprise, for London on the 19th.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday at the steamship Louisiana, Captain Smith, we have received Galveston dates to the 12th instant, and a portion of our exchanges from the interior:

The Cotton Crop.—The Houston Telegraph says: We visited Anglin and Washington counties a few days since, and were surprised to notice the quantity of cotton still whitening the fields, and which, we were informed, could not be picked out for want of hands. Most of the planters have raised much more cotton than they can possibly gather, and they are offering enormous wages for hands to pick it out. We are informed that some planters had offered a dollar and a half and two dollars per day for good hands, to pick the cotton, and few could be obtained at these rates. A considerable quantity of cotton was also stroyed in the fields by the late storm, but it caused no uneasiness. An intelligent planter stated that it would be better for the planters if all the cotton now in the fields were destroyed.

The Rivers.—The Huntsville Item of the 6th says that there has been a considerable rise in Trinity river, which is thought to be permanent for the season.

Extra Session.—The State Gazette contains the proclamation of the Governor, convening the State Legislature in extra session, on the 10th of January next.

Political Rencontre.—On the 9th inst., the democrats of Galveston celebrated the victory of their party in the Presidential election, by firing out a gun for every State that had voted for the Pierce and King ticket. In the evening a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, accompanied with music. Loud cheers were given to those who had illuminated their houses in honor of the victory. Mr Craycroft was injured, though not dangerously, by the explosion of a petard, which he had prepared for the occasion, and undertook to fire off. The affair passed off peaceably, and, with this exception, no accident occurred.

Fannin, Ky. Pass.—The San Antonio Western Texan says: Capt. Shulman and Wallace arrived on Friday last with the mail from Santa Fe and El Paso. Mr. J. C. French and several other gentlemen came in with them. The train found grass and water abundant.

We received neither papers nor letters by this arrival. We learn from a gentleman who came passenger, that they have had a tolerably good crop in the vicinity of El Paso, and have raised good crops of corn and wheat. Grapes and other fruit are quite plenty.

The Indians continue as troublesome as ever. But a short time since they stole seventeen government animals from Fort Webster, at the Copper Mines.

A party of sixty Indians were met at the Pecos. They met the mail train under a flag of truce. They stated that they were on their way to Presidio to trade—to steal, they doubtless meant. It was generally believed they were part of the same band that attacked Capt. Walker on his way out. One of the chiefs was dressed in full regimentals. Their animals were all fresh.

Commissioner Bartlett left El Paso on the 10th for the lower Rio Grande, by way of Chihuahua, under an escort furnished him by Col. Van Amburg, the Mexican military commander.

Mr. McManus's merchandize, by way of Santa Fe after passing through the custom-house at El Paso, paying all the duties required, (six and a half cents per yard) and receiving the proper papers, was seized, on reaching Chihuahua, by order of the military commander. His were all foreign goods.

The goods taken out by this route, by Miller and Almendares, had passed through the custom-house in the same way, under protest, by order of Gen. Conde, the military commander.

The parties are taking the necessary steps to lay the matter before our Government through the American consul.

Foreign Items by the Humboldt.

ENGLAND.

A verdict of willful murder has been returned against the parties concerned in the recent duel between two Frenchmen at Windsor, four play having been suspected.

The English line of battle-ships are to be fitted up with screw-propellers.

FRANCE.

Paris was tranquil. It is rumored that another infernal machine had been discovered at Fontainbleau.

It is understood that to avoid discussion, a single article only would be submitted to the people, to the effect that the Empire shall be hereditary in the direct line of Napoleon, and in the event of his having an male issue; he shall have the right to name his successor.

It is reported that the Pope had declined to proceed to Paris to perform the coronation.

The four and a half per cent is closed at 105f. 70c.

TURKEY.

Disturbances had occurred at Constantinople, and the French Embassador had threatened to leave unless the Sultan consented to sanction the new Turkish loan.

INDIA.

Advices from Rangoon state that the Burmese had destroyed Prome, and that the English army was advancing on Rangoon.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.

D'Israeli had sent a circular to those members of Parliament supposed to be friendly to the Government, asking their attendance at the opening of Parliament, as a speaker would be elected on the first day, and important business brought forward.

The Earl of Droughmore and the Marquis of Bath had been appointed to second the address in the House of Lords. Nothing had transpired relative to the proposed course of the Government.

The controversy between the United States and Cuba was received with jealousy by the English press.

The daughter of General Rosas had married a Spaniard at Southampton.

A severe gale had occurred in the English channel, by which several vessels were shipwrecked, and a large number of lives lost.

FRANCE.

Prerogued Cabinet Councils had been held at St. Cloud.

Recruiting woe going on among the envoiry for the Imperial Guard.

It is said that the civil list of the Emperor has been fixed at 30,000,000 francs. Specimens of the Imperial coin have been struck off at the mint.

The confirmation of the Empire will be submitted to the people.

Abdel Kader had arrived in Paris

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The speculating going on in French funds and railways at Paris is immense, and must lead to a crisis, if continued.

Rice may now be imported in French ships duty free to the French West Indies.

Count D'Epperman, the Austrian Minister at Paris, is dead.

The plenipotentiaries of the Darmstadt Coalition were to hold their final meeting at Vienna on the 20th of October.

The Zolverein between Austria and Modena and Parma was officially announced on the 15th.

The Pope of Rome protest strongly against the recent church modifications in New Grenada, and threatens all the prelates who obey the civil law there, praising the conduct of the Archbishop of Bogota, the Granadian Minister, who struck his flag and left for Rome.

The rumor of an insurrection in Constantinople, and of the French Minister at Constantinople demanding his passports, are both incorrect.

The Turkish Embassador at Paris has been recalled for his share in the loan transaction, the first instalment of which had been paid.

The Indian journals demand the immediate annexation of Garmah.

Further by the City of Glasgow.

England.—The new line of steamers for Australia and America will sail from Bristol.

Land has been purchased in Hyde Park for the new National Galleries for the sum of $1,000,000.

France.—The Moniteur publishes a decree of the President granting a credit of 200,000 francs for the expense of fitting up the Pantheon for religious worship.

Great additions were being made to the port of Havre. Considerable anxiety prevailed in Paris respecting the Ministerial crisis in Belgium.

Italy.—An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the President of the Tuscan Ministry.

Belgium.—M. de Theux had not been consulted relative to the formation of the new ministry.

Spain.—A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Cadiz on the 14th. No material damage was done.

Portugal.—The Portuguese Wine Company has dissolved, and hereafter the Duro wine would be the only quality exportable.

Further by the Glasgow.—*New York*, November 10.—The steamer City of Glasgow brought 88 passengers from Glasgow.

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Glasgow to redeem the family of John Weems from slavery in America, and a considerable sum raised.

The movement favoring the son of Prince Canino, as heir presumptive to the throne of the Napoleons, gains much confidence.

It is thought that the electors of France would be summoned on the 21st of November to vote, and the legislative corps on the 28th to count.

Result of the Presidential Election.—We have now the result of the Presidential election in each State in the Union, with the exception of California, Texas and Arkansas. If we concede those to Pierce, the final result is as follows:

FOR PIERCE AND KING.

Maine	8	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	5	Texas	4
Connecticut	6	Florida	3
Rhode Island	4	Ohio	23
New York	35	Indiana	13
New Jersey	7	Illinois	11
Pennsylvania	27	Michigan	6
Delaware	3	Missouri	9
Maryland	8	Arannesas	4
Virginia	15	Iowa	4
North Carolina	10	Wisconsin	5
South Carolina	8	California	4
Georgia	10		
Alabama	9		254
Mississippi	7		

FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

Massachusetts	13	Kentucky	12
Vermont	5		
Tennessee	12		42

The Upper Rivers.—The St. Louis Republic of the 13th says: The river at this point was still slowly swelling at sunset yesterday evening, up to which time it had risen about two inches in the preceding twenty-four hours. Reals up from below report from eight to nine feet on the principal bars below to Cairo. At last accounts the Missouri was still swelling, and the Illinois receding at Lasalle. The Upper Mississippi is falling at Keokuk and below, boats down from all the upper streams report very cold weather for the season. Snow has fallen on both the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois, and though no ice has as yet been met in either river, there is a fair prospect of it in a short time, unless the weather should moderate.

The Maine Law in Massachusetts.—The only matters upon which the people of Massachusetts appear to be decided, in the Constitutional Convention and the sustaining of the Maine law. The latter measure is looked upon as settled. The Maine law will be neither repealed nor modified. The minority must submit with the best grace they can.

It is stated that a thousand pounds of opium are sold by retail every week in NewYork, and that the practice of opium eating is increasing very rapidly.

Telegraphic Items.

Particulars by the Atlantic.

New York, Monday, November 15.

The general news brought by the Atlantic is of little importance. The following being the principal items gleaned from her accounts:

England—Buenos Ayres Cotton Annihilators Burnt.

The English papers chronicle the arrival at Manchester of a few bales of cotton, the export and production of Buenos Ayres.

The large establishment at London, built for the manufacture of Phillips' Fire Annihilator, had taken fire and was destroyed, with a large number of the annihilators, which produced but little effect on the flames.

France—Reduction of Interest—Conspiracy.

Louis Napoleon has issued a decree reducing the rates of certain stocks, and fixing the legal interest at 2 per cent. It is said that a conspiracy against Louis Napoleon exists at Fontainbleau among the military.

British Markets.

Some of the circulars study the decline in Cotton previous to the departure of the Atlantic at 1-16@⅛d, and quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¼; Middling Orleans, 6⅛@6¼; Fair Mobile, 6¼@6⅜, and Fair Uplands, 6¼d.

Wheat had declined 2d. per 70 lb, and Flour 3d. per bbl. Corn was unchanged

London and Manchester.

Trade at Manchester was less active, and prices had slightly declined.

In the London Money Market there was an advance in Consols, and the closing rates were 100¾ to 100⅞.

There was a large speculative business doing in the Rice Market in London, and prices were firmer.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Liverpool was quiet on the day of the Atlantic's departure, (Wednesday) and the sales were estimated at barely 6000 bales. Prices were without further change.

Crescent City Affair.

Washington, November 15.

The Republic of this morning attempts to vindicate the Government in the Crescent City affair, by an article replying to George Law's letter. It states that Mr Roberts, informed members of the Government that Lieut. Porter and Purser Smith would not again be sent out in the Crescent City, to Havana, and that, relying upon this declaration, the State Department had thus informed the Spanish Minister.

Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, November 15.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Illsgetty, and destroyed the extensive pork-house of J. J. Bates, containing meats to the value of $12,000. The property was only partially insured.

Further from Havana.

NewYork, November 17.

The Black Warrior reports that when she left Havana, there were several ships of war lying in the harbor, including the British steamer Highflyer, two British sloops of war, and three French war vessels. There was no American vessel of war present, a fact which occasioned much remark, under the circumstances.

The authorities were determined that the Crescent City should not enter Havana.

The Republic and George Law.

Washington, November 17.

The Republic of this morning contains a long article in reply to George Law, in which it denounces his course as a filibustering device to involve the two countries in a war. It declares that Law's repeatedly sending Smith to Habana, is a disreditable attempt to bully the Captain General into a surrender of the position that he had rightfully taken and held throughout.

The article concludes with the assurance that the President will not fail to uphold all the rights of commerce, to vindicate all proper privileges of citizens of the United States, and to guard and protect those visiting Cuba, but that he is not disposed to question the prerogative claimed by the Cuban authorities relative to the exclusion of Smith.

The Republic, however, considers the refusal of the authorities of Cuba to permit the landing of the mails and passengers of the Crescent City, as an act at once unjustifiable and offensive to both the government and country

New York, November 18.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool, November 6.

The cotton market has been quiet since the departure of the Atlantic, and the sales of the three days are limited to 22,000 bales of which 6500 have been taken for speculation. Prices are without any material change, and the quotations close at 6⅛d. for Fair Orleans and 6¼d. for Fair Mobile. The total sales of the week are 54,000 bales of which speculators have taken 20,000 and exporters 3700.

Flour has been in good demand at 23s. for Western Canal, and 23s. 6d a 24s. per bbl. for Ohio. Corn is firm at 31s 32s. per quarter for yellow, and 32s. 6d a 33s. 6d. for white. Bacon shoulders are quoted at 29s., and hams at 38s@40s. per cwt.

London Markets.

The money market has been rather irregular. Consols ranging at 100⅜@100⅝, and closing at 100⅛, for money, and 100¾ for account. White wheat is quoted at 7s. 2d. a 7s. 3d. per 70 lbs., and red at 6s. 7d.

France—Senate in Session—Protest Against Empire.

The Senate met on the 4th and a committee was appointed on the subject of establishing the Empire. It is believed in Paris, that the committee will declare the imperial crown hereditary in the person of Louis Lapoleon, and his male descendants.

Victor Hugo and others have issued a circular in which they protest against the establishment of the Empire, which has produced some excitement.

Spain—Troops for Cuba.

The ship Catalino sailed from Cadiz on the 25th October with 500 fresh troops, bound for Cuba.

Sweden—Illness of the King.

Advices from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden was lying dangerously ill.

England.

Parliament met on the 4th instant, but the proceedings, so far, were without any especial interest.

New York, November 18.

The steamer United States has arrived here, bringing later dates from Havana and Kingston. Her officers report that the Captain General of Cuba has 20,000 troops moving from point of the Island, and is organizing and preparing them for immediate action.

The Coffee crop is reported to afford bountiful promise for ordinary qualities, but Rio are scarce.

The United States brings $120,000 worth of gold on freight.

Baltimore, November 19.

The steamer Isabel has arrived at Charleston and reports that as she left, the Crescent City was in sight, off the harbor standing in. It was supposed that she would be permitted to enter the harbor

Important from Spain.

Baltimore, November 19.

A letter from Madrid dated Oct 20 says:

I can inform you from a most authentic source that a secret treaty has been concluded between the Governments of Spain and France, by which the latter power has pledged itself to protect Spain in the possession of the Island of Cuba. The Commanders of all the vessels of war belonging to France, now on the trans-atlantic stations, have received orders to place themselves at the disposal of the Captain General of Cuba. Three vessels of war have for some time past, been kept in Cuban ports, and in the squadron on that station the Steward, of 86 guns, will shortly be added. She is quite a new vessel and was only launched on the 16th inst.

Washington, November 19.

The receipts of the Washington Monument fund, from the 1st to the 18th inst., have been $5,559.

Philadelphia, November 19.

Ex-Governor Schulz died to-day at his residence in Lancaster.

Washington, November 19.

The Republic of this morning announces that the Lobos Island difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.

Three Sundays in Egypt.—Friday is the Mahomedan Sabbath; Saturday is the Sabbath of the Jews; and the next day the Sabbath of the Christians. This is frequently a source of delay and inconvenience to the traveler. Mr. Smith, of Boston, for example, arrived at Alexandria on Friday, a day on which no quarantine or custom-house business can be transacted with the officials of the country, who are Mahomedans. On Saturday he could do nothing at the bankers, who are Jews. On Sunday the consular offices were closed—the Consuls being Christians. It was not till Monday morning therefore, that he could set about the arrangement for his tour. We may take occasion here to remark that the Doctor's "Pilgrimage to Egypt," from which we learn this curious fact, is at once the worst written and most interesting book of oriental travel that we have read for many a day. It is crammed with incidents and information, conveyed in a style the most slovenly. In spite, however, of its careless style, the book is full of excellent matter. Dr. Smith is one of the most phegyatic, inquisitive and mischief-imaginative Yankees that ever went abroad. [Home Journal.

Honor Conferred.—John Tyler, jr., of Philadelphia, son of ex-President Tyler, has received the degree of Master of Arts from William and Mary College, Va., Mr. Tyler was a former student of the institution, and receives this honor for scientific improvements, according to the rules of the College.

So poor is Trinity Church, NewYork, that pews are charged twelve and a half cents for ascending into the steeple. The church owns over a *hundred* houses in the city.

The following poem from the New York Tribune has reference to the recent death of Downing, the horticulturist, and was written at his place at Newburgh:

MUSINGS IN THE MOONLIGHT.... By C. P. Cranch

In the clear September moonlight
Dark the Western mountains rise,
And the river calm as ever
Pours its broad lake of silver ice.

Like a frame the leafy garden
Clasps the dusky picture round,
And I gaze and gaze forever
By the spell of beauty bound.

O'er the water's tarnished mirror
Darkly glide the shadowed ships,
So the gloomy past is shaded
By our gibbing thought's eclipse.

Bright, fond River—flow forever
In the moonlight to the sea,
But those joyous days thou never,
Never can'st bring back to me.

See! the frame the leafy garden
Arches round the pictured scene,
Like a cypress wreath is growing
Dark—too dark for this—I ween.

One who wreathed the lovely landscape
With these green and shady bowers,
Past away—away forever
With his fleeting golden flowers.

And the lawn beneath the linden,
And the shrubs and vines so green,
And the fragrant beds of roses,
And the winding paths between;

And the house, in beauty bowered,
Rare in beauty of its own—
Never again may hear the music
Of those days forever flown;

Never again shall hear the murmur
Of the joyous company
Whom those festal days of summer
Crowned with mirth and melody.

Silent River—sadly flowing!
Shadows lift like thoughts of pain
Slowly cross thy gleaming silver,
But they catch the light again

Darkly bend the mountains o'er thee,
Firm and dusky in the night,
But their summits woo the moonbeams,
And are touched with heavenly light.

Life is rich and Nature lavish,
Providence is large as fate,—
Many a joy they hide in secret
For the lone and desolate.

After sunset clouds of crimson,
After twilight comes the moon,
After moment still the starlight,
Still the morning's daily boon.

And the cloud that lowers the darkest
Holds the blessing of the rain—
And the grief that stuns the deepest,
Hath another touch than pain.

New Enough, September 28, 1852.

Later from Liberia.—*Loss of the Bark Ralph Cross, of Baltimore.*—By way of England, we have advices from Liberia to the 1st of August. A letter from H. Teague, Esq., dated Monrovia, August 27th, gives information of the wreck of the bark Ralph Cross, at Cape Palmas, late in July. She sailed from Baltimore, May 1, with a large company of emigrantes, about 150 in number, including several missionaries. These were landed at Bassa Cove, after four weeks' detention, and the loss of a boat and some goods, but no lives. The goods sent out by the American Colonization Society for the aid of the Republic of Liberia, were all lost. We make the following extracts from Liberia papers:

Monday, the 26th of July, the fifth anniversary of the independence of Liberia, was celebrated by rejoicings in the usual pleasant and consistent manner.

We learn that for the last few weeks there has been a cessation of hostilities between the Veys and the Gedarbs. We are not informed as to the probable cause of the cessation. Dear-boo-bah, who, up to this time, had acted only on the defensive, is now prepared to make aggressive movements. He has concentrated a numerous body of mercenary warriors, and will, no doubt, attempt the destruction of Boombo and all his followers.

We have later advices from the leeward counties:

The health of the emigrants by the ship Ralph Cross was as good as could be expected. There was nothing to disturb the peaceful state of affairs which have, for the last few months, so happily existed. The saw mill at Simon was in operation, and in October next the proprietors of the one at "Buchanan" will be prepared to fill contracts for lumber in any quantity.

It affords us much pleasure to notice the return from England of Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, of this place. Mr. S. succeeded in procuring some funds from England, for the building of a church, and he will proceed immediately to make arrangements for the purpose.

Commodore Lavolette, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces on the western coast of Africa, was quite ill about the 1st of July.

The Cape Territory, adjoining Gallenas on the north, has been purchased by the Government.

Hon. Dereriue T. Harriss has been engaged in writing a commentary on the Constitution of Liberia. It is expected to be ready for the press in October.

The receipt of an invoice of merchandize amounting to $5340, from the American Colonization Society to the Government of Liberia, is gratefully acknowledged. Of this amount, $5000 is appropriated to assist in defraying the expenses of the late military expedition, and the remainder to paying for territory.

Two or more slave vessels were hovering about the coast during the first week in June. The British cruisers kept on the look out, but did not capture the marauders.

Later from California.—The steamer Illinois arrived at NewYork on the 12th instant, with three hundred passengers, two millions dollars in gold dust, and four days later intelligence from California. The Baltimore Sun has the following telegraphic summary of her news:

She brings San Francisco dates of the 20th ult., and the mails brought by the Cortes at Panama. Among her passengers is Lieut. Gillise, of the Navy, bearer of dispatches from Mr. Clay, U. S. Charge at Lima, relative to the Lobos Island difficulty.

The Illinois made this trip in less than twenty-three days.

Com. McAuley arrived at Callao on the 30th ult., and reports that a severe earthquake occurred at Valparaiso on the 3d of October.

The Panama Star of the 4th contains a proclamation from Com. McAuley, dated Lobos Islands, October 20, in which he informs citizens of the United States that he has been instructed to abstain in protecting them in forcibly resisting the laws of Peru

The steamer Oregon left Panama on the 4th for San Francisco, with a full complement of passengers.

The City of Pittsburgh was at Talcahuano on the 15th, to sail the same day for Panama.

A re-discovery had been made in the Province of Chiriqui of gold mines that were worked in the times of the Spaniards, and were said to be as productive as any in South America.

The steamer Oregon, which arrived at Panama on the 1st inst., brought down three hundred passengers and $2,400,000 in specie.

The Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on the 19th, in thirteen days from Panama.

The Northerner will sail for San Francisco on the 30th ult., and the California on November 1.

The news from California possesses little interest. The indications were favorable for a thriving fall business. Large arrivals from the Atlantic States had unsettled prices of merchandize.

A Chamber of Commerce had been formed at Panama. The British steamer Southgo had arrived at Panama, with Valparaiso dates to October 15. Business was unusually dull. Sales of flour at $8. Freights were dull at $15 to San Francisco or the United States.

Two vessels full of passengers had sailed for Australia. Another shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 7th ult.

The damage caused by the earthquake at Valparaiso was supposed to be very great.

Catherine Hayes was about giving concerts at Panama.

Australian advices to the 14th of August state there was no abatement in the yield of gold. Many ships were leaving for London with large quantities of the precious metal. The current from the mines arrived on the 5th, with 18,000 ounces. Flour brought £23 per ton; wheat 6s. to 8s. 0d. per bushel.

Circumstances of the Shooting of Mr. Thos. Carneal.—We have obtained thus long from giving any notice of the sad affair which resulted in the death of Mr. Thomas Carneal, the son-in-law of the Governor of our State, that we might get the particulars. It seems that the steamer C. E. Watkins, with Mr. Carneal as a passenger, landed at or near the plantation of Judge James, in Washington county. Mr. Carneal had heard that the Judge was an extremely brutal man to his slaves, and was likewise excelled with liquor, and upon the Judge inviting him and several others to take a drink with him, Carneal replied that he would not drink with any man who abused his negroes; this the Judge resented as an insult and high words ensued. The company took their drink, however, all but Mr. Carneal, who went out upon the bow of the boat and took a seat, where he was sought by Judge James, who desired satisfaction for the insult. Carneal refused to make any, and asked the old gentleman if any of his negroes would resent the insult if he was to slap him in the mouth? To which the Judge replied, that he would do it himself, if his sons would not. Whereupon Mr. C. struck him in the mouth with the back of his hand; the Judge resented it by striking him across the head with a cane, which stunned Mr. C. very much, causing the blood to run freely from the wound; as soon as Carneal recovered from the blow he drew a bowie knife, attacked the Judge with it, inflicting several wounds upon his person, some of which were thought mortal. Some gentlemen in endeavoring to separate the combatants, were wounded by Carneal. When Judge James arrived at his house, bleeding and in a dying state, as it was thought, he instantly seized a double-barrel gun, loaded it heavily with large shot, galloped to where the boat was, hitched his horse, and deliberately raised his gun to shoot Carneal, who was sitting upon a cotton bale. Mr. James was warned not to fire as Carneal was unarmed, and he might kill some innocent person. He took his gun from his shoulder, raised it again and fired both barrels in succession, killing Carneal instantly.

It is a sad affair, and Carneal leaves, besides numerous friends, a most interesting and accomplished widow to bewail his tragical end. [Vicksburg Sentinel.

Experience of a Convict in Australia.—Many a time have I been yoked like a bullock with twenty or thirty others to drag along timber. About eight hundred died in six months at a place called Toongabbie, or Constitution Hill. I knew a man so weak, he was thrown into the grave, when he said, "Don't cover me up; I'm not dead; for God's sake don't cover me up!" The overseer answered—"D—n your eyes, you'll die to-night, and we shall not have the trouble to come back again!" The man recov

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE PASTOR'S DAUGHTER.

An ivy-mantled cottage smiled,
Deep-wooded near a streamlet's side,
Where dwelt the village pastor's child,
Its all her maiden heaven and pride.
Proud suitors paid their court and duty
To this romantic sylvan beauty:
Yet none of all the swains who sought her,
Was worthy of the pastor's daughter.

The town gallants crowd hill and plain,
To seek the groves of her retreat,
And many followed in her train,
To lay their riches at her feet.
But still, for all their arts so weary,
From home, they could not lure the fairy,
A maid without a heart they thought her,
And so they left the pastor's daughter.

One balmy eve in dewy spring,
A bard became her father's guest;
He struck his harp, and every string
To love vibrated in her breast.
With that true faith which cannot falter,
Her hand was given at the altar,
And faithful was the heart he brought her
To wedlock and the pastor's daughter.

How seldom learn the worldly gay
With all their sophistry and art,
The truest and gentle princess-way
To woman's fond, devoted heart:
They seek, but never find, the treasure,
Although revealed in jet and azure:
To them, like truth in wells of water,
A fable is the pastor's daughter.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE ISTHMUS.

LITTLE CHARLIE'S DEATH.

In the Whig Review for November, we find a peculiar sketch, written by a traveler on the Isthmus of Panama, on his way, with others, to California, in which the most affecting and affective traits of adventurous life on the shores of the Pacific are described, in a most graphic and unique manner. From this sketch we extract the episode which follows. It is at once touching, and, no doubt, truthful. The hotel mentioned by the writer was at Palenquilla, and the night on which the occurrences narrated took place was as stormy as the most merciless Spanish guerrilla, or unconscionable innkeeper, could have desired. The writer in the midst of the thick darkness, had reached a building dignified by the name of hotel, and, scraping the mud from his boots, retired to rest in the attic. What followed is thus narrated:

I must have been very tired and sleepy, for I can only recollect one moment when the cracking of the cane floor beneath my step chimed in beautifully with the pattering of the heavy rain-drops on the roof, and I think slumber seized me even as I settled down upon my primitive couch. I had hardly lost myself, as the expression is, when I was again roused to consciousness by voices in the apartment below. The first was that of a woman, low and shrill, impressing me as coming from a heart in bitterest warfare with its destiny, and curiously at variance with the lulling sound of the rain, and the dull, heavy, mournful gustiness of the wind.

"John," it cried, in tones of agony, "do not let him die—he is my little angel! John, oh! I cannot let him die!"

"Hush, dear," said another voice—the rough and hard voice of a man—"why should we ask to have him spared? Has our life been so very pleasant, that we should pray for a like boon for *him*?"

The words, and the tone in which they were uttered more than the words themselves, revealed to me a picture, suddenly illuminated as it were by a flash of heaven's lightning, in which I noted all the details of one of these unhappy lives so commonly led by the sensitive and poor. It was with no hope of turning back the tide of hurrying events, and yet certainly with no idle curiosity, that I crept along over the cane floor of my chamber toward the aperture, whose I could leisurely inspect the scene below. Oh, what would I not have given for the power and appliances of the painter, to have stamped its lineaments upon the canvas, even as I saw them then! A man and woman had entered, and were seated side by side on two rude boxes, stationed in a corner of the apartment, which was possibly the most comfortable locale, if such an epithet may be applied to premises so utterly wet and cheerless. These two persons seemed in full possession of the house. The proprietor had either gone out, or was called away to sleep in some corner hidden to my view. A second glance revealed a third person, a child of apparently not more than five or six summers, whose emaciated and spasmodic frame was almost wholly concealed by the protecting arms of the man, evidently his father. This group of three was so disposed, with the feeble candle light falling full upon them, that, in my desire to read the story in their faces, I almost immediately saw their each minutest line, while all the world beside became nothing but the blackest void, and my ear ceased to take note of the rain and gusty wind, and heard nothing but the outpourings of these forlorn and seemingly forgotten spirits.

The man was apparently rather under what is termed the middle age, of small stature, wasted and thin, as if from long care and self-denial. His attire, even in the abandon of that out-of-the-way spot, somehow bespoke the gentleman, and just as plainly, too, the *poor* gentleman. As he sat holding his frail burden, every moment, alas! becoming fraller, vainly trying to smoothe it to a moment's repose, and after each unsuccessful effort turning his beseeching eyes to heaven, I could read in his sharp, pale face, his high, projecting, but not broad forehead, his quick, restless eye, flashing with a certain fire withal, and the unsteady working of his mouth, the plainly written story of a high-hearted, disappointed man. There was something in his whole demeanor which bespoke the man of pride, of principle, of genius, too, but also of irresolution—the most unhappy man of all God's images on earth—the men who, seeing the prizes with which life's lottery is teeming, and knowing the way to reach them, yet lacks the nerve to follow therein, because the cowardly doubt is still there, as to whether, after all, the highest good is thus to be obtained.

The woman, like the man, in one respect, at least, was "not new that which she had been," and yet there were traces of her former better self flickering occasionally in her face and mien. Although so smile played upon her lips, which were once beautiful, but were now thin, and drawn tightly together, as if to shut out from her heart the atmosphere of a world that had never seemed to love her, and no especial brilliance flashed upon you when the lids were raised from eyes around which were drawn dark lines, and stood out in painful prominence from wasted cheeks; and although her costume was of the simplest, suggestive of a dull routine of daily tasks, and nothing of the dashiness and bravery of life, yet there was something, not exactly visible to the outward eye, which showed that this was not the destiny to which she was born; else why should I have seen her, as in a mirror of the past, sweeping with gallant grace adown a gilded drawing-room, or reusing to wild gayety, a sea-shore or hearth-side party, by looks and tones fraught with fire-side electric sparks? Even now, and in that worn, slender, compressed frame, there was secreted a possibility of fascination, which needed only the showers and beams of sympathizing hearts to awaken to active being.

And the little child, who was overleaping all this weariness and misery of life, and was soon to be a little cherub—I actually found myself chuckling over the idea that he was cheating the old deceptive villain of a world, and was eluding its clutches, even by a stolen march to heaven. So frittering away of the beauty and glory of *his* young life, by unmanly cankering cares. The lustre of his roguish little eye was not to be dimmed, the rosy fullness of his mischievous mouth was not to be wholly wasted, his laughing curls were not even to be cut, till he had lain them all in the bottom of the rotting earth, which was their mother. I have said that he was a child of some five or six summers. There was none of the frostiness of winter about him—nothing even in his form, worn by disease, suggestive of cold or barrenness. He was a delicate summer flower, and now that he was being crushed to earth, it was a summer storm that did it—a rude gale, that might break his fragile stock, and scatter far and wide his fair frail petals, but which would none the less certainly waft the essence of his fragrance and loveliness far beyond the clouds.

The father sat with the child in his arms, not with any hope of keeping him from the grasp of death, but gently rocking him, as if trying to lull him off to slumber, as he had often perchance done after frolicsome days, when sleep came with a soft and welcome tread, bringing pleasant dreams and angel whispers in her train. Then the sweet vision of the morrow awakening danced before the father's brain, and *now*——

The mother sat by his side, with her hands clenched, firmly knit together. She was trying to feel physically the agony of sitting helpless there, while her child died. She could not bring herself to feel it, and so she kept rising up, looking wildly round, but, seeing no succor in any quarter, would settle into her seat again with an agonizing groan.

"Oh, John," she would gasp out, at times, "tell me, will he live; will he be better soon; will he know his mother again? God forgive me, but I can not—eh, no, indeed, I can not let him die!"

And then:

"Oh, why is it, why *must* it be so? When we left every thing else, and our other children behind us, we could not leave little Charlie. He was to have been our good angel, to make every hardship light and pleasant. Tell me, John, if there is any meaning in this blow."

It is the penalty we pay for being poor," answered the man bitterly.

A dark shadow, as of remorse, settled suddenly down upon the woman's brow, as she continued wildly:

"But I thought it was enough when we buried little Arthur; you said God had taken him, and it was better for him and us. But Charlie, he has been longer with us, and he is different from all the others; we can never love anything again as we have loved him. Oh, see him now—see his little limbs how they twine. O God, do not let him suffer thus! Take him, if thou must, but do not let him linger thus!"

And the father answered solemnly, while the child's limbs were stiff, and beat in a last convulsion, and the old look of life was fading away in his upturned eyes, and great drops of agonizing sweat stood upon his little brow, and while greater drops came upon the father's face—a face whose every line spoke a voiceless prayer to God to shorten the death struggle—thus he answered:

"Yes, Mary, this suffering is very hard—almost *too* hard; but hear me, Mary, and thank God with me that our Charlie shall never know a suffering ten thousand times greater than this, which you and I could not have seen and felt for!"

"He does not suffer," said another voice close by. "Even now your child Charlie rejoices with the angels in the paradise of God."

As the voice spoke, the painful gurgling ceased in the child's throat, his limbs gradually straightened and resumed their native grace, while a lovely radiance illuminated his beautiful countenance, as if it had caught a reflex from the happy spirit hovering there a short moment to bid adieu to its late tenement of clay. A peaceful, easy drawing of n breath or two, and the last chapter of this little life on earth was closed.

There was silence for some minutes. The rain was ever, the winds were at rest, and a broad square of moonlight came in through the doorway of the ranch, lighting up the spot where sat the figures of the scene.

It was only natural that the last comer should have been Arthur Orrington. It was particularly fitting that he should have come at that moment—I had no curious sensation how or whence—to form as it were a connecting, reconciling link between those afflicted spirits and the higher order of existence, of which their child was now one. And when, taking a hand of each within his own, he knelt before them in prayer, I could not help feeling indeed that something of the spirit of him, coming down from heaven, took upon himself the likeness even of us, and "went about doing good," yet lingered in the form of our humanity.

His prayer was no idle expenditure of words. It rose up from his soul like spiritual incense; and, as it ascended, a like incense from other souls mingled and rose with it, an acceptable offering at the throne of the All-perfect. Oh, what an odor of tearful joy, and gratitude, and hope, seemed to float upward and outward from our hearts, making the atmosphere about us redolent of all pleasant things, when that clear, soft, solemn voice repeated the words of our Saviour, "suffer little children to come unto me;" and then the ineffable peace and faith which overcame us, how can I describe it, when there followed the blessed assurance that "of such was the kingdom of heaven!" But when, for the first time, the absolute certainty of their child's eternal bliss broke upon the parent's brain; when, following the spirit of the prayer, they saw him sitting with the white-robed cherubs at the feet of Christ, and know that there should he his home forever, the measure of their thankfulness was full. The great glory of the thought, that while they were going about in quest of treasures on earth, other hands than those of men had been gathering treasures for them, worth more than all the worlds of space, and laying them up in those regions "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal," was enough. The corpse of the child, lying in its last composure, as if fauned to slumber by an angel's wing, was but typical of the perfect peace and gladness of those two spirits, bowed and silent in the presence of that sublime revelation.

It was long after the departure of Arthur Orrington ere a word was spoken on either side. The man and woman sat in their respective seats, almost motionless, while the former still held in his arms his still precious burthen. At length a loud, long sob burst from the woman, and as she turned her face full towards me, catching meanwhile upon her husband's arm, I saw the lines of tears streaming down her cheeks.

"John," said she, in a tone most thrillingly sad, yet earnest, "I feel that I have done a great wrong, but God has forgiven me. Can you forgive me also?"

The man changed not his posture in the slightest, and she continued:

"Whom you were in trouble, John, when the world grew dark around you, when you hadn't a friend, John, because you hadn't money; but when a little money would have made you free and happy, I had it, and kept it back from you."

The man turned upon her a countenance full of emotion, but in which was no sentiment of anger.

"Yes, John, I had money, money inherited from a relative, that you did not know of—and I kept it back. But, oh! believe me, I did not keep it from avarice or mistrust—I kept it because I would have been too wise, and was a fool."

In the man's countenance was an expression of earnest, searching inquiry, which the woman interpreting, went on:

"Yes, John, I saw you suffer day by day; I saw you despised by men, unworthy men, and I kept back the money which might have made you independent of them all. But oh, John, I did not keep it back for myself—I kept it back for *him*; yes, for *him*, that I might have it to keep off the evil of his dark day. Oh! I thought it would come as yours had come, when he was handsome, light-hearted young man, and I could not bear to think of him crushed, and disappointed, and despised of his companions. So I said, I will save it for him, and when his dark day comes, and he shall say to me, "Mother, I have no friends, and no position in the world, and I must die," then I would bring it forth and give it to him, and be repaid by his kisses and his tears for all that you and I have suffered. Oh, what a fool I was!"

The woman's tears fell in gushing rivers, but her sobs were less wild and violent. The man wept too, but calmly; and taking her by the hand, he said, in a voice so touchingly tender and sad that I found my own tears falling likewise:

"You are my own dearest Mary. I love you better, ten thousand times better than ever. Let us thank God together that Charlie's dark day has come and gone: he will never, never see another—never another shadow through all eternity!"

"But, John, it was wrong to let you suffer as I did, and wrong to wish to thwart the providence of God, and keep my idol from his share of the world's sorrow. Let us try to understand this lesson. Let us go back to those who are left to us. We shall have enough left to begin life with somewhere, and we will live together, all of us. There is certainly a place for us somewhere in the world, and no matter how humble we live. It seems to me that there cannot be any poverty or hardship left, now Charlie is dead. Dear Charlie, he left us nothing but his dear sweet memory, and yet how rich are we in the love which he has already sent to us from heaven! Let us go back, John, to where our home was, and not care for such wealth as gold may more."

"Be it so," said the man; and he bowed his head and imprinted a passionate kiss upon the pale forehead of his dead child, as if the little one, whose every word and act had been lovely and endearing during life, had taught a yet lovelier lesson by his death.

Afterwards, when a native woman came in, and, removing the corpse tenderly from the father's arms, laid it upon the counter and proceeded to wash its face and smooth down its tumbled locks, but did not remove its clothes, for the mother by signs and looks forbade, thus leading me to think that it was a favorite suit, perchance the very one which he wore to church, hand in hand with his proud parents—proud of *him*—humble enough in so much else—on the last Sabbath of their sojourn in their native land—the fact of her appearance, I say, was somehow associated in my mind with the idea of Arthur Orrington, as if he had sent her to do this. Calmly, as she performed her skillful task, and tearlessly as, having prepared the body even for burial, she threw over it a fragment of a cotton robe bound with a deep fringe of elaborately wrought lace, and then taking from a box upon the floor two tallow candles, and lighting them, placed them at its head and feet, it required no subtle powers of penetration to see that she worked not for hire, unless, indeed, payment was to be taken in looks of heart-gushing gratitude and love. What mattered it that she was black, and that her features were not delicately carved as those about her? In the dusky shadow of the great Reaper's presence, forms and colors were alike, and God, who seeth deeper than these, knows if at that moment her spirit likewise was not pure and white as theirs.

I left my chamber noiselessly, and crept out unseen. The day was just beginning to break. It was a fresh, clear, breezy morning. As I slid along downward toward the beach, merry shouts came rolling up to greet me, and when I arrived amongst them, all was activity and bustle. The "poco tiempo" principle of the natives was for the time ignored by the resolute gold-seekers, determined to get on. Our matin hymn was "Waku up, there," "Go a-head," "Clear the Kitchen," and it rose to the melodious accompaniment of tin pans and portable cooking-stoves. Each was striving to be off first, and not a little gouging was going on in consequence, mingled with hard words and some unimportant skirmishes. Nevertheless, the scene was pleasant and enlivening, so suggestive as it was of cheery life and healthy hope.

But I could not keep my thoughts from recurring sometimes to the bereaved couple whom I had left in the ranch upon the hill. In imagination I saw them fulfilling their last duties towards the precious remains of their darling babe, putting them beneath the ground, hiding them from their sight forever, and then, with faces turned homeward, going, in quite another way from the rest of us, down the windings of that melancholy river alone.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

BY FANNY FERN.

When the spirit moves you to amuse yourself with "shopping," be sure to ask the clerk for a thousand and one articles you have no intention of buying. Never mind the trouble you make him; that is part of the trade. Pull the fingers of the gloves you are examining quite out of shape; inquire for some nondescript color of some scarce number, and when it is found, "think you won't take any this morning;" then keep him for an hour hunting for your sunshade, which you at length recollect you "left at home," and depart without having invested a single cent.

When you enter a crowded lecture room, and a gentleman rises politely, (American gentlemen always do,) and offers to give up his seat, (that he came an hour ago to secure for himself,) take it as a matter of course, and don't trouble yourself to thank him, even with a nod of your head. As to feeling uneasy about accepting, that's ridiculous! because, if he don't fancy standing during the service, he's at liberty to go home; it's a free country.

Should you receive an invitation to a concert, manage to accept it, (conditionally) leaving a door for escape, should a more eligible offer present itself.

When solicited to sing at a party, decline, until you have drawn around you the proper number of entreating swains; then yield gracefully, as if it were a great sacrifice of your timidity!

Flirt with an admirer till the last end of the chapter, and then—"be so taken by surprise" when he makes the declaration you were driving at! As "practice makes perfect," every successive attempt of this nature will render you more expert in angling for hearts, besides exerting a beneficial effect upon your character.

As to cultivating your mind, that's all waste powder—you've better ammunition to attack the enemy; and as to cultivating your heart, there's no use in talking about a thing that's unfashionable! So always bear in mind that all a pretty woman is sent into the world for is to display the fashions as they come out; waltz, flirt, dance, sing and play the old Harry generally!

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, moralizing upon the rapid ascent of Louis Napoleon up the ladder of ambition, from positive poverty, to superlative grandeur and power, recalls some reminiscences of his sojourn in New York city many years ago. The editor says:

"What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We knew him while he was residing in New York, at a lodging house in Reade street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government. At that time he was very poor, and very dissipated. Notoriously profligate in his habits, and without the peculiary ability to indulge to the full beat of his inclination the culpable propensities which characterized him, he was frequently expelled from certain places in which he obtruded himself, and more than a dozen times was the occupant of a cell at the old jail in the Park, long since torn down.

"Not long prior to his leaving the United States, he was arrested for a misdemeanor committed by him at the disreputable house of a woman whose establishment he often visited, and the writer of this article was employed professionally by him to save him from the threatened consequences of his recklessness and indiscretion. We little supposed at that time that the thoughtless gay young man who was then our client (and who is still indebted to us for counsel fees and disbursements) would become Emperor of France. Such, however, is now his 'manifest destiny,' although we believe that his realization of his ambitious hopes and aspirations will but hasten the sceptral doom which unquestionably impends over him."

STORM ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Baltimore, on Lake Superior, encountered a severe northwest gale on her passage from St. Mary's up to the lake, on Sunday. She had on board a heavy freight, and a large number of passengers. When within fifty miles of Point Keweena, the gale struck her, and after endeavoring to stem its fury for a few hours, she was compelled to run before the wind.

Running in for shore, with the expectation of making a harbor at Grand Island, the Captain found himself out of reckoning, and within five miles of the perpendicular cliffs known as the Pictured Rocks. The headway of the steamer was checked, and she continued to drift towards the rocks. The planking over the guards were torn away, and the vessel was in a desperate condition.

Another attempt was made to reach Grand Island, but a few heavy seas carried away both smoke pipes, down even with the hurricane deck. The passengers were in a high state of dread and excitement, as the boat lay in the trough of the sea, the waves constantly dashing over her, and there was danger of fire from the broken smoke pipes. The captain proved brave and cool, and kept up his fires, and sustained a constant vigilance to prevent accidents.

The boat was finally headed down the lake, and worked several miles in great danger. Finally, while the passengers were urging the captain to run the vessel ashore, the anchors were let go, the boat headed to the storm, and rode it out, the anchors holding fast, for twenty hours, when she returned to the Sault. A large number of cattle on board was saved, in all this trouble. [Baltimore paper.

THE LAST BUT ONE OF THE MAUCHLINE BELLES.—Christiana Morton, (or Mrs. Patterson) one of the heroines of the poet Burns, died at Mauchlino, Scotland, on the 18th of October, in her 87th year. She was one of the six beauties celebrated in the poet's song:

"In Mauchline there dwells six proper young belles,
The pride of the place and the neighborhood a';
Their carriage and dress a stranger would guess,
In London or Paris they'd gotten them a'.
Miss Miller is fine, Miss Markland's divine,
Miss Smith is a wit, and Miss Beaty is braw;
There's beauty and fortune to get wi' Miss Morton,
But Armour's the jewel for me o' them a'."

"Armour" was the "bonnie Jean" of later days, and all the others married soon after the poet had obtained his "jewel." Time rolled on, and the rival beauties became mothers, and some of them ultimately grandmothers—"thus runs the world away." In 1850 only two of the famous belles (for the simple and somewhat rude lines of Burns have been fame, and will be poetic immortality to them,) remained in the land of the living. These were Mrs. Candish and Mrs. Patterson—the latter, she whose death we have just recorded. So, out of the six belles alluded to, but one, Mrs. Candish, now remains "to tell the tale."

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A writer in the Times, having been at Marshfield, tells of two young elm trees standing side by side, on the farm, which were planted there by a father's hand in memory of the loved children who preceded him to the spirit world. One morning, a few months ago, Mr. Webster had been missing from his study for an hour or more, when he made his appearance with two small elm trees and a spade in his hands. Summoning the attendance of his son, he went out upon the lawn, planted the young trees, and then turning to Fletcher, said, in a subdued voice, as he turned away, "My son, protect these trees after I am gone; let them ever remind you of Julia and Edward." Their sear and failing leaves now seem to typify participation in the mourning which marks this scene of sorrow. The flower garden—enclosed with a neat and ornamental wire fence, on which are trained choice rose vines—occupies nearly an acre of land east of the mansion, and contains the richest and most beautiful varieties of plants and shrubs of every description, including numerous exotics.

From the same correspondent we get another incident, which we have heard before, but it will bear repetition in this connection:

"When he (the boy Webster) first arrived at the academy of Mr. Abbot, his personal appearance, in his limiting, home-made, homespun garments, together with his shy, awkward manners, created much merriment among the boys, and many jokes were cracked at his expense. Young Daniel's sensitive nature could ill brook this; and, after suffering from it two or three days, he went to the teacher and told him he must go home. The teacher inquired the cause, and Daniel made a clear breast of it. The former bade him not mind it, but keep quietly at his studies, and his turn would come by-and-by. He obeyed. And, at the end of *the week*, he was placed at the head of the class that had ridiculed him. After two months had passed in hard study, the teacher, at the close of the school one day, called him up in presence of all the scholars, and told him he could not stay there any longer—to go and get his books and hat, and leave. Poor Daniel's heart sunk down to his shoes. He had studied hard, hearing patiently the ridicule of his mates, and now to be turned off in disgrace was more than he could stagger under. The teacher waited a moment to watch the astonishment of the school, and then added: 'This is no place for you; *go to the higher department.*' That was probably the proudest hour in Mr. Webster's life. He had triumphed over his companions, and that by outstripping them in his studies."

BUSINESS OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette estimates, upon apparently rellcbia data, that the aggregate capital employed in the wholesale business in that city is $10,920,000, and that over ten thousand persons are directly employed and supported by this important trade. The number of dealers is between four and five hundred, of whom one hundred are wholesale.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—More than a year ago, two men called at the house of Mr. Joseph Miller, in Ohio co., Va., and induced him to take charge of a trunk and box until they called for them. They then left and never returned. A few days ago, in the presence of several neighbors, Mr. Miller had the trunk and box opened to ascertain their contents, and found the trunk to contain shirts, pants, a hat, and sundry other articles of wearing apparel; also, a bloody shirt, in which was wrapped a new hatchet, of the largest size, also bearing marks of blood. In the box were a set of peddler's harness and other articles. In the trunk was found a pocket-book containing a paper upon which was the name of John M. Zimmerman, and it is supposed that the trunk was the property of a man of that name. About the time they were left with Mr. Miller, a peddler, named Zimmerman, was murdered in Greene county, Va.

FEMALE M. D.'s.—There are now in the Female Medical College at Philadelphia, thirty students, and among them two ladies preparing for the missionary work among the heathen. One of these young ladies is a Baptist—the other, Presbyterian or Congregationalist, sent by the A. B. C. F. M. She has been on missionary duty for the last three years, and is now studying medicine to prepare for greater usefulness.

PUBLIC LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has authorized the agent of the State of Michigan to select 750,000 acres of land, in tracts of from a township down to a forty acre lot, for the purpose of building the "800" Canal. This will give the State a good chance to pick up farms and mines in the Lake Superior country.

VALUABLE RECIPE.—In compactly built cities especially, more or less annoyance is experienced from the proximity of cess-pools, sinks, etc., and in warm weather health often suffers. We have reason to know, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that a pound of copperas, (six cents' worth) dissolved in a bucket of water, and thrown where the effluvia prodeede from, affords an effectual remedy, by changing the gases into an unvolatile concretion.

SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.—A friend writes to the Savannah Georgian as follows, from Liberty county:

"I have recently traveled through Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, Tattnall, Montgomery, Emanuel, Bullock, and Effingham, and from personal observation I am satisfied that the crop of long staple cotton will be short. My opinion is that it will fall at least one fourth below an average crop.

"It is said, and I expect with truth, that Liberty county makes two-thirds of the long staple cotton of the State, and it is certain that the crop here will be short, though some few individuals, on account of a concatenation of favorable circumstances, may make average crops."

COMMERCE OF SMYRNA.—According to the returns of the Turkish Custom-house in Smyrna, the imports there for 1851 amounted to about $5,200,000, and the exports for the same period amounted to $6,700,000. The imports from America amounted to about $500,000, of which about one-half of which was rum, coffee and cotton manufactures. The exports to America amounted to about $700,000, and were chiefly dried fruits, opium and wool. Among the exported articles, of which little or none went to America, were madder, (of which England took near $1,500,000 worth,) emery, a value of which has been opened within five years; scarus, a species called valony, for tanning, and silk in cocoons.

FEMALES IN JAPAN.—The best proof of the real civilization of the Japanese is to be found in their treatment of the female sex. Their condition is unquestionably superior to that of the women of any other Oriental country. They are subjected to no seclusion and hold a fair station in society. Their manners are kind, polite and chaste, and their purity is proverbial. "A faithless wife," says a well informed writer, "is, we are universally assured, a phenomenon unknown in Japan.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—A short time ago a young man, a clerk in a house in San Francisco, having $5000 to spare, sent it to China and invested it in rice. He sold the cargo (to arrive) at twenty-two cents per pound, and made the handsome sum of $37,000 by the operation. The purchaser was a Chinaman, and it so happened that the cargo arrived the very day after it was purchased. The Chinaman made $65,000 on his bargain. The large sum of $102,000, therefore, was cleared on an investment of $5000.

PROFITABLE PICKINGS.—It is stated that, in addition to the vast quantity of valuables found in the Crystal Palace, in London, by the police, a large number of gold, silver and copper coins, purses, gold and silver headed canes, rings, lockets, etc., have been found by the workmen who took down the edifice; and as the contractors gave them permission to keep what they found, some of the men have made out tolerably well. One of the purses picked up contained between seven and eight pounds sterling. These articles slipped down between the boards, and were thus past recovery, except when the boards were removed.

PROGRESS OF BLOOMERISM.—Mrs. Bloomer, who edits a paper called "The Lily," published monthly, at Seneca Falls, New York, undertakes, in the last number of her journal, to give the winter fashions of the Bloomer dress, in reply to several letters of inquiry which she has received. Among other peculiarities of her style of apparel, she urges her lady friends to wear *suspenders*, the same as those worn by the men, and in the same manner. These, she says, are preferable to *straps*; and she remarks that they are now worn to a considerable extent. At a meeting which was held at Seneca Falls on the 14th ult., some fifty ladies, from different parts of New York State, attended in Bloomer dress.

CLIMATE OF MINNESOTA.—A North-western correspondent gives the following account of the climate of Minnesota:

"Although the cold in Minnesota is so severe in winter, those who have lived a length of time in these regions assert that it is far from being unfavorable to health, there being no wind stirring, even when the thermometer has fallen thirty-five degrees below zero before breakfast, as it does sometimes, or when even the mercury congeals—the weather not having those sudden changes which are so uncomfortable in our latitude. The cold season sets in about November, and there is little cessation to a still, clear, cold, bracing atmosphere for about six months, and then an uninterrupted spring advances vegetation with a rapidity quite surprising, till before we are aware we are thrown into the lap of summer."

MARYLAND STATE FAIR.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, the amount received during its continuance for admission alone, was $12,500. To this are to be added the sums of $8,050 for new memberships, and about $50 from depositors who brought their goods after the fair opened, making an aggregate sum of $20,600 received at the result of the exhibition. During the previous annual exhibition the receipts were: For admission, $11,028; new memberships for the year, $6,924; total, $18,822. The number of depositors of goods for exhibition during the recent fair was 2,578; during the fair of last year 2,041. The value of the premiums, awarded to depositors of articles at the late exhibition was about as follows: Ladies' premiums, comprising a variety of silver ware, fancy articles, etc., $1,000; 28 gold medals worth $12 50 each, $350; 444 silver medals, $5 each, $720; 128 bronze medals, $1 75 each, $221. Total, $2,294.

Ohio sends two farmers and one carpenter to the next Congress.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The Richmond (Va.) Whig says: We learn with pleasure that our American Colonization Society, who were intending to send 175 emigrants to Liberia in a vessel which was to sail from Norfolk on the 4th inst., have found that the number of these people ready and anxious to embark is suddenly swelled up to no less than 480; some of them from North Carolina, and some from South Carolina—but the largest part from our own State; 125 from about Norfolk, and 60 or 70 from other places. In this state of things, the society—who have actually promised passages to as many as 350—are now preparing to send out two vessels, one from Norfolk, on or about the 13th, and the other from Wilmington, on or about the 20th instant.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—During the quarter ending the 30th September, there were 1151 foreign arrivals at the port of Boston, being an increase of 172 over the same quarter last year, although the amount of duties exhibit a decrease of $30,117.

The African slave trade with Brazil being extinct, there remains but the Spanish West Indies as a market for slaves. In these the foreign slave trade is also against the laws of Spain, but the Spanish officials allow it to be carried on in a contraband manner, as they receive large sums of money thereby.

COWS WORTH HAVING.—Mr. D. E. Billings, at La Orange, N. Y., has two cows which have given a sufficient quantity of milk to furnish his family with milk and butter besides which, he has sold in six months and six days, 200 pounds of butter, amounting to $80. The cows have had no other food than pasture.

THE MONUMENT TO COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—The Cleveland Plaindealer states that on the 30th ult., there were brought to that port, fourteen boxes of marble, and four boxes of granite, intended to be erected as a monument over the remains of the late Richard M. Johnson, in Kentucky. One of the boxes contains four cannon, and another an eagle, sculptured in marble.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
REV. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
Miss M. L. THOMPSON, English.
Miss M. J. BONDURANT, English.
Miss INDIANA CLARK, English.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistants, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 0 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who experiments their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy in all the expenditures of pupils—clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition. $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and Incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $177 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar; $237 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance
For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to
sep 18 5m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. ELI HUSBAND, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
MR. THOS. O. DRAUG, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
REV. T. Y. RAMSEY, Professor of English Literature.
MISS JULIA O. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.
MISS MARY S. GARRETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.
MONS. JULES BRADY, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.
MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant.

Ratee of Tuition for the Scholastic Year.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Science	40 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles around it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted,) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction should ensure to this Institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2.

JEFFERSON BOOK STORE,

Corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, City of New Orleans,

SCHOOL BOOKS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, ELEMENTARY AND CLASSIC.

Blank Books, of all styles of binding and ruling, Cap, Demi-Medium and Super-Royal sizes. Ledgers, Journals Day Books, Cash Books, Record Books, etc., Fancy Embossed Note Paper and Envelopes, Letter, Cap and Record Paper, ruled and plain, of all qualities, Gilt Paper, etc., Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Fancy Portfolios, Port Monaies, Card Cases, etc., Gold Pens with

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DIXY, R. D. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

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[From the New York Evening Post.

THE ARGOSY.

In the emerald meadows,
Below a leafy hill,
A child had launched his navy
Of lilies on the rill;
A precious little argosy,
Those lilies fresh and white:
As on the dancing waves they rode
He shouted with delight.

He watched their dainty beauty,
As they gaily floated on,
Now toying round the velvet banks
And rocking in the sun;
And then, like silver arrows,
In waves of whiter light,
A flashing down the foaming fall,
And shooting out of sight.

The birds sung pæans o'er him,
The sky was fragrant still;
Bright butterflies sailed round his ships,
Soft winds crept from the hill;
His loose locks floating in the sun,
He warbles with the stream,
For life there in the meadows,
Had the glory of a dream.

Beside a mighty river,
Where it meets the sounding main,
An old man saw his stately ships
Floating off to sea again.
Winds nestling in their great white wings,
And rainbows arched each prow,
With streaming banners on they speed;
Why clouds his furrowed brow?

The old man sits and ponders
When night winds vex the sea,
And booming pillars pain his ear
With awful prophecy.
Alas! his treasures bring no joy,
His sleep is not repose—
Like the deep rush of the river,
His restless being flows.

His stately ship returns no more,
He bends beneath his care,
But still looks out upon the deep
To see if they are there;
His brain grows faint with thinking,
For thoughts like spectres rise,
Till the soothing hand of slumber
Softly shuts his aching eyes.

He sports now by the streamlet,
In the meadows green and wide;
He sees his ships of lilies
On the sunny ripples glide;
The soft breeze wantons with his hair,
His heart leaps bright and free—
But hush! no breath—a shoreless main
Bears on life's argosy.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1852.

It is rather late to announce to the readers of the Advocate that the French Republic is rushing out its last, whilst the egg of the Empire will soon be hatched. Steam and electricity have no doubt already given you news of the President's return to Paris, after five weeks of a triumphant voyage (so the papers say) throughout the most important provinces and cities of France. Like every body else, I went on the Boulevards to see him arrive, and I had an excellent view of His *Royal* Highness (now styled.) I was pleased to see that he was punctual to his time, that he appeared to be in excellent health, and that he showed not the least symptom of fear, for he rode quite alone, on a beautiful steed, the members of his military staff riding a few yards behind.—The crowds that had assembled to greet him were immense; they seemed pleased with the fine weather, with the numerous processions of bodies and of villages, with the sight of the infantry, artillery and horse troops, of which there were many thousands; they certainly enjoyed themselves, but there was nothing that could be called enthusiasm for the President. He was present: so much the better, for it added one man more to the show; but had he been away, I have no doubt it would have been a fine holliday, for the people just as much, the enjoyment would have been nearly the same. When he passed the place I was standing at, many cries were uttered, but so confused that I could not distinguish what they were, and I may truly say that I did not hear one distinct cry of "*vive l'Empereur.*"

Speculators made use of this return with a boldness and an art to be found in Paris only. For instance, amidst the numerous bills placarded over the walls of the city, was an immense one, which attracted every body, for, even at a distance, it read thus:

"THE EMPIRE
COMES,
FOR EVER
IT REMAINS."

What could it be? Simply the announcement of a sale. By means of lines of small prints, which were interpolated between the large head words above mentioned, and which one could only see by drawing near, the reading was to the following effect: Under the empire of cheapness, competition is impossible, it therefore COMES to pass that Messrs. —— will sell by auction, etc.

It may be useful to sum up in a few words the principal incidents of the President's voyage:

1. The speech at Lyons, which I mentioned in my last letter.

2. The discovery at Marseilles of an infernal machine, destined to kill the Prince and his suite. An acquaintance whom I can fully trust, told me that one of his intimate friends was with the President on board one of the Rhone steamers, near Avignon, when the Prince was told of this conspiracy. He did not seem alarmed in the least, and rode but an hour or two afterwards in an open carriage, with as much unconcern as if no one had ever dreamed of taking away his life. He believes that he is "destined" to accomplish a great work in France and that he will necessarily live to accomplish it.

3. The favorable reception he made to the Protestants in the South, at Valence, at Nimes, at Montauban and at Saintes. At Valence he told them that, although he was a good Catholic, he was firmly determined to maintain religious liberty. At Nimes, he even put off the laying the foundation stone of a Romish Church, in order to favor with a private interview the President of the Protestant Consistory, and after a long conversation with him, his last words were to the following effect: "In cases of local persecution, do not apply to my ministers, but directly to me, and I will see that your rights be respected." At Saintes, when the President of the Protestant Consistory of the town delivered a message to the Prince, in which he said, "We are assured that you will always maintain the rights of conscience," the Prince interrupted him by saying, "As to the liberty of conscience, 'tis but your right." This confirms the opinion I expressed a month ago on Napoleon's intentions with regard to the Protestants. I am glad to say that a religious and evangelical paper which appeared yesterday, views the matter in the same light, and says: "We infer from all this, that if, in some departments, the liberty of worship has been violated, it is contrarily to the will of the Chief of the State, and that the best way of preventing new facts of the same kind from happening, is to lay at once a complaint before the Prince Louis Napoleon himself."

4. The speech at Bordeaux, in which for the first time Louis Napoleon acknowledged that the Empire was at hand, and gave a programme of what it would be, namely, peace with foreign countries, and at home, commercial activity, agricultural pursuits, and an active war made on poverty, ignorance, superstition and irreligion. "In this war," said he as he finished, "ye all are my soldiers." The effect of this speech was immense in France and in all Europe. Even the greatest enemies of the Prince acknowledge that he spoke skilfully and well. The public funds rose at once. It is now a general rumor that the the President will begin to put this programme into execution by reducing the army.

5. Lastly, the release of Abdel Kader. It is well known that this renowned Arab chief gave himself up to General Lamoriciere, in 1847, on condition that he would be transported with his family to Alexandria or St. John of Acre. This condition was accepted by the General, and by the Duke of Aumale, then Governor of Algiers, but the government of Louis Philippe refused to comply with it, and the provisional government of the Republic coming in soon after shut him up first in the Castle of Pau, in the Pyrenees, and afterwards in the Castle of St. Amboise, near Tours, on the river Loire, where he was unlawfully detained until last week. As a proof of the resolution and secrecy of the acts of the President, I may state that no one, not even his own secretary, knew of his resolve to release Abdel Kader, until a quarter of an hour before the same, when he told his ministers, as he was on his way to the Castle.

The result of this voyage has been the convocation of the Senate for the 4th of November, in order to examine whether a change of government be desirable or not. Should the Senate answer in the affirmative (which is certain) the question, "The Empire or the Republic?" will be submitted to the vote of the people by universal suffrage. The result is not doubtful, for the Empire is generally hoiled with pleasure. When it is considered that since Napoleon, in December last, made the "coup d'etat," and took the power into his sole hands, credit has returned; work has been given to the operatives, and the public funds and railway shares have increased from 25 to 50 per cent, when it is known that now confidence is restored, and that more business is likely to be done this winter than has been done for the last five or six seasons; no one will wonder at the majority of the people wishing to see this state of things permanent and desiring to keep as long as possible the man who, by briaging about this mighty change, has been, as they think, and with a certain show of reason, the "saviour" of their credit, their fortune and their lives.

It must, however, be remembered, that the triumphant and, to all appearances, patriotic reception which the President is said to have met with every where in his journey was not always the result of the feeling of security and contentment I have just described. In many cases it was sheer flattery. The French are first rate flatterers, and they have shown it in this instance. As a proof of it, I may only say that in one of the towns where the Prince was most enthusiastically received, an election has just taken place for the local authorities, and all the councillors are men well known to be opposed to the President.

I am sorry to have to add that these flatteries have some times partaken of a most sacrilegious character. The mayor of a small town had the impiety to present to the future Emperor an address which was simply an ingenious paraphrase of the Lord's prayer!!! Amongst the mottoes and devices which were inscribed on numerous houses on the Boulevards when the President returned, was the following one: "I tell you that if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out!"

The Prefect of the Aisne continues to oppose the opening of a place of worship at Tresney de Grand. In consequence of his declaring that there were no Protestants in the locality, an inquest was held, and forty-one heads of families, from amongst the most respectable in the place, declared upon oath that they were Protestants or wished to become so. The Prefect then said that the religious feeling of these persons was null, that they were moved by political reasons, that they were not sincere in their declarations, and that most of them were men without any morality, "who had had no religion for a long while." Now these accusations are altogether false. But supposing they are true, they only prove that Popery has been unable to make of them good and pious men. The pastors have protested, and the affair will probably be brought before Louis Napoleon.

The deputation sent to Tuscany in order to plead for the Madiais, is now in Florence. It is composed of three representatives from England, one from the United States, two from France, two from Switzerland, one from Prussia, one from Holland and one from the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. Prayer-meetings were held in their behalf in England on the 11th of this month, and in Paris last Monday.

A petition said to be from the pen of Archbishop Whateley of Dublin, is being covered with signatures from persons requesting the Queen to interfere and ask the Grand Duke for the pardon of the Madiais.

In the meanwhile, new persecutions are announced in Florence. A whole family is said to have been exiled for the crime of the Madiais, and a girl of seventeen has been thrown in the same cell as a young man condemned for theft.

J. P. C.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHORT SERMON.

BY A LAY-PREACHER.

The expansive field which the science of astronomy has opened to the contemplation of the Christian philosopher, is overwhelmingly resplendent with the power and glory of the Creator. While gazing upon the magnificent orbs detected by our telescopes, and contemplating the myriads more that shine in regions beyond the ken of mortals, the human intellect cowers, and the awe-stricken spirit devoutly exclaims, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!"

Can it be that these massive globes, compared with which our's dwindles to a point—are unattended, unpeopled by sentient creatures! It cannot be. On the contrary, analogy confirms the stupendous conjecture that of unnumbered worlds of rational existences, formed by the divine skill, this earth is but a particle of matter. To imagine, then, that this mole-hill of ours, with its handful of tiny inhabitants had engrossed all the care and benevolence of the Great Creator is an impious reflection upon His paternal goodness.

It is true that in the revelation made to us, nearly all that relates to other immortals is suppressed, or concealed from us, as being unimportant to the happiness or safety of our race; but then we are assured of the existence of other rationals besides man, and are not without some intimations concerning their destiny.

It is often said, and without reflection, by way of extoling our favored condition, that the "fallen angels" had no Saviour—no offers of mercy are, or ever were made to them. How can fallen man be sure of this? Have we, of this sin-cursed earth exhausted the compassion of Deity? Has he no bowels of mercies for any of his creatures but man? Very far from it. It cannot be doubted that the fallen angels enjoyed a probation or state of trial. Concerning the particular mode of moral discipline, or the means used for developing moral character, we know nothing. But we can reasonably infer that they had a season of probation, as we have, inasmuch as they, like us, are to be the subjects of the general judgment. This subjection presupposes a previous state of trial, or some conditions of moral training from which they must pass to the judgment.

The "fallen angels" are now "reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day." Jude, 6th. But whence came they? and how were they precipitated into such direful conditions! We learn that these miserables once enjoyed their Creator's favor in a hopeful probation, called their "first estate" or "habitation;" as it is said they "kept not their first estate but left their own habitation." This "first estate" was doubtless based upon principles of Divine equity, and tempered with mercy as great as any exhibitions ever made to the creatures of this earth. But how left they their good estate? Just as father Adam left his, by REBELLION; for "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness to be reserved unto judgment." Peter ii, 4.

It may be enquired, then, was the Devil—the chief among the apostate angels—once an innocent and happy creature, enjoying the favor and love of the Creator? Without a doubt he was, and passed through a period of moral training as wisely adapted to the circumstances of his existence, and as favorable to his final safety and happiness as that of any human being ever was. That "he was a murderer from the beginning," can be true only as respects the beginning of this world, for God never created a murderer *as such*. On the contrary, it is said, "he abode not in truth," John vii. 44, from which we must infer that he was once "in the truth," as were others of his fellow-existences. He had fallen from the truth before the beginning of this world, but was any thing but a devil when he came from the hands of his Creator. Therefore let not the creatures of this diminutive earth flatter themselves with any fancied exclusiveness or favoritism of the Divine rectitude respecting their condition, for the same essential SIN that delivered the rebel angels "into chains of darkness" will infallibly furnish similar quarters for all apostate men.

From these scraps of the revealed history of angels—who may be the highest in the scale of subordinate rational creatures—viewed in connection with the history of man—perhaps not the lowest among such existences—we may reasonably conjecture that all intermediate and inferior rationals are, or have been under similar moral discipline and government. That they will have enjoyed the sympathies, supervising care and compassionate succours of the same glorious Prince who has been exalted to give repentance to the Israel of this earth—and that they from their shining orbs will pass with us to the same general judgment.

What a peerless thought is here presented to the imagination of man! When to the aggregate of all ages of all nations of this earth, is added the rationals of all periods, of all worlds, of all systems of worlds! when all these shall be gathered to the Grand Assize, what a concourse! We know not what powers of computation may be possessed by other and higher grades of intelligences, but certainly no line of numerical proportions, or mathematical quantities known to this earth, can reach the sum of the myriads which shall go up even from the dust and ashes of this earth's broad surface, much less to compute the inconceivable aggregate of so many millions of worlds as may then be arraigned for their final doom.

Louisiana, 1852.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HERE AND THERE.

M. S. R. BOWMAN.

How narrow the sea that divides this world of shades and shadows from the world of light and joy—the world where the fountain of wisdom and love will be fully opened to our hearts and minds. *Here* we are absent from home. The spirit—our true self—is so walled about with thick clay, that we cannot see. It can peep out at the eyes, those windows of the body, through which the soul gains some faint ideas. It can listen with the ears, through which the spirit can catch some faint sounds; but the spirit is manacled and imprisoned. Thank God for that spiritual religion, which touches us how to carry our hearts and spirits to the Father of spirits; and that God can, and does communicate to our spirits, light and love; that religion, which helps us to join our spirits with those of our kindred on the "other shore," in humble adoration before the throne. Jesus has made here and there come very near together. Yes, it is but one Kingdom with two departments—that of Grace and Glory.

We never realize how nearly the two worlds approach, until we stand by the dying bed of one of our friends who is falling asleep in the arms of Jesus. Come with me to the dying couch, on which is laid one, who, if warm love could keep us here, would not have to die. The chill blast from the wing of Death's angel has reached her, and she is passing away from among those who love her here. Her dying eyes are bright, her countenance full of satisfaction. She is fixing her hopes in Heaven. Yes, they are anchored "within the veil." Here are many dear, many lovely objects. Must she leave them all? Here is the green earth, with its sweet flowers—the bright sun, with its warm beams—the sweet, pale moon, which has seemed to look so kindly down on her happy hours; and the stars, those twinkling lights of the blue ether. Here, stretched out before her, is a long life, full of bright hopes. Here is her old father, to whom she has always been the "pet lamb"—the youngest—the one that was left to his care, a tender babe of six weeks, when his Margaret was called away to be with Jesus. Ah! who can tell how the tendrils of his heart have ever clung around this Margaret! Here are her sisters, who feel for her all a sister's love, and a mother's tenderness; who have cared for her, and watched over her ever since her mother was taken from her. Here is her loving, beloved husband, her dear brothers, and her many friends. Must she go? Beyond the flood are the tree of life, the waters of the river of life, and the city of New Jerusalem. There are bright angels—friends who have gone before—a sainted mother, who died before she could know her face; who left her in God's care, and who is now going to receive her again; and best of all, Jesus, our elder brother, stands ready to go with her through the dark waters; he comes to the edge of the sea, and reaches out his hand to uphold her, and to walk with her through the cold flood.

Shall she dread the waves of death now? Hear what her testimony is: "I never was so perfectly happy in my life; the sting of death is all taken away—the gloom of the grave is all gone. How precious the Saviour is. I ought to have a big soul, to love him for making me so happy." And when almost gone, she squeezed her sister's hand with great earnestness, which was the signal that she had promised, of her *trust* at the last. And so her spirit left the clay tenement, and went to the land of realities. If she had remained here, many dangers would have beset her path. Serpents lurk around the most flowery paths, and sometimes they "strike their teeth in the heart." There, in the land where she has gone, graves are not. Sorrow cannot enter there; "the inhabitants say no more, I am sick," and the Saviour is the light thereof.

And will we set up our homes in the land of shadows? Will we build on the storm-rocked coast, when just over the sea is a country, firm, fixed, and immovable—where there is a city built of precious stones? Let us keep our hearts and minds—our *real* selves *at home*, on the other shore. Let us not give our thoughts to shadows, so as to forget the real, the enduring life. Our dying friends have told us too often that the world beyond is full of true happiness, for us to doubt it. And it seems to me that God has of late been particularly kind to us, in causing a host of witnesses to leave a testimony behind them, of the reality of spiritual religion. Those who knew M. S. R. Bowman will rejoice to know that Christ, by the Holy Spirit, went with *her* over the waves of Jordan—that she felt that at the last she was safe. Let us rejoice that the same grace which was granted to her, may be ours. Oh! that while here, exiles from our true home, we may live as strangers, and as pilgrims ought, having our "lives hid with Christ in God," looking to our home over Jordan for fruition of happiness.

Clinton, La., 1852. MARY.

GOD RECONCILED IN CHRIST.—When we look through a red glass, the whole heavens seem bloody, but through pure uncolored glass you receive the clear light that is so refreshing and comfortable to behold. When sin unpardoned is between, and we look on God through that, we can see nothing but anger and enmity in his countenance; but make Christ once the medium, our pure Redeemer, and through him, as clear transparent glass, the beams of God's favorable countenance shine in upon the soul. The father cannot look upon his well beloved son but graciously and pleasingly. God looks on us, out of Christ, sees us rebels, and fit to be condemned; we look on God as being just and powerful to punish us, but when Christ is between, God looks on us in him as justified, and we look on God in him as pacified, and see the smiles of his favorable countenance. Take Christ out, all is terrible; interpose him, all is full of peace. [Leighton.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FALSE CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.

MR. EDITOR: My attention is daily called to the question, Ought Christians to observe the law of self-preservation! and if so, to what extent? And if it be right to observe this law in individual cases, will it not apply to individual denominations? The Saviour says, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you." Matt. 7, 6.

This passage of scripture has been properly transposed thus: "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, lest they turn again and rend you; neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet."

Now, sir, it must be clear that the above passage of scripture was intended for a guide for the disciple that he might be preserved in feelings and in person as well as character. Then ought we, as Methodists, to observe this rule, or ought we to "trample it under our feet!"—In other words, if our Church has a denominational enemy who, by word and deed, publicly and privately declares his determination to destroy us, should we assist him? Is it right? Are the Methodists or any other denomination of Christians under any moral obligation to give assistance to one publicly and privately seeking their extermination? Or are they not morally obligated to forbear? Does not the law of self-preservation speak in such a case, and demand that you "give not that which is holy unto the dogs, lest they turn and rend you?" True, the scriptures enjoin that we pray for our enemy, but the same scriptures enjoin that we "watch" as well as pray.

But, says one, we must be liberal. Just so; but true Christian liberality does not seek the destruction and extermination of self or a neighbor; for Christian liberality like the golden rule, has two ends, and works with as much force to the one as it does to the other. Then let us not be hoodwinked with the word "liberality." For when we have an avowed enemy who seeks our destruction, to aid him in the work is worse than suicide. It is treachery and suicide combined. Let us not be so spell-bound with the word "liberality" as to leap into the serpent's mouth. We should be liberal in our feelings towards other Christian denominations; but we should not cast the pearl of liberality before those denominations who will trample it under their feet, and who will take shelter under the word only that they may destroy us. But how blind are some Methodists to the law of self-preservation! I say blind, for if they aid their denominational enemies understandingly, I charge them with doing worse than "running with the hare and holding with the hounds."

In a village of my acquaintance where the Methodists have a Sabbath school, a Methodist family send their children to the Sabbath school of another denomination—a denomination which denies that the Methodists have even the right to exist. The only reason the parents give for fostering their children in the bosom of such an enemy is, they "can't think of being so illiberal and selfish as to send their children exclusively to a Sabbath school under the control of the Methodists." They think it would be "inconsistent with Christianity." They "can't be so sectarian as to send their children to a Methodist Sabbath school!"

I am reminded of Sambo when his mistress came from church, extoling the new preacher. Sambo asked "what Church he belong to?" "Oh, he didn't belong to any of your sectarians." Sambo taking a long breath, said, "Well, when I see a man all black, I like him very well—and when I see a man all white, I like him very well; but when I see a man neither black nor white, I don't like him so well. T. J. L.

Louisiana, 1852.

MELCHISEDEC.—Melchisedec appears on the face of the Old Testament history without any record of his parentage, without any genealogy, as was usual with the Jewish priests, and without succession. He appears: none appear before, none after him; or, as St. Paul says, "without father, without mother, without descent." This Priest was made like unto the Son of God. Designed, then, to represent Christ's priesthood, that priesthood must centre only in Christ. Christ Jesus can admit none to share his proper priestly work. He transfers to none the peculiar functions of his office. So that for man to say they sacrifice "in the person of Christ," and are "invested with the character of Christ," is to contradict the apostle's reference to Melchisedec. Christ is proclaimed to be in his own glorious person, and by himself, the Great High Priest between the souls of men and God. Accordingly, at his coming in the flesh, and at his session, as the abiding Priest upon his throne in glory, all the symbolic actions of the inferior Levitic priesthood cease, and the work is realized in him. Henceforth all proper priestly agency departs as the evening shadows before the dawn, and dies away; or, if renewed, as in the Papal Church, becomes a fearful sin, an anti-christian thing. It is the glory, the prerogative of Emanuel, to be alone in his great work; to be the one all-perfect, all-sufficient, merciful and faithful Priest, called after the order of Melchisedec. [Simpson's Lectures.

SELF EXAMINATION.—Every day which you live is an additional proof of God's mercy towards you. He gives you one day more that you may advance nearer towards heaven as you advance nearer to the grave. It is your duty, therefore, to form a habit of daily self-examination, by which you may perceive whether or not you are growing in grace.

[From the French of Count Marsay.]

HOW BELIEVERS MAY KNOW THE WILL OF GOD.

The infallible way of knowing the will of God, is, first to have a heart disengaged from every other desire and intention, but to sacrifice one's self without reserve to that holy will, without any other view than to follow it, without regard to profit, or any interest whatever. In a word, we must lay down, for a foundation, a will entirely free from all manner of bias, that has nothing but God alone, and his will, purely and solely in view. Taking this foundation for granted, it will be easy for a soul, on all sorts of occasions, to know the will of God, or what he requires of her. If she abandons herself to his providence in outward things, or suffers second causes to act, taking from the hand of God what happens to her by means of the creatures, or from events that often fall out unforseen. If, besides this, she takes heed to the profound and secret bias or instinct of her heart, what it inclines her to: if it is a person already advanced, this instinct of the heart will not fail her; for it is her inmost ground; where God resides, that inclines her, and she will find by experience, that God will direct by his providence, or manage all things from without in such a manner, as that the attraction or instinct of her inmost ground may have its effect. She will wait patiently till all is unraveled, will precipitate nothing, and will remain equally poised, and free from every desire and every inclination. God often, in order to purify her, and to make her flexible and pliant, will permit the face of affairs to change many times, so that she is tossed on all sides, tempted and afflicted every manner of way; that a thousand contrary events befall her, which seem to operate quite the contrary of what she knows, and what her inward bias inclined her to. But if she remains in tranquility, forlorn and abandoned to all, always in the intention of renouncing all self-will, in order to follow the will of God, without choice or reserve, God will conduct her securely, and will himself accomplish that holy will which she desires, and is the only motive why she is abandoned to all.

But to take good heed to ourselves; let us present ourselves before God with sincerity and without hypocrisy. We that say incessantly, "O, that I knew the will of God, I would obey it cheerfully!" let us examine ourselves, I say, we who pretend to have so great a desire to know it—who ask it at others in the counsel we will needs have them give to us! If we will do justice against ourselves, shall we not find that we have some secret interest that pushes us on? We perhaps would fain shake off the yoke of a cross which is too heavy to bear; we shun contempt and loss; we covet some advantage, either with regard to temporal or spiritual things; a thousand subtle views of self-interest creep into that which we desire to do, or that we are afraid of, and from which we would fain excuse ourselves. God alone, in the bottom of our heart, will abundantly discover to us in silence the wiles of our own heart; if, as I have said, we have nothing but God only, and the accomplishment of his holy will in view.

A FRAGMENT.

We find the following article from the pen of "Fanny Fern," in a New York paper. We wish that lady's articles were always as unexceptionable in style and sentiment:

"This is a heartless life to lead," said Mabel Gray, as she unbanded her long hair, and laid aside her rich robe. "It is a life one might lead, *were there no life beyond.* When I left the heated ball-room to-night, the holy stars, keeping their tireless watch, sent a thrill through me; and the little prayer I used to say at my dead mother's knee, came unbidden to my lip. There's Letty, now; she's happier than her mistress. Come here, child; unbraid my hair, and sing me that hymn of yours:

"Jesus, I my cross have taken."

That will do, thank you child; now you may go. What a sweet voice she has; either that, or my tears, have eased my heart. I'm too restless for sleep. How softly the moonlight falls to-night; and years hence, when these myriad sleepers shall have sunk to their dreamless rest, earth will STILL be as fair, the silver moon will ride on as triumphantly. How many sad hearts she looks down upon to-night; and never a thanksgiving has gone up from *my* lips for *countless blessings.* Soft sleep with balmy touch has closed these thankless eyes; the warm fresh blood of youth, and health, has flowed on unchecked by disease. I have sat at the table of 'Dives,' while Lazarus has starved at the gate. The gold and purple robes of sunset have been woven for me; the blue vault of heaven arched over my head; the ever-changing fleecy cloud has gone drifting by; the warm sunlight has kissed open the flowers of love; the green moss has spread a carpet for my careless foot, and I have reveled in all this beauty and luxury—the Lord forgive me—*unmindful of the Giver!*"

Dear reader, shall it be only at "Bethesda's Pool" that you seek your Benefactor? While your life-cup overflows with blessings; when the warm blood courses swiftly, shall there come no generous response to that still small voice, "*Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.*"

Prayer, says McCosh, when engaged in spirit and truth, free from pride, and the troubles of the passions, contains within itself its own answer, in the heavenly calm and repose which it communicates to the soul. * * The man who cultivates a devotional spirit is like the earth in its orbit—guided by a central light, and carrying every where a circumambulate atmosphere, with a life-giving and refreshing influence.

A diamond with some flaws is still more precious than a pebble that has none.

MODERN INFIDELITY.

We are indebted to an article in Blackwood's Magazine for the following: "We should like to see, in some of the modern periodicals devoted to the destruction of the Christian religion, a fair, four square review of the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. If the Gospel, so called by the Christians, is not the wisdom of God, and the power of God unto salvation, it would be quite as easy to prove it in a bold, manly, and scholar-like review of the book its believers rely on, as by petty, half-and-half, true and false, philosophical essays in the newspapers and the quarterlies. The time was when Infidelity had a bold front and a foemen steel. It marched up to the strongholds of christianity, and struck at the heart of the system. True, it made a failure of it; but the world is wiser now than it was then; and 'progress' is the watchword of the Infidel party in this country and abroad. Why, then, do we have to track the enemy as you would the enemy through the forest, who fears to leave a footprint lest you should run him down? Why must you tie him to a definition, and then force him to explain himself, before he will admit he is the opposer of revelation? Why does he contend that he believes Paul was inspired, and then confess that he believes Milton and Tom Moore were inspired also? Why does he insist that he believes in God, and then say that every thing good is God, and he believes in all alike? Why does he profess to receive the New Testament, and then pretend to tell you what is true and what is false in its pages? Why do they admit the Old Testament to be from God, and then call it a 'Hebrew reservoir of all possible inconsistencies?" Why do they lay the slighest claim to faith in Christianity, and then discuss the question whether Jesus was mistaken, or his evangelists have misrepresented him in the reports of his lectures? All this, and more, we are free to charge upon the modern opponent of Christianity, and in this we have reason to complain that the enemy does not show his colors, and stand up to the fight. The evidences of Christianity have been luminously set forth by various writers in the last and present generation, so that in a fair field, the infidel would have small chance of making a successful stand. Instead of meeting him there, we see him sneaking into the reviews, magazines and newspapers, under the cover of progress, reform, and independent criticism, making a dig under the fifth rib of religion, as he says—'Art thou well, my brother?'"

GROWTH IN GRACE.

He who seeks the spiritual advancement of his own character, seeks what contributes to the higher dignity and honor of his own soul. He seeks just what his soul was made for, viz: the ever increasing knowledge and enjoyment of God. He seeks what most entirely accords with the will of God. "For this is the will of God, even our sanctification." He seeks what is urged upon him by the most endearing and powerful motives that infinite love can employ. He seeks what God pledges his love and power shall not be denied. The love of progress in holiness has all this to give him confidence of success. What could he ask more?

The lover of money may be unsuccessful in the pursuit. He cannot claim the sympathy of God in the mere pursuit of gain. But the lover of holiness throws himself directly into the channel of all the commands, counsels and promises of God. He follows the path pointed out by infinite wisdom. Of nothing in the universe can he be more assured than that the favor and smiles of God shine directly on the path he is pursuing.

Now, as to success in promoting the spiritual improvement of his soul, nothing can be more certain. Striving to rise from the low groveling paths of sin, he will rise. Panting and laboring for highor holiness, he will gain it. Determined in triumphing over his sinful passions, nothing can be surer than a victory. Lifting his eye and heart upward, and aspiring after a more heavenly mind, heavenward in his affections he certainly shall go. Ravished with the beauty and lowliness of the Saviour, and panting to be more and more like him, who shall say he will not gain his end? God is for him—who can be against him?

Why are we not justified in saying there is no object of pursuit that can be brought before an immortal mind where success becomes a matter of such certainty. There need not be a moment's misgiving as if labor might be expended in vain. The mariner, the merchant, the architect may see disappointment and ruin follow in their path, but never, no never, can there be failure of success on their part, who love and labor to rise higher and higher in communion and fellowship with God. The very desire is of God, and all the efforts it inspires, he is pledged to bless, so that nothing can be more certain than that he who aspires to it, "Shall shine more and more unto the perfect day." [N. Y. Observer.

GONE TO BED.—An eminently holy man thus wrote, on hearing of the death of a child:

"Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sister that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two to bed, as children used to do, and we are very soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world, and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

The purest joy that we can experience in one we love, is to see that person a source of happiness to others.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 27.

STARS AND STOCK-COMPANIES.

Under the head of Theatrical Items, a leading daily, at the close of the last season said: "This season has been rather brilliant than otherwise. It proves one fact about theatres—that "Stars" are not the thing. Stock-companies well managed will draw larger houses and heavier receipts."

Not knowing theatrical phrase we still supposed we understood the above. As for Stars, there is no question what they are. Stock-companies we take to be a "regular etage set"; some of them very brilliant, but all well acquainted with their parts, passable in talents, industrious players, never doing greatly, yet, always doing their best, and the whole conspiring to produce an effect.

Now there is a parallel to this: and the parallel lies in a very different region from the theatre: even in the pulpit and the ministry. Some of the same great philosophical and psychological reasons obtain in both cases. Without resenting the parallelism let us trace it out.

There is the pulpit "Star"—a commodity like the diamond, precious rather for its scarcity than intrinsic worth. The Church is crowded, the sexton is astounded at the rush of the people. The Star blazes. The audiences are thrilled astonished, convulsed or carried away—just as the language of eulogy may happen. The Star culminates and then—rises some other where: culminates again and so goes on shining and dazzling, rising and culminating. While the Star is about—the pulpit Star—everything in the way of church system is suspended. The ear absorbs the hearer and the Star works everything and every body into instruments of producing one grand effect. The best about are only second best and must act second part. The class-meeting is forgotten; the prayer-meeting is only a prayer-meeting—no fine speaking there. The sick are not visited, the weak and the erring not cared for. Even the prayer of faith stands a chance to be neglected, for what need of help from on high has he—the Star! Let the Star blaze on.

Few Conferences can stand more than one Star or so. Few congregations can stand a regular Star long. The finest are soon run down by them. A church-membership right well to do can be so used up by a Star, that in the course of a pastoral year they will hardly know where to find themselves. And their desolation can only be equalled by their astonishment that *such* a thing could take place under *such* preaching.

Now for the Stock-Company. Here are men that do not undertake to fill the whole round of the minister's duty by preaching alone. They are sound theologians, they prepare well for the pulpit, they know their parts, and now and then may preach a considerable sermon. But that is not their stopping place. They count their work not all done with a sermon. Even in the pulpit they are used to ask help of God, and throw themselves on the prayers of the congregation. They watch, they sing, they pray, they visit, they go out and come in before the people. *All departments of the Christian ministry get their attention.*

A church that has well nigh collapsed under a Star, recuperates under the labors of such working men. The chapel may not be overrun, but it will have a respectable, attentive, serious collection of worshippers—not Star-gazers. Religious meetings will be generally and equably maintained. Godliness will grow apace. And by-and-bye, when the pastoral term expires, the church is left in a healthful condition. There is order and compactness, instead of itching ears and confusion.

Let those who will crave Stars—give us the Stock-Company: the band of self-denying men, not eloquent, it may be, but safe; not brilliant, but able to teach; not abounding in rhetoric, but in good works; not dazzling orators, but industrious pastors; not models in declamation, but models in pureness, in faith and holy living: men sound in mind and respectable in attainments, well read in the Bible, and urged on by a greater zeal for doing good than catching applause: men who work side by side with their fellows, and give God the glory: men who preach, and having preached, come down from the pulpit to look after all the interests of the church of God. Moreover, Stars come high. One Star costs twice as much as a member of the stock company. And it sometimes takes a deal of special bargaining to secure a regular "star."

It is worthy of observation that those sections of the church blessed with the ministry of such a body of ministers, enjoy a more stable and healthful prosperity, are in sounder and happier condition, than those favored spots blessed with Stars. This is the ox that treadeth out the corn and makes it too. Others, the Stars, may bear off the honors, they bear the burden. It is our duty to receive all God's gifts with thankfulness, and even Stars may have their use. But give us the 'Stock-company.' If a church is to be punished, send them a regular Star. Happy for that church if the cure does not kill. If ever they get well over it and indite a petition to the Bishop, it will be in substance this: "Send us any of the many good, faithful, working pastors who have put themselves at your bidding, to supply the church; we will receive him, heed him and support him; but do not send us a 'Star.'"

"A Partner Wanted."—Those having the capital to invest, would do well to look after these words, in our advertising columns. Having seen the premises, and knowing the man, we would recommend both to whom it may concern.

The New Book Store.—Mr. Fleming's card, on 4th page, will inform the readers of good books where they can supply themselves, and on good terms. He invites not only city custom, but country orders, which he is prepared to fill.

PREACHING TO THE NEGROES.

A style of successful ministry among the servile population is not apt to be adopted on first trial. Such at least is our own experience, and that of judicious persons with whom we have exchanged views on the subject. Negroes form an excitable audience. This readiness of emotion is grateful to one who has been preaching to phlegmatic hearers that *would not* feel, and he is disposed to administer to it. The same or an equal manifestation of emotion in an audience better instructed and differently constituted, would indicate an encouraging degree of spirituality, and therefore he is liable to be deceived by it. Dwelling on the promises and the gorgeous descriptions of Revelations—the white robes, the golden streets, the jasper walls, the winged angels, etc., will keep a negro audience lively and awake and shouting happy, when a large portion of the same audience would sleep soundly under the plain and forcible teachings of Christian duty. And yet it is a question readily answered—which style of preaching, in the long run, does the most good? What are the results?

Every one who has any personal knowledge of this important work—preaching to negroes—will coincide with us in saying that there may be a great *arousement* gotten up by a discourse that does not touch the plague of the heart, nor disturb the Devil in the quiet possession of it. With many the manifested feeling will be genuinely religious—they live close to God and are prepared to receive the promises; but others who make the greatest show of joy may never have had the deep of their hearts broken up by a godly repentance; they may be living than in great and habitual sins.

The carnal heart must be dealt with plainly and its deceitfulness searched out by the candle of the Word. The cloak of sin must be torn off. The Commandments must have a hearing, backed with their awful sanctions. Purity, honesty, truth and their correlatives must be talked of, and that in no "unknown tongue." If these things be slurred or skimmed over that the pathetic peroration may be brought on—"the morning cloud and early dew" will be but too fit emblems of the apparent good results. The preaching is vain.

This course will not be so popular as the one hinted at and warned against. Instead of the loud response and the beaming smile there may be even a look of sullenness and offense upon that part of the congregation whose hearts are being probed, whose secret sins are hunted out and exposed and denounced; but if a real reformation be accomplished the case must be so dealt by.

We have noticed that those colored preachers whose style is after this thorough, searching sort—and there are many of them—are not favorites. But their labors testify of them. They do the good that is done. The same is true of the white preacher that commands his speech to the conscience. There is depth and stability in the reformations taking place under such ministrations and under such only.

We touch this matter with diffidence. There are enough, besides ourselves, to preach against undue excitements and all that. Far be it from us to suppress or check the emotional in religion; but when this lies so near the surface, as in the case of our servile population, there is need of exhortation to guide it in a proper channel and warning lest the weighty matters of the law be lost sight of. To convince of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment to come, may be less pleasant than rejoicing; but such convictions must precede all rejoicing that is good.

Chalmers' Prayers.—The London Quarterly Review, October, 1852, has been received from the re-publishers, Leonard, Scott & Co. Of its eight articles, the fifth, on the "Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, by Dr. Hanna," by an able, discriminating, but not over friendly writer, has most interested us. Once we were struck at the statement of a former student of Dr. Chalmers, that while Divinity Professor, he usually *wrote out and read* his prayers before the class. It seems, from this article before us, that from his youth he used finished and profound preparation in the composition of prayer. It was the custom, in the Scottish Colleges, for the students of divinity to conduct the public worship of the class, by turns; and each in assuming this office, was supposed to extemporize a prayer. Chalmers, in his public prayers, (then unconverted,) attracted more notice than any other student. Awake to the beauty and force of the Lord's prayer, he invariably paraphrased it.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The preliminary meeting, last Tuesday night a week ago, was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The addresses were short and to the point, and an encouraging, good-will feeling characterized the proceedings of organization. A committee of one member from each congregation of the evangelical churches of the city, was appointed to draft a Constitution. This will be reported to the Association on next Tuesday night, and acted on. It is important that there be a full meeting at that time. Place of meeting the same—the church at the corner of Prytania and Calliope streets.

In visiting the sick, three things should be steadily kept in view: the influence of what may be said upon the person, if dying; the influence it may have on him, should he recover, and the influence it may have on persons in health about him.

ONCE MORE ABOUT THE PAPER.

Punctuality.—The manner of the published Receipts, as seen this week, has been adopted for the convenience of all concerned. It will greatly help subscribers in being punctual, when the *advance* payment for the coming year is due. Evidently, we can not dispense with or in any instance waive the cash plan. If payment in advance be not received at the office or reported as in the hands of an agent, the paper will be discontinued. None can find fault with this.

A convenient date.—The first day of January next falls on Saturday, the day of publication. The whole number of the Advocate issued on that day is round, even 100. What a convenient date and number for subscribers to reckon from! It will be easy to keep the run of their accounts. There will be no forgetting and mistaking. We look for a large entry on the Advocate books by the 1st January, 1853.

A correction.—We endeavored to give the terms distinctly, in the papers of Oct. 30th and Nov. 6th, in the following sentence:

"All new subscribers, on and after November 1, (next Monday) and all old ones whose subscriptions are renewed then, will be charged $1 50, strictly in advance."

This seems in a few cases to have been misunderstood in reference to old subscribers. If the year for which they had paid in advance expired on or before the 1st November last, of course their subscription could be renewed at $1 50. But if it expired before the 1st Nov., and they began another year from the time of that expiration, still receiving the paper, they renewed under the previous rates—$2 50.

Can it be sustained?—This is the anxious inquiry addressed by many friends of the Advocate, who fear on this point (a material one) while they are highly gratified at the adoption of a favorite principle, "low price and large circulation." It is not a question for us to answer any further than this—We shall do "our best."

The full answer lies with others. It consists in such communications as this, cheering as laconic: "Before leaving A. I made an effort for the Advocate, and here is the result."

The result was thirteen "names" and $19 50. That is a real letter, reader—an *E pluribus unum* letter. Such as that will assuredly "sustain."

A MORAL NECESSITY.

Aware that the cause of Sabbath Schools in our Church has been committed to a distinct and most efficient department of the periodical press, the "Visitor," we nevertheless take occasion to put in a word now and then about them. An agency that originated within the last fifty or sixty years under benevolent individuals, it has become generally adopted into the Churches as a part of their systems of evangelization. A mark of their appreciation is seen in Sabbath School operations forming a fixed and permanent feature in the Church statistics now gathered.

The Sabbath School is no longer an experiment; nor is it for any Church to take it up or not. It is a necessity. The Church that despises it will soon be despised. Let any one in the land, though at present ahead of every other, try it; abandon the Sabbath School as a specific plan; dismiss the teachers and the pupils, and throw itself upon adult proselytism however zealously. In fifty years that Church will have changed its relative position from van to rear. The rising generations have been drawn away for them. No steady and wholesome accession has supplied the waste and decay of backslidings and of death. Less than half a century might be allowed such a Church for working out its doom. It would fall behind the age; its aisles would be deserted, and "Ichabod" written on its altars.

A Moral Necessity is the Sabbath School to any Christian Church. The strongest cannot neglect it and live, while others keep it in operation. It is not a question of expediency, but existence. Take any village, town or country neighborhood, and the various Churches as they now stand there. Other things being equal, that which has connected with it the best system of Subbath School instruction, supervised by faithful and capable teachers, and encouraged by the aid and sympathy of the congregation, may be safely calculated on, not many years hence, as first in numbers, first in influence, and first in enlightened, consistent piety.

In view of this pleasant, yet commanding necessity, we would urge it upon our congregations and societies to look after their Sabbath Schools. Lay hold of this instrumentality—this means of church building, and of conversion—of gospel propagandism and of religious indoctrination, in earnest. Volunteers are called for to begin and to carry on the work. Hear the counsel of the late and lamented Dr. Olin on the subject: "Let the Church remember that the Sunday School is its right arm. Neither the pastor nor the official men will, if they are wise, look coldly upon the Sunday School. It is the nursery from which tender plants are to be removed, by-and-by, into the Church. It is the feeder of the Church. It is the pioneer of the preached word. Never suffer the Sunday School to want any thing for its complete efficiency. Better have preaching but half the time. Better have your Church but dimly lighted. As soon close your class-meetings. What you expend in this way is seed-wheat, which will return you, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold."

Prayer is the golden chain of union between heaven and earth, and it keeps open the blessed communication.

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE.

In addition to the obituary of Miss Evelynn Vaughan, published in this paper a month since, an incident beautiful in its example, is told in a letter of Rev. J. C. Keener to Dr. Lee, enclosing $10 for Mrs. Taylor, wife of the missionary to China. The deceased intended sending it, but died with the gift in her hand. Her father carried out her intention. This is his testimony and the self-denial that appears in her life is the more striking and lovely to those who knew her as the favorite daughter of a wealthy planter:

"When at school her letters to us were always filled with religion. She has been regular to her prayers ever since she was five years old. I never knew an old member of the church so much so. She read her Bible regularly morning and night, and occupied much of her time in her devotions. She fasted every week from dinner on Thursday until supper on Friday. Her charitable donations and subscriptions, she never would allow me to pay for her, but gave her brothers lessons in music, for which I paid her a stipulated amount, and with this she paid off her subscriptions for building of arches, quarterage, etc. She said it would be making no sacrifice on her part if she allowed me to pay these sums, that she must work for it, earn it and give it herself. The night that she died, though delirious, she again reminded me of the amount we were to give the missionary's wife and other appropriations, to be made for her of a like nature."

SONTAG AND THE PREACHERS.

Mme. Sontag has "roped in" the New England clergy. Strange things those Northern preachers can get up—from a fugitive slave law Indignation Meeting, down (or up) to a sentimental scene with a strolling stage singer. That "dignity that doth hedge about" a minister of the gospel in the city of Notions, is a something by itself. Wonder if any clerical attentions were shown to Lola Montes. Lola must have felt herself slighted. Let him who can read this moving description by a secular paper, without a smile. It steals out of both sides of our mouth. "She stoops to conquer." Ye who have tears—prepare:

Sontag and the Boston Clergymen.—On the 17th, a dress rehearsal was given by Sontag, at which the clergymen of Boston and the vicinity were invited, and nearly 400, of all denominations, with their families, were in attendance.

The scene was one of great interest, and she sang most divinely, and gave several sacred pieces among the rest.

At the close of the rehearsal, the Rev. Mr. Bernard moved a vote of thanks, and Dr. Sharp, who was called to the chair, addressed Sontag in appropriate and touching terms. Sontag replied by signs, and kneeled to the venerable Dr. Sharp with tears streaming down her cheeks, who, placing his hands on her head, gave her his blessing, the whole audience expressing the deepest apparent interest in the scene being enacted before them. On rising to her feet, a little girl presented her with a garland of flowers, which she received and withdrew.

The Protestant clergymen present presented her with a handsome bible, and the Catholic clergymen with another, the blank pages on both containing autographs of the clergymen present.

Reformers at Your Posts.—"Woodsman" last week told how the vote on the License System, in a Northern portion of Louisiana, was lost to the temperance cause; not by the strength of its adversaries, but the indifference of its professed, and even its vowed friends! They let the golden opportunity of staying the liquor plague slip through their fingers. They must hereafter look upon it, with all its evils, as perpetuated and upheld by themselves. Unpleasant and discreditable as it may be, this responsibility is theirs. Henceforth, they are *particeps criminis*.

"Curse ye, Meroh—curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof." Curse them for what? For doing nothing. "Because they came not to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty." They were neutrals.

Coincident with the State election under the new Constitution of Louisiana, 27th December, the question of "License or no License" will be submitted to the voters of New Orleans. Christians, moral men, good citizens, let not your counting rooms, your trades, or company, or weather, keep you from the polls on that day. Cast the ticket, "No License." Save others, if you can. At least, make your protest against the present organized system of evil; and if it must be maintained, let it be another's sin, not yours.

Virginia Conference.—The following statistics were collected during the past conference: 247 Sabbath schools, 313 superintendents, 1,782 teachers, 11,645 scholars, 26,021 volumes in libraries, $1,248 41 collected for Sabbath schools, $722 16 collected for the Bible Society, and about $8,000 for missions.

There were reported 32,995 whites, and 6,039 colored members. This is a small increase of white members and a small decrease of colored members, as compared with the minutes of the former year.

New Magazine.—We have received the prospectus of a new miscellany, to be published and edited by Rev. Isaac Ebbert, at Memphis, Tenn., and to be called the "Memphis Monthly Miscellany." It will be devoted to education, agriculture, manufacture, internal improvement, and family reading. First number to be issued January 1st; terms $2 a year. Dr. Ebbert was late editor of the Memphis and Arkansas Christian advocate: hope it will be successful.

A New Advocate.—A prospectus has been sent out of the "Central Christian Advocate," to be published by the M. E. Church, North, in St. Louis, Mo. Peter Cartwright, Chairman of Publishing Committee, Rev. Mr. Trotter, editor. Publication to be begun when three thousand subscribers are obtained.

THE TRUE BAPTIST.

We have received the Prospectus of a monthly periodical, to be published in Jackson, Miss., by the above name. It is to be devoted to the discussion of Baptism—its mode, design, subjects and collateral points. Terms, $1 50, in advance. From the reputation of the prospective editor, Rev. A. Newton, D. D., we doubt not the style of the monthly will be able, chaste, dignified and tolerant. A friend thus writes on the matter:

"This water controversy, in the language of Bishop Andrews, "is *the* controversy of the age," in the United States at least. Nor is it to be concealed that the bold, arrogant and proscriptive assumptions of immersionists have acquired much of their force and effect from our silence, from our misjudging of a course so singularly *ad captandum* and denunciatory on their part.

I rejoice that Dr. Newton has undertaken this good and necessary work. It is loudly and imperatively demanded, so much so, that it is now a *desideratum*, and I doubt not but he will do good and most acceptable service in this contest for the "truth as it is in Jesus;" for the cause of our holy Christianity in its obvious and embracing provisions. From an intimate and personal acquaintance with Dr. Newton, I knew he is the man for the work. I do not hesitate to say that he will serve the cause of truth, of the Allhile, of God, as a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed"—as one that will "rightly divide the word of truth." Such is his extensive and varied learning, such his close and extensive investigation of Christian Baptism in all its phases and claims, that I regard him as every way master of the whole question; therefore, he will, I am sure, present, and with ability, that all will acknowledge, maintain the Pædo-baptist view of this subject.

Most earnestly do I recommend "The True Baptist" to every reader of the N. O. Christian Advocate, who is anxious to know scriptural teachings on the subject of Christian Baptism. O. L. N.

Canton, Miss., 1852.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. L. Sanders and family sailed from this port on Monday morning, in steamship Philadelphia, for California. He is sent out and supported by Enon Ct., Ala. Conf.

Rev. F. S. Petway is now in the city *en route* for the Texas Conference, to which he was transferred from the Tennessee. He is accompanied by Rev. Mr. Ledbetter, destined to the same field. In a few days another transfer will pass through on his way to Texas. Rev. J. L. McGhee went before a month ago. Our brethren of the "Lone Star" State are drawing to them a good share of transfers, and they such as are helpers, indeed. We congratulate them.

EDUCATION.

By reference to advertisement, the Faculty of Lagrange College, and notices will be seen. President Hardy's appointment meets the universal and hearty approbation it deserves.

The Methodists of Tuskegee, Ala., have taken steps to establish there an educational institution of high order. Where such men as Judge Dougherty lead off, something will come of it.

Rev. W. F. Samford, A. M., has taken the Presidency of Oak Flowery Female College, and presents a full Faculty.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Last week we gave the aggregate. The Secretary's Monthly Circular is now before us, with interesting details. Our brethren, North, have received from us a good provocation in the liberality of their gifts, and they return us a good provocation in the system with which those gifts are dispensed for the propagation of the Gospel. We like the well considered manner in which these appropriations have been made. The best counsel of the entire Church was brought together, and that without regard to expense or distance. Surveying the missionary field, laying plans to approach and occupy it, are things, just now, of vast concern; and *there is room for our improvement in this respect.*

By the way, the Board of Managers of the Church, South, had its annual meeting for fixing appropriations, a month or two since. The aggregate, $100,000, for the fiscal year, has been published, but nothing of detail that we have seen. Perhaps details and specific appropriations were published in some one of the Church papers, and the publication has escaped us. We have looked closely for it, but as yet in vain; for it was something we felt much concerned to be informed about. In the absence of any official statement, we published one from an individual no way connected with the management. The Church ought to know these things, and that officially. The various Conference Missionary Societies have confidence in the Board of the Parent Society, but they like not to work in the dark. Doubtless all is right—but then let there be light on the subject. To say no more, there are various ways in which $100,000 may be appropriated, and many doners would prefer some of these to others in giving directions to their contributions. We respectfully call the attention of the Board and Secretary to this matter.

So much by the way. Here is the extract of the Circular of Dr. Durbin, we set out to introduce:

The General Missionary Committee met in the Mission Rooms, New York, November 8. Present—Rev. Dr. Bangs, Chairman; Rev. Messrs. J. F. Wright, of Ohio; H. W. Reed, of Iowa; W. H. Collins, of Michigan; G. Gary, of the State of New York; and G. Webster, of Maine. Rev. G. H. Houts, of Missouri, was detained on the Ohio river, and did not reach New York in time. Rev. Bishops Waugh, Janes and Scott, and the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, were present to assist in the deliberations of the Committee.

After an almost uninterrupted session from 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, to 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, during which time each mission now under the care of this Church was passed in careful review, the Committee reached the following conclusions, and reported the same to the Board for its approbation:

Appropriations.	
Regular work in Liberia, Africa	$20,000
Monrovia Seminary	1,500
Education of promising col'd youths, male or female	1,500
For visit of Bishop Scott, and for an enlargement of the work in and beyond the Republic	3,000
China Mission	10,000
German Mission	10,000
South American Mission	4,000
Total for Foreign Missions	$50,000
German Missions	43,000
Foreign populations other than German	10,250
Indian Missions	13,500
English Domestic Missions, including Oregon and California	74,250
Total for Domestic Missions	$141,500
New Missions.	
For the work in France	$2,500
For the commencement of a mission in Bulgaria, in Turkey	5,000
For the commencement of a mission in India	7,500
For the work in Sweden and Norway	750
Total for new Foreign Missions	$15,750
Special Appropriations.	
To institute a mission to the Germans in California	$2,000
Sundry small appropriations	950
Total of appropriations	$210,000

The Board of Managers assembled at 4 o'clock, to hear and consider the report of the General Missionary Committee. By order of the Committee, the Secretary read to the Board the minutes, and a tabular view of the appropriations. The Board took up each division of the general appropriation proposed, and each particular foreign mission, and each new mission, and each special appropriation, and gave its concurrence. The bishops present concurred, and thus the joint work of the Missionary Committee, the Board, and the Episcopacy, was complete.

We shall take occasion hereafter to give the Church some information of the new missions proposed. In the meantime we may say—

1. The contributions to the treasury during the last six months had increased throughout the Church about ten thousand dollars, and would still increase. This brings somewhat to the end of our missionary year, which will be, under the revised constitution, December 31st next.

2. In view of this increase, the joint meeting of the Board and General Committee advanced the appropriations over last year ten thousand dollars. The treasury will be in debt some ten thousand dollars on the 31st of December; so that to carry out the whole missionary work, as proposed in the above appropriations, the increase in the contributions to the missionary treasury for the year 1853, over 1852, must be $20,000 at least.

METHODIST PRESS.

Effects of Doctrinal Instructions.—Some time last summer, (as our readers may remember,) a family of the name of Winston were murdered in Richmond, Va., by two negroes—a man and his wife. They were both members of one of the Baptist churches in that city. It is even affirmed that the man, John Williams, was a preacher to the colored people, and his wife was regarded a pious woman among them. The number of colored people of the Baptist denomination in Richmond is very large. One Church, composed of them entirely, is under the pastoral care of a very estimable man, Mr. Ryland, and numbers over 2500 members. The details of the murder were horrid, and under the excitement of it, it was even proposed to raze the African Baptist Church. The unwise proposition was not carried out, but the matter has led the community to a serious consideration of the practical effects of certain doctrinal inculcations upon the colored population. The state of public opinion has called out from the pastors and deacons of the Baptist churches of the city a document to arrest judgment and censure. They are men and ministers standing high and blameless. They say in their publication—

* * "Our views on the subject of baptism are peculiar; but of all the Christian denominations, the Baptists are the last that should be charged with ascribing an undue efficacy to baptism. We neither teach nor believe baptismal regeneration, nor the remission of sins in baptism. Opposition to these sentiments constitute a portion of our known denominational peculiarities. We hold and teach, as explicitly as words can teach, that none are fit subjects for the ordinance but penitent believers in Christ, who bring forth fruits worthy of repentance; that in no case has it any saving efficacy, and that none are any way benefitted by it who do not habitually, and to the end, lead a life of piety. If the slaves, or others, who tend our ministrations, are ignorant on this point, they are wilfully and stupidly so; and to prevent the perversion of God's truth and ordinances is not within the compass of mortal power. With ample opportunities of knowing, we have not discovered among them sentiments opposed to our teaching on this subject; and if they hold such views at all, it must be to a very limited extent, and in spite of every effort of their religious instructions to the contrary. But is it an unheard of thing, that Church members should commit crime! We would it were so. It were an easy, but invidious task, to show that the members of other communions, as well as of the Baptists, not slaves merely, but intelligent and respected white persons, have committed gross crimes, for which they have been punished, or have deserved to be."

The Richmond Christian Advocate, publishes the document at length. The editor believes that neither the ministers nor the members of the Baptist churches of the city, or elsewhere, would inculcate doctrines among the colored people prejudicial to the development of pure and undefiled religion, or to the maintenance of due subordination on the part of the colored population, and the established rights and relations between masters and servants. If their religious teachings are perverted to any improper purpose by their colored members, he acquits them of all blame, as to their intentions, and their honest convictions of their doctrine in agreement with the Holy Scriptures in the premises.

But still he questions the influence of these teachings, as handled by the servile population. The following remarks are his:

"The observations of many years' and frequent conversations with members of different Churches, have induced the opinion that there is something singularly pernicious in their influence on the negro character, in the doctrines held and disseminated by the Baptist church. The doctrine of the impossibility of falling from grace, or in common language, 'once in grace, always in grace,' which is the cherished creed of the Baptist denomination, is, of itself, sufficient to corrupt an ignorant mind, and to weaken the power of divine grace in the heart of intelligence. Besides, the doctrine of baptism by immersion seals and confirms the soul in a state of grace, and that it renders the soul invincible against sin; that nothing it does is sinful in the sight of God's and which gives rise to another doctrine, that when such a baptized believer does fall into sin, whatever its nature or turpitude, *it is the flesh, not the spirit, that sins*; or, as we have often heard it expressed, 'it is not My but my flesh that sins;' we have in the element of a creed that must, in its ordinary workings among ignorant people, induce the most vice and licentiousness that common fame affirms to be a common development among the members of the African Baptist churches all over the land. Many cases of such development have fallen under our personal observation, or come to our knowledge by the statements of reliable witnesses. We have been in communities where persons would not, for such reasons as these, allow their servants to join the Baptist church; and where the actual monetary value of a slave was disparaged by such religious connexion. We have never heard of any such imputations or objections to the colored members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian or Methodist churches. While then we exonerate the Baptist church from desiring or designing to produce such a state of things, we think the facts are unquestionable, and commend themselves to the sober and prayerful consideration of those who have the charge and government of the spiritual interests of so many of the colored people of our city and country. Numerous facts might be adduced in illustration of the practical effects of these cherished doctrines upon the moral deportment of those who embrace them. And the reported exclamations of those of like faith, who surrounded the scaffold on which Jane Williams paid the penalty of her crimes, 'she was a good christian,' 'she died true to the faith,' 'she's gone to heaven for true,' etc., etc., are but the fruit and confirmation of the doctrine of 'once in grace, always in grace,' that immersion only is baptism, and one thus baptised cannot sin—doctrines most surely held and propagated amongst the colored members of the Baptist church: and it is only of them, not of the whites, that we predicate such fruits of the doctrine."

A General Lovefeast.—Unfortunately it happens sometimes that the most cordial fellowship, while existing between the individual members, does not exist between the different congregations of same Church in large cities. The spirit of rivalry gets up, or interests seem to clash. Zion's Herald notices an excellent cure for this state of things abroad, and recommends it at home:

Our New York brethren are holding a series of love-feasts, in which portions of the members from all churches meet and mingle their testimonies, their sympathies, and their praises. Three such love-feasts have been held. They are described as seasons of unwonted spiritual enjoyment and profit.

Don't be Ashamed.—The Boston Ad puts it on this wise:

An exchange paper says: "A wealthy fashionable young lady in Philadelphia is dying from mortification at the accidental discovery that her father was a soap boiler."

She is not the first fashionable young lady that has been ashamed of her hard working old fashioned father. Some can be found nigher home than Philadelphia, that would *blush as ruddy as a rose*, if their fathers were to step into some circles where they claim to be at home. Ben Franklin's father knew how to make soap and candles. Shame on the foolish pride that is ashamed of the very means to which many young ladies owe their present advantages.

The Property Case.—Our Northern and Southern exchanges differ *toto cælo* in their views of the decision in the Western Book Concern case. The Northern Advocate, after giving a synopsis of Judge Leavitt's opinion says: "This is a common sense view of the subject," and by way of contrast turns a word back upon Judge Nelson:

No wonder that a Judge who could mould Conferences and Courts to his own liking should do what he pleased with so small a thing as the Methodist Book Concern. We ought to be thankful that he did not give it all to the South. But error has its day. The business has fallen into different hands at the West. We have from legal gentlemen there, such an analysis of our Church policy as a Methodist need not be ashamed of.

The Same.—The Southern Advocate thinks the real issue in the case not reached by Judge Leavitt's decision—he "fights shy." Our cotemporary shows, however, that if the Judge was correct in giving the property in suit to the Northern Church, justice has stepped short of its mark. Our Northern friends have not got enough! We agree with him:

The decision of the Ohio judge in that the withdrawal of the Southern and Southwestern Conferences has forfeited to those Conferences all the rights of property originally pertaining to them. "In withdrawing," he says, "they take with them none of the rights of property pertaining to them while in the Church." Now an argument which proves too much, or a decision which goes too far, is self-destroyed. To keep the Southern Church out of its rateable share in the Cincinnati Book Concern, the withdrawing Conferences are simply classed with ordinary seceders. In that category they forfeit all rights of property, and as a matter of course, all claim to the Book-room property. This is verily a compendious method of meeting the difficulty. It will, however, involve the dear Northern brethren in worse difficulties than if they had quietly given up the property claimed by the South. There are millions of dollars worth of property now in quiet and undisturbed possession by these "withdrawing Conferences"—church edifices, parsonage houses, cemeteries, colleges, schools, conference funds, and even publishing establishments. All this property, the Ohio court proclaims to the world, has been forfeited. This is actually the case, *on the principles according to which justice is meted out in the Cincinnati case*; on no other however. According to Judge Leavitt, the Northern Church is bound by duty to God, to itself, to posterity, to sell out our churches, turn us out of our

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...sonages, put an injunction upon our ...sses, seize our conference funds, take the ...y bread out of the mouths of our, worn ...r ministers, widows and orphans. The ...t of Separation is a "dead dog," a *caput ...rtuum*, nullifiisl out and out. All the pro...sions of that Deed are void and worthless. But this, we say, is going too far and ...owing too much for even the Northern con...ience and sense of right. It is an incon...istent decision, too good to be correct. It ...s against the plainest dictates of worldly ...stice and common prudence.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Saint Louis Advocate gives notice that this conven...tion provided for by the joint action of the ...St. Louis and Missouri Conferences, will meet ...in St. Louis early next spring. It will consist ...of the P. Elder and two lay delegates from ...each district. The precise objects we are not ...rised of.

TRACT SOCIETY—HOSMERISM.—The Ch...ian and J. contains the proceedings of the or...anization of the Methodist Tract Society, ...on the 10th inst, under the Constitution pro...ided by the late General Conference. The ...officers are Presidents; there are some thir...three managers, and A. Stevens is Corres...ponding Secretary. It starts well, and has a ...noble work to do.

Again the long leader is on the Hosmerite ...movement—a job for Dr. Bond. Replying to ...Dr. Hosmer's insinuations, that something ...was aimed at besides *secession*, Dr. B ...tells the following, that sounds significantly. ...Hope for *us* to be beyond the reach of this ...temptation!

But perhaps our opponent only means that ...our party do not intend to *secede*, because they ...expect to *succeed*. They expect to have a ma...jority in favor of their proposed rule of Dis...cipline at the next General Conference, or at ...the future session of the General Confer...ence not very remote, and then the necessity ...of secession must be determined by the ma...jority. Meantime the agitation is to be per...petual. There is to be no interval, in which ...the boiling Charity may heal her wounds. The ...seceding party are to be allowed to denounce ...the Church as a "pro-slavery Church," ...uttering all, fostering, and sustaining in her ...bosom, the "sum of all villainies," and all ...from the basest motives. "Justice, mer...cy, and truth," the Rev. Mr. Hosmer says, ...are set aside to conciliate the slave interest, ...all with the vain hope of making peace ...where there is no peace." All this the ...Church is to endure patiently, until the world ...has learned to despise her upon the showing ...of her own children, and refuse to hear the ...gospel from her ministry. We apprehend ...this is a mistake. No Christian community ...can endure such a course of action long. ...Some must apply or originate the remedy. If ...they cannot walk together unless they be ...agreed, neither can associated Churches, or ...Conferences. Under such imputations from ...within, no Church can sustain a Christian ...character, unless she appeals to Christian dis...cipline and disowns the calumniators, or brings ...them to repentance.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

...nd Gulf Ct., Miss. Conf.

Within the last four weeks we have had ...e pleasure of witnessing the turning of ...any to the ways of God and salvation. ...st of the coversions have been clear. ...number have been happily converted and ...joined the church. We are now engaged ...a meeting of interest here.

Nov. 13. E. MAYBEE.

...cinary College, La.

...ev. Mr. Harp, passing through the city ...a week past, returning from Jackson, made ...glad by news from this cherished Institu...tion of the Louisiana and Mississippi Confe...rences. The College proper has in it a larger ...number of students than ever before—about ... The preparatory department is well ...sustained also. But better news than this was ...that a religious meeting of much interest ...was progressing in Jackson, La., and about ...forty persons had professed conversion, many ...of them students of the college and the high ...school of the village. The Sou. Mirror, 18th ...inst. says:

"On last Saturday the ministers and mem...bers of the M. E. Church commenced a ...quarterly meeting in town. As the Metho...dist have no Church in Jackson now, the ...meeting was commenced and is still continued ...in the house owned by the Presbyterians, and ...kindly tendered by them to the Methodists ...on the occasion. The meeting has thus far ...been under the direction of the Rev. Dr. ...Lake, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fly and the ...Rev. T. Brown, of Mississippi, and the ...preachers residing in town. Great serious...ness has characterized the meeting, many ...have professed to be converted, and twenty ...or thirty have joined the Church. The meet...ing is still in progress."

...guata, Ga., Conf.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 10th ...inst that quite a revival has been going on ...for past four weeks, in the M ethodist Church ...in that city, and that it is still kept up. Up ...to Sunday evening some ninety has declared ...their conversion, most of whom were of the ...young portion of the community.

...p-Meetings.

We have just returned from a visit into the ...State of Alabama. As we attended "three ...camp-meetings, and I have seen no account ...of them, I give you the following:

At Yeager's camp-ground, the first ever ...held there, in four miles of Centreville, sixty ...joined our Church. The people desired ...to go on, but the preachers were so broken ...down and so many other appointments, the ...meeting closed.

Near White Plains, Ala., about the 28th of ...September, some fifty converts and forty-two ...joined our Church.

At a protracted meeting in this State, at ...Isboro', 43 joined our Church.

Your Brother, G. W. STEWART.

Shirkway Miss., Nov. 2.

...lumbus, Ala. Conf.

As the year is drawing to a close, I wish to ...to the friends of our Zion, that the reli...ous condition of this charge is very good, ...although we have had no very extensive ...revival, we have received some 12 or 15 on ...probation, among the whites—all of whom ...are giving faith in Christ; and the Church ...has been greatly improved.

Our missionary collection was taken up on ...the Sabbath, after a sermon on the occasion, ...and in cash and pledges will amount to nine ...hundred dollars or more. Besides this, the Conference fund, Educational fund and Publishing fund, have all come in for a respectable portion, as our report at Conference will show. THOS. W. DUNMAN.

November 12.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., near Gaston, Sumpter co., Ala., by Rev. Alex McBryde, Mr. JAMES P. CARR, formerly of N. C., and Miss ANN JANE LARKINS, eldest daughter of John M. Larkins, deceased.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN S. HESTER, formerly of Ala., but late of Caldwell Parish, La., died of consumption, 11th October last.

He was a successful physician, and an amiable young man, beloved by all who formed an acquaintance with him.

During his sickness he became much concerned for the welfare of his soul, and having a correct knowledge through the Spirit of his being a sinner in the sight of God, he was made to cry for mercy. This caused him weeping and lamentation, until Jesus was manifested to him as his Saviour, when he lost his burden of sin and guilt, and hope sprang up. He now became exceedingly anxious to be baptised by an Old School or Primitive Baptist preacher, and for which purpose I was sent for. I attended, and remained with him a part of two days, and a night. He gave me every satisfaction of his happy change from nature to grace. I viewed him a proper subject to receive the ordinance, and was preparing for the administration of the same, when he was taken with a severe spell of coughing, and sunk so much under it, that I was convinced it would not be prudent to undertake to administer the ordinance. He agreed to dispense with it, and made a request relative to his burial, and that I should preach his funeral at his grave. I have never witnessed stronger faith in a dying hour, and although his sufferings were great, he bore them all with the greatest patience. I complied with his request, and preached his funeral from the 5th chapter of John and 25th verse, to a large and attentive congregation.

Dr. Hester truly was my friend and brother in the Lord Jesus Christ, consequently I mourn my loss, but I know it is his gain. May the Lord smile upon his bereaved friends and relatives, and by grace prepare them all to meet him in heaven, where all is peace and love. THOS. MEREDITH.

Mt. Pleasant, La., Nov. 13.

☞ The Kutaw (Aln.) papers are reques to copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and East Texas Conferences, who may be indebted to this concern, will do us a special favor by holding themselves in readiness to adjust their several accounts at the approaching sessions of their respective Conferences. E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5, 1852.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The preachers on their arrival at Jackson, will please call at Brown's corner, in front of the Capitol, whence they will be conducted to lodgings. WM. H. SEAT.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9th, 1852.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—A few years ago, the inhabitants of Seville read with surprise in the advertisements of an approaching bull fight the unusual notice: "When the third bull shall have attacked the picadors, and receives three pairs of banderillas, a young peasant, by whom he has been brought up, will appear in the circus. He will approach the bull, caress it, and after removing the banderillas one after another, will lie down between his horns."

The announcement of so singular feat attracted an immense crowd to the amphitheatre. The third bull appeared, an animal with splendid horns, and very brave; he slew four horses, received the banderillas, and became furious.—Then, contrary to custom, all the torreros retired from the ring, leaving the bull stamping about, and shaking the bloody darts that hung from his neck. All at once a long whistle was heard. The bull paused and listened. It was repeated. He approached the barrier, and a young man leapt into the ring, calling the bull by his name, "Mosquito! Mosquito!" The animal knew its master, came to caress him, and was appeased. The peasant gave him his hand to lick, and with the other began to scratch it behind the ears; an operation which seemed to afford the poor brute much pleasure: he then gently removed the banderillas which annoyed the neck of Mosquito, made it go down on its knees, and placed his head between its horns. The grateful bull seemed to listen with pleasure to a pastoral melody sung by the master. The admiration of the multitude, hitherto suppressed by surprise, burst forth with Andalusian vivacity, and shook the building. Hearing this phrenzied applause, which had accompanied all his sufferings, the bull, till then under a charm, appeared to awake and return to reality. He suddenly rose, bellowing; and the peasant tried to escape. But it was too late. The animal, as though furious at being betrayed, tossed the young man into the air, received him again on his horns, gored him, trampled on him, crushed him to pieces, in spite of the efforts of the Torreros. The junction was suspended; and, a phenomenon in Spain, the horrified public quitted the circus in silence. [March's "Walk into North Spain."

ANOTHER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The National Intelligencer gives the outline details of the plans and objects of the exploring expedition now lifting out for the Pacific. It will be recollected that the last Congress appropriated $125 000 for this expedition, and the results of it are looked upon as highly important. It is highly probable that it will arrive in the China seas in time to co-operate with Commodore Perry. The Intelligencer says:

"The expedition will consist of—First. The sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, with Lieut. F. A. Rudd and other officers not yet designated, and 175 men. This sloop is now at New York. Second. The steam propeller John Hancock, Lieut. John Rodgers commanding, with 60 men. She is now undergoing thorough repairs at Boston. Third. The brig Porpoise, Lieut. H. P. Davis commanding, with 60 men. She is now at New York. Fourth. A tender to be called the Pilot, with about twenty men. We believe her commander has not yet been chosen."

Newspaper reports have frequently confounded this expedition with that to be commanded by Commodore Perry, and destined for Japan direct.

CONFORMATION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

LIBERIA.—President Roberts, of Liberia, recently visited Paris, where he had an interview with Louis Napoleon, who received him in the kindest manner, presented him with a vessel of war, and offered him any ammunition, ordnance or military clothing that he might stand in need of. The British Government also, some time since, presented him with a small vessel of war.

Advocate Office, November 27.

☞ Persons making remittances will please see that they are acknowledged duly credited.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

	Amount	Paid to
Rev J W Shares:		
N S Avant	$1 50	147
C L Brittee	1 50	147
F D Mairbolt	1 50	147
N J Mosteet	1 50	147
E W Dudley	1 50	147
Rev J G Blackshare:		
Dr W E Finch	5 00	105
Rev L B McDonald:		
M Cammack	5 00	105
Rev T W Berman:		
J H Southhall	1 50	148
F J Sharp	1 50	148
S Mullen	1 50	148
L Green	1 50	148
J W Eldridge	1 50	148
Mrs V Moore	1 50	148
Dr S H Malone	1 50	148
Dr R Lanier	1 50	148
Dr A N Jones	1 50	148
Rev J S Hughes:		
W F Harper	1 50	150
Dr J O McDowell	1 50	150
Mrs H Harvey	1 50	150
M R Kidd	1 50	148
A F Wynn	1 50	148
T Turner	1 50	148
Rev J H Ilburn	1 50	148
J H Cheaver	1 50	148
W Z M Vancy	1 50	148
J Hill	1 50	148
A Frazer	1 50	148
D A Rutledge	1 50	148
Rev W C Power	1 50	148
Rev A Mellhyde:		
J P Carr	1 50	147
Rev W Murrah:		
Mrs C Albritton	1 50	147
J W Bass	1 50	147
H F Smith	1 50	147

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

	Amount	Paid to
By Rev R Harp:		
M A Hopper	$1 50	147
J B Smith	1 50	115
F M Hancock	1 50	147
F Chestnut	1 50	145
D Dixon	1 50	147
J Nelms	1 50	145
M Allberger	1 50	145
R W Rabb	1 50	145
J Hatten	1 50	147
H Roger	1 50	145
M Millin	1 50	145
L A Hatfield	1 50	145
O Devereux	1 50	147
By Rev P H Diefenwerth:		
J F M Alden	1 50	148
A R Mead	2 50	105
On account	6 00	
T C Hall	2 50	105
By Rev J C Blackmon:		
A F Heath	1 50	110
W W Harper	2 50	105
J Willis	2 50	105
J Cook	2 50	105
A Pate	2 50	110
J Wilson	2 50	110
A Orr	2 50	105
V Thompson	2 50	105
Artinin	2 50	110
By Rev H Kinnear:		
R L Tailliferro	1 50	147
Mrs C Jewell	1 50	140
F K Price	1 50	156
Rev H C Thweatt:		
R S Johnson	1 50	140
L Johnson	1 50	140
M Brandberg	1 50	140
J P Koffsky	1 50	140

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

	Amount	Paid to
F Davis	$1 50	141
J C Berry	1 50	144
J Mortenson	1 50	134
D F Bowls	1 50	145
Dr W Sims	1 50	145
By Rev H J Harris:		
Ira Ann Cannon	2 50	124
Mrs T Nader	1 50	145
M P Willis	1 50	145
R Rogers	1 50	145
By Rev C T French:		
H D Tate	4 00	156
W Mallory	3 50	138
E Cotten	4 00	156
S P Russ	4 00	156
V Wilson	4 00	156
J Bradley	2 50	110
A Terrell	1 50	147
M Simpson	2 00	52
J Arther	1 50	147
By Rev J T Dew:		
S Bolton	1 50	148
C S Calloy	1 50	148
By Rev G W Stewart:		
J R Lambeth	1 50	148
H H Powers	1 50	148
F A Alford	1 50	148
M Sharkey	1 50	148
O Mellor	1 50	148
By Rev E Mayfee:		
M T Shannon	1 50	148
S Lum	1 50	148
H H Powers	1 50	148
J Wallace	1 50	148
S L Barnes	1 50	148
By H R Counter:		
J F Cameron	1 50	148
W J Kendall	1 50	148
A M Gurley	1 50	148
Rev R Alexander:		
Rev T Woolridge, Texas	1 50	147
Rev S W Mopre, Tenn	2 00	132
L B Gregory, Fla	3 00	154
By Rev W Moores:		
J McClure, Ark	2 50	133
G Robinson, Ky	1 50	144

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral Ceremonies Ninth December.

All the various societies, military, firemen, ect., are active making arrangements for the proper observance of the day. Our firemen have accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, and will make a very large turn out. We learn they have employed ten bands of music for their division of the procession. Of course the Fire Department will dispense with their engines and hose carriages on this occasion, but will appear with their numerous banners in mourning, and also their horses will be in the procession with mourning trappings. The Portuguese Benevolent Society will turn out in full force, as also the Italian Benevolent Association, Shamrock Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's Society, St. Joseph Society, Association of Printers, Grocers' Association, St. Andrew's Society, and numerous other associations. We hope the Screwmen will also join in the parade.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the First District have resolved that the boys and male teachers of the schools join the procession, and the Board of Directors head that division of the procession. We presume the directors of the other districts will take the same action. The Masons have been ordered out in strict funeral regalia, and will appear in large numbers.

The Grand Lodge Odd Fellows and the Grand Encampment held a special session last evening, and resolved to unite in the procession. A committee of arrangements was appointed to procure music and to prepare a badge to be worn on the occasion. This body never paraides in full regalia at a funeral, and on this occasion there will be no distinction of rank, but all white as one body with their banners beautifully decorated with crape and the funeral badge. It is estimated that they will turn out fifteen hundred men. The Directors of the Odd Fellows' Hall will decorate their building on the day in a splendid manner.

The Kentucklans will probably make a better show than any other State organization. They are having a beautiful banner painted and have engaged Messemer's Brass Band. The funeral marches have been composed by Mr. Messemer to be performed by his band on the occasion.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—It will be seen by the cotton statement in our commercial columns, that the receipts of that staple from the 1st of September to last evening, have been 510 8.8 bales Of this amount, 100 327 bales have been received since the 1st instant. Last season the receipts from the 1st of September to the 21st November, were 310 627. Showing an excess this year of over 200.000 bales. The receipts of the first twenty-one days in November last year, were 97.278 bales, only a small fraction over one half the amount received for the corresponding period this year.

The receipts of the week ending on Saturday evening, as appears by the books at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms, were 70,949 bales, brought to this port by sixty-nine steamboats.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the past week:

Admissions	412
Discharged	257
Deaths	75

There were 32 deaths from Yellow Fever. There now remains 912 cases under treatment in the institution.

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending November 13, and their proportion to the population:

	DEATHS.	POPULATION.	PROPORTION.
Boston	76	138 788	1 in 1826
New York	362	517 849	1 in 1714
Philadelphia	150	350 000	1 in 2333
Baltimore	92	169 025	1 in 1837
Charleston	28	43.014	1 in 1536

The Slave Case Decision of Judge Paine.

[Specially prepared for the Courier.]

Mr. Lemmon vs. The New York Colored Emigrant Society.—In the New York Superior Court, Judge Paine's decision and that in the New York Court of Common Pleas, decision was mainly based will be rescinded at the ensuing session of the Legislature, if the Governor's recommendation will accompanied by a recommendation to pay Mr Lemmon for the property robbed from him in that city. Immediately the demand for emancipation will be heard from Mr Lemmon's claim is the most conspicuous one, but with some small exceptions, every slave which was carried into the State of New York by Southern masters, will be able to claim his freedom. The constitutionality of the Missouri compromise line, by the decision of Judge Sampler Scott's celebrated Dred Scott case, will also be settled. The Lemmon case is a very important one, and will be watched with much interest by Southern men. Mr Lemmon owns three blacks—the mother and two children—and left Richmond, Virginia, with the intention of residing in the city of Richmond, and transfer every thing on board of the steamer Memphis. He and his family were on board of the steamer Memphis, and when they arrived at the city of Richmond, and every soul two blacks came ashore, which he stated had been ordered by him, and into which myself, family and slaves got, under his direction, he saying to me that they were to convey me to the steamer Memphis.

The blacks, then, instead of proceeding to the steamer Memphis, drove round to his office in South street. Here I was told that I must pay our fare before being put on board of the Memphis. I then paid the amount, being $40 00, as soon as this money was paid, the hack drivers rushed to take me to the steamer Memphis, but carried me against our entreaties, to the Custom House, No. 3 Cedar street, dragged me down upon the cobble walks, and drowned. It was now dark, and we being utter strangers in the city, were compelled to stay at that place till morning. The next morning, the 5th inst., the steamer Memphis sailed, leaving my wife, family and slaves, and whilst she was departing from the wharf, word was sent to me that my slaves had been taken into court. The result of the proceedings in court has shown me of all my property, amounting, in all, to $5,000. JONATHAN LEMMON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1852.

In this case, as stated in the Journal presumes it is, it shows that on "one and plea has been raised of his property, some $5000 in value, being all that he had in the world, he an infant, following the course of the Legislature of the State of New York in its liberal treatment of slaves brought into that State by their masters, and finally to the steamer Memphis, but in leaving to go from the steamer to the Memphis was defrauded of his property, and the robbery was effected by means of an infamous fraud. When our citizens go professedly to take Mr. Lemmon and his family to the steamer Memphis, but in reality to stop them down in Carlson street, strangers in a strange city, that they might not be able to depart in the steamer, public. And had the slaves been intercepted with the property of their master, and taken into the strangers in Carlson street, instead of going to the dock where the Memphis was lying? It is clear that somebody told a string of falsehoods in order that a $5000 robbery might be committed under the forms of law. We hope that the authors of the mischief, whoever they may be, will be ferreted out, and punished as they deserve.

The Journal of Commerce of the 18th adds:

The proposition to raise $5000 by voluntary subscription to indemnify Mr Jonathan Lemmon of Virginia, for the loss of his slaves while touching at this port a few days since, on his way to Texas, has been universally approved, so far as our information extends. Pledges exceeding $500 in the aggregate have been sent to us by responsible citizens as a part of the fund, on condition that the whole sum will shall be raised."

INFERIOR AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.—Professor Buchanan in one of his recent lectures before the Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, makes the following observations upon the average duration of life, the effect of which upon the medical science. He says that in the latter part of the sixteenth century one-half of all that were born, died, and in the years of age, and the average longevity of the whole population was but eight years. In the seventeenth century, one-half of the population died under twelve. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century, one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years. In the latter forty years, one-half exceeded the sixty-two years of age. At the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded forty years, and from 1838 to 1843 one-half exceeded forty three. The average longevity of these successive periods has been increased from eight ten years in the sixteenth century up to 45,7 by our last reports.

Deductions are derived from the medical statistics of Berlin. Applied to the country such an improvement as is here exhibited from 1500 to 1843 would make a saving of 500 in our bills of mortality of more than half a million of 1500 deaths daily.

KOSSUTH.—The great Hungarian has delivered an invitation to address a public meeting in England, on the condition and prospects of Europe as democracy. He says that the time for oratory has passed, and that action is demanded. He speaks favorably of the condition of public sentiment in England towards the cause of European freedom.

A MAN THIEF.—The Chelsea (Mass.) Telegraph states that a gentleman residing in that vicinity has been of late sadly puzzled at the unaccountable failure of an excellent cow of his, to give her usual quantity of milk. But one morning last week on going to the yard where the cow was kept, he found his dog, a two year old Terrier, busily engaged in extracting from the readily yielding cow the milk that belonged to her master.

OCEAN ACCOMMODATIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A line of omnibuses has commenced running from the Oriental Hotel, corner of Market and Mission streets, San Francisco, to the Kendall Hotel, on Stockton street, for only the single charge of *twenty-five cents* only. For a *single dollar*, the omnibuses will take passengers, with their baggage, to and from any of the principal hotels and thus protect the public from the exortionate prices of hack drivers.

CALIFORNIA contains four hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New York State, fifty as large as Newjersey and fifty-seven as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of Newjersey, California would support eighteen millions of inhabitants; if equal to New York, twenty millions, and if equal to Massachusetts, forty millions—or fifteen millions more than the present population of the entire United States.

CHOCTAW CATTLE.—A drove of cattle from the Choctaw country and the plains, some 1500 miles distant, passed through Winchester, Va. Their unusually large horns and size of horns attracted many observers.

FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR.—In the five naval ports of France, there are at the present moment on the stocks, in the process of construction, eighteen ships of the line and twenty-two frigates.

BREAD FRUIT.—A specimen of the bread made from bread fruit, has been exhibited in the Boston Exchange. It is a thin, semi-transparent sheet, of a bright brown color, and in no respect resembles any preparation of bread among us.

NEW MILITARY POST.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Fort Snelling, says that "An order has been issued for the building of a new post on the Upper Minnesota river, large enough for three companies. It is supposed that the site will be selected at the entrance of Little Rock river into the Minnesota."

ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.—Hon Wm. K. Sebastian has recently been re-elected, by the General Assembly, to the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th March next, which is the present term will expire.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ARKANSAS.—Geo. C. Watkins, Esq., of Little Rock, has been unanimously elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The German emigration of 1852 numbered only 2200; and 1850 there was but one person when it amounted to 15 000. In 1852 it rose to 21 000; in 1837 to 35 000; and if in 1851 to 250 000, the number then of persons who, during the decade closing with the year went in quest of a better fortune averaged about 100 000 annually. From that time forth there has been a rapid increase in the extent of the emigration. In 1841 it rose to 45 000; in 1842 to 57 000; in 1843 to 70 000; in 1844 to 78 000; in 1845 to 80 000; in 1846 to 82 000; in 1847 the immense number of 250 000 persons emigrated from Germany. In 1848 it is computed at 100 000. In 1849 it is estimated that the emigration reached 200 000 persons. It is calculated that the emigrating capital in the year 1847 was 250 000 000.

THE MAINE LAW.—A memorial is in circulation for signatures in Washington to be presented to Congress, asking such an amendment of the city charter as will empower the corporate authorities "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for mechanical and medicinal purposes, within the limits of the corporation."

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday, of the steamship Texas, Capt. Lamb, we have received Galveston dates to the 19th, and our exchanges from the interior.

LOCAL MATTERS.—The San Antonio Western Texan favors the opposition for leasing a portion of the Slaidsdamm to the General Government for the use of the Indian traffic on the border. It will tend, it is thought, more than any other measure that can be adopted, to cope with Indian depredations, and encourage the settlement of the northwestern territory.

The papers throughout the State are bitterly severe upon the late acting Secretary of State, Mr Conrad, for his action relative to the wounded Rangers.

It is admitted, says the Nueces Valley, that our Indian frontier was better protected and more peaceable while guarded by Bell's regiment of Rangers, during the Mexican war, than at any period since. Mr Conrad however holds the opinion that the Rangers create hostilities, and that the Texan frontier is now amply protected by Uncle Sam's forts, infantry and bold dragoons.

HUNTSVILLE.—The Sl the Gazette of the 13th says:

The Austin Railroad Association was organized on Monday evening last by the election of Wm S Hamilton President; A J Hamilton Vice-President; Jas T Swisher, Treasurer, T Scott Anderson Recording Secretary, then W Paschal Corresponding Secretary.

Executive Committee—Wm Pelham, R F Caruthers, Edward Grumbles, John R Banks Thomas J Duval.

A resolution was adopted in lavor of connecting with the Houston road and co-operating in our labors with that company. This settles the preliminaries, and after Tuesday, we presume the Association will at once take steps to enter vigorously upon the work before them.

PECANS.—Jails are shortly to be built in Hallettsville Lavaca county, and Columbus, Colorado county. These are strange, yet true signs of progress.

SALE OF LANDS.—The sale of San Antonio city lands commenced on the 8th inst. Of the sixty or twenty lots sold, all but six or seven brought considerably over the appraisement. Lands on the Leon, six and eight miles from the city averaged from six to ten dollars per acre. One tract of seventy-four acres brought $1000.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the Commissioners of the Texas Western Railroad was held at San Augustine on the 25th ult. It was determined to collect fifty cents on each share of stock subscribed, for contingent expenses, to close the books on the first of April next and the time for paying the first instalment of ten per cent was fixed on the 1st of July next. This railroad is intended to connect with the Nacogdoches and Opelousas road, and to pass through Burkville and San Augustine.

The Austin Railroad Association was organized on the 8th inst, by electing W. S Oldham, President; A. J. Hamilton Vice-President; J. O. Swisher, Treasurer; T. S Anderson, Recording Secretary; George W. Paschal, Corresponding Secretary; and Messrs Pelham Caruthers, Grumbles, Banks and Duval, Executive Committee. A resolution was adopted to operate in connection with the Houston Company.

CURES.—The following extract from Dr Gaillard's work exhibits the Chinese in a somewhat new light in Foreigners, who know nothing about the internal state of the country, are apt to imagine that there reigns lasting peace. Nothing is, however, more erroneous; insurrections of villages, cities and districts, are of frequent occurrence. The refractory spirit of the people, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarins, and other causes, such as dearth and demagogues, frequently cause an unexpected revolt.

Arrival of the Falcon—Later from California.

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. Henry Rodgers U S Navy, commanding, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall. Navy Bay, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst., ten days later than was received at NewYork by the Illinois, and fifteen days later than we have received direct at this port.

The Falcon brought 250 passengers who came down by the steamers California and Northerner, and $350,000 on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The Falcon left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th inst. The steamers Georgia and Northern Light sailed on the evening of the 18th for NewYork via Kingston. The Georgia had about 300 passengers who had a large amount of gold dust, besides which, she had $2 500.000 on freight. The Northern Light had about 100 passengers. There is no news of interest from Aspinwall. The health of the city is good, and there is a good prospect of a fine winter's business.

Among the passengers by the Falcon, is Senator Gwin of California. The famous troupe of Chinese Jugglers also came by the Falcon. The company consists of twenty persons, male and female, and their performances are said to be astonishing in the extreme.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—*Parks' Bar.*—Island Bar Company is doing tolerably well: Though not so well as they have done heretofore. Their receipts for the last week's operations amount to something more than $2000.

The company adjoining seem to be cursed in all their attempts to get into the river. Most of what has been done has been undone some two or three times, and thus they are kept out. This company is called Parks' Bar Mining Company.

The Spaul Company, also in order in the river, is entirely broken up, there being no ore to be found. It is believed, however, difficulty, and that determination necessary to a successful issue is the great cause of failure. Other companies following the Spaul are doing well; and the Mokelo Company just about getting in, is expected to astonish the natives. It adjoins the celebrated Dry-wing-dam, which, during three days' operation ending Saturday, have taken out eighty-six pounds of the precious.

Matters are waiting up on Ohio Bar.

The Perry-wing-dam took out last night, October 10th, 175 ounces of dust—they are working night and day.

HEAD DIGGINGS.—Mr. Bradley, of Bush's Bar, informs us that a company of three persons are now engaged in transporting dirt by railroad from the summit of a lofty hill at the junction of the North and South Forks, to the river. Their claim, which is over three hundred feet above the stream, is extensive, and the dirt yields on an average ten cents to the bucket. The company have already dug down to the depth of eight feet, and the earth is said to increase in richness the lower it is found. The deposits consist of seale gold, similar to that of the bars [Sacramento Union.

The Terry-wing-dam Company at Parks' Bar took out of their claim on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, 86 pounds of gold, or at $16 per ounce, the immense sum of $16512. A few days ago it was supposed they would in a little time get into their claim this season on account of high water, and shares were sold at a low price. Quite a change. [Marysville Herald.

QUARTZ MINING.—Lately, very little has been done in this branch of business. The large operators having been unsuccessful, has caused the working man to devote his whole time to the rivers and placers. It is well known, however, that our county abounds in rich quartz veins which will eventually be worked with advantage to the holders, to the vicinity of Independence Flats, we are informed, there are a number of rich veins, which have been taken up by different companies, no doubt encouraged by the success of the New Hudson Company. These it is supposed, will be worked in the course of the next spring or summer, when suitable mills will be erected on the South side of The Mokelumne river. This section of country, it is hoped, will shortly be one of the most populous and important mining sections in this county. [Calaveras Chronicle.

The Chronicle says that the Mokelumne Mining and Canal Company will have their works in operation in the early part of December. The whole neighborhood will then be supplied with water.

A lump of gold weighing nine pounds, six ounces and eighteen pennyweights, was lately found in Mad Ox Canon It is valued at $1 850. Several very large lumps have been found in the same canon.

SHASTA NEWS.—The United States troops sent forth under the command of Major Fitzgerald, have done but little towards fulfilling the objects of the expedition. They are stationed in Scott's valley, where they are awaiting the arrival of provisions and necessary equipments. In the meantime, Major Fitzgerald has proceeded with a small escort to the station of Capt. Wright, about fifteen miles east of Yreka. As soon as he has himself acquainted with the country, he his intention to decide upon a movement, in concert with Capt. Wright, and order his command to a place of action. It is not anticipated that much will be done before winter as the snow will then drive the Indians into the valleys, and necessarily lessen their chances of escape.

One of the strongholds of the Indians, against whom the expedition is likely to have been contending, is a lake destitute of small islands. It has been their habit, when closely pursued, to resort to this lake, and thus cut off pursuit. To remedy this, the citizens of Yreka have built two small boats, which they will shortly forward to the spot.

The sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent among the immigrants, has entirely ceased. There have been twenty-six deaths in all, from the 1st of September to the present time, and the total number of immigrants who have arrived during that period is 3,000. The number of deaths is small, when it is considered that the immigrants, who have arrived, have come through a country destitute of provisions, and have suffered much from hunger and fatigue.

Other accounts say that the sickness has not entirely ceased. There have been losses about Yreka, which have had a very salutary effect upon the health of the country.

Three quarts millsare in operation in Scott's valley, one of which is producing an abundance of gold.

George Thompson who was shot through by one Cist, in the Arcade Saloon in Shasta a few weeks since, was subsequently arrested on a charge of horse-stealing in El Dorado county. It was intended to have sent him off to the scene of his exploits in the stage yesterday morning, but while his guard was taking a stronge Thompson made his escape. He was leader of a gang of horse-thieves and murderers, and is now probably in this city. One of his accomplices, in his last act of thieving, is a man known as Black Jack.

Ira Tatum and Thomas Bates, charged with the murder of a man named Francis Mitchell, near Shasta, on the 7th of September, have been before the District Court, and found guilty.

The authorities of Sacramento propose to erect a new city hall and prison—the building to be 60 feet front by 100 deep. The prison to be in the basement story, and the Council Chambers, Recorder's, Clerk's, Treasurer and other offices, on the second floor. The estimated cost of the work is $150,000.

A fire had occurred at Beale's Bar by which the splendid saloons of Messrs Bodley & Fisher were destroyed.

The rainy season is supposed to have set in. Heavy rains had fallen at San Francisco and Sacramento, which were supposed to have extended to the mines.

The U S sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived at San Francisco on the 20th ult. The captain and crew of the Portsmouth first took possession of San Francisco in the name of the United States.

The Placer Herald says that the work upon the telegraph line is progressing finely. The posts are all out and upon the ground to within many miles of Grass Valley. In two weeks more the posts will be ready for erect in a line as far as Nevada City. All that is now necessary is the wire which will soon arrive.

The Sacramento & Co., of Sacramento, have completed the following statistics of emigration across the Plains. It includes those parties who had left the Missouri first prior to June 6:

Men	10.562	Mules	4,686
Women	3 242	Hogs	1
Children	4 200	Cattle	59.892
Wagons	5.329	Sheep	10.523
Horses	6.538	Turkeys	150

These were on the south side, and do not include those that went to Council Bluff.

Catherwood, the artist and traveler, has arrived at San Francisco.

A wire suspension bridge is to be thrown across the Stanislaus river at Table Mountain ferry.

Efforts are being made by some of the temperance people of, an Francisco, to pave the way for the adoption of the Maine Liquor law by the next Legislature.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

North Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, November 21.

The vote of the State of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MY FOREST HOME.... By Mary Harris.

Yes, I love Nature I love my wild forest home,
'Tis dearer to me than wealth's proudest dome
'Tis humble and lowly, from the gay world apart,
Retch! 'tis the shrine of my soul, the home of my heart.

'Tis nestled away, mid green waving trees,
Where nature's wild voice is borne on the breeze;
Far removed from the thraldom of fashion and art—
Is this tranquil retreat, the home of my heart.

I've revisled mid scenes of the gayest delight,
Where beauty and splendor and genius unite;
But never have found in Pleasure's gay mart
A spot half so sweet as this home of my heart

Full often I wander at day's early close,
When nature is hushed in sereenest repose;
My spirit how blest, as the bright stars impart
A hale of light round the home of my heart.

Shelby County, Ala., October, 1852.

THE FIRST CROSS WORD.

"You seem happy, Annette, always. I have never been in a family where the husband and wife seemed more so."

"Well done, Kate," said Mrs. Huntington, laughing, "you have used the word *seem* only twice in that short sentence. And now you have a begging way about you, as if you were really in earnest to hear something about married life, before taking the fatal step. It is well Henry is not here to see the look of sadness in the eyes of his bride elect. He might fancy her heart was full of misgivings instead of wedding fancy."

"Don't laugh at me, Annette; talk with me as you used to do. I love Henry, you know, and yet I have many misgivings about married life. I see so few who are really happy in this relation—I mean happy as I should wish to be. You seem to come nearer to it than any one else. Don't you ever—"

"Quarrel? no, not often, now. We had our breaking in. I believe it must come to all, sooner or later."

"Do tell me about it, will you Annette?"

"Yes, if you are very desirous of it. You may learn something from it. I was a romatic girl, as you well know, Kate. Some few friends I had, whom I loved dearly; but these friendships did not quite satisfy my heart. Something more it craved. I hardly knew what, until I loved my husband. When we were first married, I used to ask myself—now, do I find in this life all which I expected to find? Am I as happy as I thought I should be? My heart always responded, yes, and more so. With us, the romance of married life, if I may call it so, laid on a long time. For my part, I was conscious of a pleasurable excitement of feeling when we were together. I enjoyed riding and walking *alone* with him. The brightest hours of the day were those in which we sat down alone together, to talk or read. For a long time I felt a gentle restraint in his presence. I liked to be becomingly dressed, and to feel in tune. When dull, I made an effort to be social and cheerful if he was present. I had a great fear of getting into the way of sitting down stupidly with my husband, or of having nothing to talk about but the children and the butcher's bill. I made a business of remembering every pleasant thing which I read, or heard, or thought, to tell him, and when all these subjects were exhausted, we had each of us a hobby we could ride, so that we were never silent for want of something to say. Thus we lived for a year or two. I was very happy. I think people were often surprised to see us continue to enjoy each other's society with so much zest.

"But there was this about it. As yet I had nothing to try me. We were boarding; I had no care, and his tenderness and interest was a sovereign panacea for the little ills and roughnesses which must fall to us in our best estate. This could not last forever. He became more and more occupied in his business, and I at length had a house and a baby to look after. Then, for the first time our mutual forbearance was put to the test. Hitherto we had been devoted to each other; now the real cares of life pressed upon us so as often really to absorb our energies. I was the first to feel the change. It seemed to me as if something was overshadowing us. Sometimes I would get sentimental, and think he did not love me as he once did. As I look back now, I am convinced that here was *my first wrong step*. Indulgence in these moods weakened my resolution. It was an injustice to him of which I ought not to have been guilty. It left me, too, with a wounded feeling, as if I had been wronged, which began to affect my spirits.

"I had for some time carried about this little sore spot in my heart. I kept the matter all to myself, for I was in part ashamed and in part too proud to speak of it. Here was another wrong step. There is no security of happiness in married life, but in the most perfect confidence.

"There came a season of damp, chilly weather. One morning I got up very irritable. I had taken cold; my head ached, and my baby had been worrisome during the night. In my kitchen I had a newly ignorant servant girl; and on this particular morning she had done her very worst for breakfast. The beef-steak was burned to a cinder, the eggs were like bullets, the bread was half baked, and the coffee, which was our main stay, was execrable. My husband was very patient with all this, until he came to the coffee, and said in a half vexed tone,

"'I do wish we could ever have any good coffee, Annette, why cannot you make it as mother does?'

"This was a drop too much for me, and I boiled over.

"'You never think anything on our table fit to be eaten,' said I, and I almost started at the sound of my own voice, 'you had better live at home, if you are not satisfied, or else provide me with decent servants. I cannot do everything—take care of my baby all night, and get the breakfast too.

"'I did not know before that I was so *very* unreasonable,' said he, in a tone of injured feeling.

"He sat a few moments, then rose, left his untasted breakfast, put on his hat and went off. When I heard the door shut behind him all my temper left me. I went into my room, locked myself in, sat down and cried like a child. This was the *first cross word* I had ever spoken to my husband. It seemed to me as if some sudden calamity had befallen us. I worked myself up to such a pitch of feeling, that I walked about the room wringing my hands.

"'O, it is all over with us,' thought I; 'we shall never be happy together again in this world.' This thought made me unspeakably miserable. I felt as if a black pall had fallen around me, and in the future there was only darkness. In my misery I sought to comfort myself by blaming him. 'He need not have spoken so to me, at any rate,' said I, out loud; 'he might have seen how I felt; it was too much for any one to bear. It really was not a bit kind in him.' It is plain enough he does not care for my comfort as he once did. Then to be always telling me what nice things his mother cooks, when he knows I am trying to do my very best to learn to please him. It is really too bad.'

"'Don't look so dreadfully sober, Kate.' My baby cried just here, and I had to run before I was through with my catalogue of grievances; yet I had gone far enough to get well on the wrong track again. I began to calm myself with the reflection, that if there had been a great wrong done, I was not the only one to blame for it. I was dreadfully sorry that I had spoken cross to him, but I thought he ought to be sorry, too. Before my baby had finished crying, I came to the conclusion that I would exhibit no signs of penitence until I saw some in him.

"So I bathed my face, that no traces of tears might remain, dressed myself with unusual care, and went down to old Bridget to give some very particular directions about the dinner. I did this with a martyr-like spirit. I meant to try my best to make him sorry for his injustice. I resolved to reproach him with a first rate dinner, good as his mother could cook. To whet the edge of my delicate reproach, I made, with my own hands, a most excellent cup of coffee.

"One o'clock came at last, though I thought it never would; the door opened, and I heard his quick step in the hall. Of all things in this world, he was whistling! He came to the table with a bright face, from which every trace of the morning's cloud had disappeared, and as he sat down he looked around with a pleased expression.

"'Why, Annette,' said he, 'what a nice dinner.'

"'I am glad you are pleased,' said I, in a subdued tone.

"'Capital,' said he, 'the best roast we have had this season.'

"He was so much taken up with my delicate reproofs as not to notice that I was out of spirits. I was half pleased and half provoked; but I kept rather still, making little conversation excepting in reply to him.

"After dessert I handed him his cup of coffee. He was astonished. 'Why, Annette,' said he, 'I do believe you went to work to-day to see what you could do.'

"He had hit the truth, though without the least suspicion of the cause. My first impulse was to be honest and out with it by replying, 'Is it as good as your mother makes?' This would have given him the key to the whole story—he would have ferreted it all out, and we should have settled it there; but I felt ashamed to. I sipped my coffee in silence. The golden moments passed, and my good angel took its flight—pride had the day. I even began to be vexed at his enjoying a good dinner so much, and so easily forgetting what had caused me so much suffering. He was very busy on that day, and did not stay with me as long as usual to chat, but went off whistling even more cheerily than when he came.

"I went up into the nursery and sat down to think it over. Baby was asleep; the rain was pattering against the windows, the wind was rising, and to me the world looked dreary enough. I had tired myself all out getting up such a dinner, and now the excitement was over, and I felt the re-action, I began to ask myself what I had got for it. Just nothing at all. My husband either did not or would not see that there was any thing to be reconciled about. I blamed him for his insensibility. 'Once,' thought I, 'he would have noticed any change in my voice or my shadow which came over my spirits; now, I can really be cross to him and he does not mind it at all.'

"I had a doleful afternoon of it. I was restless enough; trying first one employment and then another, but finding nothing which would suit. I went down to tea, farther, if anything, from the right point than I had been at noon. I sat dejected and silent. My husband tried once or twice to engage me in conversation, without success.

"'Annette,' said he at length, in a kind tone, 'do you not feel well to-day?'

"'Not very,' said I, with a sigh.

"'What is the matter?'

"'My head aches; the baby kept me awake almost all night.'

"This was the truth, but only in part, and I felt guilty as I said it. Then he begged me to go and lie down on the sofa in the parlor; and said he would read to me anything which I would like to hear.

"I felt that this was kind in him. It was like old times; the new times, you see, had been but a day, but to me it seemed very long; yet it was not what I wanted. I wished to have the trouble cleared away, not bridged over; and I determined to hold out until it should come to this, and he should see and feel that I could not be made happy after a cross word, without a scene of mutual contrition and forgiveness; so I would not stay and be read to, but told him I must go to bed. I left him in his easy chair, with his study lamp, and book and bright fire, in regular old bachelor style, and went off into the nursery, and then to bed, and cried myself to sleep. You laugh, Kate, as if you thought I was a fool. I think so myself, now."

"How did it all end, Annette?"

"I held out a week, becoming every day more sad and sulky, I may as well call it. When I was left alone, I used to take my baby up and cry over him, as if my husband was dead, and the child was all I had left in the world. Dear me! how unhappy I was, and every day added to it. I would find something in his conduct to pain me every time we met. Either he was too attentive, or not attentive enough; talked too much or too little.

"He bore with my ill humor most patiently, thinking I was ill. One day he came home, and told me he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and had engaged a conveyance, and I must fix up myself and baby, and be ready to start off in an hour. He was going to take me home to my mother's. 'We may as well have a journey as pay doctor's bills, Annette,' said he, 'and as to having you drooping about in this style any longer, I am not going to. We will send off old Bridget, lock up our house, run away from all cars, and have some fun.'

"He looked up so kindly, I could have fallen upon his neck and wept my heart out, to think how ugly I had been; but there was no time then to talk it over. I hurried away to pack, but before I was half through with the packing, I resolved that I would tell him the whole story, from beginning to end. The moment I came to this determination, the load was gone; my heart seemed as light as a feather; the expression of my countenance changed, and the tones of my voice were light and cheerful. I was conscious of it, and his noticed it as soon as I joined him at the appointed hour.

"'Why, Annette,' said he, 'getting ready has cured you. We may as well stay at home now.'

"That will do, Kate. The rest of the story will sound sentimental to a third party."

"No, no, Annette, that would be leaving out the very cream of it. Tell me how you settled it."

"Well, we rode on enjoying the change until towards dark. Baby then fell asleep. It was a very quiet hour—every thing about it was beautiful and peaceful. Tears of real penitence came into my eyes, and before I knew it, they were dropping down upon the baby. My husband turned and saw them."

"'Why, Annette,' said he, with the utmost surprise, 'what is the matter?'

"'O, I am so sorry,' said I.

"'Sorry for what, love,' said he, 'are you not happy? Does anything trouble you?'

"'I am so sorry,' said I, 'that I have been so ugly this week.'

"'What do you mean?' said he, looking more and more puzzled.

"'How can you help knowing?' said I. Then I began at the beginning, and told the whole story. How I rose feeling irritable, and was provoked to speak the *first cross word*; how he told me my things were not as nice as his mother's, and went off vexed; then how he got over it, and forgot all about it, and would not help me to feel good natured by saying he was sorry. How I had brooded over it all the week—how it had festered away in my heart and poisoned all my enjoyments. What torrents of tears I had shed when alone, as I thought it was all over with us, and we never should love again as we had once loved.

"He heard me through without making a single remark, and then burst into a loud laugh. 'I want to know, Annette,' said he, 'if this is what has oiled you all this week?'

"'Yes,' said I. Upon this he checked our Dobbin and began to turn around.

"'What are you going to do?' said I.

"'Going back,' said he, 'if this is all which is the matter with you.'

"I laughed heartily as he did, for now my sin was confessed, I felt happy; but I pulled the other rein, and drew the whip lash over Dobbin's ears, and away he went like a bird towards my mother's home.

"But we made a resolution then, Kate, that if either had aught against the other, it should be settled before the sun went down; that we might go to sleep, if not 'at peace with all the world,' at least at peace with each other, forgiving and forgiven. This resolution we have faithfully kept, and I have never seen another week of such misery as I have been telling you about, and I trust I never shall. I hope you will find in your new relations, Kate, all the enjoyment we now do. This is the best wish I can offer you—and that your first cross word may also be your *last*."

The Fur Trade.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the furriers are beginning to do a pretty brisk fall business, and furs will be generally worn during the coming winter. Some of the best descriptions bring extravagant prices—$150 or $200 not being unfrequently given for a set. A large proportion of the most valuable imported furs go east—the Boston ladies paying high prices rather more readily than New Yorkers. The stock of furs now in New York is supposed to be worth not far from two millions of dollars. The largest traders have stocks on hand ranging from $50,000 to $100,000. While American ladies cannot be united with anything found this side of Hudson's Bay, Greece or Germany, European ladies are equally anxious to get furs from the United States, and the rough skins of the fox, fisher or mink, form the interior lining of the garments of the Russian nobility

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The Jesuits have again taken possession of Loyola, their ancient seat in Spain. Fifty to sixty fathers of the order will reside there in charge of the missions in the Kingdom. The order has six houses in Spain, but no College for the instruction of youth.

In England they bring men before the police courts who attempt to get upon a railway train when it is motion, and impose upon them fines and costs. It is just. People ought not to be permitted to make shocking spectacles of themselves by getting under the cars' wheels.

The State of Franklin.

Before the establishment of this government, and before or about the time that the territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee was ceded to Congress, the inhabitants of the eastern part of that territory established a government for themselves, and called it the State of Franklin. They adopted a very good constitution, divided into the usual branches of legislative, executive, and judicial power. They laid and collected taxes, and performed other usual acts of legislation. They had, for the present, it is true, no maritime possessions, yet they followed the common forms in constituting high officers; and their governor was not only captain-general and commander-in-chief, but admiral also—so that the navy might have a commander when there should be a navy.

The currency in this State of Franklin became very much damaged. Specie was scarce, and equally scarce were the notes of specie-paying banks. It became necessary to pass what we would call the civil-list appropriation bill.

The preamble of that law begins by reciting that the collection of taxes in specie had become very oppressive to the good people of the Commonwealth, for the want of a circulating medium. It recites, further, that it is the duty of the legislature to hear at all times the prayer of their constituents, and apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power.

Acting under the influence of these sound opinions, the legislature of Franklin passed a law for the support of the civil list, of which, as it is short, I have sent you a copy:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this Commonwealth shall be as follows, to wit:

"His excellency the governor, per annum, one thousand deer skins.

"His honor the Chief Justice, five hundred deer skins.

"The Attorney General five hundred deer skins.

"Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, five hundred raccoon skins.

"The treasurer of the State, four hundred and fifty otter skins.

"Each County Clerk, three hundred beaver skins.

"Clerk of the House of Commons, two hundred raccoon skins.

"Members of the Assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin.

"To the Constable for serving a warrant, one mink skin.

"Enacted into a law, this 18th day of October, 1788, under the great seal of the State.

"Witness his Excellency," etc. [Florida (Tallahassee) Sentinel.

French Women.—We extract the following from "Parisian Life and French Principles," a very readable work recently published by the Harpers:

"A 'female rights orator' has asserted that if women had more of the occupations of men they would be more virtuous. By that rule, the women of France ought to far excel in that respect their sisters of America. I will say nothing of their laboring in the field, their driving huge carts through the streets of Paris, and other rude labors, which seen rub out of them all female softness, but confine myself to the more agreeable duties which they have usurped from man. Indeed, a man is but a secondary being in the scale of French civilization. The 'dames a comptoir' are as essential to the success of a Parisian café as the cook himself. More hats are doffed at their shrines than before the gayest belles of the metropolis. My boot maker, for the head of the establishment, is a woman; my hatter, also; my landlord is a dignified specimen of 'fair, fat and forty;' my porter is of the same sex, older in years and worse in looks; my butcher, milkman, and the old-clothes woman, nay-sboy and rag-gatherer beneath my window, ditto. They are waiters at the halls, doorkeepers at the theatres, ticket-sellers, fiddlers, chair letters at the churches. They figure in every revolution, and have a tongue and arms in every fight; in short, they are at the top and bottom of every thing in France. They have so pushed aside the lords of creation that for some time my sympathies were really alive to know what men had left to do, until I finally discovered that they had the resource of becoming chambermaids.

"But there is one discovery the reformist of this sex can make in Paris, to which I beg particularly to call their attention; and that is, how to preserve the freedom of their 'limbs' and their petticoats also. Bloomerism has no chance of success. A French lady, by a sleight of hand in lifting her dress, can cross the dirtiest streets, promenade through mud and mire, and bring home unsullied the whitest stocking and purest skirt. She does it, too, with a natural grace and modesty which is perfectly charming."

Paper on Bed-room Walls.—Many a fever has been caused by the horrible nuisance of corrupt size used in paper hanging in bed-rooms. The nausea which the sleeper is aware of on waking in the morning, in such a case, should be a warning needing no repetition. Down should come the whole paper, at any cost or inconvenience; for it is an evil which allows of no tampering.

The careless decorator will say that time will set all right—that the smell will go off—that airing the room well in the day, and burning some pungent thing or other at night, in the meantime, will do very well. It will not do very well; for health, and even life, may be lost in the interval. It is not worth while to have any one's stomach impaired for life, or one's nerves shattered, for the sake of the cost and trouble of papering a room, or a whole house, if necessary. The smell is not the grievance, but the token of the grievance. The grievance is animal putridity, with which we are shut up. When this smell is perceptible in our chambers, down should come the paper; and the wall behind should be scraped clear of every particle of its last covering.

It is astonishing that so lazy a practice as that of putting a new paper over an old one, should exist to the extent it does. Now and then an incident occurs, which shows the effect of such absurd carelessness. Not long ago a handsome house in London became intolerable to a succession of residents, who could not endure a mysterious bad smell which pervaded it when shut up from the outer air. Consultations were held about drains, and all the particulars that could be thought of, but in vain. At last a clever young man, who examined the house from top to bottom, fixed his suspicions on a certain room, where he inserted a small slip of glass on the wall. It was presently covered, and that repeatedly, with a sort of putrid dew. The paper was torn down, and behind it was found a mass of old papers, an inch thick, stuck together with their layers of size, and exhibiting a spectacle which we will not sicken our readers by describing. [Dickens' Household Words.

Scene in a Court Room.—The Richmond (Va.) Republican, of the 1st inst., relates the following scene in a court-room in that city:

"On Friday last, while John A. Johnston was undergoing a trial on the charge of feloniously killing a negro, a scene took place in the court-room that can never be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. Mr. Thos. P. August, one of the counsel for the defence, had just closed a beautiful and touching appeal to the court and the jury, and Mr. Young, for the commonwealth, had arisen to end his duty, when Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the prisoner, leading her infant boy by the hand, walked up to Mr. Y., and with her arms outstretched to heaven, her cheeks suffused in tears, fell upon her knees and begged him for God's sake not to prosecute her husband. The little boy, too, as if understanding that his protector was in danger, sobbed aloud for mercy.

"Such a scene in a court-room we have never before witnessed. The prosecutor himself turned deadly pale, and stood as if transfixed to the spot, his feelings and his sense of duty apparently struggling for the mastery. Scarce a dry eye could be seen in the room, and business was entirely suspended until Mrs. Johnston was removed. But her appeal to justice had not been lost. The pent-up grief of a wife had burst the bars of conventionalism, and, like an electric spark, had found a lodgment in the hearts of the beholders. For the moment we felt that if we had the power, though the prisoner were doubly guilty, the self-sacrificing devotion, the unlying love, the public interocessicu of that wife had sufficiently atoned for the crimes of the husband, and we would bid him go in peace and sin no more.

"When the manifest feeling of sympathy, which exhibited itself on every countenance present, had somewhat subsided, the prosecution proceeded, the case was given to the jury, and a verdict of not guilty returned.

"May the scene we have attempted to describe ever burn fresh upon the memory of Mr. Johnston, turning him aside from vice and crime, whenever it shall present itself, is our earnest, heartfelt prayer."

From the Louisville Journal.

THEY TELL ME HE IS CHANGED.

They tell me he is changed—that time
Has thinned his hair, and marked his brow,
And altered him so much, that I
Should scarcely know him now.
It may be so—yet it were strange
If time had left no trace behind,
Whereby the memory of a friend
Might some remembrance find.

It may be so—they say that grief
Has stolen the bloom of health away,
Yet left a flush in either cheek,
As if to mock decay
They say that hope care has been
At work within his heart so long,
That the free thoughts of youth are lost
Its tangled web among.

They hinted that his early love
Was lingering in his bosom yet—
Strange that in man, faith should be found,
That he should not *forget*!
It may be so—but much I doubt
If such indeed the truth can be;
'Tis so unlike all that has passed
Within my memory.

They tell me he has toiled for wealth,
And found it in a foreign land;
But fortune's treasures have been bought
Full dearly at his hand.
For health is wrecked amid the hopes
Which float upon life's treacherous wave,
And now, they say, his gold may buy,
Perhaps, *a stranger's grave*!

They speak of it in careless tones,
And coldly breathe their prophecy:
As it the thought of losing him,
Were nothing, but to me.
They do not know the loneliness
Death has already round me cast,
The gloom upon the future thrown,
The difference of the past.

But ah, they tell me he is changed!
That memory would in vain recall
The looks, the smiles of other days—
That he has lost them all.
It may be so—I cannot tell—
The outward signs I do not see;
An altered heart is all I fear,
For that were all to me.

Estelle.

Purser Smith Abroad.

The aid of Louis Napoleon invoked against the United States, in case of a War with Spain, for Cuba—Attitude of the British Ministry on the question, etc., etc.

[From the London Times of the 28th.]

It has been obvious, since the discomfiture of the Lopez expedition against the Island of Cuba, that the people of the United States were only waiting for an opportunity to gratify the double passion of acquisitiveness and revenge, and that the very first opportunity would be eagerly seized to implicate. If possible, the American Government in their culpable designs. Upon the return of the American prisoners, who had received a free pardon which they had not deserved from the clemency of the Sovereign whose dominions they had wantonly invaded, these adventurers were received with enthusiasm in the cities of the South, as martyrs for the cause of Cuban independence, and their presence and harangues served to stimulate the passions in which their lawless enterprise had originated. A secret society was formed, under the title of the "Lone Star," which was the ensign of Lopez, and this association is reported to have its ramifications in all parts of the Union. We can scarcely credit the statements which have been transmitted to us of the power and extent of the combination; but it is extremely discreditable to the American people that such a body should have been formed at all for the deliberate purpose of plundering a foreign State; and there is no act of aggression which such an example would not justify. Under these circumstances, it was certain that a repetition of the attempt on Cuba would be made, and in the meantime all means were employed to show dissatisfaction in the Island, and to engage the United States, as a nation, in the undertaking. In fact a conspiracy to promote these objects has recently been discovered at the Havana.

The Spanish Government has, of course, been roused by this palpable danger to prepare, as best it can, for the defence of its possessions; and the present Governor of Cuba has thought proper to resort to the strongest repressive means which could be employed. Numerous arrests have taken place, the connections and relations of Lopez and his gang have been closely watched, and the external communications of the Island with foreign ports have been more than once closed by the police and military authorities of Spain. In the discharge of this duty, as the Governor of Cuba no doubt conceived it to be, it is asserted by the American agitators that even the flag of the United States has not been respected. A search was made on board the Cornelia, an American merchant vessel, which led to the seizure of some correspondence implicating persons of the rank in the Island; and, soon afterwards, the passenger steamer Crescent City was warned off altogether, and not allowed to land either goods or passengers, because she had on board as purser a Mr. Smith, who had taken some part in these treasonable schemes. This occurrence has kindled afresh the madness of the American people, or rather, it has been laid hold of by the unscrupulous conspirators who had already staked their lives on this enterprise, and the consequence is an amount of excitement which may drive the present Government into hostile measures, or will at any rate concur with the Presidential election to pledge the new Administration to further acts of violence. At such a moment especially, a candidate professing moderation on this subject will have little chance of obtaining the suffrages of the American people.

The Governor of Cuba may have acted with violence, and it is indiscreet on his part to run the risk of converting this affair into a national quarrel; but as far as we are acquainted with the particulars, there is nothing in principle on which he acted which can be attacked on legal grounds. It is the unquestionable right of every sovereign power to prohibit access to its territory, to aliens, or rather all access to the territories of a foreign State is the result of a permission granted by that State, which may at any time be withheld or withdrawn. It is proper, however, that notice of this prohibition should be duly given by the refusal of passports or some such means.

We cannot wonder that the Spanish Governor of Cuba, who receives public information by every mail from the United States of meetings and associations formed for the express purpose of wresting the Island entrusted to his care from the crown of Spain, should look with great vigilance and suspicion on all persons who arrive from that quarter, and should endeavor to intercept a treasonable correspondence, if he can. Suppose that, at a moment when an insurrection was impending in Ireland, American vessels should arrive in the ports of that country, strongly suspected of a design to open communications with the disaffected, and having on board men who had already been obliged to fly the country; it cannot be doubted that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland would be justified in sending back such vessels to the place they came from, for his first duty is to preserve the tranquility of the Queen's dominions. But, if such an act were resorted to, it could never be admitted that the offending party is entitled to take advantage of its own wrong, and to resent as a national insult what is no more than a legitimate measure of defence. We find nothing in the existing treaties between Spain and the United States to limit this right. By the 7th article of the treaty of 1795, it was stipulated "the subjects and vessels of the two States should be subject to no embargo or detention on the part of each other, either for any military expedition, or any other private or public motive;" but this clause does not extend to a refusal of access to a suspected vessel.

In the case of the Cornelia, it seems that the ship was boarded by the Cuban authorities in their own waters, just after she had weighed anchor for NewYork. Two persons were taken out of her, the one a Creole named Hinman, who was conveying letters from the Island to NewYork, and the other a runaway engineer. These persons were detained, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. This step may have been harsh and imprudent, but it cannot be termed an illegal outrage. A foreign man of war flag does not shelter a vessel from search for persons suspected of a violation of the laws, as long as she is in the waters of another country. The vessel is subject to all the regulations of police as long as she remains there. Suppose, for instance, a runaway slave were to take refuge on board a British ship in the port of NewOrleans; it would be no outrage to the British flag if the American authorities searched the ship and detained the fugitive. This question, however, will not be disposed of by the rules of international law. The passions of the people and the political interests of the two States are touched; and even these incidents may bring on a collision, which the present temper of the United States will not suffer to be permanently averted.

Powerful as the American people unquestionably are in the defence of all that belongs to themselves, no nation has in these days the strength or the means to run riot in the world, and gratify its own lusts and caprices at the expense of others. This rash and dangerous course will, if adopted, bring them into collision with other States besides Spain, and they would enter into such a contest degraded in the eyes of the world by the popular violence and injustice which have dictated these aggressions. The conquest of Cuba will not easily be effected by a mere band of freebooters, if indeed, another Lopez expedition were allowed to quit the shores of the United Seates. But we fear that the American Government will be gradually led on to do, as it did in the case of Texas, what every man of honesty condemns. Let them not suppose, however, that such measures are to be taken with impunity because Spain is no longer what she once was. Spain has still the means of destroying the trade of America with the Mediterranean, and of inflicting tremendous losses upon it by means of letters of marque all over the world. Except Cuba and Porto Rico, she has now no western colonies, and no important trade for American vessels. Moreover, upon a question of this magnitude and importance to all the maritime State Spain does not stand alone.

We do not pretend to be acquainted with the views of our own Government upon this subject, though it is evident that the acquisition of the Havana by the naval power of the United States would be a change which no British Minister could view with indifference. But the course which France may pursue is still more obvious. Louis Napoleon has every inducement to defend the interests of Spain, and to strengthen the relation between his own Government and that of Madrid. Nothing would better suit him than an opportunity of display and augmenting the naval power of France, by espousing the cause of Spain against such an antagonist; for such an expedition would flatter the country, and occupy the public mind, with no serious risk to any French interest. However this may be, the firm and collective resolution of the maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an "indignation meeting;" and the rashness of the American democracy could hardly commit a greater act of folly than to provoke such a contest, without being assured of the countenance, or even of the neutrality, of any of the Powers.

A lady, who, by her professional attainments, has won the admiration of the world, recently said to us, "It is flattering to be lionized and applauded, but one smile from my father is better than all." Of such sweet stuff is the heart of woman composed. Better one sunbeam than volumes of admiation, or heaps of gold. [Buffalo Express.

A farmer, when fingellating two of his eldest boys, was asked what he was doing. "Thrashing wild oats," was the reply.

A Settled Question.—I entered a log school-house once, where a "Debatin' Society" was holding forth upon the question, "If a man saw his wife and mother in the water drowning, which should he help out first?" The question was considered with animation upon both sides for a while, when a "buckwardness" began to manifest itself. The president desired debaters, if they had anything to say to continue on. After a pause, a peaked looking man in the back part of the house got up, and said, with considerable confidence and embarrassment: "Mr. President—I think if a man saw his mother and wife in the water drowning, he ought to help his mother out first; because, you see, if his wife did get drowned, he could get another one; but he couldn't get another mother, not easy!"

"I'll settled the question, and the verdict accordingly."

Trial for Rape.—A laborer on the railroad at Staunton, Va., has lately been tried and convicted of the crime of rape, and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The case will be recollected by many of our readers as one of the most revolting on record. A young man and his betrothed were on their way to be married, when they were attacked, the young lady dragged from the carriage, and violated in the most brutal manner. Notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrence, the parties have since been united, and are now living happily together.

The Hog Trade.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th says: A few cold days have given a new impulse to business. The weather is now highly favorable for driving, as well as for killing and packing pork, and the proceedings in the pork market are sanguinary in the extreme. The hogs that come in are in prime order, and the sales brisk.

Agreeable.—It is stated that the President elect receives about two bushels of letters per day from applicants for office.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

Rev. James K. Armstrong, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mr. H. M. Daly, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
Mr. Nicola Marschalke, Professor of Drawing and Painting, in Oil, French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
Miss M. L. Thompson, English.
Miss M. J. Rondurant, English.
Miss Indiana Clark, English.
Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid, of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of neatness and cleanliness are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. All necessary articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in their departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition, $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $137 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on the guitar; $257 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sep 18 5m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. Eli Hunsaro, A. M., Professor of Ancient Language.
Mr. Thos. C. Dragg, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Professor of English Literature.
Miss Julia O. Towles, Teacher of English Branches.
Miss Mary S. Garrett, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.
Mons. Jules Dhady, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.
Mrs. Lucinda Ferguson, Assistant.

Rates of Tuition for the Scholastic Year.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	40 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles around it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted,) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction should ensure to this Institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2.

JEFFERSON STORE.

WM. FLEMING,
Bookseller and Stationer.
Corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets,
Fourth District NewOrleans,

Has just received from the different Book Publishers a large and well selected stock of School Books, Miscellaneous and Standard Works, Religious and theological Works of all denominations, which he offers to sell at lower prices than heretofore sold in the South.

He would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, Teachers and parents to his extensive assortment of School Books, consisting of

Spelling Books, School Primers, Readers, Arithmetics English Grammars, Geographies, Philosophies, Histories, Dictionaries, Speakers, Algebras, Mathematical Works, Botanies, Natural Histories, French, Spanish and German Books, Classical School Books etc., etc.

Fancy Embossed Note Paper and Envelopes.

Letter, Cap and Record Paper of all qualities, ruled and plain.

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Cheap Publications, Magazines and Newspapers.

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ANNUALS for 1853, of all descriptions and styles of binding,

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TRUST IN GOD.

To thee I turn,
When sorrow droops the wing,
And winter has no spring,
And every spring is dry
That ran in gladness by:
To thee I turn.

To thee I turn,
When friends I love forsake,
And bends the heart to break—
And on each face I see
The smile of treachery:
To thee I turn.

To thee I turn,
In every hour of pain,
When help from man is vain;
And find a sweet relief,
While joy gives place to grief:
To thee I turn.

To thee I turn,
My Saviour—turn to thee,
And love and pleasure see;
When glory fills the skies—
When every pleasure dies—
To thee I turn.

From the French of Napoleon Roussel.

THE CHURCH OF THE POPE

Is neither Catholic, Apostolic nor Roman; and were she Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, she yet would not be the Church of Jesus Christ.

There is here no paradox, but a simple truth; and in order to be convinced of it, you have only to listen to me.

You know that *Catholic* signifies universal: now to say that the Church of the Pope is Catholic, were to affirm that she fills the universe. But there are at present in the world—

500 millions of Pagans;
5 millions of Jews;
100 millions of Mahometans;
60 millions of the Greek Church;
60 millions of Protestants.

Consequently, unless we hold that 725 millions go for nothing, we cannot say that the Church of the Pope is Catholic—that she fills the universe.

Has she, then, been in former times what she no longer is? No. For in former times Jews and Pagans divided the earth; in former times the Pope did not even exist; and in all probability his Church did not exist before him.

Will this Church, then, become some future day what she is not yet? This may be affirmed: but affirmation is not proof: and until we have seen that future day, let it be acknowledged that at present the Church of the Pope is not Catholic—does not fill the universe.

But perhaps it is meant that this Church, without filling the world with her disciples, has at least disciples in all parts of the world. In this sense the Jewish Church were Catholic, for we find Jews in every land; nay, in this sense Infidelity were the Catholic Church, for infidels are met with in all countries. And so one might go on. But even in this sense the Church of the Pope is not Catholic, for she does not extend to all kingdoms. The greatest of all, the Chinese Empire—which contains, in itself alone, a third of the population of the globe—has no Papistical organization. In Africa, Protestants occupy the south, Idolators the centre, Mahometans the east and west; and it is only in the north, in Algeria, that a few Europeans are found. India is almost exclusively of the religion of Brahmn or Buddha; and the European army which is there, is Protestant. Thus, even in the most limited sense, it is untrue to say that the Pope's Church is universal. No doubt a few stray missionaries, a few scattered converts, may be found in every continent, and in every kingdom; but that no more constitutes the Catholicity of the Papal Church, than the presence of a few Germans in France, a few English in Germany, a few Spaniards in Italy, constitutes the catholicity of any of those nations. And if, in short, the point be insisted upon, and the title of universal given where it is best merited, we must accord it to Idolators, for they are four times as numerous as the Papists; and consequently, the true Catholics, in the Pope's sense of the word, would be found to be the Pagans.

Strange pretension! In the face of more than seven hundred million souls, the Church of the Pope, which numbers about one hundred millions, exclaims—"I am Catholic! I am universal! and you, five hundred million Idolators—you, five million Jews—you, sixty millions who follow the Greek Church—you, sixty million Protestants—taken altogether, you do not count in the population of the globe; you are not in the world, you are not men! We—*we* are the universe! True, you are ten to one; but your ten stand for zero; one, one alone, has any value. We, though few in number—we are all! You, incumerable though you be—you are nothing!"

Must not the power of habit on the intellect be great indeed, when such pretensions as these can be patiently listened to! But so it is. Men have always satisfied themselves with words, instead of things. The Papists call themselves Catholic—that suffices; they are not so—that does not signify! There is nothing like putting a bold face upon a matter.

But if the religion of the Pope is not universal, is it at least apostolic? We shall see. I think that by the word apostolic is meant, that which is conformable to the conduct and teaching of the apostles. Now, Gregory the VIIth, who insists upon the Emperor shivering, bare-headed and barefoot, for three whole days at the gate of the Papal Palace Alexander the IIId, who obliges the monarch to hold his stirrup, and puts his foot upon that monarch's throat; Calestine the IIId, who, after having placed the crown upon the head of a kneeling king, kicks it off again; are these Popes much like the apostles? like Peter, who humbles himself and weeps bitterly? like Paul, who calls himself "one born out of due time?" like John, who, having to speak of him "whom Jesus loved," avoids even naming his own name?

And John the XIIth, who made of his palace a place of prostitution, and violated women in his very churches; John the XXIVth, deposed by a council as an adulterer and a Sodomite; Innocent the VIIIth, the father of sixteen children, and surnamed the Father of Rome: are these Popes much like Paul, who will not even have impure subjects so much as named? like James, the lawful husband of one wife only? like Peter, who condemns even outward adorning?

And Paul the IInd, who sells ecclesiastical offices to the highest bidders; Julius the IInd, who buys the Pontifical throne in the open to sell it by retail; Leo the Xth, who squeezes Europe to enrich his own court: have these Popes much in common with Paul, laboring with his hands to gain a livelihood, rather than be chargeable to any of the churches? with John, declaring to a beggar that silver and gold he had none? with Peter, rejecting in horror the price offered by Simon Magus for the Holy Spirit?

And Benedict the IXth, who in thirteen months poisoned six Popes; Boniface the VIIth, who occasioned two other Popes to die in prison; Alexander the VIth, the poisoner "par excellence," father and uncle of poisoners, and himself poisoned by the poison he had prepared for another: have these Popes any resemblance to St. John, who characterizes as murder a thought of hatred even? to St. James, who places the surest evidence of faith in works of charity; to St. Paul, who lays down his very life for his Master!

To sum up—all these Popes, astrologers as they were, denying God, selling themselves to Satan—have they any thing in common with the apostles, worshippers of God, and humble disciples of Jesus Christ?

And if I am told that, in taking the title of apostolical, the Popes do not pretend to call to mind the conduct of the apostles, but only their doctrines, I thus reply: What connexion is there between the doctrine of the Popes, instituting the celibacy of the priests, and the apostles (married men themselves,) speaking about the wives of bishops? What connexion between the doctrine of Popes, proclaiming that a few drops of water poured on an infant's head do away with sin, and the doctrine of the apostles, saying, "that the baptism which saves us is not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience towards God?" What connexion is there between the doctrine of the Popes, who cause masses and vespers to be sung in Latin, an unknown tongue to the people, and that of the apostles, who declare that they would rather speak five words in the Church with understanding, that they might teach others, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue!" What connexion between the doctrine of the Popes, forbidding meat, and that of the apostles, who say, "Whatever is sold at the shambles, that eat, asking no questions for conscience-sake?" What connexion between the doctrine of Popes (and of the present Pope, also, be it remembered,) forbidding the circulation of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, that is, in the only language understood by the people, and the doctrine of the apostles, who wrote that Bible, addressing it to the people and writing it in the language at that time most universally known? What connexion between the doctrine of Popes, which pronounces anathemas against all who deny that man is saved by his own works, and that of the apostles, who declare that salvation comes "not by works of righteousness which man has done, but by the grace of God?" To conclude: What connexion can there be between the Papal doctrine, which makes of saints, male and female, thousands and thousands of intercessors, and the apostolical doctrine, that affirms that there is only "one Mediator between God and man," namely, Jesus Christ?

But if you have neither the conduct nor the doctrine of the apostles, what have you of theirs? Is it the name? But that is claimed by all other Churches, as well as by you! Is it their writings, their Epistles, their Gospels? But all Protestant communions have these books also; the difference between the Protestants and you being, that they read the Bible and you do not, they distribute it and you do not. Are you apostolical because you inhabit certain towns to which the apostles came, either to live or die there? But in those same towns Pagans have lived and died; are they therefore apostolical like you? or are you Pagans like them? Confess that you are neither apostolical nor Catholic; and it only remains to me to shew you that you are not even Roman.

Where does the weary traveller find the purest water?—in the stream that has long run through a muddy channel, or at the source of that stream? Where does the scholar find the most exact version of the writings he studies?—is it not in the author's own manuscript? Well, then, in the same way, where shall we find the true Roman Church? Will it not be at its source? Where shall we find the most exact statement of its faith? Will it not be in the document which itself founded that Church—that is to say, in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans? Most certainly. Let us then compare what Popes teach the Romans of the present day, with what St. Paul taught the Romans of old; and, in order that we may not be thought to attribute to St. Paul or to the Popes any doctrines which are not really theirs, let us quote on one side St. Paul's own letter, the decretals of the Council of Trent.

In the fourth session, the Council of Trent places in the Old Testament certain books (the Apocrypha, for instance, which they call deutero canonical,) which were not admitted by the Jews; and yet St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, declares of the Jews, that "to them were committed the oracles of God." Therefore the Council of Trent, received by the Romans of the present day, adds something to those oracles of God which the Romans of old possessed.

In the following session, the Council declares that the Virgin Mary is exempt from sin; while on the other hand, St. Paul in the 3rd chapter to the Romans, declares absolutely, that "all have sinned." Therefore the doctrine of primitive Rome differs again in this point from that of modern Rome.

In the Council of the Pope, we read, "If any one shall say that man is justified by faith only—let him be anathema." Now St. Paul in his letter, concludes "that man is justified by faith, without the works of the law." According to the Pope, then, St. Paul is anathema!

The Council adds, "If any one shall say that the justification which has been granted is not increased by good works, let him be anathema. Now, as St. Paul, declares, it is by grace, then it is no more of works: and "if it be of works, it is no more of grace." Once more, according to the Pope St. Paul is anathema!

Again, hear the Council: "If any shall say that to a penitent sinner, who has received the grace of justification, there remains no longer any penalty to be paid, either in this world or the next, let him be anathema." But St. Paul exclaims, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus (Rom. viii. 1;), and thus, according to the Pope, St. Paul is still anathema!

In short, when in order worthily to conclude this achievement, we see the 255 Popish bishops joining to repeat the cry of anathema! anathema! while at the close of his Epistle, St. Paul says to the Romans, "Bless bless, and curse not," we are well entitled to conclude that there is nothing in common between this saint and those bishops, and that the church of the Pope is not even Roman.

But it will be said, if the Church of the Pope is neither Catholic, nor Apostolic, nor Roman, what is she then? The answer is an easy one: THE CHURCH OF THE POPE IS POPISH, AND NOTHING MORE.

You think, no doubt, that I am going to triumph over this conclusion, and at the word Popish, to apostrophise the Pope and his acolytes? No, indeed! I have, it is true, grounds for doing this, but I have too much the advantage in argument not to be generous. I will then conclude what is not true; namely, that the church of the Pope is Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, and I maintain that even were this so, she still would not be the church of Jesus Christ. I might point out to you that in all the discourses of our Saviour, in all the Gospels, in all the Epistles, in all the New and all the Old Testament, there is never any mention made either of the Roman Church, the Apostolic Church, or the Catholic Church, and that from that very circumstance alone, one might well marvel that a church not even named in Jesus Christ's Bible should be the church of Jesus Christ. But let that pass, for we have something better to say. We will then suppose the Papal church to be Catholic, we will suppose it the religion of the greatest number; and we say, it is precisely for that reason that we recognize it *not* to be the church of Jesus Christ. For Jesus, speaking to his disciples, has said, "Fear not, little flock." If then, the church of Jesus is a little flock, the church of the multitude cannot be the church of Jesus Christ. In another place our Lord hath said, "Many are called, but few are chosen. Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat; because strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." If then the church of Christ be compared to a narrow way, into which few enter, the church that resembles the broad way, where the multitude travels, cannot be the church of Jesus Christ. Again, the Saviour has said, "When the Son of man cometh shall he find faith on earth?" If at the end of the world believers are thus rare, those who at this present time pretend that they are sufficiently numerous to deserve the name of Catholic, cannot constitute that church which believes in Jesus Christ. The Revelation of St. John foretells in the latter days the almost universal reign of Antichrist, and the reduction of Christians to a very small number. If then we are approaching a period when the church of Antichrist will cover the earth, the church which already boasts itself universal cannot be the church of Jesus Christ. The more Catholic she is, the less is she the chosen flock; the more does she resemble that of the multitude who perish, the nearer does she come to the church of Antichrist. In that sense the church of the Pope has every possible claim to catholicity.

Will she then gain anything more by calling herself apostolic! No; for the Apostles nowhere speak of *their* church, but every where of the church of Jesus Christ. To have spoken to St. Peter or St. Paul of the apostolic church, would have appeared to them blasphemous; and Peter, who so eagerly rushes forward to prevent Cornelius kneeling to him; Paul, who counsels the Corinthians to be called neither after Cephas nor Apollos, would both of them, no doubt, have answered indignantly that there was no other church than that of Jesus Christ. The apostles are but the channel, Christ is the water of life. If you are a channel and a dry one, you are nothing. The apostles are earthen vessels, Christ the treasure they contain. If you are earthen vessels and empty, you are nothing. Give us that living water, and we will repair to the channel; show us the treasure and we will accept the earthen vessel; but without that, you have of the apostles only that which is human, material and insignificant—the body, the form, the name; these do not constitute Christianity.

I know, indeed, that you take the word apostolical in another sense as well, and that you claim to deserve it, by having succeeded to the apostles. You have succeeded to them in time and place, as the men of our day have succeeded to the generations that preceded them. But of what avail is such a succession as this! Did not Robespierre in this sense succeed to Louis XIV.! As for any other accession from them, you have no other pretensions to it than all other churches claim. You descend, you say, in a direct line from the apostles, and therefore you take his name. But this is just what the Anglicans, whom you condemn, say of themselves: this is what the Greeks, who separate from you, pretend to, on their part. It seems to me but the best way of proving yourselves legitimate successors of the apostles would be to preach their doctrines and to practice their virtues. Now on these two points we have already seen that.

I leave you also your title of Roman. Yes, you are Roman, inasmuch as your throne is at Rome, that your subjects are in Italy, that for ages past you have thundered forth from the Vatican, bulls and interdicts against the world: but in order to recognize the church of Jesus Christ, it were at least necessary to find that some words relating to Rome and to its rights were inscribed in the Bible; it were at least necessary that Jesus, or one of his apostles, should have said the Roman Church is the church of Jesus Christ. But no: there is nothing, absolutely nothing of the kind! I know, indeed, that your Popes and your church, being yet unborn when the last page of the Bible was written, Jesus Christ and the apostles could not speak of your actual existence: but since you were to come, why did they not foretel you, at least name you? . . . I am mistaken: the Apocalypse, a prophetic book, does speak of your city upon seven hills: and this is what it says of it: "The seven heads are seven mountains, upon which sits the woman clothed in purple, having in her hand a golden cup full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication. Upon her forehead was a name written, 'Mystery, Babylon the Great, Mother of Harlots, drunken with the blood of saints and martyrs." Rev. xiii. 17. See whether these titles approve the Roman Church the church of Jesus Christ.

But after all, what does it signify to me whether I am a Catholic or not? Believers, heretics, Infidels, Pagans, Jews, Mahometans—have they not all been by turns few and many! And why should I call myself apostolic, when Paul the apostle blames those Christians who took the name of Peter the apostle! And, lastly, what do I want with the title or the insult of the word Roman? Have not all towns alike produced miscreants and saints! No! there is one thing only of any real consequence to me—to be a Christian, to believe in Christ, to live like Christ. I will then read His book, the gospel: I will love His family, my brethren; I will pray to His Father, my God; I will invoke His Spirit, the Holy Spirit: and thus, without concerning myself about places or about men, I will place all my religion in Jesus Christ. And oh, how much more firm my hopes will be, resting them no longer upon men, but God! How much more simple my faith, confining myself thus to one book only! How easy it will then be to escape the passions of men who dispute about such and such teachers, and in order to justify them, adopt their faults, and embrace their errors! I will have only one Teacher, only one Master, Jesus Christ, speaking to me Himself in His holy Gospel. Yes; I will hold fast to my Bible: I will concentrate all my religious studies upon it, without allowing myself to be distracted by the clamorous pretensions of men. Are a hundred councils worth one Gospel? are a thousand Popes worth one Saviour!

Reader, believe me: take a Bible, or at least a New Testament: read it with prayer, humiliation and perseverance: and be sure that you will find there something better than the church of the Pope; you will find the church of Jesus Christ: better than the fear of purgatory—you will find the assurance of salvation: instead of penances, you will find the pardon of your sins: and all this, not on the authority of a priest, but on that of God Himself!

An agent of the Society in one of our States, recently formed an auxiliary, and with the committee began to collect funds. They called on a religious professor who had much money, but did not like to part with it. He told one of the agents to look out for that agent, and not pay him money; he would no doubt run run off with it: they would never hear from him again. The agent received some forty dollars from the society, and promised to forward the amount in books from New York.

In the course of three weeks the books came on, all in good order. The cautious prophet was called in to see them, and the failure of his prediction. As he was beaten here, he next attacked the society for making such extravagant books for the poor. Holding in his hand an embossed duodecimo—"See," says he, "what a costly book this is to give away. Why could they not make a plain, cheap one!" He was asked what he supposed the price to be? He said, "It must have cost a dollar, if not a dollar and a quarter—a waste of money!" He was told that the price was but *twenty-five cents* the *cost* price. "Now," says he, "I know there is something wrong in this business; it never was made for that money, and there must be cheating somewhere." So he would not be convinced, and kept his money. [Bible Society Record.

None have ever been so good and so great, or have raised themselves so high, as to be above the reach of troubles. Our Lord was "a man of sorrow."

Men of evil character resemble earthen vessels, easy to break and hard to mend; but good men are like golden vases, broken with difficulty and easily repaired.

My work is my pleasure, and joyous, happy state. I find in it all I want, and do not stretch my thoughts beyond it for more satisfaction for any thing else. [Rev. T. Adams.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Editor: A good deal has been said and written of late concerning Methodism, both by friends and foes. No doubt the purest motives prompt what has been said by the friends of the Church, although some things have had a contrary effect to that which was intended. Our prescience is quite limited, and therefore men are not always to be blamed for the consequences of what they say or do. In attempting to write any thing suggestive, now-a-days, men lay themselves liable to the charge of innovation, if nothing more. Still, Methodism is progressive, and opposed to "old fogyism," as politicians say: and he who thinks otherwise, has certainly studied the genius of our economy to little profit. Methodism, in the days of Wesley, was far in advance of the spirit of the age. Nor, indeed, so far as purity of doctrine, true Methodisty of spirit, and the true Apostolic character of the organization are concerned, is Methodism behind any other Church at the present time. Nay, more, *she still leads the way*, and God is yet crowning her with glory and honor. But discerning men can see the day ahead when others will overtake, if not go before us, unless we greatly improve. There is room for improvement. I propose no change in the polity of the Church. No: but a faithful and efficient observance of the rules and regulations of the Church, from the highest functionary to the humblest member.

The greatest evils of which any can complain, grow out of the executive administration of the Church. There is inefficiency in this department. We have not Bishops enough by half. The next General Conference ought certainly to add as many more to the number we have already. The venerable Asbury and McKendree had not so much to do as the Bishop of our times, the travel excepted. There is nearly as much more to claim the presence and attention of a Bishop in the bounds of a single conference, as in the entire Methodist connexion in the days of our fathers. There is far more for a Bishop to do than merely to preside in the Conferences. Any Presiding Elder is eligible, and could do thus much. And is a man required to leave his family, and travel six months at a time, and over half this Union, simply to lay his hands upon the heads of those elected to the different orders of the ministry in the several conferences? But this all our Bishops can well do, under existing circumstances.

In the absence of a Bishop, an efficient Presiding Eldership has proved to be indeed a wise provision. I say *efficient*. I mean *that*, and *nothing less*. And what constitutes *efficiency* in this department? Not age, alone; nor is it always true that men of the highest order of talent are most useful in this place. A man that loves ease, and, is not ready to *work*, is not suited for this, or any other department our itinerancy. Men who are tied down to a certain place, and who are so entangled with the affairs of this world that their minds have no rest from worldly care, are in rather poor condition for an itinerant life.

We have the best system in the world for the spread of the Gospel, and building up of the kingdom of God. And after all there might be some modifications that would prove advantageous. But the first thing is to carry out Methodism according to its original design. Rotation in office, or at least in appointment, has been one of the chief secrets of success with the Methodist Church. There is no office to be held *in perpetua*, but that of Bishop. The fact however, that we have a stereotyped Presiding Eldership, a standing delegation to General Conference, etc., are such palpable violations of the spirit and genius of Methodism, as cannot fail to leave their mark upon the page of the history of the several Conferences.

There is an ambition which is *laudable* and praiseworthy, in the Churches, as well as elsewhere. A desire to be useful, and if possible to reflect, through grace, honor upon the cause we love, is according to the present principles of Christianity. This ought to be encouraged, especially wherever there are any "signs of promise." But what is there in some of the Conferences to encourage this laudable ambition? Young men are taught by the example before them, that they need not aspire to any thing beyond graduation to Elders, Orders, and then to be a "Circuit Rider," till the present incumbents in higher position shall have died and gone to their reward, or unfortunately may disgrace themselves and the cause of Christ by some act that perchance results in their expulsion from the Church. It would seem reasonable that if a circuit or stationed preacher *wears out in two years* in any one place, that a presiding Elder must be an extraordinary man to do well for more than four years, upon a district. But we have some who have presided over the same territory, (allowing an occasional and very brief interim) for three or four times the number of years allotted by the Discipline. And any man who will take the trouble to inquire, can soon satisfy himself that this is one chief cause of the inefficiency of Methodism, wherever there is any just ground of complaint on this score.

After the present generation has passed away, there will be but few men *qualified* to assume the high trusts of the Church, unless they are inducted into place, and guided by our fathers while we have them. I heard of an eccentric man who was present at the election of delegates to General Conference (from a certain Annual where there was an eminent and deservedly popular D. D. who had always been a delegate,) very coolly asking, "What will the —— Conference do when Dr. —— is dead and gone?" "There is no one to fill his place," and no one being prepared to fill it.

Let the preachers be changed whenever their disciplinary term is out, at least, and when men cannot, from age or infirmity, do the work efficiently; the Church ought to provide for them, and let men who can do the work efficiently, undertake it, and let them be held to a rigid account for the performance of their duty, and then the Church will at least rejoice in the removal of one or two causes of inefficiency.

Mississippi, 1852. "JACQUES."

LET US ALONE.

"Let us alone," Mark I, 24. This was a prayer of devils, a prayer well befitting the character and circumstances of those who offered it: the door of mercy had been closed forever against them; a sentence of perpetual banishment from the heavenly city had gone forth, never to be revoked; and though they may be said to believe it was to "believe and tremble," not to "believe and be saved."

But what a sad truth it is that this prayer, "Let us alone," is not confined to devils; it is a prayer which has been echoed, and is re-echoed continually in many a poor sinner's breast; the language of the unrenewed heart is, "O conscience, let me alone; yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; rouse me if you will when death knocks at my door, but let me alone now." Such a prayer may not have been expressed in words, but has it not been conceived in the heart? If so, be entreated, O sinner, to pause, and for a moment think how you would like to be classed with devils. Their present home is a region of despair, where not one ray of the sunshine of hope can ever penetrate; there it is all blackness and darkness forever. But is it so with you? No, you live in a region of hope, the hope set before you in the blessed gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, an open door by which you may enter the kingdom of heaven, if you are only willing; and it is the Holy Spirit's office to make you willing, and one method which he employs is by the word, and through conscience. And when you ask to be let alone, it is just bidding the Holy Spirit depart, and quenching the light which can alone guide us to heaven.

The answer to such a prayer may come at a time when you look not for it; ere you are aware, God may pronounce the fatal sentence, "My spirit shall not always strive" with that sinner; he "is joined to idols: let him alone." "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." It is a fearful thing to live and die unblessed, unpardoned, unsaved, unsanctified; and O! it is a fearful thing to be let alone, to be allowed to sin on without one feeling of compunction, or sorrow, or repentance; to be, in short, without God and without hope in the world.

A poor traveller in an Alpine country, where perpetual snows cover the face of nature, overcome by drowsiness, would gladly lay himself down to sleep; but would it be safe, would it be kind in such circumstances to let him alone? Certainly not, for his sleep would be a never waking one; it would be a fatal slumber, and however harsh might be the voice that awoke him, or rough the arm that laid hold of him, the sound and the action would both be recognized as most friendly. We are all travellers in the journey of life; there is many a snowy region through which we must pass, and yet cold and dreary as this world's atmosphere is in reality, it has so many attractions that fain would we let alone, that we might take up our rest in it and sleep on in sin, forgetting that "sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

Be entreated, then, fellow-traveller, to keep awake; listen to the still small voice within, listen to God in his word, for he gives you that to be "a lamp to your feet, and a light to your path;" listen to God in his providence, the voice may be a rousing, startling one. Hear too, the rod, and him who hath appointed it—appointed it, without doubt, in love to your soul; for what is the word, what are providences, what are afflictions, but means to an end, and that end your life, your salvation, and the glory of the Lord your God? May the life-giving Spirit of all grace move every reader's heart to offer this prayer, "Lord, leave me not alone;" and may He so convince each one of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, as to compel him by his grace and love, to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord. [London Tract Magazine.

PULPITS.

Who knows what becomes of all the old pulpits? What curious tales might be told of some of them; and if they could speak or write, what curious tales could they tell! But, as a matter of curiosity, we should really like to know whether any of the pilgrim pulpits, for instance, are in existence, and where? Let some of the good brethren rub up their memories, and let us see what is known about these old stand-polats.

To give an idea of what we mean, here are three or four facts about pulpits in Europe. In a closet near the door of the church of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, is the pulpit in which Martin Luther, the Reformer, preached.

The pulpit of the celebrated Richard Baxter is still preserved in the vestry of the Unitarian church of Kidderminister, and was occupied by the writer a few years ago. It is small, of the octagonal form. In the front of it, near the top, are the words, in yellow letters, "Praise ye Lord;" and on the four front panels are the words, "Daw widow gave this."

John Bunyan's pulpit was removed many years since from Belfast to London, and it is feared is now lost. His vestry chair is yet preserved in the vestry of the present church. His pulpit Bible is in possession of a distinguished family of the Whitebeards, who purchased it for a large sum, and his large awkward pulpit candlesticks are in the pulpit of the Baptist church at Irthlingboro, in Northamptonshire.

The pulpit of the excellent Dr. Isaac Watts was sold a few years ago in London and is yet used in a small place of worship in that city.

The pulpit used by George Whitfield, in his open air efforts on Blackheath, was carefully preserved until a very few years since, when it was borrowed by a careless preacher, and broken.

THE OLD SEXTON.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a Sexton old on his earth-worn spade.
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train at the open gate.
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were gray as the frosty sea;
And these words came from his lips so thin—
I gather them in—I gather them in.
Gather—gather—gather—I gather them in.

I gather them in—for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy.
I've builded the houses that lie around,
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one;
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.
I gather them in—I gather them in.
Gather—gather—gather—I gather them in.

Many are with me, yet I'm *alone*.
I'm King of the Dead, and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold—
My sceptre of rule is the spade I hold;
Come they from cottage or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects—all—all—all!
Let them loiter in pleasure or toyfully spin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.
I gather them in—I gather them in.
Gather—gather—gather—I gather them in.

I gather them in, and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast!
And the Sexton ceased as the funeral train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain;
And I said to myself, when time is told,
A mightier voice than that Sexton's old
Will be heard o'er the last tramp's dreadful din:
I gather them in—I gather them in.
Gather—gather—gather—I gather them in.

FOR PROMOTING HARMONY AMONG CHURCH MEMBERS.

1st. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities of one kind or another.

2nd. To bear with, and not magnify each other's infirmities. Gal. i, v. 1.

3rd. To pray one for another in our social meetings, and particularly in private. James v. 16.

4th. To avoid going from house to house, for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.

5th. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and to lay no charge brought against any person until well founded.

6th. If a member be in fault, to tell him of it in private, before it is mentioned to others.

7th. To watch against shyness of each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.

8th. To observe the just rule of Solomon—that is, to leave off contention before it be meddled with. Prov. 17, 14.

9th. If a member has offended, to consider how glorious, how God-like it is to forgive, and how unlike a Christian it is to revenge. Ephes. iv. 2.

10th. To remember it is always a grand artifice of the devil to promote distance and animosity among members of Churches; and we should, therefore, watch against every thing that furthers his end.

11th. To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the Church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we could do when acting alone, and indulging a contrary spirit.

12th. Lastly—to consider the express injunctions of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to those important things. Ephes. iv. 35; 1st Peter, ii, 21; John xiii, 5.

A SISTER'S LOVE.—There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affections, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affections; so disconnected with selfish sensuality; so feminine in its development; so dignified, and yet, withal, so fond, so devoted. Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolutions effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother: yet, if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out as that of his sister? and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy? Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance, it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence.

A PET FISH.—The Carrollton (Miss.) Democrat says there is a man at Greenwood, in that county, a fisherman by trade, who has a pet catfish, weighing about forty pounds, and gives the following account of it:

It was first discovered, as we are informed, by the fisherman's wife, who lives in a flatboat on the Yazoo river. The process of taming was as follows: She had been washing one day, and as the clothing was placed on a limb of brush in the edge of the water, the fish was first discovered while in the act of trying to eat or swallow some small article. The lady, on approaching the water's edge to protect her "dry goods" from the encroachments of her strange visitor, observed that his catfish majesty had evidently been engaged in a severe conflict of some kind, it having had a huge gash cut in its head, which extended from "ear to ear." As the fish showed no signs of being alarmed at the near approach of the lady, but continued to pull at the clothing with its mouth, and seeing the wound in its head the generous sympathies of her sex was excited in its behalf. Instead, therefore, of making an effort to scare the fish, and supposing it to be hungry, she stepped into her floating castle, procured a piece of bread, threw it into the water beside the fish, which it eat with the avidity of a half-starved hyena. The humane lady repeated this act of kindness, until the fish's morbid appetite appeared to be gratified, when it moved slowly off into deep water.

The fisherman during this time had been absent. Upon his return, the wife related to him her adventure with the fish, and exacted a promise from him not to molest her "pet," in case it should again return in quest of food. Sure enough, the next day, at about the same hour at which it was fed on the day previous, the fish returned, and they fed it as before. This was repeated from day to day, until now Mr. Cat is as "gentle as a cat." He has become completely domesticated. The fisherman has it so trained that he can call it up at almost any time by simply patting his hand on the water, where he is in the habit of feeding it. It will eat from his hand, will permit him to handle and caress it, and they appear to be as fond of each other's company as if they were "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh."

An association has recently been [illegible] in Austin county, Texas, for the [illegible] founding an Orphan Asylum. It [illegible] good example for other [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 4.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bro. McTyeire: Please say to brethren attending the Louisiana Conference, if they will call at the counting room of J. M. Hart & Co., directly opposite the steamboat landing, they will be conducted to their places of residence during the session. Brethren coming by land, will call at the M. E. Church, or at my residence. W. H. Crenshaw.

Baton Rouge, Nov. 30, 1852.

Bro. McTyeire is absent, attending the session of the Alabama Conference, at Marion, Alabama: W.

EDUCATION—TEACHERS.

An all-important step towards the promotion of the great interest of education, is to increase the number of competent teachers. No price, within the bounds of reason, should be regarded as too dear, to induce the first talents to engage in the business of education. And, further, the public mind ought to be educated to pay a higher regard, and to manifest a more marked consideration towards those who are engaged as educators of youth. We think, (if we may venture an opinion,) that a great advance must be made in this respect, before we can hope to secure and retain such talents and attainments as the great interests involved in education demand. We think that it is too much the case, that teaching is engaged in as a mere incidental occupation, instead of a permanent profession in which men expect to gain honor and reward. Thousands teach as a matter of mere expediency to sustain themselves, while preparing for some other profession; they have no expectation, and, consequently, can make but little effort to distinguish themselves as teachers. Nearly all the teachers in the valley of the Mississippi, save those few who have presidencies and professorships in Universities and Colleges, are looking forward to some other pursuit as the road to wealth and distinction. It is allowed, on all hands, as an abstract truth, that the profession is an important and useful one; but it is felt that it does not give elevated social importance—that it is not the road to opulence—so, although as a mere abstract truth, it is allowed to be a very respectable and useful vocation, it does not pay, in that profitable and elevated sense, which the aspirations of well-educated Americans demand. What, then, can be done to remedy the evil, and secure the best natural and acquired abilities? In no way, that we can conceive of, but by exalting the dignity, and by increasing the emoluments of the profession, so as to make the profession equally honorable and profitable. Unless this is done, the great body of the teachers will never be what they ought to be; they will teach as a mere temporary expedient, until something better can be done. Educated and talented men will pursue no profession that duty does not imperatively bind them to, unless it hold out to them a fair prospect of independence and reasonable distinction.

Of all economy, it is ultimately the most expensive and injudicious to so reduce the compensation of educators of youth, as to drive from the business those who alone are competent to do honor and justice to the profession. We will not let a botch shoe a horse—he might lame him; we will not let him make a coat—he might spoil the cloth. Let us have master-workmen, then, to fashion and give character to the intelligent and immortal mind. Let men of spotless virtue and ripe scholarship, be induced, by suitable rewards and honors, to assume the profession of teacher, than which there is really no more honorable or important earthly office. There is nothing on earth so noble and glorious as the intelligent and immortal mind; and its present and everlasting destiny will, in no small measure, be affected by the character of its teacher. Parents should all but impoverish themselves, to induce the first and best of men to become the teachers of their children. To this end, they should sacrifice show and luxury—they should economise every where else, that they might be liberal here. It would be wisdom—it would be love, to eat the simplest food, and wear the plainest clothes, if in no other way they could secure to their children the best and most thorough instruction. No language can portray the folly—yea, more, the cruelty of those parents who economise and toil to leave their children rich in lands and money, while their minds are left in all the darkness and poverty of benighted ignorance. A good school is, and should be regarded in any community, as a blessing above all price. The school-house is alike the temple of religion and learning; it is "a fountain of living waters that makes glad the solitary place," and the "desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The secular newspapers of Texas deserve great credit for the zeal with which they are advocating the cause of Internal Improvement, general education, temperance, Sunday Schools, and other means of mental and moral improvement.

There is no branch of moral culture more important than Sabbath School education. We rejoice to learn that it is in such a flourishing condition in our State. [Texas Patriot.

Methodist Press.

The Western Christian Advocate makes the following judicious remarks under the head of "Infidel Christianity."

"Professor Norton is one of those extreme Rationals of the Priestly school, the author of several discourses on 'Liberal Christianity,' 'The Extent and Relations of Theology,' 'On True and False Religion,' 'Views of Calvinism,' 'The Latest Form of Infidelity,' and 'Objections to Christianity,' as resting on historical facts and critical learning.' Mr. Norton's faith in revelation consists in giving it as little as possible to reveal; and after all, taking only as much of it as suits his convenience. He is said to be a very ultra divine: and in one of his tracts he informs us that in 1819, when he was elected Professor of Biblical Literature in Harvard University, Dr. Channing, who was then a Trustee, objected to giving him the title of Professor, 'on account of the injury it might be to the College, to make so conspicuous its connection with one holding such opinions.'

"Dr. Pulfrey's academical lectures on the Jewish Scriptures, just issued, Vol. III, is another of this same school. The Pentateuch he believes to be the work of Moses, and to be the sole authoritative oracle of Judaism. All inspiration in the Old Testament was confined to the Jewish lawgiver; and all subsequent Jewish writers bore the same relation to the Pentateuch, that the Christian fathers bore to the New Testament. He finds no evidence of supernaturalism or inspiration from Moses to Christ. He thinks the Jews in the one case and the Catholics in the other gradually overlook this distinction. The Reformation which asserted the exclusive authority of the apostolic records among Christian writers, he thinks should have done the same for the Mosaic among the Hebrew Scriptures. The prophets are excluded as supernatural teachers, and their predictions of future events are, according to him, 'nothing of the kind.' They misunderstood Moses. Their Messianic rhapsodies were strikingly inapplicable to Jesus of Nazareth, whose divine mission, however, is all the more powerfully sustained by these discrepancies, and by his own accordance of all reference to the fabled Messiah, and of all attempts to resemble so fanciful a being. These are Dr. Palfrey's opinions, clearly stated in his lectures to students in divinity in Harvard University, supported with a show of extensive learning and bold criticism, though with no just philosophical discrimination or sagacity. Few, after all, will believe that inspiration produced Leviticus, but not the Psalms and prophecies. Professor Norton rejects the Pentateuch, but receives the prophets. Dr. Palfrey's notion is, 'Not Isaiah but Moses;' yet he would say, 'Not Paul but Jesus.' It is easy for Protestants to reply to Dr. Palfrey, that as *he* does not mutilate the *New* Testament, neither do they the *Old*—that as he retains the *apostles*, so they the prophets—that as he finds the Christian *fathers* outside the one canon, he might have found the Apocrypha outside the other—and that the Reformation was consistent in the adoption of their canon. Thus we have *infidel Christians*, and *infidel Christianity* of the American school, derived from heterodox Christianity."

We extract from the Buffalo Christian Advocate the following, on the prices charged for the necessaries of life, forty years ago.

How favored is our age. Money is twice as plenty, and necessaries only half as dear as they were forty years past. This, under the Providence, is the result of the vast improvements in machinery, and the development of the resources of immense and fertile regions. The poor and middle classes never enjoyed so many comforts. Christians have never had it in their power to do so much, with so little personal self-denial and discomfort, for the cause of God. "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."

Prices, Forty-two Years Ago.—An English cottager communicated to a gentleman, recently, a list of prices of the necessaries of life in 1810, from which it appears that most articles in cottage use have become much cheaper than they were formerly. In 1810, a cottager's Sunday hat cost twenty shillings; it now costs only seven shilling. A new shirt then cost ten and sixpence, which can now be bought for three shillings. Calico, which was then two and ninepence a yard, is now sixpence. Brown holland has fallen from twentypence to fourpence a yard; a bushel of flour, from one shilling to fivepence; bacon, from eighteenpence to eightpence a pound; tea, of an inferior quality, from eight pence to four; brown sugar, from tenpence to fourpence; butter, from one shilling to eightpence; soap, from two and sixpence to sixpence; staroh, from two and sixpence to eightpence.

The Christian Guardian, a Wesleyan paper, published at Toronto, Canada, holds the following language in relation to the recent reception of the Protestant pastore at Niems France, by Louis Napoleon:

"There is one aspect presented by the conduct of Louis Napoleon on the occasion referred to, that affords some reason to hope that the influence he possesses may yet be employed for the furtherance of the cause of truth. He seemed to have efficient penetration to discern the artifices of the Romanist party, and enough of firmness to withstand and thwart the policy by which they were seeking to accomplish their purpose. And it is not impossible that after all his political sins, and the assistance he has rendered to Popery by his interference with Italy, he may, in the marvellous workings of Jehovah, be yet employed as an instrument in opening the way for the spread of that word of truth which is destined sooner or later to destroy the 'Man of Sin.'"

What one Man can do.—Dr. C. G. Y., of Greenwood, La., a physician in constant and successful practice, spontaneously organized five Sunday Schools in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, obtaining the requisite publications from the Texas agent of the American Sunday School Union. *Now mark the result!* In the very first year after their organization, there was a revival of religion in connection with nearly all of those schools.

"Sow in the morn thy seed,
At eve hold not thy hand."

California Missions.

The dedication of the Chapel at San Jose, 7th ult., was signalized by a readiness and largeness of contribution hard to be beat, if even beat in the old States. California is beginning to show signs of paying back all, and more than all expended on her. Let Dr. Boring tell it as it was:

"On Sunday, the 17th instant, according to previous notice, the church recently erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the city of San Jose, was dedicated to Almighty God. The building is thirty-six by fifty feet, built of bricks, well plastered, having a hard finish, and is fitted up in handsome style, with carpets, lights, etc. Altogether this is the best church edifice we have seen in the State, and does honor to its pastor and the citizens of San Jose. But the best is yet to be told. The house, though a fine one, and of course costly, was entirely paid for, before the dedicatory prayer was offered up. The preacher, Rev. A. M. Wynn, under whose untiring efforts the enterprise had been thus far carried on, reported to us at the close of the sermon, that the whole property, (lot, building and fixtures,) had cost $5,350, of which $1,750 had been paid, leaving a debt of $3,600 to be provided for. This was a formidable sum to parade before an audience of 300 persons—but knowing the liberality of Californians, and the indomitable energy of San Jose Californians, we presented the debt, and asked that it should be met, before the house was offered to God. No undue means were used, no excitement created, and yet, in a short time, the whole was consummated by the presentation of the very handsome sum of $3,600. It should be noted too, that owing to some unexpected delays, the church was not completed by so much as a week's work. This is a rare example—a church not only not left in debt, but paid for before it is finished. We feel no hesitation in saying, that this is the best, the very best contribution we have ever known in proportion to the number of persons present.

"Wicked as California is supposed to be by our Atlantic friends and brethren, and little worth the "*vast expenditures of money*" in the missionary enterprise of the Pacific, we challenge them to present a parallel to the example of these worthy San Jose friends.

"We note with great pleasure, the fact, that this extraordinary contribution was lead off promptly, and encouraged at every step by young men who were not members of the Church, and that the men of the world generally, with remarkable liberality and promptness, undertook and carried out the enterprise. There are some whose names we should like to announce, but for the appearance of invidious distinctions, and the fact that *all*—both old and young, in the Church and out of it—seemed determined alike, to blot out the debt. One case, we cannot, in justice to our feelings, omit. There was one present, a lady, a lone woman, with whom we had met and tarried a night near three years ago at the Half-Way House, on the Isthmus, between Chagres and Panama, when on our way to this country—we stared her hospitalities, read the word of God and sang and prayed in her tent, in that strange land. She was on her way to the land of gold, as she said, "to make money to give to God and His cause." She has prospered in her labor of love, and being present at the dedication was amongst the first to give $100. We had not seen her since parting at the door of her tent on the Isthmus, and under her blessings, until her name broke upon our ears as the contributor of the above sum. The recollections and emotions awakened at the moment were of an inexpressible sort. God bless Miss ——, and wherever the influence of *Pacific* Methodism are felt, may this worthy example be spoken of as a memorial."

"Could ye not watch one hour?"

The Dying Prayer Meeting.—It had been feeble several weeks, and the symptoms grew more and more alarming. Now and then there was an indication of vitality that gave fresh hopes to the few who had resolved not to forsake the place while hope could be cherished. There were petitions offered to the great physician of souls, in view of the solemn event in prospect, and those who were apparently oftenest at the mercy seat were the true mourners on the occasion. There were some, it is true, who occasionally inquired if life was still remaining—but a large proportion of the professed followers of the Saviour were "busy here and there." It was surprising to witness the indifference of the church on earth to this mournful scene. We cannot doubt but that the great head of the church, who, when he was in the flesh, was "whole nights" in praying for his people, was a witness of this event—angels, saints, in light, doubtless were interested in it.

Alas! the prince of darkness, with his legions of emissaries, were awaiting the last struggle with fiendish joy, in the hope of a temporary triumph.

On a certain morning when "two or three" had met in the chapel where "prayer was wont to be made," the pastor announced that the crisis had come, life was so nearly extinct that further effort was in vain. Who can trace the consequences of this event? Zion languishing, iniquity abounding, souls perishing, while the surest instrumentality, to which is annexed the promises of a covenant-keeping God, is laid aside.

Christian professor, have you looked with calm indifference on the exit of this prayer meeting? If so, are you ready to meet at the last tribunal the souls of friends, neighbors and citizens, who may enter the eternal world "without hope," and who might have found their names recorded in the "book of life," had you sacrificed a short half hour to implore their salvation at the prayer meeting? [Congregationalist.

In Hungary there is scarcely a cottage among the Protestants without its Bible; well read too. All religious exercises and meetings are very carefully observed by the population. But especially is the tendency seen in the popular poetry and language. The "God of the Hungarians" is appealed to, as the Israelites might have prayed to Jehovah, "their God," the protector of the nation, the father of each individual. The high morality and truthfulness of the race, I must consider as very much the result of this sentiment.—Bruce's Hungary in 1851.

Notes on the Douay Bible.

It is well known in English history, that the Pope excommunicated Henry VIII and Edward VI, of England, in consequence of their defection from Popery; but the heaviest curse was reserved for Elizabeth. She was excommunicated, her subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance, and the throne of England was given to the King of Spain. In order to prepare the way for this, the notes on the Douay Bible were penned. The great Spanish armada was to take possession of England. The *notes* of the Douay taught rebellion to the English, and thus these notes were intended to prepare the minds of the English for this transfer; and hence to massacre, as aforetime, if necessary, in order to carry out this scheme. When the notes were republished, in 1816, a similar end was in view. But the British press assailed the rebellious and murderous notes with such force that the very prelates which authorized them were compelled, by the force of public opinion, to deny what they had done, and retire from their work. But as the doctrines of Rome will not allow of change, the same doctrines contained in these notes are still their doctrines, though they may deny them, or cease to own them formally. We will here give some specimens of these notes:

"Confess your sins to one another." James v. 16. Upon this the note says: "That is, to the priests of the Church, whom he had ordered to be called for, and brought to the sick."

On Matthew x. 41, the note reads, "He that receiveth a heretic into his house, and a false preacher, doth communicate with his wicked works."

On Galatians i. 8, the Douay note reads, "Hieronymus useth this place, wherein the apostle giveth the curse or anathema to all false teachers, not once, but twice, to prove that the zeal of Catholic men ought to be so great toward all heretics and their doctrines, that they should give them the anathema, though they were never so dear to them; in which case, saith this Holy Doctor, I would not spare mine own parents." Thus the notes teach that Catholics should not spare their own parents, if heretics.

On Hebrews v. 7, the annotaters, speaking of the translaters of the Protestant English Bible says, "But if the good reader knew for what point of doctrine they have thus framed their translation, they would abhor them to the depths of hell."

On Revelation xvii. 6, *drunken of blood*, the Douay note says, "The Protestants foolishly expound it of Rome, for that there they put heretics to death, and allows of their punishment in other countries; but their blood is not called the blood of saints, no more than the blood of thieves, man-killers, and other malefactors; for the shedding of which, by the order of justice, no commonwealth shall answer."

On 2 Corinthians ix. 6, the note says, "You may see hereby that the spiritual power of bishops is not only in preaching the Gospel, and so by persuasion and exhortation only, as some heretics hold, to remit or retain sins, but that it hath authority to punish, judge, and condemn heretics, and other like rebels." "They," the heretics, "would gladly draw this power from the lawful successors of the apostles to themselves, their ministers, and consistories, which are nothing else but the shops and councils of sedition and all the conspiracies of this time, against the lawful princes of the world."

On John xx. 23, speaking of penance or absolution, the note of the Douay says, "It followeth necessarily, that we be bound to submit ourselves to their judgment for release of our sins. For this wonderful power were given them in vain, if none were bound to seek absolution at their hands. All which God's ordinance, whosoever condemneth or contemneth, as heretics do, or neglecteth, as some careless Catholics may perhaps do, let them be assured they cannot be saved."

On John xxi. 17, *feed my sheep*, the note says, "Peter is actually made the general pastor and governor of all Christ's sheep; for though the other ten had authority to bind and loose, to remit and retain, to preach, baptize, and such like, as well as he, yet in these things, and all other government, Christ would have him to be their head, and they to depend on him as head of their college, and consequently of the flock of Christ: no apostle nor no prince in earth, if he acknowledged himself to be a sheep of Christ, is exempted from his charge."

Western Ch. Advocate.

Death of the Hon. John W. Crockett.—The Hon. John W. Crockett, formerly connected with this paper, expired after a short but violent illness, at his residence in Memphis, on the 24th ult. The Eagle and Enquirer is in error, in stating that he established the Crescent; but he was, as we have already said, for some time connected with it as one of the editors and proprietors. The Enquirer, in speaking of Col. Crockett, says:

Our lamented fellow-citizen, John Wesley Crockett, who has so suddenly gone from amongst us—

"From shadows to the sunbright land"—

was the son of the Hon. David Crockett, the great pioneer of the West and hero-martyr of the Alamo. He was born in Franklin county in the middle part of this State, on the 10th day of July, 1807, and was consequently 45 years, 4 months and 14 days old, at the time of his decease. His father was a native of Virginia and had resided a short time in East Tennessee, in his progress to the then far West. When still quite young, he accompanied his father on his removal to West Tennessee, and settled in Gibson county, where he continued to reside until he became a citizen of Louisiana.

At an early age, and after acquiring such an education as could be obtained in the best schools of the State, he went into the office of Judge Hamilton, of Paris, under whom he read law, and was in due course admitted to the Bar. Endowed with great natural ability, Col. Crockett was passionately devoted to his chosen profession, and pursued his legal studies, and, in fact, his researches into all kindred departments of knowledge, with such zeal and energy as soon placed him in the front rank of his legal brethren in this end of the State. His success as a practitioner, though great, would have been still more signal but for a bronchial affection, with which he was early afflicted and which ultimately compelled him to abandon the law for less congenial pursuits.

In 1827 he was married to, a daughter of his law preceptor, Judge Hamilton. Mrs. Crockett and several children survive him.

In 1837 he was elected to Congress from the Paris District to fill an unexpired term. He was re-elected for two successive terms—serving in all about five years. His career in the National Legislature was marked by the industry, conservatism, and laborious fidelity to the trust confided to him, which have distinguished his whole life. He took a leading part in all the practical, economical business which came before Congress while he was a member.

Contentious Souls.—I never loved those salamanders that are never well but when they are in the fire of contention. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than *offer* one; I will suffer a hundred rather than *return* one; I will suffer many ere I will *complain* of one, and endeavor to right it by contending. I have ever found that to strive with my superior is furious; with my equal, doubtful; with my inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of unquietness.—Bishop Hall.

The authorities of Texas in 1850 is engaged in establishing a seminary for females at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

California Missions.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

My Dear Brother—It will doubtless be pleasing to your readers to hear again, and to hear through the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from the California Missions.

Since the organization and proceedings of the Pacific Annual Conference, of which you received detailed accounts through the Observer, we have been called to pass through much affliction amongst the missionaries and their families; but with one exception, the afflicted have all recovered. Brother Kelley, of the South Carolina Conference, lost a little boy—his only son, I believe.

The sickness of three of the missionaries, and those, too, who had been assigned to important places, rendered various changes necessary, all of which have been gone through, and we are able at present to report the whole Conference, with very slight exceptions, in a sound and prosperous state. Every thing appertaining to completeness of organization, as a Conference and Church we now have, I believe, as fully as those of the older Conferences in the Atlantic States. One thing only seems wanting, which is the presence and services of a Bishop, with which, in Bishop Soule, we are soon to be favored. We look with intense desire and pleasure to his arrival, and the influences of his presence in our midst. May God give him a prosperous journey.

Since the session of our Conference, there have been increasing displays of the Divine presence, and corresponding evidences of confidence and zeal on the part of the ministry and membership. For some month or two past, awakenings and conversions have been occurring at various points, and at this time pretty much our whole Church seems stirred up, and moving on to conquest. The immense emigration across the plains the present year, is adding greatly to our permanent interests in the country. Our membership is rapidly increasing, both by certificate and on probation, and we have no hesitation in believing our next annual report will more than quadruple that of the past.

Our Sabbath Schools are generally good, and I must say, to the praise of the missionaries, that they are generally active and faithful in this department. You will be surprised when I tell you that we have a number o Sabbath Schools, which have from twenty t fifty pupils each, and some few even more.

Great cheerfulness prevails generally among the preachers, and a manifest determination to "know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified," marks their labors. In this more than unexpected success, we rejoice, and *will* rejoice.

Really, with all my hopes and determination from the beginning of this enterprise, (and many have put me down as enthusiastic,) the reality has far exceeded the picture which my excited fancy had sketched. To God be all the glory. We can *now* answer those who ask of us the proofs of our claims to the Apostleship, "these are our epistles, known and read of all men." "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath begotten us *again* unto a lively hope," (not only) "to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled," &c., but the inheritance of fruits of immortal sort in this distant region, where, when we first came, many supposed eternal sterility to prevail.

But I cannot forego the pleasure nor neglect the duty at this place, of expressing our strong sense of gratitude to the Atlantic Church, that when at the point to perish, we cried for "*Men and means*," she so nobly and so profusely responded. God bless you brethren and sisters, and "fulfill all the good pleasure of His goodness and the work of faith with power; that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in you, and ye in him, according to the grace of our God, and the Lord Jesus Christ." "Faithful is He that calleth you, who also will do it."

It has been from the beginning a source of strong confidence and sweet comfort, that amid all our difficulties in connection with these missions, the church has neither forsaken us nor relaxed in her efforts to sustain the work. A season long and dark has been passed through, when even our friends seemed almost afraid to claim identity with us, but never did we feel for a moment that she whose sons we are, and whom we have learned to love and trust, would suffer the "proud waters" to go over our heads. *Never.* We ask a continuance of the deep and prayerful interest of every Christian, and the constant remembrance of all the churches, that the work so happily begun may abound more and more, until the Islands of the Pacific and teeming nations beyond, shall swell the everlasting chorus of "Salvation to God and the Lamb."

Your brother in Christ,
J. Boring.

P. S.—It will afford me pleasure to reciprocate with you in relation to subscribers, papers, etc., in this and your country. Send out your documents. J. B.

Temperance Item—Aldermen in Difficulty.—The Grand Jury at Rochester, in a presentment made by them on Thursday last, speaks particularly of the "alarming increase of crime" in that city, which they attribute to lawlessness in the sale of ardent spirits. This it is proposed to remedy. In the presentment it is stated that the City Board of Excise granted last spring about one hundred tavern licenses to men who possess none of the qualifications required by the statute, and that at least two hundred unlicensed groceries carry on their business in open defiance of the law and its sworn ministers. The Grand Jury, by way of showing their earnestness in this matter, indicted *ten* of the Aldermen—members of the Board of Excise—being all who voted for the licences. The City Fathers were arrained last week in the Court of Sessions, and demanded a trial. They were required to give the usual bail. It was an affecting sight, and not without instruction.—N. Y. Evangelist.

The citizens of Houston, Texas, have resolved to raise fifteen thousand dollars for a seminary of learning. The editor of the Western Texan, San Antonio, is urging the example of Houston, to induce similar action on their part.

Houston, Texas, with a white American population not exceeding two thousand souls, contributes about four thousand dollars per annum for the support of the gospel ministry.

Missionary Reports.

We olip the following items from the last bulletin of the Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church North:

The Annual Meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held on the 15th instant, and resulted in the election of the following officers and managers for the ensuing year, viz:

Officers.—Bishop Waugh, President; Bishop Morris, 1st Vice President; Bishop Janes, 2d do.; Bishop Scott, 3d do.; Bishop Simpson, 4th do.; Bishop Baker, 5th do.; Bishop Ames, 6th do.; Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary;* Rev. Thomas Carlton, Treasurer; Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. John B. Edwards, Recording Secretary.

Managers.—Francis Hall, W. B. Skidmore, J. D. Oakley, Ralph Mead, Sen., Dr. J. L. Phelps, Henry Moore, Dr. S. Throckmorton, F. Godine, Dr. A. S. Purdy, P. E. Coon, J. Rayner, O. Loveland, J. McLean, A. W. Brown, E. Wheeler, J. Falconer, D. S. Duncomb, Wm. A. Cox, Wm. Truslow, C. C. Leigh, P. L. Fancher, S. P. Patterson, Dr. W. C. Palmer, J. H. Taft, E. H. Brown, Dr. S. A. Purdy, M. F. Odell, W. W. Cornell, Edmund Driggs, B. W. Benson, T. A. Howe, J. A. Ferguson.

*This officer is, of course, elected by the General Conference.

Good Stewards.—A brother, who takes a lively interest in our German Mission, has sent us several hundred dollars toward the erection of a house of worship for its use. This man, having set himself apart to work for God, and use the power given him to get wealth for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, has, in the course of twenty years, been enabled to appropriate to benevolent purposes above *thirty thousand dollars;* and this too, we should infer, from operating with a capital of but five thousand dollars.

Another like-minded, to whom we were stating the facts as above, remarked that he had been enabled during his business life of fifteen years to appropriate *thirty-nine thousand dollars!* We have some opportunity to know where this brother's heart is, having again and again been enabled to found or further missions with his means.

And yet Another.—An aged brother sends us two hundred dollars, saying, "If I live a little longer I hope to do some good in this way, if my Heavenly Father will grant me the privilege. What I do in this, or any other, I must do quickly. May my Heavenly Father give me the power and a liberal heart, that I may render unto him those sacrifices and services which he requires."

Having chronicled these cases, we do not forget that there are thousands and tens of thousands whose *mites*, as one of the three brethren above referred to well remarks, is, after all, the chief dependence of the treasury of the Lord. Their names are written on high, and the day will declare them.

We take the following encouraging facts from an address of Dr. Schon, Missionary Secretary, to the Bishop and members of the Arkansas Conference, and published in the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate:

"We take great pleasure in reporting our mission, both foreign and domestic, to be in a prosperous condition. The Church—the whole Church, with increased zeal is coming up to the work. By the surest tests can we declare, while we acknowledge our gratitude to God, that the Missionary spirit is rising in all the Southern Methodist Church. During the year past, five of the Annual Conferences have contributed more than the entire sixteen then composing the convention, did, during the first year of our separate organization. For the year ending May, 1846, the amount raised for missions was $68,529; for the year ending May, 1847, $73,697; for the year ending May, 1848, $62,613; for the year ending May, 1849, $65,495; for the year ending May, 1850, $85,973; for the year ending May, 1851, $113,801; and for the year just past, the amount is over $125,000. These facts present a most gratifying result.

Carrying the War into Mexico.—An intelligent and highly respectable young lady, connected with an Evangelical Protestant Church, has gone to the city of Mexico with a view of teaching in the higher classes of families, both Spanish and American, resident in that ancient city of the Montezumas. We trust she will be eminently useful there, not only as a teacher but as a missionary. Surely she has a most promising field for evangelical labors.

An overseer in Walker county, Texas, who killed a negro for insubordination, was found guilty by a jury recently, and sentenced by the court to one years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Texans are a newspaper-reading people. There are now forty-six newspapers in Texas. The Galveston News and Galveston Journal have each about two thousand subscribers.

Oysters in California.—A gentleman, some time since, planted over 3000 bushels of oysters in the Bay of San Francisco. On a recent examination of them it was found that the oysters had been totally destroyed, having the appearance of being grounded into the mud, broken up and their meat gone. It is supposed to be the work of some numerous marine fish.

Railroad Communication with St. Louis.—A corps of engineers are now making the necessary survey for a railroad from St. Louis to Terre Haute, and such arrangements have been made between that company and the Ohio and Mississippi Company—which is constructing a railroad from St. Louis to Cincinnati—that the two roads are to be run on one and the same track, from Illinoistown to Salem, a distance of about seventy miles.

Distress in Ireland.—A correspondent of the London Times draws a heart-rending picture of the distress to which vast numbers of the poor of Ireland are brought by their landlords. Speaking of the county of Mayo, he says: "The whole population of a district many miles in extent are simply turned out into the roads to go where they please, and live or die as they can."

Honors to Daniel Webster.—Wednesday last was set apart in Mobile to celebrate the funeral obsequies of Daniel Webster. A eulogy was to be delivered and all the papers were to suspend publication.

A New Discovery.—The new monster telescope of Rev. Mr. Craig, in England, has revealed the fact that what was supposed to be the Saturn's rings are *not rings at all* but in reality arches of the most perfect geometrical formation.

Rejected.—The Senate of North Carolina has rejected by a decided vote, a bill to give the election of clerks and masters in equity to the people. It had previously passed the House of Commons.

Judge Leavitt's Decision

Suit in Ohio.—The following is a statement of the views presented by Judge Leavitt, on which we give in his own words:

"1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or representative body, with its constitutional powers, and possessed directly or indirectly, to divide

"2. That in the adoption of the separation,' in 1844, there was exercise of such a power.

"3. That as the General Conference is prohibited from any application of the Book Concern, except for the purpose, and in a specified manner, the Annual Conference has no power to remove this prohibition, by changing the sixth restrictive rule. Conference has no power to provide the Concern or its proceeds provided for by said rule.

"4. That said Book Concern is devoted expressly to the use of traveling, supernumerary and superannuated preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, their wives, widows and children in it as an organized church, or any individual, or any number of individuals withdrawing from, or ceasing to be connected with the church, as an organized body, are not beneficiaries of the charity.

"5. That it is the undoubted right of any individual preacher or member, or any number of preachers or members, or any sectional portions or districts, to withdraw from it, at pleasure, and in withdrawing, they take with them the rights of property pertaining to them as members in the church; and, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the southern and south-western States, in 1845, being voluntary associations, and not having any positive necessity, as within the case here stated.

"6. That the defendants, the Book Concern, and agents of the Book Concern, being corporators under a law which required, by such law, 'to conduct the business of the Book Concern in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church,' in withholding from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, any part of the property of said Book Concern, have not been guilty of breach of trust, or any improper application of the property or breach of trust in keeping.

"7. That this is not a case of equity, justifying a Court of Equity in framing a new scheme for its management and administration; and that the Methodist Episcopal Church, and those they represent, have no personal claim to, or interest in the property and funds in controversy, as would warrant a decree in their favor, on the principles of equitable right."

The Empire in Fr

The latest Intelligence from France is the information of the vote of the French people on the installation of Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France. This was expected. It has been foreshadowed for some time, and even the political progress of France indicated, no doubt, the result which is now announced.

A singular phenomenon is presented to view. Upon the basis of Democratic system is established in one of the most civilized nations of the world; one of the highest degrees of culture, refinement, intellectual and moral development. By the will of the people, by an overwhelming majority, by official vote of the nation, the Napoleon ascends the imperial throne, and wields the sceptre of absolute rule. Monarchy, with its doctrine of sovereignty more complete even than the divine right of living man. And it is a fact that the nation yields it freely, spontaneously, and not only yields it freely, spontaneously, but with enthusiasm and foolish to question the accuracy of the returns, as was done by some of the journals on the occasion of the late Presidency—returns in which the votes are numbered by millions. The nation, in short, like that of the first Cæsar, in the days of Augustus, and possesses a transmitted passion for the influences of Bourbon or Orleans, which has now become even more intense.

The gorgeous spectacle of imperial splendor is now to re-appear in France, with all the associated recollections of the past. The Tuileries, the old Continental capital in Europe, the fields of Marengo and Austerlitz, the greatest achievements in arms of modern times has seen since the days of Alexander, and the enthusiasm of this grand recollections to be kept within bounds. Napoleon, indeed, in his recent tour in the southern provinces of France, declared that the Empire did not mean war, but peace, as he said, and he reiterated the declaration. Nevertheless, the surrounding nations of the Empire, under the circumstances, are warlike. The invasion of England is a dream, and the subject of nightly ridicule, but the eyes of all are turned to the great Emperor, remembering the fate of his uncle. How is the nephew to maintain the *prestige* of the founder of his family, and by blending his reign with the military glory of France, and with victories, give it additional estimation? So, we may ask, the world at present in some doubt as to the future of France.

The Library of Congress.—The Boston Post says: From an early hour in the morning, and throughout the day, a large number of workmen were employed in the library room, the object being to have the "annual collection" consummated at the earliest possible moment. Amid the hawking of the saw and the fall of the hammer, the plastic breathing of the bellows and the clinking of the metal; the alcoves, shelving and galleries, pillars, alcoves, shelving and galleries, from the manufactory of Jackson & Broadway, New York; the erection of which was superintended by Mr. John Skirving. The new iron work, in general, for the greater part, from one and the same general design such as will insure the highest style of beauty to the entire edifice. The precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of damage by fire in that part of the building. In fact, we think, will undoubtedly be the case, that within two months must elapse, probably, before the library will be ready for the reception of the books. Mr. Walter, the architect, has displayed much skill in furnishing the plan, in accordance with which the work is now progressing.

Naval.—*The Japan Expedition*.—The Susquehanna has returned from Washington. She left Norfolk on Saturday, via Madeira, for Japan. A meeting of officers occurred among the officers of the squadron, on the subject of the Princeton having been ordered home. Commodore Powhatan, expected here every day to take the broad pennant of the Princeton in the Japan waters. Commodore Olmney, of the Mississippi, is ordered home in the Princeton. Captain Lee, of the Princeton, is to be left in command of the squadron. The balance of the officers and crew of the Princeton are to be transferred to the Mississippi and the Susquehanna, which is to be ordered to the Pacific. The Powhatan, is to be ordered to the Mediterranean. The Plymouth is now employed at New York.

The whole of these transfers have been made necessary by the defective boilers of the Princeton, which will not be found to be impossible to generate the requisite amount of steam necessary to propel the vessel. The Princeton is now in the docks and undergoing thorough repairs. The officers and crew, in the plans and management of the Princeton, have been members. We understand that there is no feeling of dissatisfaction being filled with similar feelings and that there will be no recurrence of a similar failure there on the part of the officers booked to fail in time.

The alleged war Marion has been sold at auction in New York, and is expected to sail from her present anchorage, off Africa in about a week or less days. The Liberian Constitution is waiting for the signature of Governor Roberts, and will be promulgated on the 24th Nov.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—By the Rev. F. G. Ferguson, on Sunday morning, the 21st of November, Rev. L. M. WILSON, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss MARY H., daughter of Edward Dudley, Esq., of Lowndes county, Ala.

On the 18th of November, by the Rev. J. Pipes, Mr. EDMOND CAVALIER to Miss VIRGINIA F. MORRIS.

Obituary.

Died, on the 9th inst., at the residence of her father, John S. Childers, of Pleasant Hill, DeSoto parish, La., after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH E. HUDSON, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She embraced religion at the age of ten, attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a consistent member to the day of her death. Though so early renouncing the vain pleasures of the world, she never manifested any regret at the step she had taken, but ever afterwards maintained her Christian integrity. Not unfrequently does the Christian seem to endure a double share of affliction—it was so with our sister. Though short her earthly career, yet she lived to witness the death of all her children but one, and an affectionate husband. She was often comforted when she remembered the language of the Apostle, "This light affliction is but for a moment." She felt that her afflictions were "in mercy sent," and never murmured, but manifested throughout her entire illness a perfect resignation to the will of her God. She met death without the least fear, and calmly resigned her spirit to the God who gave it:

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that hath bereft us:
He can all our sorrows heal."

November 16, 1852. R. L. C.

Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

Departed this life, near Pine Knot, in Macon county, Ala., after a very painful and protracted illness, sister HESSALINA TURNER, wife of the Rev. W. C. Turner, and daughter of the late Josiah and Silvia Brunson, of Lincoln county, Ga., where she was born on the 9th of October, 1827. She removed with her brother to Auburn in 1844.

About one month previous to her marriage, though raised by Baptist parents, she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and received holy baptism at the hands of the Rev. Wm. H. Neal, as a penitent at the altar. She remained in the churches a seeker for about five years, when God, for Christ's sake, pardoned her sins at a revival held at Pine Knot, by the Rev. Joshua Starr, under the altar direction of brother Isaac Hill, whom she ever regarded as her spiritual father. When she embraced religion she was perfectly calm, made no noise whatever, experiencing, as she said, that her load of sin and guilt was suddenly removed. From the fact that she had always regarded shouting and praising God aloud as a necessary result of the change, she was near the point of letting the devil cheat her out of her conversion, because she was not made to rejoice. But blessed be the name of God, from the instruction of Brother Hill, she was taught "That there were diversities of gifts, but the same spirit; differences of administrations, but the same Lord: and diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all." Thus she soon became strong in the faith, and so she lived, and so she died. Her's was one of the most triumphant deaths we ever witnessed in these low grounds of sorrow. It is said of the swan that she never sings but once in her life, and that's when she dies, and sings, too, we are told, sweetly and melodiously, but mournfully. Thus it was with our dear sister, though not gifted by nature in the art singing, yet when the flickering lamp of life burned low in its sockets, suddenly a heavenly radiance beamed forth from her countenance, and she broke forth in a full, clear, but plaintive voice, to sing that beautiful hymn of our dear Brother Summers: "When I am gone weep not for me," and when that was ended she sang, "Must Simon bear the cross alone." No, sainted spirit, no; the blessed Saviour in your last extremity no doubt loves you. Farewell, dear sister. You exhorted your husband, children, friends, relatives and servants to meet you in heaven. May God give them grace so to live, that they, too, may leave the world in the full triumphs of faith, and go safe home to the glory land. God bless the poor motherless children, and may they be raised in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." Bless the bereaved husband, friends, relatives and servants all, and may we all, like our dear sister Hessalina, when life's labors are over, find a resting place in the paradise of God.

Nov. 20, 1852. W. P. MILLER.

Died, at the residence of her father-in-law, Major Henry Turney, AMANDA F. HARPER, consort of A. G. Turney, and second daughter of W., W. and M. T. Harper, in the twenty-second year of her age, on the 18th of November.

Our suffering Amanda is at rest. She "sleeps in Jesus." Calmly and peacefully as an infant nestles in its mother's breast, she fell asleep upon the bosom of her God, with the full hope of a joyous waking in that bright world where sorrows come not. For nearly five years the victim of disease and sufferings of no ordinary character, she bowed herself with unmurmuring submission to this afflicting rod. Of a temperament peculiarly buoyant and elastic, she was ever genial and happy, even in affliction and trouble. She had early sought for and obtained that holy influence which comes from God alone, and sanctifies the moral nature. Unobtrusive and modest, her piety, earnest, and heart-felt, spoke not in words, but in her life. If her life failed to convince all of the potency of the religion she lived, none, not even the most incredulous, could remain unimpressed by her death. Her last of earth was a sermon more eloquent to persuade, an argument more convincing, than ever impassioned oratory uttered. The shrinking and timorous woman, when called to "walk through the dark valley of the shadow of death," fearlessly and triumphantly met the approach of the "King of Terrors;" leaning upon the arm of her Redeemer, she "feared no evil, his rod and his staff they comforted her." With heroic submission, with unmurmuring acquiescence, the fond doating mother relinquished her idolized fatherless," soothed every anxious fear, and hushed the clamors of a mother's yearning love. When death's icy hand was on her heart, and life's pulsation was ebbing out, with rigid lips and faltering tongue she gasped forth the whispered exultation, "I'll soon be home." As the scenes of earth faded from her fast glazing eye, the spirit orb grew brighter; faith lent its wondrous vision, and the ecstatic glories of her Heaven-home bursts upon her vanished senses, just as death was closing the windows for the long "sleep that knows no waking." W. P. WINANS.

Mount Rose, Caddo parish, La.

General Intelligence.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A letter of the 11th ult. from Stromness, says: "The Isabel, Capt Inglefield, R N., has put in here from the Arctic regions. Capt Inglefield reports that he proceeded up Jones' Sound as far as lat 83 N., and saw open water to the northward, and the land tending to the N. W. He also entered Smith Sound, and reached at 78 28 21 N., and found the Great Polar Basin extending through seven points of the compass with a vast sea cumbered with loose ice, but was blown out of the Sound with a gale from the northward, that lasted thirty-six hours. Whale Sound was also examined, and found tolerably open. In short, Capt. Inglefield has reached within 11½ degrees of the North Pole, 190 miles farther North than any other navigator in Baffin's Bay. No trace whatever was found of the missing expedition. Captain Inglefield communicated with Sir E Belcher's expedition."

THE MORMONS.—A writer at Salt Lake, addressing the St. Louis Intelligencer, says fully one-third, and perhaps one-half of the Mormon community are English, while of the American population, by far the greater number came from New York and the other Middle and Eastern States.

PARE RESCUE.—The British and North American Steamship Company, (the Cunard line) have reduced the rate of passage from Boston to Liverpool to $100; the price heretofore has been $120.

Re-Establishment of the French Empire.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM—SPEECH ON NAPOLEON THE THIRD—JOINGS IN THE SENATE—SPEECH AND RESIGNATION OF JEROME BONAPARTE.—Our files by the steamship Hermann bring us full details of the proceedings attendant on the re-establishment of the Empire in France. The *Senatus-consultum* adopted by the Senate consists of eight articles:

Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III.

Art 2 The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

Art. 3 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he has no male child may adopt the legitimate children and descendants, in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms of adoption are regulated by a *Senatus-consultum*. Until this adoption, his adopted children cannot be called on to succeed him until after his legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon and to their descendants.

Art. 4 Louis Napoleon regulates, by an organic decree, addressed to the Senate and deposited in its archives, the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate, or adoptive heir.

Art 5 In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and of the successors in a collateral line, who shall derive their right in the above mentioned organic decrees, a *Senatus-consultum* proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, united to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative body, and of the Council of State and submitted to the acceptance of the people. Names the Emperor, and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Until the moment when the election of the new Emperor is consummated the affairs of State are governed by the ministers in office who shall form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

Art. 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the succession, and their descendants, of both sexes, form part of the imperial family. A *Senatus-consultum* regulates their position. They cannot marry without the authorization of the Emperor. Their marriage without such authorization entails privation of all hereditary right, as well for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

Art 7. The constitution of the 15th of January, 1852, is maintained in all provisions which are not contrary to the present *Senatus-consultum*; there cannot be any modification made in it, except in the forms and by the means therein prescribed.

Art 8. The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people in the form determined by the decrees of the 24 and 14th of December, 1851: "The people wish for the re-establishment of the imperial dignity, in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants; either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the *Senatus-consultum* of the — of November, 1852."

M. Mesnard, first Vice President of the Senate, on presenting the above *Senatus-consultum* to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:

MONSEIGNEUR—When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first duty of the political body to which she addresses herself is to listen and reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this sacred movement of public opinion, which has manifested itself with so much *ensemble* and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have rendered, by the name which you bear, and by the guaranties which are given to the future by the greatness of your character and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that after so many revolutions, France feels the want of putting her destines under the shelter of a powerful and national government, which, only holding to the past by the memories of its glory and the legitimacy of her origin, now augurs finds in popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate glories, Monseigneur, in being the faithful interpreters of the wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the *Senatus-consultum* which calls you to the Empire.

The Prince made the following reply:

Messieurs les Senateurs—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *Senatus-consultum* which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. Whenforty-eight years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words: "My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when I shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of the great nation." What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France.

Not the least remarkable feature of the *Senatus-consultum* is the power it gives to the President over every member of his family, and the absence of all mention of Prince Jerome Bonaparte by name, or of his son.

Prince Jerome resigned his functions of President of the Senate, on the plea that, in the new organization of the government, the Presidency of the Senate belongs to the Emperor himself. This is the ostensible, but not true reason of the resignation. The ex-King of Westphalia will, it is said, be appointed to the office of Grand Constable, or some equally high, decorative, but not laborious post; and it is to be presumed that his son will obtain some other post which may not give him much political importance. I believe my informant perfectly correct, when he stated that the mention by name, in the *Senatus-consultum ou Plebiscite*, would be attended with the loss of many votes to Louis Napoleon.

An extraordinary supplement of the Moniteur contains the following account of the proceedings of the Senate:

SITTING OF NOVEMBER 4.—The Senate, in conformity with the decree of his Highness the Prince President of the Republic, dated October 19, met this day at noon, in the usual place of meeting, Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte acting as President. The Prince President of the Senate expressed himself as follows:

Messieurs les Senateurs—The President of the Republic has convoked us to deliberate on this important movement of such extraordinary enthusiasm, which hands the population to the re-establishment of the Empire. The Empire, for the French people, is the emblem of an immortal glory: it is the assurance of preserving intact the fundamental conquests of the revolution of 1789; it is order and honor and dignity abroad; it is a guarantee given to all interests; it is the protection and the development of the great discoveries of our time, applied to public works and manufactures; it is, in fine, a buckler against the return of the ancient *régimes*, and against the attempts of the men of disorder. The wish of the elective bodies, every where joined to the popular acclamations, calls for the Napoleonian dynasty. I became the expression of that dynasty in France the pledge of notable and unexpected future; and he knows, by putting an end to our civil dissensions, it will open to all an era of reconciliation. After the great act which you are about to propose, France means that there should not be for the future any incomplete devotedness, nor any provisional adhesions. Every loyal man who accepts a part in the Government is pledged to honor to support it, and must break forever with its enemies. What the French people elected in 1804 it elects again in 1852 thus showing how constant it is in its gratitude, and how just in its judgments.

How is it possible not to recognize in all this the finger of Divine Providence, who in the very worst times never ceased to watch over France. In this phenomenon of almost identical events again taking place at fifty years distance? The popular instinct which acclaimed Napoleon again displays itself at present in acclaiming, by the name of Napoleon III, the Prince who has for four years governed France with so much prudence and cleverness. Belongs to you, Messieurs les Senateurs, to give to the national will a regular consecration; and to draw up the *Senatus-Consultum* which will establish the basis of the Empire. It is a great and noble task, and you will perform it with that high independence which commands only the honor and glory of our country. For myself, Messieurs les Senateurs, yielding to scruples of a purely personal character, anxious to remove even the appearance of a participation which would not have exclusively in view the great interests of the State, I will leave to another the honor of directing the discussion.

Numerous marks of approbation followed M. Achille Fould, the Minister of State, who then introduced, preceded by the messengers of state, and conducted by their chief usher. The Minister took his place on the bench appropriated to the speakers of the Government and in the name of His Highness, the Prince President of the Republic, presented the message, which, having been read, the Minister of State withdrew, and immediately a proposition to modify the Constitution, signed by ten Senators, was handed to the President of the Senate, and subsequently the Government named MM. Baroch Vicefather, who "feared no evil, his rod and his staff they comforted her." With heroic submission, with unmurmuring acquiescence, the fond doating mother relinquished her idolized

the Section of Legislation; and Delangle Councillor of State, to represent the Government in the discussion which the *Senatus Consultum* will lead to.

The Senate then withdrew to their bureaux to proceed to the election of the members of the commission, when the following were named: First Bureau, President Troplong and Cardinal Dupont; Second Bureau, Count d'Argout and Count de la Ribbiere; Third Bureau the Duke de Cadaberra and General Rennard de St Jean d'Angely; Fourth Bureau, General d'Hautpoul, and M Leverier; and Fifth Bureau, Cardinal Donnet and the Duke de Montemart. The public sitting was then declared at an end, and the committee at once met and chose as its President M Troplong.

It is said Louis Bonaparte will now certainly marry the Princess Vasa.

M Lamartine has publicly denied a report that he was to be called to the Senate under the new Government.

Jerome Bonaparte, with his son Napoleon, went to St Cloud to remonstrate with Louis against the exclusion of his family from the immediate succession to the Throne. Both were received by the President with the warmest demonstrations of cordiality. Louis Napoleon threw the whole responsibility of the rejection of Jerome's pretensions to rank as heir apparent to the throne upon the Senate. But he informed his uncle and cousin in explicit terms, that however much he should have been personally rejoiced had the Senate voted justified in coming to another conclusion, his respect for the constitutional attributes of that august body was too great to allow him to interfere with their resolution.

A TERRIBLE AND DRAMATIC HISTORY.—The gallant Labedoyere, the first defector to Napoleon on his return from Elba, was condemned to suffer the pain of death. He had twenty-four hours to apply to a Court of Appeal. This time was granted to the extremities of his family, to enable them to solicit the King's pardon, rather than from any supposed benefit to be derived from this proceeding, for he had confessed everything. A young orator of the Paris bar, then already celebrated as a political advocate, and still more celebrated since in the Tribune, Mr. Mauguin, defended this desperate cause before the Court of Appeal. He moved public opinion, he touched the judges, but he could not move them. A second sentence of death confirmed the first. Labedoyere, then certain if the influence of his noble family might not obtain from the Court perpetual imprisonment in place of a tomb, fortified his soul in his cell with the resolution of the soldier. The resignation of the Christian, and the prayers of the dying; ready for life or death according as the heart forgiving or implacable, of the King should decide at this moment on his fate. His mother and his wife besieged the portals of the palace; but, trembling lest pressure of state should prevail in the councils of the King against the natural disposition and magnanimity of the princes of the royal house, they collected fourteen francs in gold, to bribe the gaoler of the prison, for the escape of the condemned. This offer, which was rejected by the Government, was received by the keeper of the Abbaye. Nothing more than a desperate supplement remained for the better assurance of the prisoner. The most rigid orders interdicted the gates of the palace from granting an entrance to those suppliants. At length the Court from the embarrassment of an implacable severity. These guards, however, were less pitiless than the courtiers; they relaxed their stern vigilance before these two weeping ladies. At the moment when Louis XVIII, bending upon the arms of his attendants, was descending the grand staircase and crossing the vestibule, where he was to get into his carriage for his daily drive, the young wife of the condemned, only nineteen years of age, her infant in her arms, in deep mourning, with arms disjointed and eyes streaming with tears of anguish, threw herself between the princes and the steps of the carriage, and exclaimed in a voice stifled with sobs, "Pardon! Pardon!" The King drew back, at once moved and disconcerted; but the fear of refusing a satisfaction to his party, and of incurring these reproaches of weakness with which he was besieged even in his own palace, prevailed over the spectacle of this supplicant who asked him for so many lives in one. Labedoyere, pallid himself with his impassibility of countenance, and bowing with an apparent stoical nonchalance which contrasted with the rigor to the young wife: "Madame," said he, "I know your sentiments and those of your family for my house; it is painful to me to refuse a pardon to such faithful servants. If your husband had only offended me, his pardon would be granted before hand; but I owe satisfaction to France, upon which he has drawn all the evils of sedition and war. My duty as a king thus puts my hands. I can do nothing more than pray for the repose of him whom justice has condemned and to offer my protection to you and to his child." After these words, the King was before his carriages, and the windows were closed. The hapless wife fainted upon the track of the wheels.

It was six o'clock in the evening; at the same moment a carriage, escorted by gendarmes, was bearing Labedoyere to the place of execution, under a garden wall, on that same plain of Grenelle, which a few days before he had contested with the enemy. He was accompanied by a priest, who recited to him, in a low voice, the prayers in the pages of the Catholic ritual. On alighting from the coach he perceived, amid a little group of curious persons, attracted to the spot by the rumor of the execution, a faithful friend, Cæsar de Nervaux, whose visits had often consoled him in the solitude of his prison. The presence of this witness, a friend, at an hour when all else upon earth is enemies, and the consolation of dying in the presence of one, at least, who would shed an honest tear to his memory, threw a gleam of saddening joy over the countenance of Labedoyere. He advanced towards M. de Nervaux, and the two companions in arms embraced each other affectionately. They exchanged some rapid and interrupted words in a low voice. Historians assert that M. de Nervaux promised his dying friend to avenge him, but vengeance, a sentiment altogether human, existed no longer in the soul of Labedoyere, which was full of religious hope and divine forgiveness. M. de Nervaux only promised to plead for his memory in oblivion, by the fidelity and tenderness of his recollection. Labedoyere approaching the soldiers ordered for his execution and walking from the wall towards them, appeared slowly to measure the number of steps which ought to separate him from his executioners. he stopped a moment on the spot which life seemed to have chosen for his death. Then, as if a sudden thought had struck him, which called him back in life to repair a lapse of memory, he returned hastily towards the priest, whispered something in his ear, and embraced him; after which he resumed his chosen place in front of the firing party, awaiting the final blow.

The officer who commanded the veterans approached him in order to bandage his eyes, to spare him, with the customary consideration at executions, the sensation of looking on the arms directed against him. But with a gesture he declined this last act of kindness, needless to those who, like him, have been familiar with death on many fields of battle. He threw his hat upon the ground, and untying his cravat, begged one of the soldiers to accept it, as a present from a dying man, and keep it in memory of him. Then, after, though moved, declining the gift as at variance with the laws of military discipline, Labedoyere, however, insisted, and the soldier at length replied, "Well, then, I will take the handkerchief, but it shall be respectfully to cover your face after death." Satisfied with this pious resolution of the soldier, Labedoyere handed him the handkerchief, and advanced a few paces closer to the firing party, until the muzzles of their muskets almost touched his breast. The emotion, not of fear, but of lobbing for well had deprived his features of their natural color, but not of their ferm expression or intrepid look. He instinctively turned his head towards the side where M. de Nervaux was praying for him, as if to close his last look on friendly eyes. Then bailing his breast, he said with a firm voice to the veterans, "Fire, my friends!" The volley replied to his voice, he staggered and fell, pierced with a number of balls. The smoke of the discharge covered for a moment the soldiers and the body. When this was dispelled by the breeze, the priest who had attended the execution, approached the body, extended on the border of a ditch, knelt down, and steeping a handkerchief in the warm blood flowing from the breast of the deceased which he had promised to take us a relic to Madame Labedoyere, he retired.

(Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

A distinguished member of the NewYork bar was retained in one occasion by a friend, also a NewYorker, to attend to a complaint made against him before a New Jersey Justice, for an alleged assault and battery upon one of the residents of the "old Jersey State." "I appear for the prisoner," said the counseller to the modern Hogberry. "You abbears for de brisoner, do you?—said who den be you?" interrupted the justice, eyeing him from head to foot with marked curiosity; "I don't knows you' fair be's you come from, and vot's your name?" The counsellor modestly gave his name, and said: "I am a member of the NewYork bar." "Well, den," replied the justice, "you gun't bractise in dis here gort." "I am a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State of NewYork," reiterated the attorney. "Dat makes nofing different," said the inveterate justice. "Well, den," said the baffled lawyer, "suppose I show to your honor that I am a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States?" "It don't make a pit petter," replied he of the ermine: "you ain't a gounsellor von de Staif of New Jersey, and you can't bractis in dish gort." This decision accounts for the fact that "New Jersey is not in the United States! On another occasion, the same dignitary said to a jury, who had been listening to a "trial," before him of an unfortunate fellow for same offence against the State: "Shentlemens of der shoory, shtand up: dis here vellow, dis bris'ner at de par, says he ish von NewYork; now I thinks he pays a pitcher-poy, and if he ish a pitcher-pay, he trives pigs trou de shtreets, and ven he trives der pigs, he kits oder perple's pigs mit dem vot he haf before; dat's vot I call pig shtealin. Now, shentlemens, if de vellow shteals pigs in New York, I thinks he will shteal a gow in Jersey, and derefore I fink he be a cow t'ief; and your shudgement's all be kilty. Vot you shall say, shentlemen's of de shoory?—ish he kilty, oder not kilty? If you say he ish kilty, I sends him to de Shtates Brison, mid dwo years." And he *did* send him!

FREE TRADE BANQUET IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.—The British Free Traders appear to be organizing their forces for a demonstration on Parliament. As a preparatory step, they held a grand banquet at Manchester, on the 23d ult., at which all their great leaders were present, and many of them made speeches. About 2800 tickets were disposed of, and hundreds, it is said, were disappointed even then. That there were some creature comforts provided, as well as intellectual dainties, is quite apparent from the following sample of the bill of fare: "4000 pies; 4800 meat sandwiches; 3000 fruit sandwiches; 2000 gooseberry and strawberry tarts; 1000 black currant tarts; 200 dishes biscuits; 800 cwt. grapes; 4 cwt. raisins; 56 lbs. almonds; 2 cwt. figs, 6000 apples; 6000 pears, and 213 dozen of wine."

GUANO.—A German chemist named Von Breisach, has invented a kind of artificial guano, which can be had at less cost, and is equal in quality to the natural. The government of Bavaria has determined to give Mr. Von Breisach a distinguished member of the NewYork bar was retained in one occasion by a friend, also a NewYorker, to attend to a complaint made against him before a New Jersey Justice, for an alleged assault and battery upon one of the residents of the "old Jersey State." "I appear for the prisoner," said the counseller to the modern Hogberry. "You abbears for de brisoner, do you?—said who den be you?" interrupted the justice, eyeing him from head to foot with marked curiosity; "I don't knows you' fair be's you come from, and vot's your name?" The counsellor modestly gave his name, and said: "I am a member of the NewYork bar." "Well, den," replied the justice, "you gun't bractise in dis here gort." "I am a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State of NewYork," reiterated the attorney. "Dat makes nofing different," said the inveterate justice. "Well, then," said the baffled lawyer, "suppose I show to your honor that I am a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States?" "It don't make a pit petter," replied he of the ermine: "you ain't a gounsellor von de Staif of New Jersey, and you can't bractis in dish gort." This decision accounts for the fact that "New Jersey is not in the United States! On another occasion, the same dignitary said to a jury, who had been listening to a "trial," before him of an unfortunate fellow for same offence against the State: "Shentlemens of der shoory, shtand up: dis here vellow, dis bris'ner at de par, says he ish von NewYork; now I thinks he pays a pitcher-poy, and if he ish a pitcher-pay, he trives pigs trou de shtreets, and ven he trives der pigs, he kits oder perple's pigs mit dem vot he haf before; dat's vot I call pig shtealin. Now, shentlemens, if de vellow shteals pigs in New York, I thinks he will shteal a gow in Jersey, and derefore I fink he be a cow t'ief; and your shudgement's all be kilty. Vot you shall say, shentlemen's of de shoory?—ish he kilty, oder not kilty? If you say he ish kilty, I sends him to de Shtates Brison, mid dwo years." And he *did* send him!

Telegraphic Items.

A Death.

PITTSBURGH, November 25.

The Hon John Sergeant died last night in this city.

New Hampshire Senator.

BOSTON, November 25.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has appointed next Thursday as the day on which a United States Senator is to be elected in place of John P. Hale whose term expires on the fourth of March next.

Crescent City Laid Up.

NEW YORK, November 25.

The steamship Crescent City has gone into dock for repairs, and her officers have been transferred to the Cherokee, except Captain Davenport, who has been removed from the command, and it is said that his conduct at Havana is severely censured by the government.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, November 25.

The President's Message at the opening of Congress, will be delivered at the post offices of the principal cities throughout the United States, in advance by special messengers, in the same manner as last year.

Man-of-war for Havana.

WASHINGTON, November 27.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sloop-of-war Cyane to proceed to Havana, and the sloop-of-war Albany to Pensacola, awaiting further orders.

Havana Mails and Purser Smith.

WASHINGTON, November 27.

The President has issued order through the Postmaster General, that the Havana mails shall not be dispatched on any steamer having Purser Smith on board. He has directed that if Smith be reinstated, the mails will be transmitted by the steamer Isabel from Charleston, S. C.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.

The Cotton market has continued quiet since the departure of the America and the sales of the three last days have been limited to 15,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken on speculation. Prices have generally been in favor of buyers, and most of the business done is reflected in the price: Middling Orleans 5¾d; Middling Mobile, 5¾; Middling Uplands, 5 5-16; and Fair Uplands, 6d per lb.

Flour has been in good request, and ohio is quoted at 24s per bbl. Corn is without material change, and closes at 33 1-16 for Yellow and 33-16 per quarter for White.

Provisions have been quiet and prices unchanged. Lard is wanted and is quoted nominally at 62s 63 shillings per cwt. No American Butter in market.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Havre has been dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. The closing rate for Orleans is considerably low was 92 93 francs.

California Arrivals.

NEW YORK, November 27.

The steamers Northern Light and Georgia have arrived from Aspinwall, the latter bringing two and a half millions of dollars worth of gold on freight. Among her passengers are Senator Gwin, and Mr. Mellerkle, Members of Congress from California.

Rumored Death of Mr. King.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

A dispatch received from Richmond, Va., states that a report is current in that city that the Hon. W. R. King, Vice-President elect, is dead. The papers, however, discredit the report.

Further from Europe—Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, December 2.

ENGLAND.—The alliance between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands is published in the London papers.

The West India steam packet La Plata has arrived at Southampton with a mail and specie on board. The Captain and chief of the crew had died on the passage.

The steam packet Victoria, bound for St. Petersburg, has been lost, and eight persons perished.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The transatlantic line of steamers to Bremen has received the assent of the King.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur announces that the French army will be reduced thirty thousand men on the first day of January, 1853.

HOMAGE TO MR WEBSTER.—The Hon W. C. Rives delivered a eulogy on Mr. Webster before the American Club of Paris.

AUSTRIA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Ministerial journals at Vienna intimate that from the necessity of the case the Austrian government will recognize Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France.

New York Canals.

NEW YORK, December 2.

The toll on all the canals of this State, for the year up to the 14th November, appear by a return of the Comptroller to have fallen off more than $226 less than compared with last year.

The Freshet in the South.

BALTIMORE, December 8.

The Savannah papers state that the Central Railroad has been submerged by the late freshets to a depth of five to six feet, and that the water is still rising.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—*Baltimore*, December 1—A special messenger left Washington to-day with copies of the President's message for New Orleans and intermediate points, also for the west.

U. S. MINT.—Over $7,000,000 in gold were deposited in the U. S. Mint last month.

A MYSTERY NEWS.—*Southport Pilot*, December 2 A. M.—The ship Humphrey Purinton fourteen days from Boston, has arrived.

POISON IN VICKSBURG.—*Vicksburg*, December 2—During the forty-eight hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday, 10,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this port for New Orleans and large quantities are still awaiting shipment—the largest business ever done here in the same time.

STEAMBOATS.—*Vicksburg*, December 2—The steamer Alex Scott passed down at 9 last evening. The Dresden at 4.30 this morning, and the Hungarian at 7 this morning, bound for New Orleans.

LIFE PRESERVER KING.—*Baltimore* December 2—The rumor of Vice President King's illness is unfounded. The Cuban of to-day says the Vice President is perfectly well, and will soon be in Washington.

SOUTHERN MAIL.—There has been no mail received here from New Orleans for a week.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—*Boston* December 2—The funeral obsequies which are taking place in this city to-day are the most grand, solemn and imposing ever witnessed here.

FRESHETS.—*New York*, December 2—Great freshets have taken place in Georgia. Travel on the railroads is suspended.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Wm. T. Dessaussure has been elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

FAILURES.—Freights in New York have largely advanced.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Macon and Western Railroad Company have been mulcted in $5,000 damages in Bibb county, for injuries sustained by a passenger who got on a freight train after being told by the conductor that the company did not convey passengers by that train. The court charged that the passenger was in blame, and not entitled to recover; but the jury, it seems, thought otherwise.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: P. T. Barnum, in connection with R. G. Neills, of that city, has made a purchase of about one hundred acres of real estate in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, for the sum of $125,000. It is intended for building.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION.—The express and mail trains came into collision on the night of the 19th ult., near Springfield, Ohio. Both engines and two baggage cars were fatally smashed. The passenger was very seriously injured, and many were slightly bruised.

SCARCITY OF SALT AT THE BAHAMAS.—The British brig Voyager arrived at Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., in ten days from Bahamas, reports salt very scarce at Long Island, and that not two cargoes were to be had among the islands.

The Pittsburgh loan for the city subscription to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad has been taken by Messrs. W. A. Hill & Co. bankers, of New York. The bonds have thirty years to run, with coupons attached, the interest payable in New York.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion has her crew on board at New York, and is expected to sail from that port for the coast of Africa in about a week or ten days. The U. S. frigate Constitution is waiting for men.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—The drug store of Dr. J. S. Rock, in Philadelphia, together with the dwelling adjoining, were destroyed by fire on the 24th ult., the inmates barely escaping by jumping from the roof. A colored woman threw her child out, which was caught by a fireman, and then, with her clothes on fire, she leaped out herself but in the fall was seriously injured. Another inmate sprang out of an upper window.

INTERESTING FROM THE CANARIES.—Capt. Treat, of the bark Nancy Treat, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 23d ult., in 40 days from the Canary Islands, states that the dry season had been the severest ever experienced there, and had injured the crops to a great extent. The drouth, which had also been very great, had made the water scarce, which was very severely felt by the inhabitants.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The New York Express learns that in a recent trial before a referee in that city, a lady was called upon to testify in regard to certain transactions of her deceased husband. In the course of the suit she was interrogated by the counsel as to some matters that occurred during their courtship. To this the opposing counsel objected, and was sustained by the Referee, who argued that ladies should not be expected to reveal any of the delicate secrets pertaining to the process of wooing.

NEW ORLEANS MAILS.—Five mails from New Orleans are

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith, we have received dates from Galveston to the 29th ult., and a few of our exchanges from the interior.

FIRE.—A heavy fire destroyed Austin and vicinity on the 19th ult.

APPLES.—The South Western American says that good apples are worth seventy-five cents per dozen in that place.

HEADQUARTERS.—There are now on St. Joseph's Island says the San Antonio Gallegonians three hundred men. A mystery attends their movements. The truth is, they are Cuban volunteers. Another invasion is afloat.

A CHIEF OF THE INDIANS.—The Western Texan says: Col. Leper, Indian Agent, has just returned from a visit to the Indians upon the head waters of the Llano. From Dr. Howard, who accompanied the Colonel, we learn that they met about six hundred Indians to whom he gave presents and provisions. The Indians were generally disposed, and appeared anxious to be under the control of the Government. A number refused to come in but their Mexican captives would be taken from them. The predatory bands are those who acknowledge no control.

RUSSIANS.—The Galveston News says that the spiritual cappings are carried to a great extent in that city. Exhibitions are given in public bar-rooms.

MIXED POPULATION.—Some idea of the motley character of the San Antonio population, says the Ledger, may be formed from the circumstance, that at the land sale the auctioneer and his associates, made their offers to conduct the sales in four different tongues, the English Spanish, German and French.

NEW WHARF.—A splendid wharf has been completed at Powder Horn Bayou at which, Harris & Morgan's steamers will hereafter land.

REVOLUTION.—The Western Texan learns from Brownsville, by an extract from a letter, that Paldo Pastillo, from Tampico, is stirring up another revolution. They claim to have $50,000 on the way from Tampico to defray expenses—have refused to let any Americans join them, and will have nothing to do with Carvajal.

The Mexicans fear Carvajal, because he was educated in the United States, and in many respects is an American in feeling. They cannot appreciate a man, whose visual range is ample enough to include any other country than Mexico, and who does not pretend to find all that is great and noble among their countrymen. They doubt any man who takes another government for a model. In preference by subscribing to their vague and unsatisfactory idea of republicanism. Hence its failure.

PURSER SMITH.—The following article from the New York Universe assigns an entirely new cause for the hostility of the Cuban authorities to Purser Smith:

The true cause of the difficulty in the affair of the Crescent City seems to be that in 1827, when only eleven years old, he served as a midshipman on the Mexican brig of war Correo, commanded by a Kingman, and part of the fleet with which the late Commodore Porter swept the Spanish navy from the Gulf. After one of the most severe contests in maritime war, the Guerrero was captured between Capa San Antonio and Vera Cruz, by a Spanish seventy-four, after having previously defeated two Spanish vessels of superior force. Except the brilliant achievement of John Essex in capturing the Cyane and Levant, at Valparaiso, and old Reid's defence of the Gen Armstrong at Funchal, we have no feat to compare with this.

On being taken to Havana, he with the officers of the Guerrero were placed in a miserable Spanish [illegible] and paraded through the streets with a guard formidable enough for a platoon of grenadiers, when he was taken to sign his parole. Despotic governments never forget, and now after the lapse of twenty-five years, the man is made to feel the consequences of fury and ill-feeling, excited by gallantry in a child, impotent to call forth the adulation of a Spanish Satrap.

This is really a new dodge, and a matter of serious consideration. We do not wonder that the Spanish authorities in Cuba should be fearful of an individual who was a mid-shipman at the age of eleven. *Vive la Bagatelle.*

THE LATE GALE ON THE LAKES.—We have given from time to time, as they reached us, the disasters by the late gales on the Lakes. We notice by an official statement, that besides the loss of the propeller Oneida and seventeen lives, two steamers and three propellers were greatly damaged, and their cargoes thrown over board, and twenty nine schooners either wrecked or lost their cargoes. Two of them lost their entire crews.

MILITARY RIOT AT NEWPORT.—The Newport (R. I.) Daily News says, that there was a serious riot in that town on Friday night, the 19th ultimo, caused by some drunken soldiers from the U. S. garrison at Fort Adams. The watch

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Discovery of Embalmed Bodies.

A writer in the London Notes and Queries furnishes the following interesting account:

A few weeks ago in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel at Nuncham Regis, in Warwickshire, which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, 40 years since, we thought it necessary to trench the whole space, that we might more certainly mark out the boundaries of the building, as we wished to restore it, in some measure, to its former state. It had been used as a stack-yard and a depository for rubbish, by the tenants of the farm on which it was, ever since its dilapidation. We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons from which the coffins had crumbled away, till, finding the earth had been moved, we went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but quantities of the black rotted wood were all round it. We cut the lead and folded back the top, so as not to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin in good preservation, and also without any inscription.

As soon as the leaden top was rolled back a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. We then unfastened the inner coffin, and found the body of a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more closely we found it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and, where the joining of the neck and head should have been, it was tied round with a broad black riband. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrists were tied with black ribband, and the thumbs were tied together with black riband. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and clotted with blood, round his neck; the only mark on anything about him was on the linen on his chest, just above where his hands were crossed, on it were the letters "T. B." worked in black.

On trenching towards the chancel, we came on four leaden coffins laid side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester and Lord Dunsmore, 1653; the next the body of Audrey, the Countess of Chichester, 1652; another, the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1010; and the fourth the body of Sir John Anderson, son of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen trimmed all over with point lace, and two rows of lace flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were asleep, and seemed not more than 16 or 17 years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in. We also opened Lady Chichester's coffin, but with her the embalming had apparently failed; she was a skeleton, though the coffin was full of aromatic leaves. Her hair, however, was as fresh, as if she lived; it was long, thick, and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn color.

In trenching one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs, and of the Lady Marie, daughter to Lord Chancellor Brackley. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small coffee-colored seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled, and it also had so powerful a perfume that it filled the whole place. The linen, ribbon, etc., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air; we kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed without it being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had ear-rings in her ears—black enameled serpents. The perfume of the herbs and gums used in embalming them was so sickening that we were all ill after inhaling it, and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also. My object in sending this account is, if possible, to discover who the beheaded man is. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duchess of Buccleuch, daughter of the Duke of Montague, into whose family Eusham Regis and other possessions in Warwickshire came by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunsmore, Earl of Chichester. [Notes and Queries.

A BIRD TWENTY FEET HIGH.—Not many years ago a sailor presented at the British Museum a huge marrow-bone, which he desired to sell, and which he had brought from NewZealand. The officers of that institution referred him to the College of Surgeons, where, they said, he would find a gentleman—one Professor Owen—who had a remarkable predilection for old bones. Accordingly the sailor took his treasure to the Professor, who, finding it unlike any bone even he had any knowledge of, sent the man away rejoicing with a full pocket—rejoicing himself in the acquisition of a new subject for scientific inquiry. Although the bone had manifestly contained marrow, and was therefore unlike the bones of birds in general, Mr. Owen concluded, from certain structural evidences, that this bone had belonged to a bird, and a bird of a species hitherto unknown.

It was immediately figured and lithographed, and copies, with certain instructions for finding other such bones, were sent out to NewZealand, to be distributed wherever Europeans had trod among the fens of that colony. Years passed. By-and-by, a very big box arrived in Lincoln's inn-fields, London, containing congeners of the sailor's marrow-bone; some of them upwards of a yard long. Professor Owen set to work, and built up from these bones, not one, but five (ultimately eleven) distinct species of an extinct animal, hitherto utterly unknown to natural history. It must have been unable to fly, (hence the marrow, instead of air, in the bones,) and must have had uncommon pedestrian powers, (hence the necessity for marrow.)

The structure of the beak and neck indicates that its powers of wrenching and grubbing up roots must have been tremendous. Its food was fern roots, which in NewZealand are so farinaceous that the natives make bread of them to this day. It has been named the Dinornis, because it is the most stupendous of birds, (*deinos*, fearfully great, *ornis*, bird.) The disappearance of the Dinornis is easily accounted for. When the progenitors of the present native tribes first landed from the South Seas, the Dinornis must have been their only animal food; for in NewZealand no quadrupeds are indigenous. As it took no longer than a century for the Dutch to extripate the Dodo from the Mauritius, a couple of centuries would have quite sufficed to kill and cook the Dinornis off the face of New Zealand.

When these birds had been all eaten up, the Maoris took to killing and cooking one another. The next great zoological excitement to be looked for is a real, live Dinornis. If one of these gigantic birds be ever found and brought to the Regent's Park, the hippopotamus may accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and retire from the representation of the Nile, disgusted at the lead that will be taken by the honorable member from NewZealand. [Household Words.

A TURKISH BATH.—Bayard Taylor, in his last letter, thus describes a Turkish bath, which he enjoyed at the warm springs of Brousa in Asia Minor:

The room into which we were taken was so hot that a violent perspiration immediately broke out all over my body, and by the time the "delleks" were ready to rasp me, I was as limp as a wet towel, and as plastic as a piece of putty. The man who took me was sweated away almost to nothing; his very bones appeared to have become soft and pliable. The temperature of the water is 180 degrees Fahrenheit, and I suppose the tank into which he afterwards plunged me must have been nearly up to the mark. When, at last, I was laid on the couch, my body was so parboiled that I perspired at all pores for full an hour—a feeling too warm and unpleasant at first, but presently merging into a mood which was wholly rapturous and heavenly. I was like a soft white cloud that rests all of a summer afternoon on the peak of a distant mountain. I saw nothing but peaceful, glorious sights; spaces of pure blue sky, stretches of quiet lawns; lovely valleys threaded by the gentlest of streams; azure lakes unruffled by a breath; oases far out on mid-ocean, and Alpine peaks bathed in the flush of an autumnal sunset. Then, as my frame grew cooler, and the fragrant clouds of the narghileh, which had helped my dreams, diminished, I was like that same cloud, when it feels a gentle breeze, and is lifted above the hills, moving along independent of earth, but for its

Late from Texas.

By the arrival on Monday of the steamship Yacht, Capt. Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 25th instant, but none of our exchanges from the interior. We received, however, a number of the Brownsville Flag, of the 17th inst.

The Galveston News contains the following queer paragraph:

The San Antonio Ledger suggests that inasmuch as slaves are unsafe in our extreme western territory, the dismemberment of a Mexican State or two may be necessary to increase the distance between our sister Republic, who pables herself in protecting fugitives, and our slaveholding population.

The Supreme Court commenced its session at Austin on the 8th instant.

A letter from Jefferson, Cass county, informs us that the Galveston Railroad scheme is rapidly gaining favor with the people in that section. There has been a great deal of sickness among the people, but it is now abating. Business, in the thriving town of Jefferson is brisk, and navigation had opened earlier than usual this season.

The Trinity river is in fine navigable order.

The Advocate, published at Victoria, comes out in an entire new dress.

Travelsted, who broke jail at Austin and left a facetious note behind him, has been arrested for mule stealing, and is in jail.

The Brownsville Flag says that the pictures of misery on the banks of the Rio Grande are highly imaginative. It says that confidence has been restored and that business is prosperous

Foreign News by the Asia.

The following summary of foreign news by the Asia, we find in the Baltimore Clipper:

The Asia brings 70 passengers, among whom is William Mure, English Consul at NewOrleans. The Asia spoke on the 18th, at 8½ A.M., the steamer Africa.

ENGLAND.

Both houses of Parliament met and organized on the 4th. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Gen. Concha was to represent the Spanish Government at Lord Wellington's funeral. The General has declined to attend, and the Spanish army will therefore be represented by the Duke of Osuna.

Sir William Newbigging, an eminent physician, died at Edinburg on Saturday last.

The Daily News acknowledges the receipt of six shillings, in peace, to head a penny subscription in behalf of Mrs. Stowe.

Father Gavazzi is on the eve of embarking for America. The French Senate on the 4th, Ten Senators proposed to refer the question of the Empire to the popular vote—which was referred to a committee who would report on the 6th.

The King of Sweden was so dangerously ill that a regency had been appointed for Sweden and Norway.

Miss of Edward Murray's fellow-prisoners had been shot at Ancona.

Gen. Cataliua with a considerable number of Spanish troops, had sailed from Barcelona for Havana.

The London Times has a rather noticeable leading article, 4th inst. It commences by stating that, owing to the "blunders" of the whigs, the "misguided" conduct of Gen. Scott, and the "discreditable attempts" of Mr Webster, it never entertained a doubt of the success of Mr Pierce. It rejoices that "Gen. Pierce is known to be favorable to low tariffs and liberty of trade;" praises Mr. Fillmore as possessing "neither the gas, slop nor the enthusiasm of his fellow-citizens;" next states that the fitting out of the Japan expedition was a sham; that its real destination is Cuba; but if it be for Japan, that it is insufficient, and that the President's letter "will be read with astonishment and resented as an insult, nity."

Mr. Macauley's address to the constituency of Edinburg has attracted attention, as well from its eloquence as political tone.

He is earnest in favor of free trade, and is prepared to go further toward universal suffrage than he once thought it possible he should be.

A deputation from the London Costa Rica Company, for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, had had several conferences with the Council of State, plans on the final arrangements for carrying out the project.

FRANCE.

It is stated in Paris as certain that the Senatus Consulte will declare the Imperial crown hereditary in the person of Louis Napoleon and his male descendants.

Abd-el-Kader continues to be the lion of the day.

The Russian and Prussian Ministers have received sudden orders from their Government no longer to absent themselves from their posts at Paris.

ITALY.

The learned Emmanuel Repetti, author of the "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Tuscany," died 24th ult., aged 70.

A violent storm raged on the northern coast of Sicily on the 19th ult., and caused much damage to the shipping. The eruption of Etna has increased in intensity, but causes little apprehension, as the lava follows in the old tracks.

SPAIN.

The Catalina sailed from Barcelona on the 25th ult., having on board 600 men to reinforce the garrison of Cuba.

RUSSIA.

Dates from the Baltic, Oct. 21, state that the ice is beginning to turn towards St. Petersburg.

The Trieste Gazette states that Russia has rejected the protest of Turkey against the independence of Montenegro.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The judges of the New Hampshire Superior Court, in their decision, find the following objections to the bill:

First. The bill confers on justices an exicut of authority the constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture on liquors seized for a violation of the law.

Second. The bill provides for no trial by jury, or for appeal and trial by jury before a higher court. The constitution provides that in all controversies concerning property, the parties have a right to a trial by jury.

Third. The seventh section of the act conflicts directly with the constitution of the United States. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any court in the State, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or county. No law of this State can deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of this State.

Fourth. Liquors are property. The law in recognizing them as such, in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale and mechanical use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in other custody.

Fifth. Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction undeappeal, because it operates as a penalty upon the party claiming an appeal, conflicts with his rights to an appeal, and cannot be supported by the constitution.

Sixth. The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail, and to render it difficult for the accused to procure sureties. It is also objected that the accused should not have the benefit of counsel to defend him, the parties not between the present law and the practice in England in former days, would have been complete.

Seventh. The conviction of a principal through any act of one agent is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the constitution, but the liquor bill says no; and it is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizen.

Eighth. The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable search of their dwellings, et cetera, and all search warrants must be under oath, according to the constitution. But searches and arrests may be made according to the bill, without warrants on oath, and it is thus unconstitutional.

The judges wind up by stating that some of the objections are of the most serious character. The opinion is signed by Judges Gilchrist, Woods, Eastman and Bell.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—In the course of my early morning rides about the vicinity of Colombo, I frequently reined in my steed to watch the quiet labors of a couple of elephants in the service of the government. These huge animals were generally employed in the commissariat timber yard, or in the engineer's department, either in removing or stowing logs and planks, or rolling about heavy masses of stone for building purposes. I could not but admire the precision with which they performed their allotted task, unaided, save by their own sagacity. They were one morning hard at work, though slowly, piling up a quantity of heavy pieces of ebony.

The tower row of the pile had been already laid down, with mathematical precision, six logs side by side. These they had first rolled in from the adjoining wharf; and, when I rode up, they were engaged in bringing forward the next six for the second row in the pile. It was curious to observe these uncouth animals seize one of the heavy logs at each end, and, by means of their trunk, lift it upon the logs already placed, and then arrange it crosswise upon them with the most perfect skill. I waited whilst they thus placed the third row, feeling a curiosity to know how they would proceed when the timber had to be lifted to a greater height. Some of the logs weighed nearly twenty hundred weight.

There was a short pause before the fourth row was touched; but the difficulty was no sooner perceived than it was overcome. The sagacious animals selected two straight pieces of timber, placed one end of each piece on the ground, with the other resting on the top of the pile, so as to form a sliding way for the next logs; and, having seen that they were perfectly steady and in a straight line, the four workers, as more rolled up the slope they had just formed, the six pieces of ebony for the fourth layer on the pile. Not the least amusing part of the performance was the careful survey of the pile made by one of the elephants, after placing each log, to ascertain if it were laid perfectly square with the rest.

The sagacity of these creatures in detecting weaknesses in the jungle bridges, thrown across some of the streams in Ceylon, is not less remarkable. I have been assured that when carrying a load, they invariably press one of their feet first upon the earth covering of the bridge, to try its strength and, that if it feels too weak to carry them across, they will refuse until lightened of their load. On one occasion, a driver persisting in compelling his elephant to cross a bridge against the evident wish of the animal, and, as was expected by his comrade, the rotten structure gave way, elephant and rider were precipitated into the river, and the latter was drowned.

Ignorance takes to dirt as naturally as it does to ugliness. In proof of this we would mention that a dealer in ashes informed us that the opening of a public school in a ward increases the sales of "yallar soap" twenty-five per cent. From this it will be seen that the more people read, the more they think, and the more they think, the more frequently they indulge in wash boilers and clean towels.

A late writer supposes that the "indifference to danger" which most people exhibit on steamboats, springs from the common-place look that every thing wears. We should think it's right. Who can believe that a thousand horses are tugging to get out of a boiler, when he sees this immense power kept in subjection by a knock-kneed man in a paper hat, and silk-kept nose.

ANOTHER NEW BOAT.—*The U. S. R. W. Hill*.—The Louisville Journal of the 19th contains the following description of the new steamer U. S. R. W. Hill:

While it was believed the completion of the fourth new boat which we have had occasion to describe in the past week. The Hill is of the largest class, and she is finished in as elegant a style, and her provisions for accommodating passengers are on as luxurious and extensive a scale as those of the finest boats on the western waters. Messrs. Hill & Small furnished her cabin. We had supposed they had done their utmost heretofore in furnishing boats, but we find we were mistaken. Each successive boat exceeds that which preceded it in elegance and beauty and taste in the furnishing of her cabins. So it is with the Hill. Her carpets, curtains, linens etc., are of the finest description. The furniture was made by John Slavin, and reflects credit with the elegance of her cabin. Mr. Hugh Wilkins supplied the upholstery, and it is of the very best kind. Messrs. Wright & Bridgeford did the copper work. All these firms belong to this city. Messrs. Brooks & Brown of NewAlbany furnished the crockery ware.

The hull of the Hill was built by Dowerman & Hunsacre, the cabin by Thompson & Beebe, and the machinery by Lent, South & Shipman, all of NewAlbany. The Hill is intended for the Nashville and NewOrleans trade, and has great capacity for carrying freight. Her hull has also a fine model, and her machinery is of great power, which indicate great speed. We now give her dimensions: Length of hull 250 feet, beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 7 feet. The machinery consists of two engines, with thirty inch cylinders and ten feet stroke, six boilers, each 30 feet long and 42 inches in diameter; her wheels are 40 feet in diameter, and have 24 feet buckets.

The Hill will leave for NewOrleans. She is commanded by Capt. Newell, who is favorably known in the trade for which she is intended.

SHIP CANAL.—The important ship canal which is to unite Lake Superior with Lake Michigan will soon be commenced. The Marquette Courier says:

The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground has been found quite as favorable for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected. Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect understanding of the whole subject. The canal will be a fraction less than a mile in length. The law of Congress provides that the locks shall be at least 250 feet long and 60 feet wide, and the Michigan legislature has power to enlarge the dimensions.

When completed, this canal will enable steamers of the largest class to run from Buffalo to the head waters of the Lake without any transhipment—an improvement that will quadruple the trade of this immense lake in less than two years. Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world. It is a sea by itself, with islands larger than German principalities. In the way of mineral wealth, it acknowledges no equal any where. Heretofore all this wealth has been locked. Owing to the Falls at St. Mary, all the products of Lake Superior have been so hindered and taxed, in order to reach the sea-port, that it was almost impossible to make them "pay expenses."

NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The San Augustine (Texas) Herald, of the 29th, says:

We are glad to see Mr. Phelps, engineer of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad, in our town this week; things begin to look more like a reality now, than a visionary speculation. Mr. Phelps has been examining the crossing of the Sabine at Logansport, and is now on his way to Sabine Town to make the examination there, and on down as low as Burkeville; and on his report, will much depend the crossing of the road on the Sabine. He appears to think the sandy foundation at Logansport will not be a favorable point.

FOUNDERS OF '76.—The corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument was laid in Milford, Ct., on the 28th Oct., in the presence of 1000 or 1200 persons, and an address was delivered by Gov. Seymour. The New Haven Journal says:

"In January, '77, a British ship from NewYork with a flag of truce for New Haven, constrained by adverse winds, came to anchor in Milford harbor, and forthwith landed upon the sunny beach 230 American captives. They had been suffering from confinement and hard fare on board the dreary prison ship Asia. Most were enfeebled or diseased—some died while being landed. All that did not were immediately provided for by the public authorities, or ministered to by the hand of charity in private families. But in spite of all that could be done for them, forty-six of their number died within one month, and were buried in a common grave. It is over the dust and bones of these martyrs to liberty, that the projected monument is now being erected to their memory."

ANIMALS FEIGNING DEATH.—The character for subtlety which the fox had from the earliest ages, is the main reason why his assumed or presumed inclination when in danger has been ascribed to intention; for otherwise some of the instances we have given, on this supposition, would not appear to be exceedingly well devised. In two instances which I have adduced, at least an effort at escape would have been the most judicious proceeding; and in his adventure with the countryman it seems surprising that this was not attempted. But a more probable explanation is, that the suddenness of the encounter, at a time when the creature thought of no such thing, had the effect of stupefying it, exactly as is said to be the case with birds, out of life power, and the appearance of death was the fortuitous contrivance of cunning, but the consequence of terror. And that this explanation is the true one, appears among other proofs from the conduct of a bolder and more ferocious animal, the wolf, under similar circumstances. Taken in a pitfall, it is said that it is so subdued by surprise, that a man may safely descend and bind and lead it away, or knock it on the head; and it is also said, that when it has wandered into a country to which it is a stranger, it loses much of its courage, and may be assailed with impunity. [Conde's Illustration of Instinct.

FEMALE HEROISM.—"One day," said Massena, "being at Buczendeu, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the light artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man, who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lying around him could testify. I despatched an officer with some men to his assistance, but they arrived too late. Although this action had taken place on the borders of the wood, and in front of the bridge, this artillery man had alone withstood the attack of a small troop of Cossacks and Bavarians, whom the officer and men I had despatched put to flight. His body was covered with wounds, inflicted by shots, lances, and swords. There were at least thirty. And do you know, madame, what the young man was?" said Massena, turning to me

"A woman."

"Yes, a woman, and a handsome woman, too! although she was surrounded with blood that it was difficult to judge of her beauty. She had followed her lover to the army. The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, defended like a lioness the remains of him she loved. She was a native of Paris; her name was Louise Belletz, and she was the daughter of a fringe-maker in the Rue de Petit Lion. [Memoirs of the Duchess Abrantes.

GERMAN COWARDS.—The petty princes of Germany rather run grandeur into the ground. There are over three hundred "principalities" in the vicinity of the Rhine, not one of whose territory contains acres enough to make a squash garden. The standing army of one of these illustrious idiots consists of four men—one orderly sergeant and three cordwainers. The national brigades are composed of two sugar hogsheads, while the whole contents of the "Government Arsenal" consists of two cracked muskets and six horse pistols, which only "go off" when they are stolen.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the way of New York we have received files of the Kingston Journal of the 9th inst. The news, however, is of little importance.

Sickness to a considerable extent prevails in Kingston.

The vessels of war in Port Royal harbor were the Immum, 72 guns, Com. McQuhae, Calypso, 18 guns, Capt. Forbes, Albion, 3 guns, Lieut. Mecrel.

The Journal devotes a column and a half to sheep stealing and sheep raising. The former practice is said to be very prevalent on the Island, and stringent measures are called for to check it.

The Journal of the 4th says of the riot on parade:

The investigation into the late disgraceful riot which occurred on the parade on Wednesday, the 30th ult., has at length been brought to a close. Twenty-six military prisoners, and three civilians (females) who were recognized as being concerned in the riot and taken into custody, were held to bail to answer any bill or bills of indictment that may be preferred against them at the ensuing January Assizes. The military were bailed by Col. Hill and Capt. Hughes. The soldier charged with stabbing will be detained in custody until Richardson shall have been pronounced out of danger by the medical gentleman who attends upon him at the hospital.

THE RUM TRADE.—The Louisville Courier, of the 19th says: A large train of hog cars started for Bagdad yesterday to bring in 1500 hogs for one of our packers, which were expected last night. A train of about 400 arrived last evening.

Messrs. Clifton, Atkinson & Co., received yesterday 330 hogs from Columbus, In., by the Jeffersonville Railroad, the first receipt from that quarter.

Prices of hogs are firm at 4 cents gross, and sales of several large lots from the hooks at prices supposed to be $4 40 net. We heard of a sale of 10,000 gross hams at 7½ cents, and 1000 barrels prime lard at 9 cents.

The Madison (Ind.) Courier, of the 18th, has the following: One thousand hogs arrived last night on the cars at North Madison, from the Knightstown Railroad, for shipment to Cincinnati. We understand that some thirty thousand hogs will be sent over the Madison roads to Cincinnati this season. Heretofore, hogs from the counties lying east of the Ruth and Knightstown roads have been driven to Cincinnati.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 20th, says: About 600 head of hogs were put to the knife at Ashbrook's pork-house yesterday. This is the first lot of hogs slaughtered on this side of the river this season. Accounts from above represent that the work has commenced at Beardstown, Naples, and other points on the Illinois, in earnest. The number of hogs likely to be slaughtered here will fall far below first impressions. Our packers were talking of $5 87½ and $5 90 on 'Change yesterday. We perceive that the Cincinnati market has advanced to $5 75.

The New York Crystal Palace is progressing rapidly, and the result promises to be successful.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—Three townships in Hinds county, Miss.—Brownsville, Palestine and Raymond—have given a majority of 85 in favor of the Anti-liquor law.

CHEROKEE NATION.—The late Council of the Cherokee Nation, passed a law against carrying pistols, bowie knives or shot guns. The law is thought to be a good one, and one which will prevent many fatal affrays.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHICAGO.—This well, which the Galena Railroad Company undertook to bore some time ago, has reached a depth of 220 feet, and no sign of living water yet.

SPECULATING.—The great abundance of money appears to have induced a speculative feeling throughout the West. Produce of nearly all descriptions appears to be on the advance.

AN EXCELLENT TOOTH-POWDER.—Dissolve gum powder in a tumbler of cold water, and when settled pour off the clear water, and the remainder is the tooth powder. Try it.—Scientific American.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.—A mixed commission, which embraces England, Prussia and Persia, is now engaged in establishing the boundary line between Persia and Turkey, about which there has long been difficulties. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English Commissioner, and on the authority of a scientific American writing from Persia, the Boston Chronicle relates the following:

In the prosecution of this work, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shusan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel, the Prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history, amount almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. 1, v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble in that palace." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated in ruins, the sculpture and the remaining inscriptions and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Not far from the sacred palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a large lion in the act of springing upon him to devour, him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those pinned upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful adornments of the nations of our day.

A BEAUTIFUL MISS IN MALE ATTIRE.—About, two weeks since, a smart looking lad in appearance, entered an extensive clothing warehouse in the city of Boston, and applied for employment. The intelligent, honest look of the applicant instantly procured a favorable answer, and the supposed lad was set to work folding and packing goods, filling papers, etc., and remained in such employment, boarding at a "quiet" house at the north end, until Monday last, when, in consequence of some suspicion which had been excited, the pretty lad acknowledged herself a lass of eighteen. She is the daughter of an official, an excellent gentleman of NewYork city, and was induced to leave her father's house by one whom she loved, but who has since abandoned her. Being left alone, she sought employment as above. She is said to be a piquant, dashing, bright-eyed girl, full of life, and swimming is romance. Her excessive smartness, and gibness of tongue, at first led the proprietors to believe that they had found a model clerk, and of course they were no little astonished on learning he was a girl. Her hair was cut "mun fashion," as were her manners, as may well be believed by passing unsuspected through nearly a week's clerkship among some fifty men.

HUNTING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Stockton Journal says that many of our readers are not aware that some of the finest hunting grounds are within a day's travel of our town. A small party of expert hunters recently spent a few days in Crow Creek county. The attention of the party was especially directed to hunting grizzly bears, and a great many of these monarchs of the forest were found. Several were slain, one of which weighed nine hundred pounds. Almost the whole time was spent in fighting these monsters, and the sport was found sufficiently exciting to please the most enthusiastic hunter. The deer and smaller game, such as ducks, quails, squirrels, etc., were found in great abundance. Persons fond of exciting field sport, or desirous of ridding themselves of dyspepsia and all kindred ills, could not do better than to take a week's hunt in the Crow Creek country.

ALPACAS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Scientific American says: The introduction of Alpacas into Australia has been in agitation in England for some years. Lately no effort was made to get some of those animals from Peru, but without success. An inquiry into the adaptation of Australia to the purpose has also proved discouraging, the climate not being sufficiently cold. It is, however, thought that the mountainous regions in the southeastern part of Australia may be suitable, and it has been urged that the Government of Great Britain make the experiment.

LARGE FARES.—The fishermen of Swampscot, Mass., on the 20th ult., landed 80,000 weight of fish, for which, when cured, at the present prices, they will receive six cents per pound.

The obsequies of the Duke of Wellington were celebrated by the English residents of NewYork, on the 18th instant, with much pomp and splendor. A sermon was delivered in Calvary Church by the Rev. Dr. Yluton, of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

MISSOURI RIVER.—The St. Louis Evening Union, of the 22d, says: This river is decidedly fast, with scant four and a half feet in the channel from Kansas down. The weather was extremely cold when the Timour left, and ice was forming rapidly.

SUFFERING IN MADEIRA.—A voluntary committee of citizens of Philadelphia has been formed to collect money purchase food to be shipped for the relief of the poor the Island of Madeira, where the failure of the crops producing sufferiog.

THE SONG OF SOLOMON.—Prof. Hengstenberger, of Berlin, is engaged in preparing a commentary on the Song of Solomon. It will contain the canonicity of the Song, and affirm its allegorical meaning. It may be issued early in the coming spring.

A PROFITABLE MEADOW.—A farmer in Canton, Mass., has a cranberry meadow of 22 acres in extent, lying near Paukapoag Pond, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 1000 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized $3000 cash.

The Postmaster General has decided that there is nothing either in the laws or regulations of the Post Office Department which prevents the sending of periodicals or papers to "actual and bona fide subscribers," by agents or dealers, the same as if they were mailed directly from the office of publication—all former decisions to the contrary notwithstanding. The first section of the new law embraces the case.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—When the idea of building a railroad along the banks of the Hudson river was first suggested, it was looked upon as a scheme that would bring ruin to every one engaged in it. There are as many steamboats running on the river as there were at the time the railroad was commenced, and another track is now being laid down, to accommodate the large and rapidly increasing business of the road. No stronger argument in favor of railroads is needed.

LORD DERBY AN AUTHOR.—An English paper states that "it may not be generally known that his lordship is the author of a little work entitled 'Conversations on the Parables of the New Testament, for the use of children.' A copy of that work, which was published in 1840, is now before us; and anything more simple and earnest than the piety it breathes, or more delightful than the picture it presents of a nobleman, occupying the position of his lordship, and yet having time and taste for such studies and occupations, could not be imagined."

LAND SALES AT SAN ANTONIO.—The San Antonio Ledger mentions the conclusion of the land sales, which we have already spoken of, at that place. The Ledger says: The total amount of sales, was $53,576. The number of acres sold, was 13,980½. The amount proffered for sale was 15,000. The twenty per cent. on the amount of sales will pay the city debt. Good. In addition to the reserve of school sites, a lot of 60 acres, embracing Gen. Worth's grave, was excepted as a donation to the Federal Government for an Arsenal site. The City Quarries reured for the ensuing year, for the sum of about $600.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The steamboat hands at Mobile struck for higher wages on Friday last. Their old rate was $40 a month; they now demand $60. The laborers who discharge cargo from the boats have also struck, and ask fifty cents an hour, instead of twenty-five cents, the rate at which they have hitherto been paid. The Herald says that at the present rate of freights these wages will absorb nearly all the profits of the boats, and considering that the increase of pay demanded is equitable, in view of the increased cost of living, recommends that the owners of boats hold a meeting, and adopt a higher tariff of freights.

The high price of flour in California is urged by the Alta California newspaper as an argument for the farmers to raise more wheat, and for the capitalists to erect good flour mills. It is said that there is scarcely a first-class flour mill in all California.

The shoe trade in London is divided into twenty branches, such as the shoeman, or maker of the sole parts of the shoe; the bootman, or maker of the sole part of the boot; the foot-closer, or joiner together of the leg, vamp, etc.

In digging a well in Wisconsin recently, a Mr. Watts came across a hard substance of wood; upon digging into it, it was found a petrified chest, containing a skeleton and some hundreds of dollars in gold coins, with rusty arms and other warlike utensils.

During the time that the late Sir Robert Peel was Premier, Lady Jane Peel was in the habit of pasting all the articles which appeared in the newspapers against him on a screen. "Well," remarked a person, "there is nothing very singular in all that; it is but the duty of every good wife to screen her husband's faults."

All double flowers are produced by cultivation—a fact that shows marriage as necessary to rose bushes as to other people. In our opinion, a promiscuous life will ruin the character of a Dahlia almost as quick as it would a woman's. Our green house friends will make a note of this, and keep themselves within their own virtuous "beds."

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write something worth reading, or do something worth writing.

John Ringo, aged ninety years, died in Fleming county, Ky., on the 7th instant. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had the pleasure to witness the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, which terminated the active field operations of the American Revolution.

The Nashville American speaks of a tape worm recently taken from a child in that city, which measured 300 feet in length.

If you want to understand a *subject*, talk with a man whose business it is; if you want to understand the *man*, talk about something else.

A person having been inspecting some of the fluid vended by milkmen, has arrived at the conclusion that they will never go to heaven by the milky way.

Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind, after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.

The funeral car destined to bear the remains of the Duke of Wellington to their final home, is to be constructed in the most solid manner, in order that it may be preserved for future centuries.

The Washington National Monument has attained a height of one hundred and eighteen feet, and may reach one hundred and thirty before the close of the season.

It is computed that a Presidential election, including all expenditures, legitimate and illegitimate, from the nomination to the inauguration, costs not less than half a million of dollars per State.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A German was recently killed at Sandusky, Ohio, by the explosion of a barrel of unslaked lime, in which he poured a quantity of boiling water.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A fire in Cincinnati on the night of the 20th ult., a fireman fell from the third story of a building, and escaped with only a few slight bruises. He ought to buy a lottery ticket.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.—A fund amounting to several hundred dollars was collected in Boston, at the office of the Traveler, for the purpose of purchasing comforts for the poor on Thanksgiving day.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
MR. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.
MR. NICOLA MARSCHALL, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instructor on Guitar.
MISS M. L. THOMPSON, English.
MISS M. A. BOWDOIN, English.
MISS INDIANA CLARK, English.
MISS ——, Music.
MRS. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories high, and admirably constructed for arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron. Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire at 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from pat

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. H. HIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. W. H. DOBMAN. W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 45. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852. WHOLE NUMBER, 97.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.—By FRANCIS BENNOCH

The summer breezes lend the grass,
Each wave its nestling flowers discloses.
While fitful storms that whirling pass,
Bestire the spirit of the rose;
Though crushed—returning good for ill—
Intensest all its colors rise,
As grief-worn spirits soften still
Hard hearts with loving liquid eyes.
Oh, more than rose, sweet blossom pale,
I love thee, lily of the Vale.

Beside the graceful golden broom,
And sturdy, stubborn, daggered whin,
I first beheld thy arch of bloom—
Fair virtue on the marge of sin;
So rare with chaste retiring grace,
Lo in the world's great tumult found,
In word and deed, in form and face,"
Meek loving kindness clothed her round;
And thou to her love's message bore;
Be thou love's herald evermore.

No prickly spears, or burning stings,
My fondling hand or eyes repel;
Listen! and love triumphant rings
From every tremulous silver bell.
Around thee hosts of glittering blades
Sharp-pointed, broad, and burnished green—
Thou, lovely virgin of the glades,
Art guarded, Nature's fairest queen:
Most modest gem of earth thou art,
I'll wear thee ever near my heart.

The stars above are letters bright,
By which we spell the heavenly plan;
But flowers below, when read aright,
God's goodness teach to wayward man:
Dear offspring of the luminous earth,
Fair children of the glorious sun,
Whether of high or lowly birth,
I love you all—yet love I none
Like thee, sweet blooming trembler frail,
Timid white Lily of the Vale.

Knebworth, 1852. FORZE.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Since I penned my last letter I have had opportunity of ascertaining, by personal knowledge in a good degree, as well as by correspondence and conversation, the condition of English Methodism. I have traversed part of the country which has suffered most from the ravages of faction, and every where I have found that the "passion of the wilderness do spring;" and that there is once again the "clear shining after the rain." It is not my business, as your correspondent, to give any instances of the fearfully unprincipled and unscrupulous character of the proceedings of the "Reformed" and "Reforming" Committees every where, though it would be easy to do this on a large scale. But it is both my business and my pleasure to inform you, and I am sure it will give both you and your readers pleasure to be informed of the gradual yet sure recovery of our Connection from the late troubles. With the exception of two neighborhoods, and these not very extensive, the whole of Methodism may now be said to be tranquillized. The division is effected; peace is restored. With the restoration of peace and unity, hope and action have been revived or quickened; and, though we cannot look for any great increase upon our numbers during the present year, especially in the face of such an unprecedented drain from emigration as has been and is, and is likely yet for months and years to be going on, yet we hope that our figures of decrease are at an end. It is hazarding no prophesy, but I should be somewhat surprised if, at the next Conference, the Circuit returns were to show no increase. In very many places the congregations are gradually being augmented, and the number of members increasing. Of the seceders we do not expect to recover many, nor is this at all to be desired, unless their character and temper were radically changed. The contributions towards the missionary cause keep up wonderfully. If, with a loss in two years of about 80,000 members, the missionary funds had seriously fallen off, it would have been indeed a most lamentable thing, but still it would have only been a result naturally to be expected. That, in fact, the missionary income has, during the years of agitation, not only been kept up, but actually been augmented is matter of astonishment and profound thankfulness. We are encouraged, and hope that it will still be kept up in the present year. So far as my knowledge and information extends I may say that this will be the case. From Leeds, indeed, the news is most inspiring. The Leeds Methodists have outdone all their former doings and have far exceeded any thing that could be expected. Some years ago Leeds used to raise some £500, *at the time of the District Missionary ser*vices, (not by any means as the total of the year's contributions); about eight years ago the amount was raised under a specially gratifying excitement to £1000; in 1846 a wonderful series of services were held, at which the Rev. Wm. Arthur delivered speeches of amazing power, and on this occasion, if my memory does not fail me, the contributions rose to £1300; after this the amount gradually declined to less than £700. This was the year preceding the agitation (1848) and was the effect of the malurious influences out of which the agitation itself was engendered. But the following year, determined that the good cause should not suffer from the evil spirit which was abroad, the friends exerted themselves so nobly as to more than double the contributions of the previous year, and to raise an amount equal to the givings of any former year. The Rev. Thomas Jackson, the President of the year, presided at these memorable services, and was assisted by Messrs. Slattenbury and Arthur, as well as other distinguished men. The following year showed an increase even upon this amount; and the year after (the last year) by an extraordinary effort upwards of £1600 were raised.

Each year the enemies of Methodism and of open profession cause had loudly and confidently predicted that the next anniversary would and must show a signal decline. The prediction has been uttered as confidently as ever during the past year; may, it must be confessed that, looking at the very extraordinary character of the efforts made in 1851 and the unprecedented liberality of the contributions, even the friends of Methodism and its glorious mission cause had looked for a decline this present year. But the doubts of friends and the hopes of enemies have been equally defeated, and the anniversary recently terminated has, without so special an effort as that of last year, realized £40 more—the total sum raised being £1650. This is a style of liberality unexampled even in British Methodism.

Leeds, you may have heard, is often called "the heart of Methodism," and such doings as these certainly are worthy to earn for it the title. Dr. Dixon and the Rev. George Osborn have been chief speakers at these meetings. What influence such an impulse as this will have upon the meetings of the year you may easily conceive. Leeds has set the example and there will not be wanting others to follow it. Leeds has struck the key note, and many another Circuit and District will take up the tune. Wolverhampton, indeed, has already responded at a noble meeting. And a gentleman, who during the last year has been a subscriber of a guinea a day, has announced his intention for the coming year to give SEVEN GUINEAS A DAY.

New Kingswood School has just been formally opened. The establishment had been in use for more than twelve months; but all the departments and appendages had not been complete the whole of that time, and no convenient opportunity had been for formally inaugurating it. This, however, was done the week before last, a number of our most distinguished laymen and ministers, those especially who had taken the most active part in promoting the new erection, being present on the occasion. Dr. Banting was there, and spoke with simplicity, unction and force, at the meeting. He was worthily honored by the numerous assembly. His son, the Rev. Wm. M. Banting, preached (in one of the Circuit chapels) a beautiful and appropriate sermon on the occasion in the morning; he addressed himself, as may be supposed, principally to the youths of the establishment.

Old Kingswood is a famous place. Mr. Wesley made it so; and Mr. Arthur's popular work, "The Successful Merchant," of which I see a notice has appeared in your paper, and which will no doubt be as much read in America as it has been and is likely to be in this country, bids fair yet more widely to extend and perpetuate its fame. But somehow or other the impression prevalent respecting Mr. Wesley's Kingswood has been a very erroneous one. It has been supposed that out of one of the darkest places in this dark earth there had arose a very Eden of moral loveliness. Nay, it had even been imagined that the outward aspect of Kingswood had been transformed no less than its moral condition into one of order and beauty. But all this is a decided mistake. The black collieries of Kingswood have ever housed a population dark as the outward aspect of the place and inhabitants, and uncouth and barbarous to the last degree. The labors of Wesley and Whitfield effected a gracious reformation of many of the colliers about the year 1740, but the number was not large in proportion to the general population. A certain superficial impression of seriousness and ignorant awe was also made, no doubt, upon a greater number, but this soon wore away. The Calvinistic leaven and the spirit of dissension and uncharitableness began, as early as 1741, to breed mischief and spiritual alienation and decline among the reformed colliers; and from this period the prestige of Methodism in Kingswood seems to have been to a great extent lost, and the work of grace to have remained almost stationary for many years. The consequence has been that, notwithstanding the early successes of Methodism there, the general character of Kingswood depravity and barbarism has remained unchanged down to the present time. A worse site for a school for Preacher's children could scarcely be imagined. There was positively nor edeeming feature. The cottages round about teemed with a thieving, profane, and foul-mouthed population of youths and girls. The older people, though less busy in wickedness and annoyance, and more engaged in labor, were really for the most part no better. The scenery around was not at all beautiful. The immediate locality was low, damp, and unhealthy. The house, not a recent erection when Mr. Wesley purchased it, was now almost ruinous and incapable of being repaired, except at a most disproportionate expense. The accommodations were altogether insufficient for the augmented number of children, and indeed so insufficient as to be positively unwholesome—some of the sleeping apartments being so close that in a morning the candles and lamps burat very dimly for want of oxygen. And, besides all this, the estate having been undermined in every direction by coal-pits, and the water long ago pumped out, all the water used on the premises had to be "led" from a considerable distance in a water-cart.

Under these circumstances the lay-gentlemen of Methodism resolved a few years ago that the institution in its then present condition was a disgrace to the body, and that a new building must be erected in a suitable situation as early as possible. The Conference, however, clung to Old Kingswood with great tenacity. It was the place of our founder. There he had walked in his last years under the shade of the fine avenues of elms which his own hands, it is said, had planted. There he had preached in the open air under the shade of a sycamore tree standing in the play-ground, and the chapel was his own erection. The garden, especially one sequestered terrace, had been his resort for meditation. It was therefore not until after several discussions, nor until the second Conference, that the Ministers could consent to the removal of the school to another site. It was then desired and endeavored to obtain a suitable site, not very far from the original one, and between that and the city of Bristol, from which Old Kingswood School was distant about three and a half miles. But no such situation could, after long and diligent search, be discovered.

Eventually, therefore, it was decided to remove the establishment to the present site, which has been named New Kingswood. It is on Lansdowne Hill, a lofty and commanding eminence which overhangs the fair and famous city of Bath, seated in the bosom of its amphitheatre of hills, and from which the delighted eye sketches over a prospect more beautiful and splendid than any to be found in South Britian, and only surpassed in the kingdom by the panorama of Edinburgh. Here, in the midst of pure and bracing air, in a situation retired from the city, and yet within convenient reach of it, removed from every debasing influence and association, surrounded by very much that tends to refine the mind and elevate the taste, has been erected by the genius of Mr. Wilson, our accomplished Methodist architect, a structure of chaste beauty suitable to the scenery around, and admirably adapted for all the purposes of the establishment. Accommodation is provided for about 130 boys, besides governor and family, masters, servants etc The cost of the whole, including a small farm estate, and the furniture for every department has been about £16,000. You are aware, doubtless, that for more than thirty years there has been in existence a second school for Preacher's sons, at Woodhouse Grove, in Yorkshire, between Leeds and Bradford. This will now, after recent additions, accommodate about the same number of papils as New Kingswood.

Messrs. Young and Kirk (and in their company a relative of the writer's) set sail from London, for Australia, in the "Melbourne" mail steam packet, as I believe I informed you about five weeks ago. In the Channel, they were tossed about for a week by heavy gales, which proved the steamer, though warranted first-class, to be a rolling, unmanageable vessel, currently called a "tub," and not by any means seaworthy. At Plymouth she was, it was said, repaired, but on leaving port was found not more manageable than before, and running foul of sundry objects which happened to be in her way, she was again damaged, and obliged to put in once more to refit The second time, a few days more having been lost, she really did contrive to get out of harbor, and even out of the Channel. For a few days, having very fair wind and fine weather, she went on cheerily. But a fine "breeze" was more than our steamer could stand. The wind freshened in the Bay of Biscay, and all the topmasts with the jibboom went over at a snap. Then the wreck and hamper got entangled in the screw, and the clumsy vessel lay helpless, wallowing in the sea, for thirty-six hours, till at length the hamper was got clear away. Then she was off again; but anon, it was found that she had sprang a dangerous leak, which even threatened shipwreck, and which the whole power of the engine, and the labor of all hands could barely cope with. The vessel, too, was shamefully overloaded, so that the port-holes had been obliged to be fastened up at Plymouth to prevent the water from entering, an operation which also, of course, prevented the ingress of air. At the same time she was so overcrowded with passengers and live-stock that all the air that could, in any case, have been obtained would have been too little. The cabins and berths were many of them flooded with water, and the boxes, etc., were floating about. The mail-bags had been saturated by the leak. Influenza fever had begun, from causes enumerated above, to prevail, and the able medical man declared his conviction that, in the warmer latitudes, this would change to malignant fever, and be attended, in the present condition of the vessel, with terrible mortality.

Here was a pretty condition of things The captain wisely decided at once to steer for Lisbon, some five hundred miles or more; but the easiest and best port to make. There the Melbourne is now lying. She is to go into dock and be thoroughly repaired, which it will take not a few weeks to accomplish. The passengers insist upon another vessel being sent forward to take them on, or their passage money being refunded and their expenses paid. What the steam-packet company will do remains to be seen. But from a private note from a member of our General Missionary Committee, which has been forwarded to me, I learn that they have decided that the missionary party shall, on no consideration, proceed on their voyage in the Melbourne. And thankful indeed might we all to be to Divine Providence that by such a series of mishaps at the commencement this miserably conditioned vessel has been arrested thus early in her passage to the Antipodes.

The deputation to the Grand Duke of Florence on the subject of the Madiai, suggested by the Evangelical Alliance, and which has actually gone forth under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance, has met with such a reception from his Highness as might have been anticipated. The Duke has civilly, but rather loftily, declined even to see them. However it was well and right that they should go. The Earl of Roden, the principal member of the deputation, has addressed a letter to the Earl of Shropshire, announcing the result of their endeavors, which has been published in the Times. In my letter I mentioned the Hon A. Kinnaird, as one of the members of the deputation. This was according to the original proposition, if not arrangement: but as that excellent gentleman could not accept the commission, Capt. Trotter has gone in his place.

The Parliament has met. Mr. Lefevre has been re-elected Speaker of the Commons. The Queen's speech is to be delivered to-day, and then the pitched battle of parties will commence. That decided, and it must be decided speedily, the brief Autumnal session will terminate. Never was the country more prosperous than at at present. X. Y.

P. S.—So, your great Webster is gone, Our Duke's funeral is appointed for the 17th. November 11, 1852.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars 70 feet high. It was destroyed

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

The absurdity of the claim of a continuous and unbroken succession in the line of Bishops is thus demonstrated by Thomas B. Macaulay, the historian:

The transmission of orders from the apostles to an English clergyman of the present day must have been through a very great number of intermediate persons. Now, it is probable that no clergyman in the Church of England can trace up his spiritual genealogy from bishop to bishop, even so far back as the time of the Reformation. There remains fifteen or sixteen hundred years, during which the history of the transmission of his orders is buried in utter darkness. And whether he be a priest by succession from the apostles, depends on the question whether, during that long period, some thousands of events took place, any one of which may, without any gross improbability, be supposed not to have taken place. We have not a tittle of evidence to any one of these events. We do not even know the names or countries of the men to whom it was taken for granted that those events happened. We do not know whether the spiritual ancestors of any of our contemporaries were Spanish or Armenian Arian or Orthodox. In the utter absence of all particular evidence, we are surely entitled to require that there should be very strong evidence, indeed, that the strictest regularity was observed in every generation, and that episcopal functions were exercised by none who were not bishops by succession from the apostles. But we have no such evidence. In the first place, we have not full and accurate information touching the polity of the Church during the century that followed the persecution of Nero. That, during this period, the overseers of all the little Christian societies scattered through the Roman empire held their spiritual authority by virtue of holy orders derived from the apostles, can not be proved by contemporary testimony, nor by any testimony which can be regarded as decisive. The question, whether the primitive ecclesiastical constitution bore a greater resemblance to the Anglican or to the Calvinistic model, has been fiercely disputed. It is a question on which men of eminent parts, learning and piety, have differed, and do to this day differ very widely. It is a question on which at least a full half of the ability and erudition of Protestant Europe has, ever since the Reformation, been opposed to the Anglican pretensions.

It is surely impolitic to rest the doctrines of the English Church on an historical theory, which, to ninety-nine Protestants out of a hundred, would seem much more questionable than any of those doctrines. Nor is this all. Extreme obscurity overhangs the history of the middle ages, and the facts which are discernible through that obscurity prove that the Church was exceedingly ill-regulated. We read of the sees of the highest dignity openly sold; transferred backwards and forwards by popular tumult; bestowed sometimes by a profligate woman or her paramour; sometimes by a warlike baron on a kinsman, still a stripling. We read of bishops of ten years old; of bishops of five years old; of many popes who were mere boys, and who rivalled the frantic dissoluteness of Caligula; nay, of a female Pope. And though this last story, once believed throughout Europe, has been disproved by the strict researches of modern criticism, the most discerning of those who reject it have admitted that it is not intrinsically improbable. In our own island, it was the complaint of Alfred that not a single priest, south of the Thames, and very few on the north, could read either Latin or English. And this illiterate clergy exercised their ministry amidst a rude and half-heathen population, in which Danish pirates, unchristianed, or christened by the hundred on a field of battle, were mingled with a Saxon peasantry scarcely better instructed in religion. The state of Ireland was still worse. "*Tota illa per universum Hiberniam dissolutio ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ—illa ubique pro consuetudine Christiana sæva subundeducta barbaries,*" are the expressions of St Bernard. We are, therefore, at a loss to conceive how any clergyman can feel confident that his orders have come down correctly. Whether he be really a successor of the apostles, depends on an immense number of such contingencies as these: Whether, under King Ethelwulf, a stupid priest might not, while baptising several scores of Danish prisoners, who had just made their option between the font and the gallows, inadvertently omit to perform the rite on one of these graceless proselytes? Whether, in the seventeenth century, an imposter who had never received consecration, might not have passed himself off as a bishop on a rude tribe of Scots? Whether a lad of twelve did really by a ceremony huddled over when he was too drunk to know what he was about, convey the episcopal character to a lad of ten?

Since the first century, not less, in all probability, than one hundred thousand persons have exercised the functions of bishops. That many of these have not been bishops by apostolical succession, is quite certain. Hooker admits that deviations from the general rule have been frequent, and with a boldness worthy of his high and statesmanlike intellect, pronounces them to have been often justifiable. "There may be," he says, "sometimes very just and sufficient reason to allow ordination made without a bishop. Where the Church needs must have some ordained, and neither hath nor can have possibly a bishop to ordain, in case of such necessity the ordinary institution of God hath given *oftentimes*, and may give place." And therefore we are not simply without exception to urge a lineal descent of power from the apostles by continued succession of bishops in every effectual ordination." There can be little doubt, we think, that the succession, if it ever existed, has often been interpreted in ways much less respectable. For example, let us suppose—and we are sure that no person will think the supposition by any means

man of no principle and some parts, who has, in the course of a roving and discreditable life, been a catechumen at Antioch, and has there become familiar with Christian usages and doctrines, afterwards rambles to Marseilles, where he finds a Christian society, rich, liberal and simple-hearted. He pretends to be a Christian, attracts notice by his abilities and affected zeal, and is raised to the episcopal dignity without having ever been baptised. That such an event might happen, may, was very likely to happen, can not be well disputed by any one who has read the life of Peregrinus. The very virtues, indeed, which distinguished the early Christians, seem to have laid them open to those arts which deceived—

"Eric, though flegent of the Sun, and held
The sharp-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

Now, this unbaptized imposter is evidently no successor of the apostles. He is not even a Christian; and all orders derived through such a pretended bishop are altogether invalid. Do we know enough of the state of the world and of the Church in the third century, to be able to say, with confidence, that there were not at that time twenty such pretended bishops? Every such case makes a break in the apostolic succession.

Now suppose that a break, such as Hooker admits to have been both common and justifiable, or such as we have supposed to be produced by hypocrisy and cupidity, were found in the chain which connected the apostles with any of the missionaries who first spread Christianity in the wilder parts of Europe; who can say how extensive the effect of this single break may be? Suppose that Saint Patrick, for example, if ever there was such a man, or Theodore of Tarsus, who is said to have consecrated in the seventh century the first bishops of many English sees, had not the true apostolical orders, is it not conceivable, that such a circumstance may affect the orders of many clergymen now living? Even if it were possible, which it assuredly is not, to prove that the Church had the apostolical orders in the third century, it would be impossible to prove that those orders were not in the twelfth century so far lost that no ecclesiastic could be certain of the legitimate descent of his own spiritual character. And if this were so, no subsequent precautions could repair the evil."

A TARTAR HOT-HOUSE.—Sometimes the travelers slept in their tent, which was apt to be very cold, and sometimes in a house which was apt to be extremely hot; in fact, they slept on a furnace when in a native house. The entire household was in one large room, where all the cooking, eating, sleeping, talking and scolding went on—to say nothing of smoking and gambling. In the midst of the apartment there is always a large raised counter, on which everybody sits and lies down to sleep. In one end of this counter boilers are inserted for the cooking, and the heat from the furnace passes into the interior of the "kang," as the counter is called, affording a warm bed to every body. A reed matting, or a floor of plank, is spread under the sleeper; but, if he do not accurately understand how to place the reeds or the planks, he is likely to be "done brown" on one side while the other may chance to be stiff with cold. If this is cleverly managed, there is still much which is not exactly conducive to sleep; for instance, swarms of vermin, clouds of tobacco, and the fumes of the burning dung, of garlic, and rancid oil, such as the cotton wick is floating in. Then there is the gossip of one party, who may like to lay awake very late, chatting over their tea; or of another, who may prefer having their tea in the middle of the night; or of a third, who may want it before they go out at daybreak. On the whole, we feel that whenever we travel there, we shall prefer the tent, if we can but keep up any vital warmth in us at all. In a tent one can at least have a choice of posture, whereas in a Tartar inn the sleepers on a kang, if numerous, must lie in a circle, with their feet all together in the middle.

THE GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner, to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should mark you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than any thing I ever undertook."

HAPPY OLD FARMER.—A venerable old Scotch farmer of eighty years, said to a relation on a visit to him, "I have lived on this farm more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence; I have no wish to be any richer than I now am. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people more than forty years. During that period I have scarcely ever been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and I have never lost more than one communion season. I have never been confined to a bed of sickness for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I have made up my mind long ago, that, if I wished to be happier I must have more religion than I have at present."

AN AGREEMENT OF OPINION.—An old Connecticut pastor, whose peculiarities of preaching were proverbial, and who was blessed with a temper of great value, was one day told by a parishioner that he did not like his sermons. "Well," said the old man, "I don't wonder at it; I don't like 'em myself."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REMINISCENCES—"Uncle Winter."

Mingled with the recollections of the past is the image of of "one to fortune and to fame unknown;" but whose name doubtless is written in fair characters in the Lamb's Book of Life. He was a man of ordinary intellect, and almost entirely deficient in fancy and imagination. He had well improved the one talent committed to his trust. No one could avoid being struck with his appearance. He was one of Africa's sable sons, of middle stature, firmly and compactly built, his complexion was very black, his eyes large, mild, and serious. In short, his appearance was that of gravity personified. Though he was a slave, and of a degraded race, he compelled respect by his dignity, and the power and truth of his character. He would not have swerved from what he thought right to save a world. At one time in his life he belonged to a gentleman who felt it right, or necessary in order to save an amount of property, to have some work done on the Sabbath. When the work was done, the gentleman called his servants up to pay them for their work. Uncle Winter said, "No master! you are my master, and what you toll me to do I must do it; but I dont want any money." Yet he liked to have money, and such property as servants usually accumulate around them. As he was particular to respect the rights of others, he wished every one to respect *his* rights and privilege. I saw the old man turn round once in grave rebuke on a young preacher who called him "boy." We children would as soon have thought of being impertinent to our father as to Uncle Winter. I used to watch him with the observant eye of childhood; I never recollect to have seen him do wrong or lose his dignity. I do not remember to have over *heard* him laugh; he would smile seriously, and sometimes he would laugh heartily and shake his sides, but he would not laugh loudly. When he walked he seemed to put his feet down by mathematical rules, and to have a purpose in setting them down as he did. He seemed to obey the letter of the Scripture, which tells us to "ponder on the ways of our feet."

His wife belonged to a planter on another plantation, and Uncle Winter always spent his nights, Sabbaths, and holydays at home in his cabin, which was comfortable and surrounded with many conveniences. In the evening, after attending to getting wood and making a fire for his mistress, he would light a pine torch and start for his cabin. The road was for two miles through a thick forest. I have often pictured the scene to myself—the long, narrow road, the forest on each side, looking like dark frowning walls, and the grave, serious old man soberly walking along, with his flaming torch in his hand. That road could tell of many bright thoughts of Heaven. I never heard that the old man was ever molested, or even frightened but once. One night he was slowly wending his way along the still, lonely road when, suddenly raising his eyes, he saw a horrid monster standing before him just in his path. It was not like any thing he had ever seen before. It was as large as two or three cotton bales; its feet were like nothing that he knew of, and it had something that looked like old saddle-skirts on each side of its ugly head. "Ah!" thought Uncle Winter, "Old Satan hates me, I know, for the harm I have done his kingdom, and the many things I have said against him. Now he has come in *bodily* shape to scare me!" In a few moments he found out that it was a great elephant that the "show men" were driving along in the night to keep persons along the road from getting a sight of "the elephant" without paying for it.

When I knew Uncle Winter he was the servant of an itinerant preacher. He changed owners twice in his life, in order to go with his wife and his children. He was always an object of respect and consideration to those who were his owners. He joined the Methodist Church in South Carolina about the year 1804, and continued a member until the time of his triumphant death, 1843, I think. I used to hear him tell about his conversion in Love Feast. I recollect he said he "was mourning some time, and felt like a man carrying a heavy burthen; but when he was converted he felt like a person does who has been carrying a heavy stick of wood on his shoulder and thrown it down." I think he joined society under Hope Hull. I should like very much to have Uncle Winter's likeness as he sat in church, in his decent Sunday garb, listening with dignified attention to the preaching of that Word which had made him wise unto salvation. In our old church there was a short bench that sat near the pulpit on the black people's side; on this bench usually sat two men, who might have given lessons in gravity and dignity of deportment to a bench of Bishops; whose word was as good as any men's bond—Uncle Winter and Uncle Adam.

Uncle Adam had a kind master and the privileges common to faithful servants. His master was somewhat skeptical in religion; but I have heard that he said that if "there was any thing in religion, his man knew all about it." Uncle Adam still lives, a faithful servant to his master, and a happy child of God. His license to exhort was received only a few weeks ago. About a year ago God converted some members of his master's family. I think Uncle Adam loves his Saviour better than ever, now that he has given some of his kind master's household to his faithful prayers.

I do not think Uncle Winter ever pined for freedom. He was emphatically Christ's freeman, and that sufficed for him; and to please his Heavenly Master, and to do his duty to his indulgent earthly master, filled his whole being. Had I the time and talents of Mrs. Stowe, I could write a book about Uncle Winter which would rival "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for interest—and my book would be ALL TRUE.

Often, in the absence of his master, his mistress would gather the family together for prayers. She would read the chapter, we all would join in singing a hymn, and then getting on our knees, she would call on Uncle Winter to lead us in prayer. He was not a revivalist among his own people; but he reproved their evil ways, and stood up before them as an example of what a Christian servant should be.

MARY.

Clinton, La.

"MY WIFE IS THE CAUSE OF IT."

It is now more than forty years ago that Mr. L—— called at the house of Dr. B—— on a very cold morning, on his way to H——. "Sir," said the Doctor, "the weather is very frosty; will you take something to drink before you start?" In that early day ardent spirits were deemed indispensable to warmth in winter. When commencing a journey, and at every stopping-place along the road, the traveler used intoxicating liquors to keep him warm.

"No," said Mr. L——, "I never touch any thing of the kind; and I will tell you the reason; *my wife is the cause of it.*" I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shop, and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for they playing as the drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening more or less intoxicated. My wife always met me at the door affectionately; and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied, 'I prefer doing so, for I can not sleep when you are out.'

"This always troubled me; I wished in my heart that she would only begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted and relieved my conscience. But she always met me with the same gentle and loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for some time, when at last I resolved that I would, by remaining very late and returning much intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so much as to cause her to lecture me, when I meant to answer with severity, and thus, by creating another issue between us, unburthen my bosom of its present trouble.

"I returned in such a plight about four o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said, "Come, in husband; I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I knew you would be cold. Take off your boots, and warm your feet, and here is a warm cup of hot coffee.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could no longer endure it any longer, and I resolved that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived; and I never will."

He never did; he lived and died practicing total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in a village which Intemperance has ravaged as much as any other in this State.

That men was my father, and that woman my mother. The facts above related I received from the Doctor himself, when on a visit to my native village not long since.

May we not safely infer that were there more wives like my blessed mother, there would be fewer confirmed drunkards?

SAURIN'S DESCRIPTION OF A DYING INFIDEL.—"Oh! were my tongue dipped in the gall of celestial displeasure, I would describe the state of a man expiring in the cruel uncertainties of unbelief. Ah, see! every thing conspires to trouble him now. 'I am dying; I despair of recovering; physicians have given me over; the sighs and tears of my friends are useless; the world cannot cure; I must die. It is death itself that preaches to me. Whither am I going? What will become of my body? My God, what a spectacle! The horrid torches; the dismal shroud; the coffin; the tolling bell; the subterranean abode! What will become of my soul? I am ignorant of its destiny; I am plunging into eternal night. My infidelity tells me my soul is nothing but a portion of subtile matter; another world, a vision; immortality, a fancy; but yet I feel I know not what, that troubles my infidelity. Annihilation, terrible as it is, would appear tolerable to me were not the ideas of heaven and hell to present themselves to me in spite of myself. I see heaven, that mansion of glory, shut against me. I see it at an immense distance. I see it, but my crimes forbid me to enter. I see hell—*hell*, which I have ridiculed; it opens under my feet. I hear the horrible groans of the damned; the smoke of the bottomless pit chokes my words, and wraps my thoughts in suffocating darkness.'

"Such is the infidel on his dying bed. This is not an imaginary flight; it is not an arbitrary invention; it is what we see every day in those *fatal* visits to which our ministry engages us, and to which God seems to call us to be sorrowful witnesses of his displeasure and vengeance. This is what infidelity comes to; this is what infidelity is good for; thus most skeptics die.

SELF-TAXATION.—The taxes are indeed, heavy; and if those laid on by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners can not ease or deliver us by allowing any abatement. [Franklin.

TASTING DEATH.—He was not so much buried as for a while deposited in the grave; for a small, inconsiderable space; so that even in this respect he may not inelegantly be said to have tasted of death; for a taste is transient, short, and quickly passed. [South's Sermons.

FISHING FOR COMPLIMENTS.—Some people angle for praise with the bait of humility. I hope you will never be caught by it. They condemn themselves, hoping that you will contradict them, and commend them. I join them in running down, [Swift.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 11.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 2, 2852.

MY DEAR W.: The "Fashion" landed me here this morning before dawn, with a goodly lot of passengers. Having breakfasted, and while waiting for the stage to Marion, which is expected in an hour, I drop you a few lines not by way of killing time, but filling it up pleasantly—to myself if not to the readers of the Advocate.

Monday evening last, on getting fairly out upon the breezy and bracing Lake Ponchartrain, I felt the usual delightful sensation of city escape. I like New Orleans much, but rather as a working place than a dwelling place. When friends inquire, as often they do—How do you like it? my answer is this: I like it as the physioinn likes a sickly and the lawyer a litigious place, because much is to be done in their line of business there. This I opine is the foundation of every preacher's preference for the Crescent City. One that he need not be ashamed of, truly. The Conferences come around not too often for me, offering not only an occasion of reunion with brethren beloved, but a fair pretext to get away from din and smoke, and take a deep, free, full inspiration of nir. "Air," to use the language of Hawthorne in going to Blithedale, "that has not been breathed once and again! Air that has not been spoken into words of falsehood, formality and error, like all the air of the dusky city!" But forsooth, it is rather too raw and chilly this morning to discourse lovingly on fresh air. So, as father Axley said about finely dressed yonng preachers, "If you please, we'll drop the subject."

There is one point of the short and pleasant trip from New Orleans to Mobile that I never pass without more or less nnxiety. It is the half-artificial canalway or cut-off, between the mainland and Dauphin island—Grant's pass. About day-light Tuesday I was awoke from dreaming slumbers by the struggling of the steamer, now backing, now trying a forward step, accompanied with interminable ringing of bells in the engineer's room. Having no time to lose, the result was waited for in suspense, not pleasant. I had a dreary memory of a day spent four years ago, on the same spot. By and by, there was a cessation of effort, followed by a noise as of steam letting off. My hopes went down with the steam guago. Stuck fast, nnd the tide must be waited for.

I venture that the face-scenes presented in the cabin of a steamer aground and waiting for a rise are no where else to be encountered. An effort at reconciliation to a necessity, a suspension of that eagerness of pursuit with which a tide *will not* sympathise; the certainty that it will rise in its time offsetting the certainty that we are resting on the bottom; the despair that now we *can't* go, struggling with the assurance that soon we *will* go—and thrown over all, the resolution to make the best of it—these combine to form in every countenance a peculiar expression.

Soon the yellow covered magazines were in pretty general requisition. The yellow covers: those light literature things that Dr. Bethune has well called *the caterpillars of the tree of knowledge*. A tract distributor would have done a fine business those six or eight hours we lay aground. I blamed myself much that I had not tracts to improve the occasion with and resolved not to set out again upon a day's journey in any direction without a well selected parcel. Let me make this suggestion to others.

We reached Mobile just in time to get aboard the Fashion, a fine, fast steamer, new and under a good captain. I may be allowed to say this with an independent and good conscience, as I paid my full fare and got the worth of it, and hope to be permitted to do the same thing again. As we neared the Mobile wharf several cabin boys were holding out the handbills of the boat and inviting passengers. One, in advance of his fellows, cried out lustily for patronage, holding up the large red lettered bill *up side down*. "Read, gentlemen," said he, "read it. See, there it is, 'fore your own eyes—Fashion starts torectly."

On board we had a large company, generally agreeable, including a judge and a Congressman from Texas, on their way to Washington, and some of the lawyers and planters and a doctor. But among all I found no such goodly companionship as in a Methodist preacher who got aboard at one of the landings, bordering his Circuit. I write it plain, Methodist preacher. I will not put it *clergyman*. Methodist preacher! The charm is spoiled when you refine it. Bro. A. Dickinson is on his way to Conference, where we both expect to be by noon of to-day. He is one of the four original preachers in the Alabama Conference. The other three are E. V. Levert, E. Hearn and W. Wier. By original, we mean they were members of the Alabama Conference at its *first* session, held in Tuscaloosa, 1832. Of all who were present and took part in the organization of this, now the first of the Southern Conferences, they alone remain. The others have located, transferred or died in the work. They belong to an age of far-travel and itinerant labor, that has been somewhat mitigated in these days that fall to our lot. The old English poet, Chaucer, has well described the itinerant pastor of that day—

"Wide was his cure, the houses far asunder.
Yet failed he not, for rain or thunder."

In my ante-breakfast walk through Selma, I have been impressed with the beauty of its location, its capacity of prosperity and *considerableness*, if not greatness, and its actual thrift. Houses are going up of the most substantial character and others of like sort are fresh from the mason's and carpenter's hands. Not the least pleasing and useful of the broad and level streets are four artesian wells, of 350 and 400 feet in depth, pouring out their pure crystal treasures, free as air, for man and beast. A railroad enters Selma or starts from it, leading northward. It is completed forty-two miles and the locomotive passes over it daily, with its lengthening train of commercial wealth. I saw some excellent coal this morning from the mauntainous region above, nn earnest of the immense mineral wealth that is just beginning to be tapped by the road. Mr. Parham, the *factotum* of all this iron rail business and locomotives, tells me that another road has been contracted for from this point to Woodville, in Perry county, Ala.,—the first section of the road intended to intersect at Jackson, Miss., the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad.

Of course Selma must be increasing fast in population. Just this moment I asked the landlord—How large is your population? "Well," said he, "I really can't say. The place is going up so fast of late I havn't kept the run of it."

The Churches are well represented. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Methodists each have a neat and commodious church, well supported, nnd their pulpits well supplied.

Last week a Temperance Convention was held here, destined to exert an important influence upon the morality and prosperity of the State. Lower and Middle Alabamn sent up about 300 delegates; North Alnbamn very few. The Convention were decided as to the LAW they should recommend for State legislation. The clergy and old men in the Convention went for the MAINE LAW; the middle aged and young men for what they called the ALABAMA LAW. There was much and able discussion, but good feeling. Rev. Mr. De Votie, nn eloquent Baptist minister, ndvocated the former, and Mr. Clitherall led the party in favor of the latter law. The Convention agreed upon the latter. The difference is this: The Maine law prohibits, by an act of the Legislature, the introducing or sale of liquor in the State. The Alabamn law leaves it to the separate action of cities, counties, etc., to prohibit the liquor traffic in their bounds. In other words, the Alabama law so called, is but our Louisiann law. Good—but not good enough.

Yours, truly, H. N. McTYEIRE.

ZEAL.

Zeal bas been defined by lexicographers to be a certain heat or fervor of mind. It may be excited by any or all the motives that prompt men to netion entirely independent of the moral charneteristics of action. No doubt this susceptibility was implanted in our natures by our Creator for the wisest and most beneficent purposes.

But sin has perverted every capability of human nature, and we are now as capable of putting forth zenl in behalf of vice as we are of virtue.

The history of our race abounds with countless instances of zenl manifested in behalf of selfishness and wrong-doing. But the Bible, which nlways paints man and his motives true to life, presents us with the best specimens of the various developments of zeal.

We have the hypocritical and selfish zeal of Jehu—we hear him saying to Jehonadab, as he took him up into his chariot, "Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord." And how did this zeal for the Lord mnnifest itself? In putting Queen Jezubel and all the royal family to death, and the priest of Baal, who supported by their influence the royal house of Ahabe, whose place and thryne Jehu aspired to fill, Howbeit from the sins of Jetohoam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them, to wit: "the golden calves that were in Bethel and that were in Dan." So his pretended zeal for the Lord amounted to this—that he must get rid of all his rivals, and all who supported the claims of his rivals to the throne of Israel. It was thought dangerous for his subjects to go up to Jerusalem to present there their offerings to the true God—they might thus become attached to the house of David, and cooled in their attachment to the person and government of Jehu. So these golden calves at Dan and Bethel must be retained and idolatry taken under royal patronage to secure the ends of a selfish ambition.

We have another instance of perverted zeal—the zeal of bigotry in the early history of our Lord's disciples. John, who seemed on this occasion so speak for his colleagues, said, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name; and we forbade him because he followeth not with us." What an unmitigated display of sectarian bigotry have we here. John acknowledges that the man was engaged in a good work, he was "casting out devils"—further, he admits that he was doing it by proper authority—"in thy name." The same authority that John claimed to work under himself—but but what? Why "he did not follow us" Ah! that was the difficulty and the only difficulty. If he had just followed us—if he had only joined our Church, it would all have been well enough. But we have chartered privileges—a patent right for doing good, and we do not intend to allow our perogative to be encroached upon yeat shall not do good at all unless you obtain letters patent from us.

Would to God that all such bigots could hear with faith and submission the broad minded and magnanimous answer of John's Heavenly Master: "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is for us."

We have another remarkable instance of the perversion of zeal—a pretended zeal for religion that was only meant to subserve the ends of worldly gain—in the history of Demetrius, the silversmith, and his fellow-craftsmen of the city of Ephesus.

The preaching of St. Paul was attended with great success, and thousands throughout Asia Minor abandoned the worship of idols. Demetrius was a manufacturer af little silver images of the Goddess Diana, "which brought him no small gain." He clearly perceived that if Paul was allowed to preach it would prove highly injurious to his business. Something must be done; so he assembled the craftsmen and harangued them upon the posture of their affairs, and said: "Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth; moreover, ye see and hear that, not nlone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that there be no Gods which are made with hands; so that not only is this our craft in danger to be set at nought, but also that the temple of the great Goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed, whom all men and the world worshippeth." And when they heard these sayings they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Yes, great is Diann of the Ephesians, and wherefore? Because this our craft is in danger. This was at the bottom of the whole of this mighty ebullition of zeal for the great goddess Diana.

We are frequently reminded of this passage in sacred history by what is passing around us in the varied movements of society. Specially have we been frequently of late called to recognise this same spirit, and this same demagoguing in the anti-temperance speaking and writing of the times. If the lovers of good order, humanity and religion propose to take any efficient steps to stay the onrushing and overwhelming flood of intemperance that is sweeping down the firmest stays and fairest hopes of society, you shall hear a mighty cry come rushing up from ten thousand throats inflamed with brandy, "Great is liberty—heaven-born, heaven-descended liberty. Our glorious sires fought for liberty—liberty to sell, liberty to buy and, above all, liberty to drink brandy!" Yes, that's it—their craft and their vices are in danger. The whole land must be filled with their brazen din, and the true lovers of their country and of their kind are called despots and tyrants, nnd these amiable brandy-selling citizens are the only true friends and exponents of the great principles of human liberty.

METHODIST PRESS.

We clip the following item from the Zion's Herald, as indicative of the progress of abolition in the Church North:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the Wisconsin Annual Confereuce, our Discipline should be so modified as to prevent the future admission of slaveholders into the Church, and require those members now holding slaves to set the same at liberty, except in those cases in which, owing to the stringency of the slave laws, it may be found necessary to permit the legal relation to exist, for the protection and support of the slave.

"Resolved, That while we deem it expedient that provision be made for those members in the slaveholding States who desire the pastoral oversight of the M. E. Church, we nevertheless concur in the opinion, that no member should be admitted or retained in the church at the South, and that no missionary moneys should be appropriated to sustain domestic missions there, except on the conditions expressed in the foregoing resolution."

The subjoined, from the Northern Christian Advacate, would seem to be an argument against the expediency of a great mammouth paper—Church paper—and of the value of several mediums of public opinion. As the render will see, the extract is a part of the Bond and Hosmer controversy on the slavery question:

"First, the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal is no longer a dispenser of fate. There was a time when that paper had a representative character; it was almost our only paper, and the editor could set up or put down as he pleased; where, when and whom were precisely at his control, and there was none to dispute his authority. That day has happily gone by, and long may it be before it returns. It not now in the power of one man to fix an ineffaceable stain upon another. Dr. Bond's decrees are much like papal bulls—once powerful, but now a mere farce."

We are gratified to hear the owners speak so encouragingly of the prospects and circulation of the Memphis Christian Advocate:

"The circulation of the Advacate has increased in the last year to a considerable extent, so that we have now the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the city, besides its being the fire-side companion of thousands in the interior of our State, in Mississippi and Arkansas. As a medium for advertising it presents facilities superior to any paper in the West.

We find the following judicious nnd well-tined remarks upon "Animal Excitement," from the editorial pen of the Holston Christian Advocate:

"But what is animal excitement? and what, in connection with a concern for the soul's welfare? We are sometimes told in a report of a revival of religion, that there was little or no animal excitement—and this is regarded as proof of the depth and genuineness of the work. We have been ever told that animal excitement is not only useless in time of revival, but dangerous also.

"Irrational animals are capable of excitement, and when excited, we suppose this to be animal excitement, because it is not the result of reasom—it is not the effect af motives moving n higher nature; but merely the instinctive impulses of fear, of rosentment, or of gratification; and ratiocination, or n connection of thought, or the nppreheusion of motive, is supposed to have nothing to do in producing the excitement. This, then, we presume all will agree, is animal excitement.

"When the animal nature of man is operated upon by similar causes, it will hardly be questioned that this too, is animal excitement. But when the faculties of a rational mind are called into exercise, and thought, reflection, and the power of motives, are brought to bear—we demur to the idea of animal excitement. We demur, for this plain reason—however the animal may be excited, it is the INTELLECTUAL and the MORAL man that leads in the operation, and is held responsible for the character of actions performed under the influence of the excitement."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since my last to you it has been my good fortune to assist my brethren in several very interesting meetings. At Raymond, Miss., and Vernon, Madison county, Miss., we have seen great and precious outpourings of the Spirit of Grace, and many precious souls have been brought to a knowledge of sins forgiven, and are now rejoicing in "God their Saviour." Our prospects are bright, and brightening. "The Lord has done great things for us," and we are rejaicing in "the multitude of his mercies," and "the riches of his grace." May we continue to enjoy "times of refreshings from his presence," until all the land shall be revived and blessed with an increase of every spiritual grnce.

I promised in my last to forwnrd you a few incidents connected with these revivals, which promise I fulfill. These cases are given simply to illustrate faith and the manner of its exercise, with the hope that it may assist others to "believe to the saving of their souls."

In June last, while assisting Bro. H. at a protracted meeting in Warren county, we met with a brother wha had been in the Church for years without the comforts of religion. For years he had been in Bunyan's Doubting Castle. If he had faith at all, it was by far too feeble to afford him comfort. He attended to every Christian duty, and was in all things circumspect. Yet he was "in heaviness through manifold temptations." Yet he was not blessed with "the full assurance of faith."

During this meeting there was a sermon preached on faith, in which the nature of faith, its elements, and the manner of its exercise, were brought in review before the congregation. The brother mentioned was intensely interested in every word spoken, and entered with all his soul into the subject. As the preacher advanced in his positions and proofs, there was a manifest yielding upon the part of that brother. It was exciting to see the changes and varied phases of his countennance, as his heart was assenting, nay, *trusting;* without reserve *relying* upon the great scheme of salvation by faith. The preacher closed his nrgument, paused a moment, and then challenged any present who had believed while he was preaching, and that moment "believed with a heart unto righteousness," to make "confession with their mouth unto salvation," by advancing and giving him their hands. The brother mentioned rose, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "I see it!—I believe—I believe now!". It was a shock from Heaven's own battery of grace on the congregation.

Just at that moment the preacher's eye rested upon nnother—a lady, that during the sermon had been as deeply and as intensely interested as was the brother mentioned above. Her eye was downcast; her countenance fixed, as if the soul was forming some deep and desperate resolve; as if the soul was torn by some tremendous impulse. The eye, the countenance, the whole being, seemed summoned to some mighty net; some daring deed. She slowly but firmly began ta rise from her seat to make the required confession. That was the moment of triumph!—of complete victory! She believed, nnd in a moment God honored that faith by "sealing her with the holy spirit of promise," and loud and long did her soul praise nnd magnify the God of her salvation.

Others arose nnd testiefid their faith, nnd were blessed in "confessing the Lord Jesus." They believed, and were not confounded. Their faith saved them; for they "believed to the saving of their souls."

One other case, I select from a long list that I have noted, that I will mention, because there is in almast every community similar cases, that should their eye meet this ense their faith may be encouraged.

At one of these meetings there was a brother whose constant coming to the altar attracted my attention. On inquiry I found him to be a man of standing, of reading, and to possess a mind of no ordinary mould. I also found that he had been several years in the condition he was then in. He seemed indeed a mourner in Zion. His tears and deep heart-felt sighs testified to the sincerity and depth of his conviction. I approached him and, by a few minutes conversation, was fully convinced that he was not seeking salvation by faith, but "by the works of the law;" by his tears and penitence, in a way that excluded faith in the atonement. I stated my conviction of his case, explained faith, its element, its exercise, how God saved by faith through Christ. I urged him to believe then—there—at this moment! His tears ceased—he looked up—he believed—he was saved! He testified to the grace that saved by faith, and rejoiced in Him who saveth to the uttermost those that come unto God by Christ.

On the day following, in an "experience-meeting," this dear brother *felt* it to be so plain and easy to be saved by faith that he would tell to all, and remove the difficulty. He proceeded with great particularity, stated fully the fnct that he believed; but when he came to describe the effect of that faith he saw and felt his difficulty, and closed by confessing that he could not describe it; but one thing he did know, it was the simplest thing in the world, and that it made him feel very happy.

Having filled my sheet, I close this communication, promising you that if I can catch up time, and you do not interdict, I may give you an account of other cases that will if possible more fully illustrate the blessed truth that "we are saved by grace through faith, that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God."

Clinton, Nov. 1852. O. L. NASH.

GERMAN MISSIONS.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

DEAR BRATHER: Herewith do I wish to inform you again of our work in this city, and of the success that has attended our labor up to the present time.

The German Missians do not only exist, but they are alive, and enjoy the fostering hand of God, as well as of his Church. Your missionaries can report, that according to their ability and knowledge they have prosecuted the work assigned to them with assiduity and zeal; not trusting, however, to their own strength, but in the grace of God, and in the strength of His power. According to the Apostle's injunctinn, we preach the Word in season and out of season, with all long suffering, by visiting from house to house, as well as at our places of worship, and at stated hours.

We wish we could report a larger number of necessions to the Church at the close of this Conference year than we are enabled to do. It must be borne in mind, however, that our work among our countrymen is a peculiar work; that it requires time, patience and hard labor in order to make a general break upon the prejudiced minds of the Germans. Their religion, inherited from their fathers, is to them a sacred relic, although it consists in church creeds and ceremonies. To persude them to forsake their formality and take hold of the life and power of religion is, in their eyes, nothing less than sacrilege. Those that call themselves more enlightened (*aufgeklart*) smile at us contemptuously, and hold us up in no better light than did the Greeks at Athens the Apostle Paul. In their eyes we a set of crnzy babblers that have run mad with the superstition of a crucified Jesus! They ridicule the very idea of Jesus Christ being the Son of God and, the Savionr of the world. Hence, they consider the preaching of the Gospel a piece of folly.

Others that style themselves the true Christians, because they call themselves Lutherans and Evangelicals, Reformed, or Roman Catholics, who, of course, according to their traditions, are the only true and saving Church on earth, because their errors and superstitions have, in the wisdom of God, been permitted to become hoary-headed, anathematize each other, and every other society that does not believe as they teach, or obey what they command.

We should suppose, however, that the Lutherans and the Evangelical Reformed were yet the better portion; but, strange as it may sound, with Bible in hand, they teach the most absurd doctrines. The former, for instance, denounce the Papists, and call the Roman Catholic Church the mother of harlots and abominations, while they teach and believe that baptism is the new birth, and the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper is the real flesh and blood of the body of our Lord Jesus Christ. The latter speak of Faith, and of a justification by faith; but their faith is nothing more than a mere assentation of the truths of the Bible, and their justication, in most cases, nothing more than a mere nótion in the brain! With their lives they deny what they profess with their lips.

Thus, you see, that our success depends wholly on the power of God; for nothing but Almighty Power can convict and convert our fellow-countrymen. Glory be to God that this, his convicting and converting power has been displayed among us. From the different parts of Europe, as also from the different churches, God has, through the weak instrumentality of your missionaries, selected him a people zealous unto good works. Peaceably are they now united into one band of valiant soldiers of Jesus Christ, armed with the panoply of God, and their banner over them is Peace and Love.

The First Mission is now in a better condition than it ever has been before. We have built a temporary house of worship upon the back part of our church-lot, 28 by 48 feet. This house we will occupy until our contemplated Missionary Church is built, and then it is to be turned into dwellings. The membership of this Missson is at present seventy-five divided into five classes. The two Sabbath schools connected with it are in a prospering condition, well arranged, and ably conducted. They have six officers and sixteen teachers. About one hundred children in attendance.

The Second Mission is also doing well, the congregntion s are increasing, and the number in the Society is gradually swelling. They are now numbering 55 members: the prospect better than ever. Their Sabbath school is in a healthy and growing condition. It has 4 officers, 11 teachers, about 36 children in attendance.

The Third Mission has not been so prosperous during the year, on account of some ungovernable members who made as much trouble, but we have now got rid of them. We have dropped and expelled about 10, so that there are now but 15 left. The missionary has labored faithfully during the year, and we expect a better state of things in that part of the work.

We expect to make a beginning with the building of our Missionary Church immediately after Conference, although we lack considerable yet of the money necessary for its erection. We are encouraged, however, by the success we met with on our tour to East Alnbama, and hope we shall be able to make up a considerable portion of the amount yet required, by making another trip to West Alabama, as also in our own Louisiana.

The church we must have, and no doubt we shall have it. Our general success among the Germans in this city depends on it. Our prospects in the work were never so bright as they are now. We doubt not but what every Christian heart is ready and willing to assist in this glorious work of evangelizing these hundreds and thousands of foreigners that land week after week on our shores.

It is our earnest prayer that God may enable us very soon to become strong enough, so as to be able to help ourselves and pay back again into the Missionary Treasury what these missions cost to sustain them.

May the blessings of God rest upon you, dear brother, is the prayer of your humble brother in Christ Jesus.

JOHN M. HOFER.

New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1852.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE 9th.

The Morning.

Thursday last was the day set apart for the funeral pageant of the three great lights of the age—Clay, Calhoun and Webster. On the previous night the rain had fallen in torrents, and although many feared and some had predicted that the weather would continue unpropitious, a brisk wind came out from the North, scattering the mists, giving a freshness to the atmosphere, and leaving the sky without a cloud. On the morning of the appointed day the sun shed its splendor upon a scene ever memorable, and the like of which we shall not look upon in each day and generation. Whether we consider the fame of the great dead, in honor to whom the solemn pageant was instituted, or the diligence of their genius that shed its brilliancy on the declining years of a past generation and lent a lustre to the present age—whether looking at the magnificence of the preparations the outline and taste of the appointments, or the solemnity that marked the day's ceremonials, we may search the recorded of the time and find for them no parallel.

The only drawback experienced was from the rivers of mud that covered the streets in consequence of the previous night's rain, and meantime and feminine girl and urchin, felt its effects in soiled patent leather, draggled flounces and bedabbled pantalettes. Late in the day, through the warmth of the sun and the continued trampling of the hurrying thousands, the streets became comparatively dry. This muddy inconvenience had, however no effect in damping the ardor of those who wished to see the display, for, plunging into the dirty nightmare, they

"Skelpit through mud and mire."

On horseback and on foot, in carriages and every way. Before 11 o'clock the streets were crowded with busy thousands either preparing to mingle in the procession or brought thither to witness the display. The scene was one of great hurry and excitement, further characterized by the utmost good order and decorum.

The Decorations.

Owing to the heavy rain of the previous night the decorations were hardly of completion. At an early hour in the morning those who had been prevented by stress of weather from completing their arrangements were at work with nimble fingers, and before the appointed hour for the ceremonial the streets presented a metamorphic as wonderful as the fantastic creations boiled forth in stories of genii in the Eastern tales.

Commencing at Jackson Square—where the grey old edifices, charged with memories of forgotten times cast their dark shadows on the graves of saints, and heroes, whose very names belong to oblivion—we cast the first glance at the decorations. The Old City Hall—once the chosen abode of the city's collected wisdom, in times when its arcade were vocal with the clang of ladies' spurs, and its arches rang with the mellifluous laugh of Andalusian girls, (but now delivered over, lumberless and roof, to spiders and police aldermen and rats,—was decked out in a sombre appearding, mournful in keeping with its own antiquity and the solemnities of the day. Chartres and Royal streets were covered with a cloud of drapery, the limited space will allow us only to particularize the decorations that were chiefly remarkable on the 7 blocks. ments of Phillip Allenette Nos. 53 and 55 Chartres (Gipsy & Jamison, Madame Fryer, Belden & Co., the Union Bank on Royal street, and lastly, of the last scene at the corner of Chartres and Canal streets, presided over by the venerable D'Arcy, to whose courtesy we were indebted for a perch upon his house-top, where, like a keep crow, eagle or rooster we sat, flapping the wings of our fancy and "brooding over the vast abyss" of heads, hats, bonnets and parasols, whiskers and ringlets, bri ht eyes and ruby lips, that mingled in the busy scene below.

On Magazine street the fronts of Cuthwait, Grillen & Co., of Alfred Monroe & Co., of Montro & Stillman and of D. P. Baines were particularly de ening of mirth. The latter had a tomb surmounted by the busts of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, overhung with black velvet hangings that fell in graceful folds from the cornice to the ground.

Common street was resplendent in the number and beauty of its adornments. At No. 61 J. A Barrelli flung out two beautiful flags, one representing the Constitution of the "Two Sicilies," while above them wing the "stars and Stripes" shadowing the American house of W. L. Cushing & Co.

On Camp street the house of Norris & Way was especially remarkable. Upon a pedestal stood an elegant vase, crowned with most brilliant and tasteful wreaths, having underneath a bust of Clay, and a scroll bel with this words. "They still live."

Underneath the busts of the immortals was most appropriately written the words:

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own O! Death!"

In Canal, St. Charles and Carondelet streets, there were few houses that were not conspicuous for the taste and care bestowed in their decoration. Number 13 on the latter street had the names "Clay, Calhoun, Webster" on a black ground, elegantly wrought with flowers, each surrounded with a wreath of roses, interwoven with sprigs of evergreen.

The flags of the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast during the day, cannon fired and the bells rung at intervals with a solemn music from the tongues of bells.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the different bodies composing the five grand divisions having arrived and occupied the positions assigned them.

The Procession

commenced its movement down St Charles street in the following order:

First Grand Division

Col. Charles A. Labuzan, Grand Marshal; Gen. E. L. Tracy, Assistant to Grand Marshal; Col. C. R. Wheat, Col. Henry Forno, Robert A. Grymes, Esq., Richard Richardson, Esq., Col. C. M. Emerson, Col. A. W. Roseau, Thomas Hunton, Esq., John Claiborne, Esq., Special Aids to Grand Marshal. Immediately following the Grand Marshal and his Aids came the excellent field band, under the direction of the veteran drummer, Adrian, preceding the Volunteers of the First Division Louisiana Militia under the command of Major General John L. Lewis, in military escort, as follows: Washington Regiment, Volunteer First Brigade Louisiana Militia, commanded by Col. W. W. W. Wood, accompanied by his staff Adjutant Keating and Surgeon Booth. Marching with the left in front, first came the Jackson Rifles, Lieut. Fiume commanding; the Crescent Rifles, Capt. Casey; Color Sergeant Campbell and the color guard of five corporals from the Emmet Guards; then the Emmett Guards, under the command of Lieut. Nolan and last the Louisiana Greys, Captain Leach. The regiment turned out about 140 strong, and presented a trim, neat and orderly appearance. The Emmet Guards—42 muskets, with their brilliant uniform and excellent drill—was the principal feature in this brigade, and attracted much attention.

Next in procession was the Louisiana Legion, commanded by Gen D Augustin, aided by a numerous staff. Marching in front, with axes on their shoulders, appeared eight Pioneers, their stature rendered almost gigantic by their huge bearskin caps. The Legion composed of five companies, in all 120 muskets, next followed, under command of Lieut. Colonel Eichels, and made an appearance highly creditable.

The Legion was succeeded by two batteries of three guns each, with their caissons accompanying, belonging to the battalion of artillery, and in their rear, in an open barouche, accompanied by Gen Theodore D. Wis, was the veteran Maj Galley, the father of the battalion. Four guns also with their caissons, forming the battery of the Washington Regiment, came next in succession, and were in turn succeeded by the Battalion of Artillery, under command of Captain Trivot, the senior Captain. The Battalion turned out 120 muskets, their appearance bearing the impress of men who had seen service, and were again capable of performing it.

Following the Battalion came two 6 pounders of U. S. Artillery, forty-five rank and file, under the command of Lieut. Col. Nauman in person, their precision of time, accuracy of movement, with the cool and neatness of their equipments, rendering them a highly conspicuous feature, and the observed of all observers.

Major General John L. Lewis, with a brilliant staff, closed the first division, which completed the Military, numbering in all, about four hundred.

Second Grand Division.

Col J. B. Walton, First District Marshal; J. K. Ray burn, Esq., Joseph Etter, Esq., N. Trepagnier, Esq., C. W. Canfield, Esq., Aids.

Officiating Clergymen and Orators of the day, in carriages. The carriage was succeeded by a superb open car for funeral car, draped in mourning, containing three urns supposed to contain the ashes of the illustrious dead. The car was drawn by six white horses, upon its black velvet, studded with silver stars. It was surmounted by a splendid gilt eagle, and on each of the four corners of its body was a large eagle in bronze. The guard of honor detailed as escort to the sarcophagus, consisted of six men from the command of Lieut. Col. Newman, six from Capt Grivot's battalion six from Lieut Col Eichels, and fifteen from the Washington Regiment, in all, thirty three men, under the command of Major Sora, of the Washington regiment. Thirty-nine pall-bearers representing the different States of the Union, each with their respective badges, followed immediately in the rear of the car. Then delegates of four each, from the States of South Carolina, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Then Joint Committee of Arrangements in carriages; to whom succeeded the citizens of South Carolina, Kentucky and Massachusetts in three parallel lines marching by 4 and, in double files, Kentucky occupying the right displayed a banner having on one side a portrait of John C. Calhoun, and on the other the coat of arms of the State. This body was about eighty in number. Occupying the centre line were the CROCODILE ROCKETEERS, full strong with sprigs and badges neat and appropriate to the occasion, having in front a beautiful banner with a green ground ornamented with gold, and fringed with crape. At the top of the flag were the words, "Our dead live in history" and "Sons of Kentucky." Two figures with clasped hands stood upon a sad colored

Music in the center of the line, and at their feet the s... to "United we stand Divided we fall;" while at the... bon of the line the simple words "Kentucky Wom... brought vividly to the mind a solemn recollection of ... irreparable loss she had sustained in the demise of ... greatest son. The other side of the flag presented a ... trait of Clay, with a perspective view of his residence ... Ashland, having underneath the words "Our Whole Country." Masonic emblems, in number about eight... did not catch. Along the centre of their robes, ... ever, a similar line bore the words "Liberty and Union, ... New England." Time and Inexorable.

Third Grand Division.

Col J. Dellings, Esq., Second District Marshal; ... G. Hick, Esq., John Adams, Esq., Alfred Bellanger, E... Daniel C. Bacon, Esq., Aids in attendance. Followed ... three companies of Firemen from Algiers, Carrollton ... Milneburg, forming the fifth regiment of the line. ... Fifteen companies turned out, of the number of twenty-... companies organized, a number of their respective ... formed the line on the left, but leaving a wide ... did not catch. Along the centre of their robes, ... ever, a similar line bore the words. "Liberty and Union, ... New England." Time and Inexorable.

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Fourth Grand Division.

James Phillips, Esq., Third District Marshal; C. Ra... Esq., A. Schreiber, Esq., Joseph Brunean, Esq., Jos... Beggs, Esq., Aids to Grand Marshal. A fine band of ... six was followed by three bands bearing each a flag of ... U. S., united and in mourning, to which succeeded the ... of the Portuguese and Spanish Benevolent Society, ... bearing a portrait of Washington. These, with the F... and Italian societies, turned out to the number of ... and in the centre of the line, supported by six ... was a black velvet pall, embroidered with a large ... cross. The Mechanics' Association came next, with ... her 1 played [illegible] by the Tyrolese of Union ... orleans. [illegible] in number, marshaled by Mr Charles ... The old Hunter of the Fayette" was in the press ... bearing on one side the words "Printing, the Art ... Sovereign of Arts," Seal of Louisiana, ... and Constitution," Faith, Centre of which was the ... Eagle, over it the word "Union," the coat of arms of the State ... centre of the opposite side was a Ramage press, with ... inscriptions "Typemen's Union" and "Peoples Press" ... "Newspaper Type Foundry Association, founded ... Instituted by the Printers of the Picayune, Delta, ... Smith Mark Smith and his brother, and Messrs Sto... Potter all types, from a match, with the St Charles ... ature.

Following came the Typographical Societies with ... grand blue silk banner, [illegible] with gold. They were ... closed by the Marshal and numbered one hundred ... forty-[illegible] Hibernian Shamrock and ... Union, who preceded Mr. Conway, Jr. and a Hook and Ladder ... Company, who appeared in their uniform dressed black. ... every one carrying in his hand a [illegible] of music and elegant ... mers, all [illegible] in mourning.

We cannot [illegible] the banners that of Neptune ... with [illegible] the scene of sitting in his chariot ... drawn by three heavy steeds over the boom of ... Columbus, No. 5, displayed the historical picture ... the landing of Columbus on the shores of the New ... World. It was [illegible] impossibly to take full notice ... [illegible] Phoenix No. 8 turned out [illegible] ... and Proteus [illegible] bearing the latter preceded by the ... [illegible] beautifully decorated in mourning. Two ... Thirteen also had their [illegible] in the procession Jackson ... No. [illegible] for no members, and were preceded by ... band of twenty musicians.

The Masonic [illegible] with brethren from Mississippi ... and other neighboring States, showed near 20 ... them a white satin banner fringed with black bearing ... three [illegible] Links, the [illegible] to E., succeeded by ... six Marshals on horseback, followed by the Order, ... number [illegible] 350.

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Fifth Division.

A. W. Bourdin, Esq., Fourth District Marshal; ... Esq., A. Wm. Sullivan, Esq., Edw. Thompson, Esq., ... Hunly, Esq., Aids, with a band of music and the ... of the Screechman's Benevolent Society, presenting a ... lying at a wharf and loading with c

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. B. RIVERS, D. D. }

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. } *Publishing Committee*
T. W. DORMAN, } *of Alabama Conference.*
W. MURRAH, }

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CONTENT—DISCONTENT.—BY TRENCH.

Some murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small spark of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light—
One ray of God's great mercy gild
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask,
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task,
And all good things denied?
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid—
Love that not ever seems to tire—
Such rich provision made.

ATTAKAPAS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: I have been thinking for some time of giving a few items of matters and things in this part of our State. From its geographical position of the Attakapas parishes of Louisiana they have hitherto remained but partially known to the people of the South-west. Lying south of all the great thoroughfares of emigration to Texas, and hemmed in by the almost endless chain of lakes and bayous between us and the Mississippi, the foot of the traveler seldom touches our soil. For about four or five months in the year we have direct communication with your city. The remainder of the year we are subjected to all the expensiveness and delay of small boat conveyance. There is perhaps no part of our State that presents to the eye a more lovely map of country than the vicinage of the Bayou Teche. The scenery is not sublime or grand, but beautiful, mild and inspiring.

Berwick's Bay, formed by the junction of the Atchafalaya and the Teche, is a pretty sheet of water extending a short distance along the south-eastern border of the Parish of St. Mary, and thence through several outlets the waters lose their volumes in the expanse of the Gulf. I shall now leave the topographical features of our country and say something of its moral aspect and prospects for the time to come. Methodism in this country has been contending for a foothold, with varied success, since the days when the lamented Nelly, of precious memory, preached to the people under the live oaks, and in private houses, just as opportunity offered. They have been the vicissitudes through which the Church has passed since that day, and, considering the date of our beginning, and the labor expended, I am sorry to say that the results have not been such as might have been looked for; yet the land is before us and we must occupy, and in the name of our God still hold up our banner.

The population of this part of Louisiana is like itself and nothing else; a strange compound of human nature in some of its most complex and intangible phases. These remarks do not apply, except in a limited degree, to the Parish of St. Mary; but rather to the scope of country lying between the Teche and the Sabine. Over these vast plains, or prairies, are thousands of people who, from their childhood to the present, have not been brought into contact with any of the appliances of the, age calculated to elevate their social or moral amelioration. As their fathers have done, so do they. I allude particularly to the lower class of French, whose progenitors were the first occupants of the country. They are the sovereigns of the soil, and such will they remain like a nightmare on the bosom of the country, until some great convulsion, produced by railroads or immigration to their midst of enterprising men, who will either force them into the spirit of the times, or to seek remoteness from the intrusion of their American neighbors. The moral condition of these people is wretched in the extreme, yet they are not conscious of their own destitution. To them Methodism can have but little access. It would be primarily important to reach them to speak their language; also to study their habits, and a patient mingling with them in order to gain their confidence. And where are the men for this severe drudgery in the depths of stupidity and ignorance?

The question may be asked, is there no man to care for their souls? A hard question, verily. There are men who profess to care for them, but I cannot say whether the soul shares much in the tender concern of those Fathers, that Rome is ever and anon sending to look after these wild sheep of this distant fold. It is true that here and there over the country you see the steeple of some country church, rising like the beast out of the sea of religious ignorance; but, alas! the numbers who flock to these altars come away as they went, without a single idea of the Great Redeemer, whose glorious priesthood alone supersedes all the impious pretensions of men who have substituted the container for the thing contained. As to pure and simple Gospel instruction among these people, that is one of the matters yet to be. And may God, in his mercy, raise up some means for the gathering of these children of the plains into the fold of Christ.

I must not omit to say that notwithstanding this untoward picture of some parts of the Attakapas, we have many a lovely vine of protestant Planting that redeems, like an oasis, the moral wastes around.

A VISIT TO THE BAY.—Not long since, at the solicitation of some friends residing on Berwick's Bay, I endeavored to preach for the first time in that vicinity, and for want of a more suitable place, the congregation were invited to the mansion of the venerable Dr. ——, who for many years was the senatorial representative of this Parish in the State legislature. I shall not soon forget the associations of that Sabbath afternoon. The text without any design was strangely apt. Peter in the house of Cornelius, just freed from his Jewish prejudice, just opening the Gospel to Cornelius, his family and neighbors, with the glorious declaration that "God was no respecter of persons." My congregation was large and attentive. There sat the aged master, with the feet of seventy winters upon his brow, his neighbors, and outside of these his servants. The scene to me was one of inspiring interest. The subject—the Gospel is for all; yes, all the bond and the free. May God grant that the humble efforts of that hour may tell upon the eternal well-being of some or all of that company, when all human distinctions shall be done away.

THE RAILROAD.—On the very spot, just where we were assembled, is the intended crossing of the Great Western or Opelousas Railroad. Yes, we hope, ere long, to see the work so far advanced as to place its final completion among the things that will certainly be. This great work will do more for this country than all the efforts that have hitherto been made. No country in the South-west presents a more eligible route than from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, which for its level and solid surface cannot be surpassed in any part of the South. Another consideration, we have thousands of acres of fertile land in these Attakapas parishes yet, lying undisturbed by the plough, that would be brought into market. Moreover, we want the very kind of population that such improvements always bring—a people to gather up our waste and vacant lands and bring them into lively cultivation. It is not these mammoth plantations that make a country desirable. Of all tendencies in our State there is none more to be dreaded than the tendency to merge the small plantations into the larger, thereby depriving us, not only of citizens, but of Church members, and of neighbors, and giving us in return, here and there, some proud lordling, who has no sympathy with any of the middle classes, or their interests. The railroad is the poor man's friend; whatever he can produce he is paid for in a market, like that of your city. The railroad gives him that market; he has a chance to rise, and secure for himself the means of a respectable providence. In addition to all this, we want some more certain connection with the Mississippi than the precarious and uncertain navigation of our bayous. And yet we have men among us who are bitterly opposed to the whole affair, simply because the railroad does not suit their convenience to ship their sugar. Others are opposed to it because it will be the means of bringing too many strangers into the country. They are afraid of these *adventurers*, and others opposed to the railroad tax. But with all these objections and objectors the work is going on, and when the work is completed, we may look for a new page to be written in the temporal, social, and moral condition of Western Louisiana. I was much pleased some weeks since in reading your editorial on the morality of railroads. There is no doubt that, in their legitimate effect, they tend to the best interest of any country like our own. I have extended this communication far beyond a proper limit and will therefore close. Yours, R. H. R.

Parish of St. Mary's, La. 1852.

HEAR WHAT A BISHOP SAITH!

The Bishop of Melbourne has been paying a visit to the "gold diggings," and having whilst preaching on one occasion, a stump for his pulpit, affording rather a precarious footing, he says, "you may imagine that I did not present a very Episcopal appearance." At the close of his services he spoke to the people on the importance of providing some building for public worship before the winter sets in, and it was agreed that subscription lists should be opened at once for that purpose. But he says: "I am not very sanguine respecting the result; for I find that there are already two Wesleyan ministers arrived, one from South Australia, and the other from Van Diemen's Land, and that there is also an Independent minister from the former colony; and I fear that the miners are of a class, of which almost all who feel an interest about spiritual things are Dissenters, and only the multitude of the careless and ungodly are professed members of our Church. The two Wesleyan ministers are at present the guests of Mr. P——, at whose house I am now writing, and I have availed myself of talking with them about their system and its practical operation. They certainly have a machinery admirably adapted, speaking after the manner of men, to carry out their objects. And when we contemplate it on the one hand, and that of the Church of Rome on the other, the deficiency of the Church of England in this respect, can not but be acknowledged and deeply lamented. My own growing conviction has been, that unless we can adopt some means for establishing some closer bond of union among our people, and enabling them to recognize and associate with one another, we shall never obtain any hold, as a Church, upon the mass of the population in the colonies. The gentry, and those who are utterly destitute of religion among the trades-people and laboring classes, will call themselves Churchmen; but among the mass of the people, the really pious, and such as are at all concerned about their salvation, will, almost to a man, join the Methodist, or some other Dissenting community."

So far, and so strongly, speaks the Bishop of Melbourne; he acknowledges some good in the system of Methodism, and certifies it to be "admirably adapted" to carry out the objects it has in view, which are nothing more than the Glory of God and the salvation of men. [Prov. Wesleyan.

A PRACTICAL ARGUMENT.—A pious old man of our church at ——, in reasoning with a Sabbath breaker, said; "Suppose, now, I had seven shillings, and suppose I meet a man and give him six shillings freely out of the seven; what would you say to that?" "Why, I should say you were very kind, and that he ought to be thankful." "Well; but suppose he should knock me down, and rob me of the other shilling; what then?" "Why, then he would deserve hanging." "Well, now, this is your case; thou art the man.' God has freely given you six days to work and earn your bread, and the seventh he has kept for himself, and commands us to [illegible] it holy; but you, not satisfied with the [illegible]ys God has given, rob him of the seventh; what, then, do you deserve?" The man was silenced.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE (Ala. Conf.) ON BIBLE CAUSE.

The Bible cause is one in which every lover of Christianity feels the deepest interest. With it is connected the true civilization and evangelization of the world. All of moral good found among men is attributable to the Bible. Through its influence sinners have been set free from their captivity, multitudes have been discipled unto Christ, and the valleys and solitary places have been made to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

The American Bible Society is a noble monument of Christian liberality and Christian faith. Those who reared it laid its foundation in prayer asking for it an enlarged and continued usefulness. Their prayers have not been in vain. A healthful moral influence has gone out from it far and wide. Its annual report for the present year informs us that the Bible, in the whole or in part, has been translated and distributed into 148 languages or dialects. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."

The demand in the foreign field for books is said never to have been more numerous. The Society has recently received a letter from France, saying that the field there is ready, distributors ready, no serious opposition yet from Government.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionaries in Germany find a great demand for the Scriptures among the poor, and ask for means to publish them.

It is gratifying to know that within the last few months a State Bible Society has been established at our Capitol, under the name of the "Alabama Bible Society at Mongomery." Through the munificence of one individual, a new and large three-storied brick building has been donated to the Society, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, to be held in perpetuity. This building is situated on the main business street of the city of Montgomery. In addition to this there are subscriptions amounting to six thousand dollars, and payable in annual instalments, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Society.

This Society propose to carry out the aims of the American Bible Society. It will furnish individuals and other societies throughout the State with the Scriptures, *at the cost of the books at the Society's Depository at New York.* This Society does all its business exclusively on the cash principle. As the Bible house is large, the Board of Directors has resolved that its rooms shall be opened as a depository for the works of the Sabbath Schools and Tract Societies; also the publications of the orthodox churches. The Society passed the following resolution: "Resolved, therefore, That we most affectionately invite all orthodox churches to deposit their books with us, particularly tracts and Sabbath school books, to be sold for cash only." For a fuller account of the Society, see its Constitution and By-Laws, etc.

The Governor of our State, in a private letter to a member of this Conference, desires that our ministers would do something towards obtaining contributions to be invested in good books to be furnished the convicts of our Penitentiary. His Excellency, with true Christian benevolence, would have a Bible and hymn book, together with other good books, placed in each cell, so that their inmates, though bound by earthly bonds, may be freed from the bonds of Satan and sin and become heirs of eternal life.

The Governor requests that the books, which the ministers of this Conference may obtain for this unfortunate class of individuals, should be sent to Judge Lenke, Wetumpka, with instructions how to dispose of them.

As a committee, we recommend this matter to all our preachers, and sincerely hope and expect their aid. Methodist preachers have done much to spread scriptural holiness over these lands, but they can do more in this good work and that by becoming regular colporteurs of the Bible. Each one should see that every family within the bounds of his work is furnished with a copy of God's word. Bibles of various sizes and qualities may be cheaply and conveniently obtained at the Bible House in Montgomery; and this Society, as a State institution, deserves the warm appreciation and hearty support of this Conference.

It appears that the American Bible Society has appointed Rev. D. W. Pollock as their agent for the Southern part of the State. This committee would recommend this brother to the kind reception of the members of this Conference, and solicit for him their hearty co-operation in the Bible cause.

C. D. OLIVER,
J. A. SPENCE,
W. K. NORTON.

OLD GILBERT ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.—We confess our likes for effective pulpit style. A minister is not a pulpit essayist. A minister is not a philosophic lecturer. A fine book is not a fine pulpit style. The heart is the minister of the desk. The best style is that which brings the intellect down through the heart, and melts all its precious metals in that hot furnace. If you want a specimen, take good old South; see what edge is in all he said. Playful, but not light; sharp, but not sour; imaginative, but not dramatic; using common words with uncommon power; speaking to you as if he expected to convince you; full of earnestness; decided, without dogmatism; witty, but not vulgar. All his words strike you like the explosion of torpedoes. Others are real artillery men—thundering and blazing. No objection to artillery men, if they will only throw balls; but it is rather funny to fire loud guns, and have very small shot.

Let every man keep his own natural style. All preachers can't preach alike. Personal taste should be rectified, and then become personal law. How would Milton's cold Gothic architectural style suit the simple-hearted Cowper? How would Charles Lamb look in Coleridge's Germanic idioms? How would Hall look in Chalmer's garb? How would Wesley appear in Hervey's gaudy robes? Let every man be natural. Nature is a very indefinite word now-a-days. If you have the volume of water of Niagara, then you may become a cataract; but a bucket-full won't answer. If you have electricity, you may afford to thunder; but not without.

THE NEW MONSTER TELESCOPE.

We have already alluded to the fact that an enterprising gentleman of England, the Rev. Mr. Craig, has for some time past been busily engaged in constructing, at his own cost, an immense achromatic telescope—by far the largest and most powerful in the world, and from which the most important discoveries may be anticipated. A late number of the London Morning Chronicle devotes more than a column to the subject. The building was commenced about four months since, and consists of a plain central tower of brick, the walls of which are about eighteen inches in thickness, the height sixty-four feet, and the diameter fifteen feet. It is erected upon a solid bed of concrete, and weighs two hundred and twenty tons. This tower is the very perfection of construction, so as to prevent the slightest vibration; and this can be still further provided against, if necessary, by loading the different floors, by which means the most complete steadiness is secured.

By the side of this tower hangs the gigantic telescope, the immense tube of which, measuring eighty-five feet in length, is shaped something like a cigar. At one end is the eye-piece, at the height of about five feet from the ground, and at the other the dew-cap, or covering, the object of which is to prevent the absorption and condensation of moisture which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. The exterior is of bright metal, and the interior painted black, to absorb the divergent rays of light. The instrument has a focal distance which varies from seventy-six to eighty-five feet, and its greatest circumference is thirteen feet, the widest portion of the tube being about twenty-four feet from the object-glass, and the determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments, made with great care. The instrument has an object glass of two feet aperture, and has already given evidence of its marvellous power. One of the lenses is of flint, and the other of plate or crown glass. The two, placed in contact are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic glass. The tube, when mounted, weighs between three and four tons.

It has already been ascertained that, as a measuring instrument, or for penetrating space, the powers of this new contrivance are very extraordinary. "It separates minute points of light so distinctly that its qualifications as a discovering telescope must be extremely valuable. It resolves the 'milky way' not simply into beautiful and brilliant stardust, to use the language of astronomers, but subdivides this 'dust' into regular constellations, showing counterparts of the Orion, the Great Bear, and the other brilliant galaxies of our system, adorned, in addition, with the most varied and gorgeous colors. The lenses are so perfectly achromatic that the planet Saturn appears of milk-like whiteness; and as regards this planet, a good deal of scientific interest has been recently attached to it in consequence of the distinguished American astronomer, Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, having stated he believed he saw a third ring or belt round the planet. Prof. Challis brought the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge to bear upon it but failed in discovering it. Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was also employed upon it in vain; and it became a matter of great interest to the astronomical world to ascertain whether there was a third ring or not, and this question has been solved by the Craig telescope, the third ring, of a clear brilliant gray color, having been distinctly seen. This is owing to the great quantity of light which the Wandsworth telescope brings to the eye of the observer from this planet, giving a bright appearance to what, in an instrument of less power, would have been completely invisible.

"Some idea of its powers may be formed from the fact that it magnifies the light of the moon 40,000 times, and in coarse objects, like the outlines of the lunar mountains and the craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass at once to the focal point, as they do not in such objects confuse it in any appreciable degree. In the Craig telescope the moon is a most magnificent object, and perfectly colorless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the various mountain ranges with such vivid distinctness as to make us long for fine clear weather in order to bring the whole powers of this marvellous instrument to bear upon our satellite. It is positively asserted that on a favorable evening, if there was a building or object of the size of Westminster Abbey in the moon, the whole of its parts and proportions would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration of its space-penetrating powers, and the manner in which it grasps in the light, it is stated that soon after it was erected it was directed to a test-object, a minute speck of light in one of the constellations, which is not to be seen at all times by the most excellent instruments, though guided by first-rate observers, and in profound darkness. The Craig telescope at once discovered that this test object was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star. As soon as it is finally adjusted, Mr. Craig proposes to direct the instrument to the planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope that he may be able to settle the question of whether she has a satellite or not.

"But, (continues the account,) wonderful as are the effects of this telescope, it is not yet perfect, and it has been found that a part of one of the lenses is too flat by about the five-thousandth part of an inch. To many it may appear incredible that the five-thousandth part of an inch can be estimated so as to be appreciable and measured, but the indistinctness of a portion of the image revealed the fact. The rays of light which fall upon that part of the lens go beyond the focal length, and render the object indistinct, and confuse the image. This portion of the lens has to be 'stopped out' when extraordinary accuracy of definition is required; as, for instance, in observing so fine a point as the third ring of Saturn; and, as the aperture is so large, the absence of this small portion of the rays is not important, the quantity of light being so great. It was at first feared that the attempt to correct this defect might produce the inconvenience of over-correcting it, and produce an error on the other side; but Mr. Grovatt has devised a plan by which the lens, which was polished in the first instance by four workmen, may now be re-polished by machinery upon such accurate mathematical principles as will prevent the possibility of error. The machinery is somewhat similar to that by which the reflector of Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was polished, with the difference that, the reflector being concave, and the Craig lenses convex, the machinery will act reversely."

"Like Lord Rosse's great reflector, the achromatic telescope on Wandsworth-common can only exert its marvellous powers when the weather is clear."

THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

The existence of a vast lake of salt water somewhere amid the wilds west of the Rocky Mountains has been known since 1689, when Baron La Hontan wrote an account, which, however, seems to have been as much indebted to imagination as to observation, of his discoveries in that region. Some attempts have since that time been made to explore its shores, but Capt. Stansbury's party are the first white men that have made the circuit of its waters. The results of the Captain's observations, which were carried on with much skill and immense labor, make the circumference of the lake, exclusive of offsets, to be two hundred and ninety-one miles. The neighborhood around is on the same gigantic scale, consisting of deserts sixty and seventy miles across, separated from each other by precipitous rocky eminences of great elevation. Many of these deserts, Captain Stansbury says, would furnish extended plains absolutely level, upon which a degree of the meridian could be measured to great advantage. This inland sea is believed by Capt. Stansbury to have been in a past age of infinitely greater extent. He says:

"Upon the slope of a ridge connected with this plain thirteen distinct successive benches, or water-marks, were counted, which had evidently at one time been washed by the lake, and must have been the result of its action continued for some time at each level. The highest of these is now about two hundred feet above the valley, which has itself been left by the lake, owing probably to gradual elevation occasioned by subterranean causes. If this supposition be correct, and all appearances conspire to support it, there must have been here a vast inland sea, extending for hundreds of miles; and the isolated mountains which now tower from the flats, forming its western and south-western shores, were doubtless huge islands similar to those which now rise from the diminished waters of the lake."

The first view that the party obtained of this extraordinary lake is well described in the following words:

"At our feet and on each side lay the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which we had so long and so ardently desired to see. They were clear and calm, and stretched far to the South and West. Directly before us, and distant only a few miles, an island rose from eight hundred to one thousand feet in height, while in the distance other and larger ones shot up from the bosom of the waters, their summits appearing to reach the clouds. On the West appeared several dark spots resembling other islands; but the dreamy haze hovering over this still and solitary sea threw its dim, uncertain veil over the more distant features of the landscape, preventing the eye from discerning any one object with distinctness, while it half revealed the whole, leaving ample scope for the imagination of the beholder. The stillness of the grave seemed to pervade both air and water; and, excepting here and there a solitary wild duck floating motionless on the bosom of the lake, not a living thing was to be seen. The night proved perfectly serene, and a young moon shed its tremulous light upon a sea of profound, unbroken silence. I was surprised to find, although so near a body of the saltest water, none of that feeling of invigorating freshness which is always experienced when in the vicinity of the ocean. The bleak and naked shores, without a single tree to relieve the eye, presented a scene so different from what I had pictured in my imagination of the beauties of this far-famed spot, that my disappointment was extreme."

This intense repose is broken at times by the presence of myriads of wild fowl:

"The Salt Lake, which lay about half a mile to the eastward, was covered with immense flocks of wild geese and ducks, among which many swans were seen, being distinguishable by their size and the whiteness of their plumage. I had seen large flocks of these birds before, in various parts of the country, and especially upon the Potomac, but never did I behold any thing like the immense numbers here congregated together. Thousands of acres, as far as the eye could reach, seemed literally covered with them, presenting a scene of busy, animated cheerfulness, in most graceful contrast with the dreary, silent solitude by which we were immediately surrounded."

The water is described as one of the purest and most concentrated brines known in the world—clear and transparent as the diamond; and on analysis it was found to contain twenty per cent. of pure chlorid of sodium, with about two per cent. of other salts.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE—ITS SOURCE.

The worth of a natural, as distinguished from an artificial rhetoric, is seen in the fact that it is connected, most intimately, *with the vital religion of the man and the preacher*; for no rhetoric can be organising and vivifying that is not itself organic and alive. Only that which has itself a living principle can communicate life. Only that which is itself vigorous can invigorate. The inmost essential principle, therefore, of rhetoric that is to be employed in the service of religion, must be this very religion itself; deep, vital piety in the soul of the sacred orator. Even pagan Cato, and the pagan Quinctilian after him, made goodness, integrity and uprightness of character the foundation of eloquence in a secular sphere, and for secular purposes. The orator, they said, is an upright man—first of all an *upright man*—who understands speaking. How much more true then is it that Christian character is the fount and origin of all Christian eloquence; that the sacred orator is a holy man—first of all a *holy man*—who understands speaking.

We shall not, surely, be suspected of wishing to undervalue or disparage a department to which we propose to consecrate our whole time and attention, and, therefore, we may with the more boldness say that we have always cherished a proper respect for that theory which has been more in vogue in some other denominations than in our own—that the preacher is to speak as the Spirit moves him. There is a great and solid truth at the bottom of it, and though the theory unquestionably does not need to be held up very particularly before an educated ministry, we think there is comparatively little danger in reminding the educated man the man who has been trained by the rules and maxims of a formal and systematic culture—that the spring of all his power as a Christian preacher is a *living spring*. It is well for the sacred orator, who has passed through a long collegiate and professional trainlag, and has been taught sermonizing as an art, to be reminded that the living principle, which is to render all this culture of use for purposes of practical impression, is vital godliness; that he will be able to assimilate all this material of Christian eloquence only in proportion as he is a devout and holy man. Without this interior religious life in his soul all his resources of intellect, of memory, and of imagination, will be unimpressive and ineffectual—the mere iron shields and gold ornaments that crush the powerless Tarpeia.

For the first and indispensable thing in every instance is *power*. Given an inward and living power, and a basis for motion, action and impression is given. In every instance we come back to its ultimate point. There is a theory among philosophers that this hard, material world over which we stumble, and against which we strike, is at bottom two forces or powers held in equilibrium; that when we get back to the reality of this hard and dull clod, upon which the swain treads with clouted shoon," we find it to be just as immaterial, just as mobile, just as nimble, just as much a living energy as the soul of man itself. Whether this be truth or not, within the sphere of matter, one thing is certain, that within the sphere of mind, we are brought back, to force—to fresh and living energies—in every instance in which the human soul makes an eloquent impression, or receives one. Examine an oration, secular or sacred, that actually moved the minds of men—a speech that obtained votes, or a sermon that, as we say, saved souls, and you find the ultimate cause of this eloquence, so far as man is concerned, to be a vital power in the orator. The same amount of instruction might have been imparted—the same general style and diction might have been employed in both cases—but if that eloquent *power* in the man had been wanting, there would have been no actuation of the hearer, and consequently no eloquence.

It is, therefore, a great and crowning excellence of the rhetorical method which we have been describing, that its lowest and longest roots strike down into the Christian character itself. It does not propose or expect to render the preacher eloquent without personal religion. It tells him, on the contrary, that although God is the creator and sovereign of the human soul, and can therefore render the truth preached by an unregenerate man, and in most unfeeling, irreligious manner, effectual to salvation, yet that *the preacher* must expect to see men moved by his discourses only in proportion as he is himself a spiritually-minded, solemn, and devout man. Here is the *power*, and here is its hiding place, so far as the finite agent is concerned. In that holy love of God and of the human soul which Christianity enjoins and produces—in that religious affection of the soul which takes its origin with the soul's regeneration—the preacher is to find the source of all his eloquence and impression as an orator, just as much of his usefulness and happiness as a man and a Christian. Back to this centre of all do we trace all that is genuine, and powerful, and influential in pulpit eloquence.

But this is not meant merely that the preacher must be a man of zealous and fervid emotions. There is a species of eloquence which springs out of easily excited sensibilities, and which often times produces a great sensation in audiences of peculiar characteristics, and in some particular moods. But this eloquence of the flesh and blood, without brain; this eloquence of the animal, without the intellectual spirits, is very different from that deep-toned, that solemn, that commanding eloquence which springs from the life of God in the soul of man. We feel the difference, all men feel the difference, between the impression made by an ardent but superficial emotion, and that made by a deep feeling; by the sustained, equable, and strong pulsation of religious affections, as distinguished from religious sensibilities. When a man of the latter stamp feels, we know that he feels upon good grounds and in reality; that the stir and movement of the affections is central and all-pervading in him; that the eternal truth has taken hold of his emotive nature, moving the *whole* of it, as the trees of the wood are moved with the wind. It is the moral earnestness of a man who habitually feels that religion is the chief concern for mortals here below; it is the profound consciousness of the perfections of God, and of the worth of the human soul, which is the inmost principle of sacred eloquence—the *vis vivida vitæ* of the sacred orator.

[Prof. Shedd.

THE JUDICIOUS WIFE.

I recollect a pretty incident which may not be uninteresting to the reader. A wild young fellow married a lovely girl, and having long been addicted to habits of dissipation, even the sincere attachment which he entertained towards his wife could not entirely disentangle him from its snares. His occasional irregular hours would have given any but one of so pure and sweet a disposition every reason to suspect that she did not hold that place in his affections which was her right; but the reflection scarcely ever intruded upon her spirits. The husband was far from being cruel, and really loved her, but his disposition was weak and his companions eloquent, and he seemed to grow worse rather than better in his habits.

It happened once that he was called out of town, and in his haste left behind him a letter, in which, to please an unprincipled friend, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness if not in derision, and dilated freely upon his general course of life. Imagine the anxiety and suspense of the married pair, when he found himself borne by a rapid steamboat upon a journey which must of necessity be of several days duration, not remembering distinctly that the fatal letter was exposed and unsealed upon his wife's table. He recollected, too, with a pang, that he had wantonly, in answer to her inquiries, boasted that it contained a professed secret which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in agony of disappointment and shame. He pictured her opening the letter, turning pale with horror and indignation, perhaps fainting with anguish, alarming the servants, flying to her father and renouncing him forever.

As soon as possible he returned, but with a sinking heart, he entered his dwelling, bracing himself up to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending over the table busily writing. A placid smile [illegible] her mouth with perfect beauty, and spread over her glowing features the mild expression of peace and joy; and even as she wrote, the fragment of a sweet ballad fell from her lips in low music that only flows from a heart entirely at rest. The husband stole noiselessly around and read, as her pen traced her gentle thoughts:

"Your letter is lying by me. The very, very letter containing the 'prodigal secret.' Now I could punish you for your carelessness; but my dearest Charles, how could I look you in the face on your return, after having basely violated, your trust in my integrity, and meanly sought to gratify my silly curiosity at the expense of honesty, delicacy and confidence. No, the letter is unopened, and lest you should feel uneasy, I enclose it to you with the sincere love of your affectionate wife," etc.

"What an angel!" uttered the conscience-stricken husband.

She started up with a cry of pleasure, and as Charles met the light of her clear, unshrinking eyes, he was humbled [illegible] he should have suspected her, and deeply stricken with repentance at his own [illegible] He thenceforth severed all ties that drew him abroad; and if the pure being whose influence had allured him to the path of right, had perused all his subsequent [illegible] would have found nothing concer[illegible] self save bursts of the sincerest [illegible] and the warmest love.

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER.—A [illegible] short time since, was addressing an audience at a public meeting, and speaking of the efficacy of persevering, fervent prayer, he related the following beautiful instance: A devoted and pious mother had from infancy endeavored to train up her children in the right way. She frequently prayed with them and for them; she conversed with them, and instructed them in all things calculated to promote their present and eternal welfare. But one son, who was fast growing up to manhood, appeared unconcerned and indifferent. One day she talked seriously with him upon him the importance of [illegible] but he replied, "Mother, I am determined to have nothing to do till I am settled in life; persuade me now. time, and I can. This declaration, for discouraged the mother; but she who knew the value of prayer. She in her own mind, after a short elapsed, that she would earnestly the Throne of Grace, in behalf of more especially. She set apart one for the purpose, and fervently entreated conversion. The week passed but came. The following Sabbath was passing an open sanctuary, worshippers were assembled, the tracted his attention. He halted in; there the word of G[illegible] home a broken, contrite and found mercy. mother could re[illegible] mother is [illegible] addressing you.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.—[illegible] found, in analyzing a [illegible] fertility was occ[illegible] ron. He directed [illegible] barren field [illegible] of iron was [illegible] became [illegible] of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 18.

HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MARION, ALA., December 6, 1852.

MY DEAR W.: I found the Conference, on my arrival last Thursday, generally present and well into business. None have died during the year; they look hearty as a body, and are reporting the results of a year marked with an encouraging degree of prosperity.

THE BISHOP.

Bishop CAPERS was present in person and opened on Wednesday the twenty-first annual session of this body with religious exercises. You will be glad to learn of his health. These ten years he has not enjoyed better. So say his friends. His old age is green, his cheerful dignity the same, and his strength continues, in answer to the prayers of the church, equal to his arduous labors.

COMMITTEES.

A committee of five on nominations, appointed at the beginning, secured judicious committees, to which has been turned over all committee business. The reports are coming in to-day. Another good step was to create a general interest and distribute the Conference business by appointing no member on more than one committee. The Conference is supplied with its usual ready and dexterous Secretary. Bro. Dorman is at his desk, and the assistant scribe, Bro. Heard, at his right hand. After organising and disposing of a few preliminary matters, the Conference adjourned, to hear the annual sermon by Dr. Hamilton. I count myself unfortunate in not having heard it, and hope the Doctor will yield to the request of the Conference to have it published, in connection with the minutes.

ADMISSIONS.

The prayers of the church have been heard. The Lord has sent forth laborers into his vineyard. There have been some locations and discontinuances, but a list of applicants for admission into the traveling connection has been presented, and already acted on, that is unusually large and promising. Most of them are young men, and have enjoyed very liberal means of education—young men of piety and hope. May the unction of the Highest be upon them! Bro. John W. Starr seems to have a school for the prophets in East Alabama, for he brought up five from his circuit—among them his own son. But I will give you names: J. L. Sampy, J. Loomis, L. Patterson, F. Walker, John W. Cook, Jas. W. Pushie, F. M. Crain, F. M. Grace, G. W. Brown, S. H. Cox, W. D. Nicholson, Rob't Scales, Ethelbert Smith, W. M. Sturdevant, N. W. Regan, Wm. A. Shegog, Walter C. Harris, W. S. Wingfield, Ell Hubbard, John Holt, Mack Andrews, J. B. Cottrell, Lewis F. Dowdell, J. W. Starr, Jr., Alex. M. Samford, J. M. Dupree, Wiley Ardis, F. G. McDonald. *Let the church take this list and pray over it!*

THE COLLECTIONS.

The present year falls short of the usual Conference year by one month, and that the most important fiscal month of the twelve. The planters had not all sold their crops and got returns when the preachers made their collections, and the collections were necessarily crowded together. Notwithstanding, the conference collections have sustained themselves well. There has been no step backward. The missionary collections of this year will foot up about $20,000. The Conference stewards will be able to pay about seventy per cent. on claims. The Joint Board works finely.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society was held on Saturday night, in the town hall. The audience was large and the speaking good. The management of the meeting was not *ad captandum*. About $400 raised.

THE SABBATH.

Marion is well supplied with churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, (or Campbellite,) Methodist and Episcopal. All these were opened and occupied on Sabbath by members of the Conference, except the last. The Sabbath was a lovely day, and I learn the various services were well attended and edifying. The Bishop, after preaching a Bishop's sermon in the Methodist Church in the morning, ordained five traveling and eight local elders. At half-past three o'clock he Sacrament delivered at same place a capital discourse on the Christian ministry, their authority, work and encouragement. It took true ground, defined it beyond mistake, and applied it well. After sermon, the Bishop ordained five traveling and eleven local deacons.

MISCELLANY.

The Baptists have largely the dominant influence in the place, but they, with other denominations and the citizens generally, have shown an admirable and exemplary liberality in the support of the Conference. The sessions are held in the basement of the Baptist Church, with excellent accommodations. The schools, seminary and college of the place form a substantial commercial basis and an elegant staple of society. The girls and boys, "young men and maidens," serve Marion instead of cotton bales. The boarding houses are the warehouses of wealth. The professors and teachers are the craftsmen and mechanics that keep the snug little village busy and thrifty as a beehive. Marion as a Methodist place, is looking up. Our church here, for several successive years, has been blessed with good pastors. A neat parsonage has been secured, (and, by the by, parsonages, neat, substantial and out of debt, are becoming happily prevalent in this Conference). Our friend and brother, Armstrong, is principal of a large and flourishing female seminary here.

The Conference will probably adjourn on Wednesday night or Thursday. But before adjourning an important society will be organized. Preliminary steps are already taken for forming a society to aid the education of indigent young men preparing for the ministry. Mark: Not a society to call young men or old ones, or any sort, to the ministry, or to make preachers, but aid those who feel themselves moved of the Holy Ghost to the ministry.

In a few days I will forward you further items and reports for publication; also, that interesting document, the Appointments. I presume they will be easily made, for the Alabama Conference as you know is little of loco-itineracy. Its members are available and *moveable* from East to West, from North to South.

H. N. M.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

This body closed its session about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, December 8. The appointments were read out before a large crowd of citizens of Marion, and prefaced by appropriate and impressive remarks from Bishop Capers. We have never seen appointments take better. Made under God, with prayer for his direction, they will doubtless redound to his glory. So may it be.

The vote of thanks for liberal entertainment and hospitable accommodation in every respect, by the citizens of Marion, was well deserved and heartily passed by the Conference. Long and pleasantly will the Marion session be remembered. The authorities of the Baptist Church have been especially kind in providing the Conference not only with a session room, but committee rooms.

Nor can we close this passing notice without reference to the happy manner in which the entire Conference was arranged for. Every thing went through with harmony. The preaching was well attended, and we must do the choir of the Methodist Church the credit of saying that their singing has not been beat, if equalled, any where within our hearing. The pastor, Bro. Neely, seconded by his liberal members, had "done up" things well; and in the cycle of Annual Conferences, we hope another may be held at Marion, and that we "may be there to see."

The returns show a healthy and growing state of the church.

	White.	Colored.
Members, last year,	33,907	17,116
" this year,	35,587	17,319
Increase,	1,680	203

Increase of local preachers, 4. Missionary collections amounted to $19,999 27. Anniversary collection, $400. Total for this year, TWENTY THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE DOLLARS!

The increase of traveling preachers has been 31 on probation and 3 by re-admission; and there are about twenty more places wanting a laborer in this vineyard.

The Conference gratefully acknowledges the gift of the Lord of the Harvest in answer to prayers the past year; and a resolution on this subject was solemnly adopted, which will be found in another column, with others of importance.

The Conference collections exceed those of last year by $1,200, making for this, a little over $3,000—dividing to claimants, as before written, at 70 per cent. The Conference landably and earnestly aims at reaching the 100 per cent. on these high and almost sacred claims. It may be done, doubtless will, the coming year. The funds for the education of the children of traveling preachers and the orphans of those who have died in the work, amounted to $734. The Ministerial Education Society is well under way, and most auspiciously. Governor Collier is the President of it. The Constitution may hereafter be published. A local preacher, present at the organization, said: "Brethren, I have to leave; but let me say a word to you before I go. This is a noble cause, and will go ahead. I am going home, and will send you from my neighborhood for this fund, from one to five hundred dollars, by next Conference." Well said and well promised, and we make no question, will be well done.

Below is the list of appointments:

List of Appointments of the Alabama Conference, for the year 1853.

MOBILE DISTRICT.—G. Garrett, P. E.
Mobile, Franklin street..J. S. Hughes.
" German Mission..To be supplied.
" Colored Charge..E. Hearn.
St. Francis street..A. H. Powell.
City Mission..W. H. Milburn.
Wesley Chapel..John W. Starr, Jr.
West Ward..To be supplied.
Toulmanville..John H. Gibbes.
Portersville Mission..Thos. J. Campbell, Sup.
Pascagoula..James L. Sampey.
New Wakefield..W. B. Tipton.
Bigbee Colored Mission..John G. Rush.
Saggsville..T. S. Abernathy.
Mt. Pleasant..John W. McCann.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT.—J. T. Heard, P. E.
Demopolis..Thos. H. Foster.
Arcola Col. Mission..Alex. McBride.
Spring Hill..John D. Worrell.
Linden..J. W. Laney, A. J. Crawford, Sup.
Magnolia Colored Mission..To be supplied.
Dayton..James A. Heard.
" Colored Mission..Jeff. Bond.
Uniontown..John D. Fisher.
" Circuit..T. Burbo, one to be supplied.
Lower Peach Tree..Thos. Killough.
Chootaw..John C. Stricklin, J. M. Dupree.
Gaston..T. Y. Armstrong, Francis Walker.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—E. Callaway, P. E.
Gainesville..T. Moody, F. M. Crain.
Belmont..Daniel Duncan.
Livingston..J. E. Newman.
Launderdale..R. Y. Rew.
DeKalb..C. N. McLeod, J. W. Cook.
Macon Circuit..R. S. Finley.
Macon Station..R. M. Sanders.
Prairie Hill..James A. Clement.
Warsaw..Leroy Massingale.
Wahalak..J. W. Ellis, Jr.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.—T. J. Koger, P. E.
Tuscaloosa..O. R. Blue.
Big Sandy..John C. Huckabee.
North Fort..Ed. McMeans.
Brush Creek..Wm. Vaughan.
New Prospect..Wm. I. Powers.
Newbern and Oak Grove..F. M. Grace.
Greensboro'..J. J. Hutchinson.
Prairie Creek Col'd Mission..J. M. Wells.
Marion..P. P. Neely, Sup., Jas. A. Peebles.
Jones' Valley..Geo. F. Ellis.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.—Geo. Shaffer, P. E.
Columbus..T. W. Dorman.
Plymouth Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Columbus Circuit..S. H. Cox, Jas. S. Belton.
Buttahatchie..George W. Tucker.
Athens..T. W. Manning.
Mt. Zion..George W. Brown.
Pickens..Wm. Murrah, N. M. Skipper.
Sipsy Mission..To be supplied.
Greene..R. W. Spence.
Eutaw..James M. Patton.
Forkland..E. V. Levert.

BLUNTSVILLE DIS'T.—L. B. McDonald, P. E.
Bluntsville..C. Strider.
Walker Mission..To be supplied.
Hancock Mission..John D. Waren.
Pikeville Mission..John Greer.
Warrior Mission..Abijah Watson.
Ashville Circuit..M. Graham, W. Rhodes, Sup.
Lebanon..Robert Scales.
Sand Mountain Mission..W. D. Nicholson.
Harpersville Circuit..A. J. Coleman,

TALLADEGA DIS'T.—W. H. McDaniel, P. E.
Talladega..E. J. Hamill.
Coosa Mission..To be supplied.
Wewokayille..J. T. Curry.
Coosa Circuit..H. J. Hunter, W. A. Shegog.
Tallapoosa..Wm. Monk.
Dodeville..R. R. Dickinson.
Randolph..L. S. Oslin.
Hillabee..To be supplied.
Jacksonville..W. E. N. Linfield, N. W. Regan.
Centre..James M. Towles,
Cedar Bluff..One to be supplied, John Holt.

SUMMERFIELD DIS'T.—F. G. Fergusou, P. E.
Selma..Jefferson Hamilton.
Summerfield..C. C. Callawny,
Ockmulgee Col'd Mission..J. W. Holston.
Perryville Circuit..J. W Shores.
Centerville..John Foust.
Maplesville..To be supplied.
Wetumpka..Otis Sexon.
Prattville..S. O. Capers.
Autauga..John T. Roper, W. M. Sturdivant,
Pleasant Hill..Ethelbert Smith.
Cahaba..D. Carmichael.
Centenery Institute at Summerfield..A. H. Mitchell, T. Y. Ramsey, Eli Hubbard.
Wm. M. Lovelady appointed to Orrville Inst.

MONTGOMERY DIS'T.—S. Armstrong, P. E.
Montgomery..C. D. Oliver, J. B. Cottrell.
Catoma Col'd Mission..John W. Broxon.
Mtgomery Circuit..C. S. Hurt, J. S. Spence.
Hayneville..W. W. Thomas.
Big Swamp Col'd Mission..Asa Skinner.
Union..Henry Urquhart.
Tuskegee..C. C. Gillespie.
Tuskegee Circuit..J. W. Ellis, sr., Alex. M. Samford.
Andrew Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Crawford..W. P. Miller.
Uchee Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Auburn..Josiah Barker.
LaFayette..J. W. Starr, sr., L. F. Dodwell.
Chambers Col'd Mission..To be supplied.

EUFAULA DISTRICT.—S. F. Pilley, P. E.
Eufaula..Mark S. Andrews.
Glenville..Thos. P. Crymes.
Chattahoochee Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Enon and Chunnenuggee..To be supplied.
Chunnenuggee Col'd Miss..To be supplied.
Barbour..Wiley Ardis, one to be supplied.
Enon and Treadwell Miss..To be supplied.
Clayton..Wm. B. Neal.
Abbeyville..John Williamson.
Jackson..John Q. Loomis.
Woodville..Wm. B. Adams.
Marianna..V. L. Hopkins.
Ocheesa Mission..LaFayette Patterson.
Apalachicola..W. S. Wingfield.

CAMDEN DIS'T.—A. S. Dickenson, P. E.
Camden..W. K. Norten,
Cedar Creek..L. M. Wilsen, W. C. Harris.
Black's Bend..To be supplied.
Greenville..R. S. Rabb.
Orion..L. P. Golson.
Troy..Z. Dowling.
Geneva..To be supplied.
Pea River Mission..Wm. M. Shockley.
Milton..James B. Rabb.
Pensacola..E. Phillips.
Navy Yard..George W. Price.
Monroeville..One to be sup., F. G. McDonald.
David W. Pollock, Ag't for Am. Bible Soc'y.
J. L. Cotten, transferred to N. C. Conference, and appointed to Edgecomb.
Dennis B. Levne, Elijah B. Lockley and John L. Sanders, transferred to Pacific Conf.
G. L. Patten, transferred to Texas Conf.
T. O. Summers, Ed. of Books and S. S. Visitor.

The next session of the Alabama Conference to be held in the city of Tuscaloosa.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: A Conference Brother Dowling's name was announced for Troy Circuit, and Brother Shockley's to Pea River. Please correct this; for Brother Shockley is appointed to Troy Circuit, and Brother Dowling to Pea River. The brethren will please be governed accordingly. W. CAPERS.

Marion, Dec. 9, 1852.

FLETCHER'S STUDIES ON SLAVERY.—This is a Southern work by a gentlemen in Natchez, Miss. It has been very generally and favorably noticed by the press, and is said to be a work of learning and careful research. It may be had at Steel's or White's, New Orleans.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The following letter would indicate that the city of New Orleans gave more than one-eighth of the entire sum contributed by the people of the United States to the Washington National Monument, on the 2d of November.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE,
December 8, 1852.

James P. Freret, Esq., New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—It is with sincere pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt, through J. B. H. Smith, Esq., Treasurer, on the 23d ult., of your esteemed favor, addressed to Mr. Smith, with a draft enclosed for eleven hundred and sixty-five dollars fifty-cents, being the noble contribution of the patriotic electors of the city of New Orleans, at the election polls on the 2d ult., to aid in the completion of the magnificent Monument now being erected by the people of the United States, to the "Father of his Country," and the Benefactor of the human race.

The Board of Managers desire me to express to you and through you to the generous contributors of this handsome sum, their profound and grateful acknowledgments.

Most sincerely and respectfully yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, General Agent.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their monthly meeting in New York on Monday the 6th inst. A report was read by the Secretary, setting forth the melancholy fact that the Board had lost four valuable laborers, viz: Mrs. Fairbank, of the Bombay Mission; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, of the Gaboon Mission, and Mr. Sulven, missionary among the Armenians. The receipts of the Board, for the months of August, September and October, were $47,767. For the operations of the coming year $300,000 are wanted.

Report of the Committee on Education.

The committee to whom was referred matters connected with the educational interests of the Alabama Conference, beg leave to report:

I. Before considering the claims of our institutions, specially, they desire to submit some thoughts relative to the general subject.

1. The deep and growing interest manifested by the people of the South, and especially of Alabama, in Female education, must be, to every patriot and Christian, a source of delight. The girls now at school, must, in a few years, be the moulders of the character of a new generation; and that they have the best means of preparing for that work, is of the last importance to the country and the church. Now, when the first step is taken, shall not we, to whom this work is in part confided, see to it that the way be prepared for further advance; and that the evils, which to some degree, are inseparable from all human institutions, be diminished and weakened as rapidly as may be? Radical reforms are frequently dangerous, because revolutionary, and liable to result in anarchy. True progress is growth, —not the offspring of destruction. To healthy growth, lopping and pruning are often essential. We, therefore, as husbandmen in care of the vigorous plants of education, have no desire to lay the axe to the root of any of our trees, but simply to apply the knife.

To drop generalization and metaphor, we exceedingly doubt the propriety of public examinations in our female schools. Our reasons are: 1. They are no test of scholarship; 2. They foster habits of superficial study, and undue reliance on the memory, thereby defeating the highest *intellectual* object of schools; 3. We fear the effect upon the blushing modesty of girlhood, which, in woman, is matured into delicate refinement and graceful dignity; 4. If they do not stimulate an *excessive* desire and love of dress and personal decoration, our observation has failed to furnish facts for a correct induction. Other reasons might be given, but your brief time forbids; nor will leisure allow a discussion, in this place, of the arguments edducible from these predicates.

The matter of dress, however, is one of such moment that some words must be said. We do not state that, toward the close of the session, the young women and girls who are to occupy the benches in the gaze of five hundred spectators for several consecutive days, thrice each day, study the newspaper's patterns of the latest fashions as closely as their algebra or French; or that they vie in each other's dresses with as much interest as the exercises in prosody; or that the multiplication of the wardrobe is more fascinating than the correctly attained result of a sum in compound interest. Neither will we affirm that the solution of the mighty problem,—what dresses, ribbons, bracelets and breast pins, are to be worn at each coming together, occupies more time and anxious study than the mastery of the rules and examples in simple and quadratic equations; nor that the father's addition of the merchant's account for the daughter's finery, is as disagreeable to him as her proficiency in the complications of numbers. All this we cannot positively affirm, as we were never school girls; but suggest, if the statements were modified, they would contain more truth than poetry.

For the reasons herein stated, we should be glad if the Conference would adopt measures to insure, at as early a day as possible, the discontinuance of these public examinations. Be it remembered, however, that we discriminate between examinations and commencements. The sermon, the oration, and the exercises immediately connected with the graduation, are of course, to be kept up. But in these, we hope the Conference will so express itself that the present extravagant style of dress shall be discountenanced and laid aside.

We hope, moreover, that the Conference will recommend to the boards of trustees and principals of our schools, the adoption, with each successive year, of a higher, and yet higher grade of study; one in which greater emphasis shall be laid upon the thorough and practical branches of education, and stress withdrawn from so-called accomplishments.

2. We, of course, cannot be expected to discuss the merits of the male collegiate question. Take some suggestions. No one among us can undervalue La Grange College and its claims, yet none can deny the unfortunateness of its location, *for us*. It is needless longer for us to disguise the fact that *natural* obstacles separate us from it. These, combined with other circumstances, have made it impossible to concentrate the attention of our people on this institution, notwithstanding its able faculties, the munificent liberality of our preachers, and their tireless exertions in its behalf.

All this is said, not in disparagement of our adopted child, but to show the present and pressing importance of securing the establishment of a male college within our own bounds. The number, wealth, position and influence of our membership—the hold of our preachers on the public mind—their unrivalled ability to concentrate attention on a legitimate object of interest—the growing willingness of our people to dispose of their wealth to the advantage of Christianity and the church—the absence of an institution within our own limits, sufficiently commanding to prevent our young men seeking the four corners of the country for collegiate instruction. These, with cumulative imperceiveness, demand of us the establishment of such an institution. Meanwhile, let us fulfill our obligations to La Grange as best we may.

3. The history of the higher seminaries of learning in this country proves, if it prove anything, that in the present state of public sentiment, denominational education can alone be successful in subserving the highest ends for which such seminaries are designed. Were other evidence lacking, amplest demonstration of the position is furnished in the last thirty years' experience of Methodism in this country; we mean the number, efficiency and results of its schools.

This being granted, the necessity of concentration is apparent. We do not blame Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Romanists for the support they give their schools; but shall Methodists be less true to the claims of their Church responsibility, when such mighty results are dependent on that integrity?

One of the most noble peculiarities of our organization is the power to converge or focalize. Is there not reason to fear that, in the matter of education, we are overlooking the secret of our strength? While it is a source of grateful pleasure to us that members and local preachers of our church are betaking themselves to instruction—in touching beauty, sacredness and solemnity, second only to the pulpit itself—are not our travelling preachers under the deepest and strongest obligations to bring their fullest energies to bear in the support and upbuilding of our Conference schools? It needs not that we disparage the claims of a single local institution, to urge that we, as a Conference, and as members of a Conference, are bound to concentrate our interest on our own institutions.

There is one other point, under this head, we should be glad to discuss, but must waive all, save the bare mention. We refer to the association of normal schools with our Conference institutions; schools having for their object the education of young men and women, in limited circumstances, who are willing, as remuneration, to pledge themselves to teach a specified number of years. This thought put into practice will secure the advantages of instruction to many otherwise debarred, elicit the warmest sympathy and support of our people, and harmonize the interests of higher and common school education.

II. We come now to notice the claims of our institutions:

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.—In reference to this institution, we have been officially informed that Dr. Wadsworth has resigned his place as President, and that Prof. J. W. Hardy has been elected to fill the vacancy. The President has gained the highest confidence of all who knew him, as an educator of youth, and is fully competent to the task assigned him. We recommend the following:

Resolved, That we consider Prof. J. W. Hardy eminently qualified for the Presidency of La Grange College, and approve his election.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of La Grange College to the extent of our ability.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.—Dear to the heart of every Methodist, by reason of its double name; the first recalling the grateful affection of the thousands of our Israel toward the founder of our Church, after a lapse of a hundred years; the other—Summerfield—perpetuating the memory and influence of one of the loveliest and saintliest spirits that ever glowed in human form. This institution maintains its right to the strongest hold upon the regard and energies of people and preachers.

We hail with sincere pleasure the tokens of our Father's approval of this enterprise, furnished in the frequent out-pourings of his Divine Spirit, and the conversion to God of large numbers of the pupils.

The change made by the Trustees during the last year, in placing the institution upon a self-sustaining basis, meets with our hearty approbation; securing, as it does, all the rights and privileges hitherto guaranteed to the children of our preachers, freeing the Board from the liability to pecuniary embarrassment, and, at the same time, maintaining its virtual right in the selection of teachers. And may we not say that the headship of this institution, filled as it is by Dr. Mitchell, a brother well-beloved, who has grown in our confidence with its growth, is not the least reason for enforcing its claims upon our regards. Therefore

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Trustees, in placing Centenary Institute upon a self-sustaining basis, has our hearty sanction and approval.

Resolved, That, as Dr. Mitchell has staked his means and reputation upon the happy out-come of this enterprise, and, as its entire success is of the last importance to Methodism in Alabama, we pledge ourselves to sympathetic co-operation with him to keep its claims before the people; and, by provoking one another to good works, to incite our communion to a larger patronage of it than it has ever known.

MACON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We are gratified to learn that, notwithstanding the discouragements of the last year, this seminary has opened its new session under auspicious circumstances. Fully endorsing the change made by the Trustees in placing the school upon the sure foundation of self-support; rejoiced that it possesses so competent and faithful a Principal as our Bro. Poindexter; and assured that it has the confidence, and deserves the patronage, of the community in the western portion of the Conference, we hope for it a bright and increasingly prosperous career. Therefore

Resolved, That we heartily sanction the change specified.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend the Macon Female Institute to the continued and earnest support of our preachers and people.

Resolved, That we confirm the election of V. L. Hopkins, T. W. Dorman, Jas. R. Smith, John W. Laney, and F. F. Hemphill, as Trustees of that Institute.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are sorry that we have no report from the secretary of the Board of Trustees. We regret, moreover, that the Visiting Committee made no report of the Examination, which, we have reason to know, was one of the very best. Rev. Thos. B. Russell has resigned his place as President, and Rev. William F. Sumford has been elected in his stead.

We close with the following recommendation: That the Conference appoint the usual Visiting Committees to La Grange, Summerfield, Macon, and Oak Bowery.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. MILBURN, Chair'n.
CLAYTON C. GILLESPIE.
CHARLES S. HUNT.
WILLIAM J. POWERS.
S. OLIN CAPERS.

Visiting Committees.

Committee for Lagrange College..Thomas W. Dorman, Ebenezer Hearn and L. B. McDonald.

For the Institute at Summerfield..Samuel Armstrong, Walter H. McDaniel and Thophilus Moody.

For the Institute at Macon..Eugene V. Levert, Robert S. Finley and J. A. Clement.

For the Institute at Oak Bowery..Christopher D. Oliver, Otis Sexton, and Clayton C. Gillespie.

BIBLES.—A communication was read at a meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, in New York, on Thursday, the 2d instant, from Thornton A. Jenkins, Esq., Secretary of the Light-house Board, asking Bibles for three hundred light-houses and light-vessels.

Resolutions of Ala. Conference.

TEMPERANCE.

Resolved, That this Conference heartily approve of the doings of the late Temperance Convention held at Selma, in which it was resolved to urge upon our next Legislature to pass a law empowering each county, town and beat to determine whether ardent spirits shall be sold in them, and that we will use our influence to promote the Temperance Reform through this process.

J. HAMILTON,
F. G. FERGUSON.

SUMMERS ON BAPTISM.

The Conference requested 1500 copies of this work to be deposited at Mobile, for the conveniences of the preachers, and passed unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Conference esteem the work lately published by Dr. T. O. Summers, on the subject of Baptism, a simple and able discussion of the subject which the author has taken in hand, rendering it well worthy of a place in the list of text books for candidates for orders in the ministry, and that we will disseminate it among our membership, as well calculated to edify by enlightening them in the design and benefits of Baptism.

J. HAMILTON,
J. L. COTTEN.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Resolved, That the Conference devoutly thank Almighty God for his goodness to us in the addition he has been pleased to make to the ministry in the probationers received at its present session, and that the first Friday in May next be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, that the Lord of the Harvest may send forth more laborers into his harvest; and that the ministry in general may be more abundantly baptised with the Holy Ghost.

GEO. SHAEFFER,
JAS. L. COTTEN.

Report of the Committee of Ala. Conf. on Sunday Schools.

Your Committee on Sabbath Schools have performed the duties assigned them as far as practicable, and regret that so little time has been allowed them for the collection of facts, and the perfecting of this report. Their labors thus far has resulted in the conviction that, while there is some thing to commend in the efforts already put forth on this behalf, much remains to be done before we can appropriate to ourselves the title of workmen that need not be ashamed.

Brief though the time allotted to us for that purpose perhaps may be, it becomes us to make an extended and a minute survey of the interests that pertain to the spiritual nurture and salvation of the children committed to our charge. Some of the prophets among us are uttering the sorrowful burden of Isaiah: "Who hath believed our report, and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed," and, while as a Conference, we joyfully recognize around us many living witnesses who testify to the authenticity of our commission to the Gospel of Christ, we may with propriety question why no larger success attends the outlay of the abundant means with which God has endowed us. The solution of this question would be as profitable as interesting, and your Committee would suggest that we be more careful in the selection of the soil we cultivate. The fallow ground is before us, and truly it must be broken up; but wherefore should we plow upon the rock, or cultivate the fallow ground alone. May God relieve us from the madness that would impel us to such a course.

To be brief, we too often neglect to take possession of the heart for Christ until the strong man armed has entrenched himself there; we neglect the mellow soil until it has become the path for the foot of every unclean beast; instead of shouting with the reapers, we bow sorrowfully among the hungry gleaners. That this is not mere croaking, let the following facts attest, namely: We have in the Alabama Conference 190 Sunday Schools; there should be at least 500. We have a Sunday School paper, in reference to which criticism opens not its mouth, but for the purpose of praise; we have about 1700 subscribers in Alabama, when the minimum should be 10,000. We have a book editor, appointed by the sages of the General Conference, who have evinced a proper sagacity in the selection of the man for this post, and he has performed the task of reading through the whole catalogue of the Sunday School Union; editing and revising—reserving the good, and throwing the bad away, until he has a catalogue of books ready to be published; the very books we need, and we were pledged to bring up a collection to aid in their publication; and here it is—the whole sum of $216. Again, in some Circuits, in thickly populated parts of the country, not a single Sunday School has been organized. Here permit us to say, in parenthesis, (the shepherd who totally neglects the lambs, shall ere long have no flock to follow him). But while some have neglected this work, as we believe, to a culpable degree, a few have acquitted themselves nobly; and, as chief among these, we would name the Rev. Chas. Strider, of the Carrollton Circuit, who reports twelve schools, in which are 293 scholars, with a library numbering in the aggregate 944 volumes. Who does not commend Bro. Strider's zeal in this cause? What man among us does not resolve to imitate it?

Before closing this hasty report, permit us to quote a paragraph in reference to Sunday Schools, from a report which has already been read before this Conference. It may well be repeated:

"It is a source of deep regret that this blessed enterprise has been so much neglected in many parts of the Southern Church. Would to God, the excellent provisions of the Discipline, in regard to the religious education of our children, were carried out to the letter. In the name of God! brethren, let us be on the alert in this matter. We have no time to lose; we have lost too much time already. Let us be up and doing. Let us preach at least twice a year, in all our pulpits, on this great subject. Let us organize a Sunday School wherever the children can be collected, though there be but one man or woman to take charge of them. Let us visit all our schools regularly, and encourage the teachers and scholars by our countenance and counsels. Let us make ourselves acquainted with the children of our charge—the children of our Church—and let us make them acquainted with us, so that we may be able to make them *understand* and *feel* their baptismal obligations, and practically assume them at the earliest possible period."

If we pursue this course, we shall save multitudes of the rising generation, who otherwise will be lost to our communion—lost to the cause of Christ—lost forever.

S. S. STATISTICS.

The statistics we have collected exhibit in the aggregate, 190 schools, 205 superintendents 1153 teachers, 7528 scholars, 19,682 volumes in the libraries, 1677 Visitors taken, $699 29 contributed for local purposes, $216 36 contributed for the publication fund.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend the passage of the following resolutions, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That we tender to Dr. Summers the assurance of a more hearty and telling co-operation in the great work in which he is engaged.

2. *Resolved*, That we will endeavor to enlarge the circulation of the Sunday School Visitor until every Sunday School and family within our several charges shall be supplied with it.

3. *Resolved*, That some time in the month of May, of the ensuing Conference year, we will take up collections in our several charges in aid of the publication fund of the M. E. Church South, and forward the amount thus raised to the book editor at Charleston.

JOSIAH BARKER, Chairman.

ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

A few days ago we noticed the publication of a work in England, entitled "Two Years on the Farm of Uncle Sam, with Sketches of Location, Nephews, and Prospects." The following passage from the work indicate at least a degree rightly to appreciate the American character:

"Vieing with the gay Parisian in dress, the English in energy, cautious as a Dutchman, impulsive as an Irishman, patriotic as Tell, brave as Wallace, cool as Wellington, and royal as Alexander, there he goes, the American citizen! In answering your questions, or speaking commonly, his style is that of the ancient Spartan; put him on the stump, with an audience of Whigs, Democrats, or Bornburners, and he becomes a compound of Tom Cribb and Demosthenes, a foundation of eloquence, passion, sentiment, sarcasm, logic and drollery, altogether different from any thing known or imagined in the Old World States. Say any thing of any body (as public men) untied with ceremonial phraseology, he swings his rhetorical mace with a vigorous arm, crushing the antagonistic principle or person into a most villanous compound. See him at dinner; he despatches a meal with a speed which leads you to suppose him a ruminating animal, yet enjoying his *cigarre* for a whole hour afterwards with the gusto and *ennui* of a Spaniard.

"Walking right on, as if it were life against time, with the glass at fever heat, yet taking it cool in the most serious and pressing matter; a compound of the Red Man, Brummel and Franklin; statesman and laborer, on he goes, divided and subdivided in politics and religion, professionally opposed, with a keenness of competition in vain looked for even in England; yet, let but their national rights or liberty be threatened and that vast nation stands a pyramid of resolve, united as one man, with heart, head, hand and purse, burning with a Roman zeal to defend inviolate the cause of the commonwealth.

"To him who has lived among the Americans, and looked largely at the theory and practice of their government and its executive, there remains no doubt that the greatest amount of personal security and freedom has been produced by the least amount of cost of any nation in the world. Culling its principles and wisdom from the history of all empires, it stands the nearest of all earthly systems to perfection, because it is built on and embodies those principles which God hath proclaimed in his attributes.

* * * * * * * *

"I notice that the Americans set less value on life than Europeans; that is, he does not think the loss of life the greatest loss—the *ultimatum*. When a man dies you see none of that sentiment (I use the best term I can think of) which surrounds such an event in older countries. The American is silent in manner, embarrassingly so at first, extremely accurate in his observation of human nature, and any man that can not bear to be scrutinized had better not come here. They judge much by the eye, and have a most enviable power of estimation; your temperament, speech, look and act, are all taken in by him; and if you can get at the tablet of his judgment, you will find a remarkable daguerreotype of your exact words written thereon. They are phrenologists and physiognomists, not merely as philosophers, but as practical appliers of those inductive sciences, and beneath a show of laziness and positive laogor, there is an amount of energy and action perfectly surpassing. They are not averse to the higher branches of literature and science, but they bend all to utility, and are, as a nation, the best arithmeticians in the world; and this science alone gives a terse, matter-of-face tone to their mental working; in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a proposition, he says: 'Wait till I figure up.'"

PUNCTUALITY.—Washington was a *minute* man. An accurate clock in the entry at Mount Vernon controlled the movements of the family. At his dinner-parties he allowed five minutes for difference of watches, and then waited for no one. If members of Congress came at a late hour, his simple apology was, "We are too punctual for you"; or, "Gentlemen, I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come." Nobody ever waited for General Washington. He was always five minutes before the time; and if the parties he had engaged to meet were not present at the person appointed, he considered the engagement cancelled, and would leave the place and refuse to return.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY DESTROYED.—The Rev. J. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illinois, who has been collecting books and manuscripts relative to the history of the western country for more than forty years, had nearly the whole of them destroyed by fire a short time since. It is to be feared that much has been lost which would have thrown light upon the early history of western colonization and great leading events, the migrations and habitudes of the Indian tribes.

WASHINGTON IRVING CREATING A RIOT IN BOMBAY.—The Boston Journal extracts from a Bombay newspaper the particulars of an extensive and alarming riot, which took place in November of last year. The riot was caused by the publication in a Bombay newspaper, of an editorial translation of portions of the life of Mohammed, by our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving. The most aggravated feature, however, in the provocation given to the Mussulmans, was a defective likeness of their prophet. The Bombay paper, from which the extract is made, calls the print a "smeared and smudgy lithograph of Mohammed," taken from Simon Ockly's history of the Saracens. This riot lasted for three days, when the Mussulmans were at last pacified by the editor's apologizing for the translation and picture.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Lake Lee, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made an interesting annual report. The operations of the several agents, among the several tribes, during the past year, may be thus summed up as follows:

The dissensions among the Senecas in New York respecting their forms of government are not yet quieted, but have been taken which it is believed will lead to an early and peaceful adjustment.

The Michigan Indians generally are doing well—becoming orderly and industrious—their agricultural efforts encouraged with reward, while education is making encouraged progress. The same remarks hold good of the Chippewas in Wisconsin. The removal of the Menomonees, agreeable to act of Congress, has been effected—the latter now being located between the Wolf and Oconto rivers.

A removal of the Chippewas Agency has been made to the Crow River, west of the Mississippi. Some of the Crow Wing River, Indians, on territory recently ceded to the United States, but it is thought they will soon return to the ceded lands.

The Winnebagoes are discontented with their present location, and want to emigrate to the Crow river, and the Superintendent recommends that they have liberty to do so. The Sioux, of Minnesota, have given their assent to the treaty recently concluded in the summer of 1851. These treaties remove all fears of hostile collision with the Sioux in future. These Sioux cultivate the soil very extensively, and frequent cases intermarry with the whites in the vicinity of the far compassables.

The Ottawas and Chippewas of the Grand River, a poor and peaceful tribe, on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, have been of late the victims, to a disgraceful extent, of the white man's rapacity, and the incursions of more warlike tribes of Indians. The appropriation from the last Congress is now applied to their relief and protection.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowas of the Great Nemaha agency, and the Sacs and Foxes thereto attached, have acquired a interest from their field of industry, and they are all in a state of commendatory notice for their general good order.

Mr. Vrooman has now reduced to a comparatively small number, but it difficult to manage their public affairs, and are anxious to abandon their tribal organization and become citizens of the United States. To this end, they, in connection with many of the white population, are impatiently awaiting the establishment of a territorial government over the vast region north of the Arkansas and west of the Missouri rivers.

The Delaware Indians, distinguished for their adventurous roving and enterprising spirit, are steadily diminishing in consequence of their exposure to peril, which other tribes take care to avoid.

The Christian Indians, a peculiar and interesting band of Indians, of Canada, whence they emigrated from New England on the lands of the Wyandotts, who, like them as intruders and desire their removal.

The Shawnees are eminently successful agriculturists, and are advancing in general improvement. But for the evil influence of intemperance, in which their proximity to border settlements greatly expose them, they would become a highly moral and prosperous people.

The condition of the Pottawatomies continues substantially the same as heretofore reported. They depend chiefly for support, especially in winter, on their large annuities, and but little or no improvement is manifest in their mode of living.

The Kickapoos of the Kaazas Indians, in the country about Council Grove, on the great Santa Fe road, is unfriendly for them and the whites. They are a rifle and horse tribe, and little can be done for their welfare while they remain liable to the pernicious associations about them here.

The small-pox, reinforced by inability and general diseases, has this year dealt dreadfully with the Sacs and Foxes. Their numbers have been thinned by death with appalling hand. Agriculture is almost entirely neglected, their attachment to old habits, encouraged by their chiefs, materially retards their improvement.

The Sacs of Fox, Creek and Black River Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Fox agency are in a prosperous condition, though they have frequent and just complaints of the depredations of the Sacs and Foxes upon their stock.

The Great Nemaha, and Pinkeshaws, of the Osage river agency, continue to furnish evidences of commendable industry and steady improvement. It is to be regretted, however, that the Shawnees belonging to the same agency are not placed in this favorable notice.

The Cherokees are embarrassed by an onerous public debt which they are striving in good faith to discharge. Their claims and other public purposes they are anxious to have the United States the tract of country containing about 10,000 acres, known as the "Cherokee Neutral Land," and there is much force of argument in favor of the obligation of the government to relieve them by taking back the land at the price they were required by the United States for it when it was granted to them.

The convention, entered into in 1857, between the Creeks and Chickasaws, the latter, under certain conditions and restrictions therein provided, became a component part of the Choctaw nation. But they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the political connection between them and the Choctaws; and there is reason to believe that the best interests of both would be promoted by a separation of the tribes.

The present state of things exists in relation to the Creeks and Seminoles.

The chiefs of Billy Bowlegs and other Semianoles to Washington are next alluded to. Late advices from Billy leave no doubt that his stipulation to emigrate will be adhered to.

The Indians in New Mexico are generally quiet. The Apaches, near El Paso, however, are troublesome, and a band of mounted men are asked for to keep them in check.

Arrangements are making for the removal of the encroaching Indians from the Territory of Texas.

The Navajos give promise of abandoning their predatory habits and betaking themselves to the cultivation of the soil.

Notwithstanding the Mountain and Prairie Indians continue to suffer from the vast number of emigrants who pass through their country destroying their means of support, and scattering disease and death among them, yet those who were parties to the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie, in the fall of 1851, have been true to their obligations, and have remained at peace with themselves and with the whites.

The appropriations provided for by a late act of Congress for the Camanches, Kioways and other Indians on the Arkansas river, have been necessarily postponed until the coming spring. It will then be expedient to make them known to the treaty of Fort Laramie, or to one containing those provisions.

The agent for the Utah Indians has recently made an addition to the various tribes therein occupying the region of the Great Salt Lake. The thoroughfare of the emigrants to California and Oregon passes through their country, and the object of the expedition was to prevent a recurrence, if possible, of numerous and often fatal collisions between the emigrants and Indians. It seems to have been eminently successful, as no murders or robberies are reported to have been committed by these Indians during the present year. To give some idea of the immense travel along this route, and the consequent importance of conciliating the Indians, the agent states that in returning he had to be passed on each of several days as many as one hundred wagons.

The Commissioner recommends to Congress some timely and efficient measures for the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California. Something also ought to be done for the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The annual report of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, fills six and a half columns of the National Intelligencer, and abounds in various interesting statistics, and many important suggestions.

The sum required for the department 1854 is less by $1,202 than for 1853, and the amount estimated for pensions shows a decrease of $850,193, while the public buildings will require an increase of $689,158, caused by an estimate of $800,000 for the Capitol extension, for which no appropriation was made in that year, and for other new objects in Washington. The estimate for agricultural statistics has been increased to $2200.

The report gives various statistics of the public lands, contained in the report of the Commissioners of the Land Office, already published at length in the Sun.

Upon the report of the Commissioner of the Pension Office, to which the Secretary refers, we learn that the whole number of the rolls of the Pension Office have been reduced to 15,868, and the 743 less than last year.

Under the act of 18th March, 1818, for the relief of officers and soldiers in indigent circumstances, 20,485 were allowed, of whom 1040 are now on the rolls; only 389 have received payment in the first and second quarters of 1853. 1,828 persons were pensioned under the act of 15th May, 1828, passed for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the Continental army, who served to the end of the war; 1,194 are on the rolls, but 42 only were paid in the first six months of the year.

Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, 33,066; on the rolls, 6,628 received payment; in six months, 1405.

Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836, for revolutionary widows and orphans of certain volunteers and militia who died in service since 1818, number 5163. of these 978 remain on the rolls.

Under the act of 7th July, 1838, gave five years' pension to the widows and orphans of officers, soldiers and seamen killed or disabled in battle or who perished by disease in the service, etc., enrolled 1122, while the number pensioned is 960.

The whole number of the rolls, under invalid acts, were 10,761, an increase of 627, compared with the last annual return; 3,221 were paid in the first six months of the year.

There are now on the rolls 720 invalids entitled to Navy pensions, who receive annually $45,049 96. There are 114 widow, who annually receive $101,490, and 38 orphans, who receive $6138.

The aggregate increase on account of pensions since the last report, is about $1,500,000, embracing many claims allowed since the close of the last, but paid within the present year.

Various stringent measures are called for to prevent fraud in procuring pensions. In some parts of the country the business has been reduced to a system, and bodies of men are even confederated for the purpose of carrying into effect their nefarious schemes, by means so artful as to render detection almost impossible.

The cost of printing the sixth census was $178,895. Messrs. Robert & Co. now propose to publish 10,000 copies of the statistics of the seventh census, in two folio volumes of 1000 pages each, on fine type and paper, well bound and stitched, for the aggregate sum of $40,000, being less than one-third of the amount paid for the publication of the sixth census.

The progress of the extension of the Patent Office, and the great importance of the Bureau, are referred to, and the increase of the patent business, it is stated has called for a large number of models in the office was in the year 1836, 9,000; in 1851 they had increased to 26,000, and now reach nearly 23,000. Various suggestions for the benefit of the business are made.

Much space is devoted to the Mexican boundary survey, and the causes which, a few months ago, led to its suspension. The progress of the exploration of the capitol is detailed, and the propriety of an appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to erect and furnish suitable wings for the accommodation of the Vice President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, strongly urged upon Congress. It is estimated that it would increase the expenditure of about $300,000, including the purchase of the necessary ground. In making the recommendation, the Secretary says:

"The cost of house-rent, provisions, fuel, and indeed of all the necessaries of life in Washington, has risen to such a degree as to require the most rigid economy to enable the members of the Cabinet and the Vice President to live within their incomes. As far as my observation has extended, few, if any of them, have been able to do so. This evil is increasing every year, and if measures are not adopted to arrest it, the day is not far distant when men of moderate means, but in all respects fitted to serve the public in high and responsible places, will be deterred from accepting them by the heavy pecuniary loss to which they must inevitably be subjected to."

The Secretary concludes by calling the particular attention of Congress to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and hopes the necessary appropriations will be made without delay to commence the work of introducing an ample supply of pure water into Georgetown and Washington. The erection of one or more permanent bridges across the Potomac, adapted not only for ordinary travel, but for the passage of railway trains, is also urged, and the necessary appropriations recommended. A grant by Congress of a portion of the District of Columbia, recommended by the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Secretary says, commands his cordial approbation.

Facts from the Census.

Many of the particulars in the report to Congress of Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, have been heretofore given in some way in our columns. We, therefore, now glean only the most interesting facts, as follows:

The *Population* of the United States has increased 337 per cent. during the last fifty years. In that same period the population of France has increased but about 53 per cent. The population of the United States is now increasing at the rate of about *three* per cent per annum, whilst that of all Europe (we infer from the Secretary's partial statistics) is increasing at about the rate of *one* per cent. per annum.

Immigration has not swelled our population to any such extent as has generally been supposed. The census returns indicate that, of our twenty-four millions of people, only two millions and a quarter, or less than one per cent., were born in Europe—or, in round numbers, one million in Ireland, half a million in Germany, a quarter of a million in England, one hundred thousand in Scotland and Wales, half as many in France, one hundred and fifty thousand in Canada, and one hundred thousand in all other countries. The census-takers probably did not obtain complete lists of the nativity of all born out of the country—their inquiries may have been misunderstood to some extent, or imperfectly answered—still the Tribune considers three millions a liberal estimate for the foreign-born population of our country, or about one-eighth of the whole. We have known the Irish alone estimated at a higher figure.

Of the total population, the *deaf and dumb* are 9,717; the blind, 9,762; the insane, 15,768; the idiotic, 15,706. Of these the colored deaf and dumb are but 932; colored blind, 1,715; colored insane, 812; colored idiots, 1,476. That is to say, the colored persons afflicted with these serious infirmities are *fewer in proportion to their numbers than the whites.*

Of *paupers*, the census reports only 134,072 as having received public charity during the year preceding June, 1850, and only 50,353 as actually receiving a subsistence from the public on the 1st of June in that year. Of these nearly three-fourths (36,000) were natives. The aggregate cost of supporting paupers during the year aforesaid was reported as only $2,954,800, whereof New York paid $817,336, and Massachusetts $392,765. Pennsylvania ranks next, but disburses only $252,138 in public charity, and New Hampshire fourth, paying out $147,351. Virginia and Maine are just behind. These returns are partially imperfect, as a great many of the indigent are subsisted in hospitals, retreats, etc., on the gifts of private munificence.

The real and personal estate in the United States and Territories is returned as of the actual value of $7,135,780,725. We would raise that, to make it correspond with the year 1852, to $10,000,000,000, and estimate the present actual population of the Union at twenty five millions, giving $400 per head of property to each human being, or $2,000 to each average family of five persons.

The churches, or edifices for public divine worship, in the United States, number thirty-six thousand, (36,000) of which the Methodists own one-third, or 12,276, the Baptists nearly one-fourth, or 8701; the Presbyterians the next number, or 4384; and of the rest the Dutch Reformed Congregational Lutheran and German Reformed with the Presbyterian, (and the differences between all these seem slight and unessential,) the total is 8112. But the estimated capacity of the Presbyterian and allied churches is greater in the average than that of the Baptist and Methodist churches, so that while all the Methodist churches will accommodate but 4,209,333 worshippers, and all the Baptist but 3,730,878, the Presbyterian and related churches afford room for 3,760,211 worshippers. The Catholics have but 1112 churches, yet nominally 950,950 worshippers. The Episcopalians have 1422 churches, accommodating 625,203 worshippers. The average number that each church edifice in the Union will accommodate is 384; the total value of church property $89,340,639; and it all the churches should be filled at one time, they would hold 13,849,890 persons—probably something near the total population that could at one time attend church.

The *Farm Lands* of the United States are set down in the census as amounting to 113,474,022 acres of improved, 184,952,348 of unimproved; but 3,646,078,080 acres, worth in the average $10 per acre. The average value of the Farm Lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is about $30 per acre (New Jersey highest, Pennsylvania lowest;) while Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont average about $15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the farm lands of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee valued in the average below $5 per acre.

Of *Domestic Animals*, the country had an early supply and has always been prolific—and the number continues to increase steadily and rapidly. The increase of horses, mules and asses, from 1840 to 1850 was 559,053, although the number has considerably decreased in all the States liberally chequered with railroads. New York has one horse to seven persons; Ohio one to four, and the whole Union about one to every five persons, or a little over four millions in all. Of neat cattle, the number in 1850 was 18,346,287—an increase in ten years of about twenty per cent.

The average product of butter appears to be about 49 pounds per annum to each cow, with 62½ pounds of cheese. We export annually a little over one million dollars' worth of dairy products. Of sheep there was on the 1st June last in the Union 22,500,108 between '49 and '50, notwithstanding a diminution at 640,855 in New England and 2,761,460 in the Atlantic and Middle States, equal to 45 per cent in the former and 22¾ in the latter. Sheep husbandry is tending rapidly westward and southward—to the middle slopes of the Alleganies and the prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Texas. New Mexico has six sheep to each person—an extraordinary proportion. Rest of all, the returns show that while in 1840 the average annual yield of wool was a little under two pounds per sheep, it was in 1850 nearly two and a half pounds per sheep, so that 21,600,000 sheep produced in 1850 forty-six per cent. more wool than 19,311,374 sheep did in 1840. An increase of twelve per cent in the sheep had been paralleled by an increase of 40 per cent. in the wool. And in Vermont, where the greatest attention had been paid to sheep husbandry, the average yield per sheep is almost four pounds. Yet we import considerably of wool—mainly the cheapest and coarsest. In 1850, the import was 18,487,791 pounds valued at $1,681,691, or between eight and nine cents per pound. The imports of wool have largely increased during three or four years.

Of *Tobacco*, the aggregate returned in 1840 was 219,163,319 pounds; in 1850 it was 199,752,040 pounds—a decrease of about ten per cent.

Of *Cotton*, the production continues largely to increase. The product is now over 3,000,000 bales or two-fifths of the whole crop.

Of *Potatoes*, the product would seem to have fallen off from 108,298,000 bushels in '40 to 101,055,000 bushels in 1850; and we presume this is correct; the reason being the effects and fears of potato rot. This disease would now seem to be passing away, and the culture of the root consequently reviving.

Of *Wine*, the production is steadily increasing. Our importation amounts to six millions of gallons per annum; our consumption to at least twenty millions of gallons; so that our home production must be not far from fourteen millions gallons. All this aggregate reasons that only 221,249 gallons are acknowledged in the census—hence we infer that our manufacturers of Madeira Champagne, Hock, etc., prefer not to "let their light shine before men," but meekly put aside the credit at their enormous consumption of cider, turnips, logwood and other domestic and imported products.

Of *Spirituous and Malt Liquors*, the annual product reaches the enormous aggregate of eighty-six millions of gallons, (six gallons for each person old enough to drink) —but imports and exports just about balancing each other. The Hop culture (mainly confined to New York state) is extending.

Of *Flax and Hemp*, the production did not materially vary from 1840 to 1850.

In our *Silk Culture* we produced in 1831 no less than 396,700 pounds of cocoons; in 1840 only 61,552 pounds; in 1850 barely 14,763 pounds! And yet it is demonstrable that we have every facility of climate, soil, unemployed hands, etc., for this branch of industry, and that its vigorous prosecution would add largely to the National wealth.

Our *Sugar* culture is extending. Our production (maple and cane together) in 1840 was 155,100,209 lbs; in 1850 it was 281,830,880 lbs., an increase (mainly in Louisiana and Texas) of 126,730,077 lbs. The sugar culture has now obtained command of the most admirable and efficient machinery, and is steadily working further and further Northward, through the gradual acclimation of the cane.

Iron and its uses.—Almost every day sees iron applied to some new purpose, combining durability and economy. The Boston Transcript states that a street in that city is now being paved with cast iron. That paper says:

The pavement is composed of circular boxes of cast iron, about twelve inches in diameter and five inches in height, divided into six compartments, as small as not to admit the hoof of a horse. In the present experiment, these spaces will be filled with gravel, but some other substance, such as a composition of asphaltum and sand or gravel, may be found more suitable. The surface of the pavement is grooved to prevent horses from slipping, and on the outer edge of each box are keys which fit into the edges of the surrounding boxes, thus binding the whole firmly together. The thickness of the outer rim and the inner divisions is about an inch.

This the street will be covered with a network of iron, filled in with a substance to produce a smooth and durable surface.

Fashions of the Empire.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of the 14th ult., has the following paragraph of interest to the fashionable world:

All doubt upon the intention of the President in reference to a revival of the fashions of the Empire is dissipated. The ladies, over anxious to please his Highness, attended a late reception at St. Cloud in full costume of the year 1804. "Ladies," said Louis Napoleon, "you are very handsome, as you always are, but your dress is unbecoming and extremely out of date. I should prefer to see you in the fashions of the day." The ladies were dreadfully offended, but the sex in general is delighted to have their fears quieted, even at the expense of a little mortification of two of the sex.

Strange Story.—The Delhi Gazette relates the following almost incredible story, of the discovery of a boy who had consorted with wolves so early that nearly every trace of humanity had been lost. He walked or ran on all fours, and, after his removal into the service of an officer, he still delighted in the company of jackals, and other small four footed animals, whom he would make his treacher companions. He was never known to smile, and only spoke once to indicate that his head ached. He died suddenly after drinking some water. This poor creature was recognized by his parents; but they soon became disgusted, and deserted him. His age at the time of his death was apparently twelve years. (Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald.

Female Telegraph Operator.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says that a Miss Flinn is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of a telegraph operator at Pittsburg, Ill. The Intelligencer is in favor of having female operators altogether, and gives as one reason, that the labor is so light. We do not think the editor would say the labors were very light if he was perfectly conversant with them.

General Intelligence.

Important from the Rio Grande.

CARVAJAL AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

By a private letter received in this city yesterday from a reliable source on the Rio Grande, we learn that Gen. Carvajal has crossed the river with four hundred Texas rangers, and at last accounts was on the march for Monterey. It was generally supposed that this movement on the part of Carvajal was at the invitation of the State of Tamaulipas, and further, that Gen. Cruz, the military commandant at Camargo was indirectly aiding it.

The force under Carvajal's command is said to be composed almost entirely of the rangers called out by the Governor of Texas for the defence of the frontier against the Indians, and which the Government of the United States refused to pay, or receive into service. The friends of the movement feel confident that by this time, Carvajal is in command of the whole Sierra Madre, and that his success is certain.

Arrival of the Osprey.—The steamship Osprey, Capt. Powers, arrived yesterday morning from New York, via Havana, bringing papers from the latter place the the 11th instant.

The *Diario de la Marina* has further accounts of the late earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba, and other places in the eastern part of the island. The damage done is immense. The cholera was abating at St. Jago.

The Ravels are performing to crowded houses at the Tacon Theatre, Havana.

The *Diario* states that the Captain General has issued a circular, recommending the people of Cuba, to read a pamphlet written in Spain, called "What is Annexation?"

Louisiana Interior.

Alexandria.—The Republican says that the business season has fairly commenced in Alexandria, and that the town never looked more prosperous.

Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.—The South-Western of the 8th says:

"Mr Tournadre, the chief engineer of the Shreveport, Texas and Vicksburg Railroad Company, and Col H. L. Douglass, President of the company came up in the Cadde. We learn that the survey has been completed from the Mississippi to Monroe. Mr T states that the county is particularly well adapted for a railroad, and estimates it can be built for $10,000 a mile. The chief engineer is waiting the arrival of the Texas commissioners, to determine at what point the road shall cross the State line, when he will commence surveying the route from Shreveport to the terminus of the road."

Hail Storm.—The Shreveport South-Western of the 8th says that a severe hail storm visited that place on the Monday evening previous, which was succeeded by a heavy fall of rain, and closed during the night with a gale of wind. The same paper says: "If the inclement weather continues much longer, it will entail inevitable ruin on our planters."

Cotton.—About 30 000 bales of cotton have been received at Shreveport since the first of September last.

Emigration to Texas.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says that the emigration from that State to Texas which has been large for several years, is constantly on the increase. Nearly all the papers from the interior mention the fact.

The African Squadron.—The United States ship John Adams, Commander S. Barron, was at Loando, South Africa, on the 11th of September—officers and crew well. She would sail on the 15th for Ambriz, Ambrizette, Prince's Island, and Monrovia, and expected to be at Port Praya by the 8th or 10th of November. The Germantown was at Princes Island, officers and crew all well. The Perry was cruising in the Bights, having been spoken on the 17th of August, all well.

Metallic Life-Boats.—We see it stated that it is the intention of the "Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company," of New York, manufacturers of the celebrated metallic lifeboats, to start a manufactory of those boats at some point on the Western rivers and also at a point on the lakes at the earliest practical day. As the steamboat law commences life-boats among the means of safety with which all vessels propelled by steam are required to be provided, this information will be of interest to Western owners.

Mr. Marsh, the United States Embassador, it is said, is satisfied that the Government of Greece is in the wrong, in the affair of Mr. Kling, the Missionary, and that he is now only awaiting instructions from Washington before proceeding to demand satisfaction and reparation for the wrong inflicted upon Mr. Kling, and if this is refused, to enforce his demand with such power as he may have at his disposal.

An Old "Us."—Michaux a celebrated Frenchman who traveled in America about half a century ago, and wrote a valuable work entitled "North American Sylvia," yet survives in Paris, active and cheerful, at the age of eighty-three. He was a passenger in Fulton's first steamboat on the Hudson river, and has recently executed a bust of Fulton which has been placed in the gallery of the Louvre.

M. Kossuth is residing at Bayswater, suburbs of London, with his wife and children, under the adopted name of Smith. The name of Smith appears to be popular among political refugees in England. Louis Phillippe adopted the name of John Smith when he left France in 1848. An American who lately visited Kossuth, says he is living very plainly in a small house, mostly on the remnant of his property which he has managed to rescue from Hungary, and that he appears like a disappointed man, but is yet hopeful and determined.

Grant's Pass.—The reported delays, says the Mobile Advertiser, of the New Orleans mail boats lately, are we learn, caused by obstructions in Grant's Pass. We should like to know the specific terms of the act which gave certain parties a monopoly of this pass. If we are not mistaken, a minimum depth of water was guaranteed to be maintained by the grantees; it this be the case, either the terms of the act are not observed, or else it needs revision. A heavy toll being exacted from all craft using it, it behooves the public to see they have value received.

The Pacific Railroad.—"Iota," of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: "An association has been formed in New York for the purpose of building the great National Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, upon a contract with the Government. The last and indeed the only mode in which the work can be done is by paying for the road, as fast as it may be finished, out of the Treasury. The New Yorkers will undertake to execute the work in four years."

"Large Hogs.—At Jarvis & Co's pork house 560 hogs were killed yesterday, which averaged 370 lbs per head. None weighed less than 336. They belonged to Messrs Moore & Campbell, and were brought from Boyle and Mercer. [Louisville Journal 9th.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—We have already mentioned the arrival at Philadelphia of the U.S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, from a cruise on the coast of Africa. She has been absent twenty-seven months, and arrived from Capetown in thirty-nine days.

The St. Marys brings Capetown papers to the 26th of October. The Great Britain steamer for Australia arrived at Table Bay from Liverpool on the 10th.

The papers contain details of the Kaffir war. Collisions between the troops are mentioned, but no decided battles. A band of the rebels from the colony of Albany were routed by the force under Commander Barney, and five rebels killed. Five guns were captured.

Capt. Hegrue and two men of the 12th regiment had been killed by the Kaffirs.

The St. Marys left at Capetown, loading for Boston, the American clippers Springhook and Ocean Wave.

From Rio DeJaneiro—*Dreadful Tragedy*.—By the ship Caroline, arrived at Philadelphia, the Baltimore Sun has received the following communication, dated Rio, Oct. 13:

We are now having much rainy weather, but with little or no sickness.

On Sunday last the American flags in the harbor were at half-mast, caused by news of the wreck of brig Emily Jane, and the death of Capt. Foxwell, her commander well known and much esteemed as an old trader to this port.

An awful tragedy occurred here last night—a father murdered his daughter, son and an Englishman. The young girl had been wronged. The father discovered her shame; swore death to the seducer, the Englishman—found him with his daughter; drove a bullet through his heart and dashed madly at his daughter with a knife. The son and brother placed himself before her and received the blade of the knife in his side. The father, seeming almost a maniac, wanted more blood to wash out the stain upon his daughter's honor, and, with another plunge, stabbed her to the heart. The Englishman died immediately; the son lived three hours, and the daughter still breathes but will not live. The father, a highly respectable Brazilian, gave himself immediately up to the authorities.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.—The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt Oraffam, arrived yesterday morning, five days from San Juan, Nicaragua. The Webster was detained several days over her time, which is explained in the following memoranda furnished us by the purser:

The cause of such unusual detention of the Webster was partly owing to a collision of the S. S. Lewis, the Pacific steamer, with a sailing vessel in the Bay of San Francisco, by which she was prevented leaving till the 17th ult., and partly from an accident befalling one of the San Juan river boats, which—was sunk from the effects of striking a snag. The Star of the West left for New York on the 9th. The vessels remaining at San Juan on the departure of the Webster were as follows, viz: Bark Falmouth, bark Mopary, brig Bolian, brig Townsend Jones, and schooner Bicker. U. S. brig Perry sailed on a cruise on the 8th; H. M. mail steamship Trent arrived at San Juan on the 6th, and sailed the following day.

A new two act farce has been brought out at the Lyceum, in London, under the name of "Those Dear Blacks." It is a translation from the French. A London letter says:

Mr. Charles Matthews has one of his father's parts, which he developed in his usual inimitable manner. It bids fair to hold a prominent place in the Lyceum bills for some time to come, particularly as it contains one or two judicious raps at "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the mawkish sentiment and lying detail being now somewhat used up by a better and more intelligent part of the community.

Later from Santa Fe.—We clip from the St. Louis Union of the 6th inst. the following items from New Mexico. The Union says:

We have received the Santa Fé *Gazette* of October 1 and 30. It discusses at great length the project of a rail road to the Pacific, and strongly advocates the selection of the following route:

Let the beginning of the main trunk of the Pacific Railroad be fixed upon the present South fork of Red River creek. This will give it the latitude of a little over 38 deg. North, and at a point something over two hundred miles from Independence, Mo. for the junction of the Northern system of railroads. Let the Southern trunk thus formed run to Fayetteville, Ark. and the distance to the point we have designated on Turkey creek is a little over two hundred miles. Thus it will be seen that the point on Turkey creek is just about equi-distant from the points to which the two systems seem to be at the present tending. And here we would say that one object in the construction of the Pacific Railroad should be to avail ourselves of all the railroads already constructed or under contract. This will be a material saving of expense.

The Southern mail arrived here on Thursday night. The mail from San Antonio for last month had an escort to meet it at Paso del Aguila, but unfortunately provision for the escort was not made for the opposite direction. Some sixty ought to bring 20 cents, to be equally remunerative—but when short staple prices will at the present price of 9 and 10 cents, the production of Sea Island must be reducing, which, instead of twice, it brings more than four times as much—or 40 to 46 cents per pound.

Fossil Mastodon Exhumed.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier says:

A highly interesting discovery of what is termed the "Fossil Elephant," was made yesterday, on the river bank near the residence of B. Vanhorne, Esq., in the eastern portion of our city. The parts exhumed, and the appearance of the grated bank in which this was found, indicate that no entire "Monster" of this species has been imbedded in this place, the fossiliferous remains of which have in a natural and tolerably good state of preservation. This is the third find of the same species that has been discovered in the same locality within a few years past, the leading features of which being distinctly marked so as to be easily recognized, of these exact animals left their remains within the boundaries of this city. The one found yesterday was in much the best condition, and may, when completely exhumed, show almost the entire bones and frame of the huge monster, much beyond, perhaps double the size of the living Asiatic or African elephant. The molar teeth, four in number, all that the fossil possesses, were found in the jaw-bone and undisturbed, and two weigh twenty pounds each, and two four-teen pounds each. The tusks were not in good condition, only one being sound enough to bear moving. This one eight feet in length, measured at its base twenty-six and a half inches in circumference, and at the point, eight feet distant, where it is broken off sixteen and a half inches in circumference, the whole length of which was probably twelve feet or more. We learn that it is intended to postpone the exhumation of the other portion of the remains for a day or two, in anticipation of the arrival of our old townsman, John W. Foster, Esq., United States Geologist, from Lake Superior, who has advised a friend here to await in that time, when we will probably be furnished with a scientific report and full details of the interesting discovery.

It was discovered by Messrs. Thomas S. Sedgwick and Albert Spaulding, from whom we have learned since the above was written, that the tusk was broken off at its point by the laborers while grading the railroad a short time since, without being aware of its nature or value. The tusk has been deposited with Mr A. C. Ross, and the teeth with Mr J. J. Ross, where an inspection will give some idea of the kind of animals that were roaming over the "wild woods of America" in antediluvian times.

Sentence of Philadelphia Rioters.—Seventeen young men—several of them mere youths—who had been convicted of the rioting during the present term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, were arraigned on Saturday, the 4th inst. for sentence. The Bulletin says the appearance of most of them was quite respectable, and that a majority of them intelligent. The faces of two or three of them were strikingly handsome. They nearly every one proved excellent general characters, and their cases excited much commiseration. The court-room was crowded and among the audience were the distressed wives, mothers and sisters of several of the prisoners. The account adds:

His Honor Judge Kelley addressed the prisoners at some length. After referring to their unfortunate position, the anguish which their lives dissipated had caused their relatives, and the causes which had led to acts which had brought them where they stood, he spoke of the volunteer fire department of our city and county. He said that, although he would bear cheerful testimony to the high character of many of the companies, as well as to the unexceptionable conduct of numbers of the members, still he was obliged to declare the volunteer system, as now organized, a scandal; in as it was impossible to conceive almost any thing to be.

For a benevolent institution nothing could be more inefficient for good. The fault was in the large number of young men and boys, known as the rangers or to the engines and hose companies, to whom permission was given to run, and whose presence was countenanced.

He then drew a most graphic and touching picture of the evils and distresses which had so indirectly upon the community by the spirit of rowdyism and lawlessness engendered by the existing association of firemen. The oath upon the lawless acts of the boundary's oath laid made with the property of the poor man in the suburbs and vividly portrayed the riotous excitements and fights that had so often taken place in the districts.

The Judge, in conclusion, said that it was the determination of the Criminal Court, in future, to exert all its energies for the suppression of rioting, by the summary punishment of the rioters. Hereafter, all the rioters might rest assured that their punishment would be more severe than what he should inflict on the prisoners.

The following sentences were then passed: Charles Letherbury, for riot, nine months; Jas. or C. Lewis, seven months; William H. Wharton, five months; Henry Shenk, seven months; Joseph Fritz, five months; Samuel Wyatt, six months; William Wright four months; John Taylor, four months; Thomas Lennoon, four months; William McNeil, four months; James McGinley, seven months; James Moan, three months; John Dougherty, three months; John McQue, three months; Charles McNae, four months; John Lesquere, four months.

Nicholas Harris, one of the prisoners, whose youthful wife, to whom he lately plighted his troth, was present, and who is now utterly destitute and friendless, by being deprived of his protection and support, made a most affecting speech to the court, asking for mercy on her behalf, and declaring that rather that suffer a long imprisonment, he would prefer to expiate his offence on the gallows. Judge Kelley, however, said that he intended to punish him more severely than the rest, on account of having been before the court once before on the charge of homicide. As the jury had found him not guilty of that offence, the court was inclined to believe him innocent. He then sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. Harris was one of Harney's brave band of dragoons in the Mexican war, and he fought gallantly in the brilliant affair at the Puente Nacional he had his sabre shot away.

Loss of the Steamer Western World.—The steamer Gen. Lafayette, which arrived yesterday morning, brought down the melancholy intelligence of the sinking of the steamer Western World, and the loss of twelve lives.

On Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, the steamer H. R. W. Hill, bound up, and the Western World, Capt. Norton, bound down, from St. Louis came into collision about five miles above Princeton. The stem of the Hill struck the Western World on her larboard bow, and cut her down below the water's edge. She filled in about fifteen minutes, turned on her larboard side, and remained in that situation about ten minutes. Her boilers and deck freight then gave way, which caused her cabin to break loose from the hull. The hull turned bottom up, and both cabin and hull floated off together. The hull floated down the river about one hundred miles, and lodged on a sand bar. The cabin was passed by the steamer Gen. Lafayette about 125 miles below the scene of the disaster, still floating, but much torn to pieces.

The boat, cargo, papers and books are a total loss. She had about eighty head of cattle on board, which were all lost. The baggage of the passengers and crew was lost. The steamers Mohican and Gen. Lafayette brought down the passengers and part of the crew of the Western World.

A Complimentary Compliment.—Horace Mann, in his late lectures at New York on Woman, to illustrate the difference of the sexes, instituted a comparison between Henry VIII and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth. These two monarchs, the lecturer said, were as much alike as they can be, and the only difference between them was the same characters in both was modified by their sex—for said he, while Henry was made of ten thousand bears, Elizabeth was made of ten thousand cats.

Loss of an Indiaman and Sixty Four Lives.—The English ship Successor, Capt. Hatderson, was wrecked in the Madras Roads, Oct. 8, and sixty-four persons drowned. She was bound for Rangoon. The schooners Struggle and Poppy were wrecked in the same gale.

Telegraphic Items.

Four Days Later from Europe!!

COTTON ADVANCING!!!

Interesting General News.

New York, December 11.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, December 1.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Niagara and the sales of the four days sum up 28,000 bales, of which 10,000 have been taken for speculation, and 5,000 for export. Under the influence of the improved demand, prices have advanced ⅛d per lb, and the market closes with the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 5¾d; Fair Uplands 6, and Middling Uplands 5½d per lb.

Abolition Movement.

A forbidable meeting of the leaders of England has been held in favor of the abolition of slavery, at which an address to the ladies of America was read. The Duchess of Southerland is at the head of the movement.

Increase of the British Navy.

The tournament has called upon Parliament for an addition of fifteen men to the *personnel* of the Navy.

Floods and Storms.

Destructive floods and storms continue to do great damage to the interior and coasts of England and France.

Bank of England.

The Bank of England is now selling American Eagles at 76s 7½d per ounce.

France—Vote on the Empire

The vote for the Empire in the recent election stood as follows: For the Empire, seven millions and three-fourths; against the Empire, two hundred and fifty thousand.

Proclamation of the Empire.

To-morrow the Empire is to be formally proclaimed with "Napoleon III, *Grace di Dieu, Volante Peuple*—Empereur Francaise."

Mormon Movement.

A large expedition of Danish Mormons are embarking at Hamburg for New Orleans.

Death of the Bey of Tunis.

Late advices from Tunis announce the death of the Bey of that place. The French and English fleets have gone there.

Shipwreck.

A dispatch from Queenstown, dated November 29, says, tonight seventeen of the crew of the ship Frederick bound from Liverpool for Apalachicola, abandoned the ship in a sinking condition. The ship Charles Saunders, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, was struck by a sea on the 20th November, and the captain and five of the crew were washed overboard and perished.

Burmese War.

The British forces, have captured the city of Prome without the loss of life.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Afalca—Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advancing—Interesting General Intelligence.

New York, Friday, December 17.

The C

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A CHILD'S FIRST LETTER.

[illegible] enterprise bold
[illegible] seven years old,
[illegible] surprise hath wrought
[illegible] playing to thought!
[illegible] into red—
[illegible] generously reproduced—
[illegible] paper that lies—
[illegible] the pretty rose-tree.

[illegible] of childhood in calm,
[illegible] saw like white dimpled palm
[illegible] crimson, and just the clear tip
[illegible] on the full under lip.

[illegible] forehead knits! With her arm cramped

[illegible] thus on paper to speak
[illegible] these ringlets; their rich falling gold
[illegible] story as fast as 'twas told.

[illegible] must be made it be best to frame
[illegible] mented too soon all her thoughts into dramas;
[illegible] that sudden expansion of brow,
[illegible] [illegible] promised is now.

[illegible] to sign,
[illegible] the end of each line,
[illegible] to clap hands with delight
[illegible] specially bright.

[illegible] have crept to an end;
[illegible] twixt nations hath penned
[illegible] serious importance, and few
[illegible] so earnest, and true.

[illegible] so unwonted and grand
[illegible] rubs the cramped little hand.
[illegible], yes; my sweet thaidest, may be
[illegible] write what *one* only may see.

[illegible] one must change it!" No, truly. It ought
[illegible] the fresh bloom on each natural thought.
[illegible] would shake off the dew to the rose-leaf that clings,
[illegible] the delicate dust from the butterfly's wings!

[illegible] merely a letter? So bashfully lies
[illegible] Uncertainly yet in those beautiful eyes,
[illegible] And the period that coral is deepening to glow,
[illegible] And the eager flush mounts to the forehead of snow.

[illegible] and slightly discursive, we fear;
[illegible] is without love, but the love is sincere.
[illegible] said he would have it depart,
[illegible] had dropped out of her innocent heart.

[illegible] of her garden, her lamb and her bird,
[illegible] all of baby's last wonderful word;
[illegible] an extraordinary other matter can play,
[illegible] she pretty things to say.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

[illegible] report of the Hon. John P. Kennedy, dece[illegible] comprising eleven and a half columns [illegible] of closely printed matter, [illegible] every living question relating to that important [illegible] preserved and suggests many [illegible] forms.

It necessarily contains, however, many [illegible] and facts in detail which have appeared from [illegible] to time of the Sun; in an abridged [illegible] the year, and we therefore limit ourselves to [illegible] to contain as suggest changes and [illegible]

[illegible] late and present disposition of the [illegible] which our naval force is now divided. [illegible] comprise them, and the progress made in [illegible] for service, the Secretary [illegible] some for Congress to inquire [illegible] other questions the Administration [illegible] to them. The views, briefly as they are [illegible] few small vessels added to the Brazilian [illegible] to suppress it."

[illegible] expedition, and the invaluable bequests likely [illegible] the world therefrom, are referred [illegible] to as being much better known to [illegible] than nothing not already known [illegible] The expedition for the exploration of the [illegible] Peaslee and Rodgers's Straits [illegible] Fitzgerald, is also noticed, and the Secretary [illegible] of the arrivals and long service re[illegible] the sloop-of-war Vincennes, propeller [illegible] brig Porpoise and a pilot boat upon [illegible] are expected to be well supplied with [illegible] equipments.

[illegible] recommends the establishment of a [illegible] Navy; will give a proposition for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

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PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

Paris, Nov. 22, 1852.

I have long wished to place before the readers of the N. O. Christian Advocate n few statements on the religious progress of France. These statements, will, I hope, prove far more acceptable at the present time, since the Christians of Europe in general, and the Methodists of France in particular, have just seen the interest they take in the welfare of this benighted country: the first by sending an ecumenical deputation to Florence, in order to intercede in behalf of the Madiais; the second, by opening a Methodist mission at Nice, in Piedmont.

About ten years ago an effort was made by evangelical Christians to spread the word of God in Italy; but no fruits were visible until five years ago, when a small tract, of which great numbers were distributed, especially in Germany, was the cause of the great revival which is now taking place in that country. This revival is chiefly the result of the Bible alone, the reading of which, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, has sometimes been the much blessed as to create spontaneously small assemblies of Christians. As an instance of this, I can relate the case of an Italian, who, by the reading of the Bible, had his eyes opened to the errors of the Church of Rome. He sought the Saviour, found him, and was baptized with the Holy Ghost. Scarcely had he found peace when he began to exhort his wife, his daughter, his servants, and they also received the Gospel gladly. He then spoke to his friends of what the Lord had done to his soul, and thus a small flock was formed around him, without the help of any minister, through the sole word of God. The result has been that fifteen brethren of that locality went last Summer to take the sacrament to the Protestant Church of the Waldenses. They meet by companies of twenty to fifty, to read the Bible and pray together. The brother who presides was arrested, it is true, and put in prison, but he was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, and he still perseveres.

Other churches have been established in the same manner, and it can be asserted, without any exaggeration, that during the six months many hundreds of Italians have also given proofs of real conversion to God. The foreign human agency there has been very little, and it is so ordained by a wise Providence, because the people of Italy have much mistrust for whatever is foreign. In politics they hate foreigners, because they have always been lorded over by them. In religious matters their antipathy is greater if anything. Accustomed to hear their priests continually pouring maledictions on Luther and Calvin; they spare whoever has any thing to do with those hateful names. Hence the importance, for the conversion of Italy, of the Waldensian Church, which is Italian, and which can be proved to be at least as old as the XIIth century, so that it can not owe its origin to the Reformation of the XVIth Century.

But, to enter into particulars, let us see what is the state of evangelization in the chief cities of Italy.

ROME.

As could be expected, the opposition to the Bible from the Pope is not abated in the least, as the following instance will show: Some time ago an Englishman, driven from the city on account of his faith, was searched before his departure, and his own English Bible was taken from him. He complained of this, saying to the police officers that he was about to leave Rome, that his Bible, moreover, being written in a foreign language, could do no harm to Italians, that he was an Englishman, and that he would appeal to his ambassador. The officer paid no attention to these remarks, and simply answered: "The Government of the Holy Father is resolved upon destroying the Bible wherever it be found, and by any means whatever."

But this hatred is powerless. Pious travellers often manage to introduce in the Papal States leaves or parts of the Sacred volume, and the papers repeatedly complain of the English tourists on this account. Sometimes these Bible-smugglers are found out, and then stricter orders are given to the custom-house officers; but these orders are not always obeyed. I have heard of a case, in which one of the examining officers having found a certain number of Italian Bibles in an Englishman's trunk, offered to let them all pass provided he would give a copy to each of them.

Not only are books prohibited in Rome, but also the preaching of the Gospel. No Protestant services can be held within the wall of the city, except at the American Consul's, to whom leave has been granted, as an acknowledgment of his having saved, during the Republic, the College of the Propaganda. This gentleman has now for chaplain a young, devoted minister, a son of the Rev. Dr. Baird, of New York. His predecessor having met with many obstacles, arising from the opposition of the Inquisition, I do not know what degree of liberty Mr. Baird enjoys for the present.

Another very different cause of hindrance to the progress of the Gospel in Rome, is to be found in the circumstance that, during the revolution of 1848, the Gospel was used by political men as a weapon against the clergy. These men, who had only a negative idea of Protestantism, declared themselves Protestants, and thus made a very wrong impression upon the people as to the character of true Evangelical Protestantism.

FLORENCE.

In Florence an extensive revival is going on, hence the violent war waged against the Gospel in the case of the Madiai, and others. In April, 1851, a decree was passed, empowering the *Conseil de Préfecture* to send for hard labor, without the formalities of a trial, any individual guilty of having attacked the religion of the States, in consequence of this decree, which is made to mean any thing the priests please, a respectable and wealthy Florentine was, in January last, condemned to prison for one year, with hard labor, for having taken his children to the Swiss Protestant Chapel! A poor farmer was condemned to the same punishment for having broken to pieces some images of the Virgin and of the saints. More recently ten men were thrown into prison, because they were suspected of reading the Bible. The Confessional is made use of in order to intimidate individuals, and force them to denounce their own relations. A father was thus compelled to inform against two of his sons. He had been positively told that he could not receive the absolution until he had informed against them. He did so, and his sons were thrown into prison.

But, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the Jesuits to destroy all the copies of the Scriptures, and the tyrannical measures employed to prevent the people from reading them, there exists a remarkable desire among the population to have them, and to know what they contain. Bibles are so much sought after that thousands could easily be disposed of in ten days. The difficulty is to pass them through the Custom-house; as one or two only can be passed at a time, they are still very scarce. This scarcity has caused some individuals to copy parts of the New Testament. A pious foreigner having lent one to a Florentine brother, found that he had kept it a rather long time, and asked him whether he used it. The Florentine was at first unwilling to answer, but at last he confessed that he had lent it to one of his friends in the country, and he begged the foreigner to wait for another week, until his friend had finished to copy it. "None," says an ocular witness, "but those who are here can form an idea of the abundant harvest which could be gathered in, in this country, could the Gospel be preached publicly. I do not exaggerate in saying that two-thirds of the population are ready to abandon the Romish Church." Lord Roden, who is just returned from Italy, said two days ago, at a meeting which I attended, that in Florence and the neighborhood there were 10,000 (ten thousand) persons awakend to the truth of the Gospel, and one hundred and twenty really converted and pious Christians.

MILAN.

The capital of Lombardy has few means of grace. It possesses, however, a Bible depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a Protestant place of worship, which is maintained notwithstanding numerous obstacles and difficulties. No Papists are allowed to attend it, and I have not heard of any religious movement in that city.

TURIN.

Since the new constitution religious liberty has become the law of Piedmont; so that many of the Florentine exiles have sought a refuge in this country. The clergy have protested, it is true, and opposed the measures taken by the Sardinian Government: first, to screen public instruction from their exclusive influence, then to abolish the ecclesiastical courts, and lastly, to make valid the civil ceremony of marriage. But happily this opposition has not been successful.

The first result of religious liberty has been the full emancipation of the Waldenses, who now enjoy their political rights, and even have a member to represent them in the legislative body of the country. As if the Piedmontese wished to make amends for the persecutions which have long been exercised toward these faithful servants of God, they are now treating them with marked favor. The King gave $500 to the College of Labor in their valleys, which contains seventy-five pupils, and is destined partly for the preparatory studies of such young men as intend to become ministers of the Gospel. Encouraged by this and other acts of protection, the Waldensians, who now number about 23,000, have began to build in Turin a fine church, where Divine service is to be celebrated in French, whilst an Italian chapel accommodates 500 hearers every Sabbath. They also publish an Italian weekly paper, *The Good News*, which has been honored with a terrible mention in the Pope's Index Expurgatory, so that its sale has very much extended of late. This, and the *Eco di Savonarola*, published, I think, in London, are the only Italian Protestant periodicals in Europe. In short, the Waldenses have become so popular that when, some time ago, a large number of students met to celebrate the abolishment of the ecclesiastical courts, and paraded all over the town, stopping before the palace and the dwelling-houses of the chief magistrates, they also stopped before the Waldensian church, shouting, "Long live the Vaudois Church! Long live our Vaudois brethren! Long live the liberty of worship!"

Such liberty is a great boon. But it is the more precious when we consider the mission entrusted in Italy to this Church, which the Lord seems to have kept up for so many centuries, notwithstanding the efforts of a bloody Inquisition, in order that it may now spread the light of Truth in these enthralled countries.

This mission the Vaudois Church has understood, and it is endeavoring to fulfill it. Some of their students in theology are studying the Italian language (French being the vernacular tongue of the Valleys) in order to become Italian missionaries. Bible depots have been established in various places; colporteurs are employed to spread the Scriptures, and some weeks ago bills could be seen in the streets of Turin announcing Testaments for sale at 30 cents.

GENOA.

The second city of the Sardinian States had not remained a stranger to this revival of religion. The inhabitants, formerly noted for their superstition, are now infidels; but their infidelity is gradually yielding before the preaching of the simple Gospel of Truth. The Confessionals are forsaken, and a recent correspondent of a French religious paper mentions twelve priests who are ready to abandon the Church of Rome. The Waldenses hope to build a chapel in this place when that of Turin is finished.

NICE.

A Methodist mission has been opened in Nice, a place on the shore of the Mediterranean, well known to invalids, on account of the salubrity of its climate. This mission is under the direction of the French Methodist Church, but funds have been kindly furnished for the first year by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. As the minister only entered into his field of labor about a month ago, little can yet be said. He writes, however, that his prospects are encouraging, and his meetings pretty well attended.

I have only one thing more to add about Italy, viz: that the members of the deputation sent to the Great Duke of Tuscany were not even received by His Imperial Highness, and that the chairman alone of the deputation, Lord Roden, was allowed to visit the Madiais in their respective prisons. He was here last week, and held a meeting, in which he gave us a most affecting relation of his interview with them. Rosa Madiai, the wife, seems to be a woman of superior intellect, and her patience, her meekness, her love for her detractors and persecutors, are remarkable. A letter from her to her husband, which Lord Roden had with him, drew tears from many present. The husband, whose health is very bad, is also resigned and firm. He was, however, painfully affected when he heard that the endeavors of the deputation for obtaining his freedom had not been successful. Lord Roden expressed a belief that should he not soon be released, his state of health is such that the prison will *kill* him! Who would have expected to hear of martyrs for the truth, in civilized Europe, in the nineteenth century!

The refusal of the Grand Duke was foreseen. Still, it is generally believed, that the sending of the deputation will not be useless. It has made a great stir in Europe. The daily press have taken up the matter in good earnest, and even in France, when the *Univers* declared that the Grand Duke was in his right, and had nobly acted in repressing heresy, two influential papers, the *Presse* and the *Journal des Débats*, protested at once, and wrote in favor of religious liberty two remarkable articles, from which I would extract did not the length of this letter forbid.

I had intended to say something on the decisions of the Senate, and the decrees of the Government, respecting the Empire, but I have no room, and besides, you already know all about it. The general character of the whole movement is, for the present, an utter indifference. When two persons meet, politics are, in general, the last thing they think of. Yesterday was the day for voting, but it was impossible to notice the least agitation or rumor in the streets. The result can not yet be told, as the ballot-box is still open to-day. It has been remarked that whilst after the *coup d'état* nearly all the Roman Catholic bishops issued circulars in favor of Louis Napoleon's constitution and new *régime*, very few have invited their respective dioceses to vote for the Empire.

Louis Napoleon has of late checked the zeal of his prefects and other officials by decisions which have put them altogether out of their reckoning, and they are now at loss how to proceed in order to please the Prince. For instance, they had begun to persecute the Protestants in some localities, when he declared that religious liberty was to be maintained. They had given orders that none of the electors who had been condemned for political motives should be allowed to vote. Louis Napoleon announces they may. The prefects and the mayors were taking much pains to prevent the democrats and legitimists from making known their protest against the Empire, when these very protests were published by order of the Prince in the official *Moniteur*, and widely circulated all over the country.

Being too late for last mail, I have waited until to-day to send the results of the votes. In Paris seven-eighths of the electors have voted; four-fifths of the votes were *ayes*. In the country the majority is greater still, some departments having had unanimous *ayes*. The general result is not yet known. The legislative body meets to-day. The number of men in the army is to be reduced to 370,000. Before the revolution of 1848 it was 380,000. In '48 it was raised to 446,000. Louis Napoleon reduced it gradually to 400,000. He has now decreed to reduce it by 30,000 men more on the 1st of December. J. P. C.

November 25.

EIGHT FEARS.

A pastor, in a Congregational paper, has the following FEARS—the first eight respecting himself—the other six respecting his brethren:

1. I fear that I am not sufficiently thankful for the privilege of preaching the Gospel.
2. That I think too much of the trials of the ministry.
3. That I am not entirely devoted to my work as a minister.
4. That I have given my people occasion to utter just complaints respecting my sermons.
5. That I have needlessly caused them to feel dissatisfied with my prayers.
6. That I have not visited them as I ought to have done.
7. That some have already gone to hell through my unfaithfulness.
8. That others, who may now form a part of my charge, will perish in like manner.

SIX MORE FEARS.—1. I fear that some have entered the ministry without being called.

2. That some who have been called have not entered it.
3. That some who were called, and who did enter it, have left it without permission.
4. That their influence, in leaving, has been evil, and only evil, to the ministry.
5. That some, now in the ministry, are more intent on acquiring the world than on saving souls.
6. That merchandise, agriculture, animal magnetism, electricity, and a thousand other secular interests, are carrying captive numbers of the watchmen of Israel.

FEMALE EXCELLENCE

Female piety occupies a conspicuous place in the inspired volume, and, in relation to the work of redemption, God hath put signal honor on the woman. It is required of the husband that he "give honor unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel." This is what the Husband and Lord of the Church himself hath done. By woman he hath he sent redemption to his folk. From his relation to this sex, a peculiarity of designation is given to the Most High to which nothing parallel does or could occur with respect to man. He is called the "Seed," or offspring of the woman. It was on the promulgation of the first promise that Adam called his wife Eve, "because she was the mother of all living." She thus, at the same time, expressed his faith in the promise of God, and his gratitude for the great mercy promised. Similar honor is put on Sarah, because she judged Him faithful who had promised. The first announciation of the miraculous conception was made to a woman. "The angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee named Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin's name was Mary. Well might the heavenly messenger use this method of salutation to her. "Hail! thou that art highly favored. Blessed art thou among women!" Well might this unassuming maiden say, "Behold, from henceforth shall all generations call me blessed!"

A woman was the first who was honored to confess the incarnate Word—to proclaim Him as the object of her faith. "Whence is this," said the venerable Elizabeth, "that the mother of our Lord should come to me!" The first herald of Christ to the inhabitants of the holy city was a woman; for "Anna, the prophetess," spake of him to all them that looked for redemption in Israel. During his public life women were the most assiduous attendants on his ministry. To them especially was allotted the honor and the pleasure of supplying his temporal necessities. They "ministered to him of their substance." Nor was this merely an occasional proof of love; they persisted in this good work. They did so while he was in Galilee, while he was on his way to Jerusalem, and during his residence there. There seems to have been an amiable rivalry among them for this honor. "Many women followed Jesus from Galilee to Jerusalem, ministering unto him." When the male disciples, when the Apostles themselves, were scattered, every man to his own home, these holy women knew no home but where their Lord was. They had followed him from Galilee, and they cannot leave him at Golgotha. So strong were the cords of love by which they were held, that neither the fury of his persecutors, nor the terror of the preternatural darkness, and of the earthquake, could make them desert their station. They "*stood* by His cross;" they remained there till the dreadful scene had terminated. Not even then could they leave him; they follow him to his grave. They who stood by his cross now "sit down over against his sepulchre," as if they meant to adopt the language of her whose faith they followed—"Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried." These women could not tear themselves away from the sepulchre till the great stone rolled to the door of it, separated between them and that disfigured form, that was lovelier in their eyes than all that had life. They seemed to leave it only that they might have time before the Sabbath to make the necessary preparations for giving a further testimony of their love. Nicodemus had brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about one hundred pounds weight, "and wound the body of Jesus in linen clothes with the spices. But as if they had thought that the expense that Nicodemus had bestowed were too little for the occasion, or could not bear the idea that some of their own substance should not be consecrated to so noble a purpose, "they returned and prepared spices and ointments, that they might anoint the body of Jesus." After the rest of the Sabbath, these women were the first visitors at the sepulchre. They had the first intimation of the resurrection. They not only found the stone rolled away, but the sepulchre away. And here there is reason to admire the wisdom of Divine Providence, which so regulated events that the grave should be first visited by them who would be less liable to the suspicion of having carried away the dead body. They who, with such ardor and intrepidity, testified their love to Jesus, had an honor conferred on them which was withheld from the eleven. They had a vision of angels, who assured them of the truth of the resurrection. Who so worthy of this honor as they who seemed to rival angels themselves in their permanent ministry to the Lord of angels, in their pure and ardent love, in their cheerful service, in the holy vigils which they kept at the place where his body had been laid! They not only prevented the Apostles in their visit to the tomb, but provoked them to a similar instance of love. The Apostles were loitering every one in his own home, perhaps indulging in carnal sloth, as if unmindful of their bereavement, and indifferent to the promise which respected this momentous morning; when they were aroused by these women, whose ardent affections had put repose to flight.

Is it too much to say, that in this manner hath it seemed meet to God, as it were, to indemnify the sex for its original subjection, and to remove, in some degree at least, the reproach of the fall? According to the primitive constitution of our nature, the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man, neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.

It may be further remarked, that the conduct of holy women is recorded in Scripture *as an example to others of their sex*. The history of Sarah was written for their instruction, that they may, on the one hand, avoid her severity and temporary unbelief; and, on the other, imitate her faith in God, and her obedience to her husband. The faith of Rahab, as productive of that good work of receiving the spies is commended, although she sinned in telling a falsehood. We have a beautiful example of the influence of wisdom in counteracting the fatal folly of a churlish husband, and of the efficacy of the law of kindness in assuaging the wrath of an insulted warrior, in the narrative given of the meeting of Abigail with David. The good sense, the sound logic, the devout confidence of Manoah's wife were finely displayed in the sensurable and beautiful appeal which she addressed to the benumbing apprehensions of her dejected husband. Esther, having commiseration for her people, when a severe edict was published to destroy them all, and sweep them from the face of the earth, exposed herself, with great danger to her own life, to the displeasure of King Ahasuerus, purchasing thereby the freedom of her nation, and her own just celebrity.

The munificence of Mary, in anointing her Lord, though it rankled the latent covetousness of the traitor, is evidently recorded as a testimony of the Divine approbation of liberality and zeal in the things of Christ. The fact is expressly extolled by the Saviour himself, while he ascribes it to an end proposed in the purpose, and secured in the providence of God, which the immediate agent could not have in view. "She did it for my burial." He declared that the savor of this single act of love should be co-extensive in circulation with the sound of the Gospel, and coeval in duration with the flow of time. And when Christ would powerfully recommend compassion and beneficence to the needy and afflicted, when he would engage the affections of the tender sex in such labor of love, a real character is exhibited. Tabitha is held up to view as full of good works and alms deeds, which she did, which were an odor of a sweet smell, fragrant as the cedars of Lebanon; the memory of which, also, like these trees of God, is incorruptible. What a blessing in any place is a Tabitha! A mother to the young, a daughter to the old, a sister to the middle-aged, eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a deliverer of such as are ready to perish!

Herod having slain James, the brother of John with the sword, and seeing that it pleased the people, proceeded further to take Peter, and put him in prison, delivering him to the charge of four quaternions of soldiers to be kept; but the angel of the Lord appeared to him in the night, took off his double chains, and led him out of prison; who having passed the first and second watch, the iron gate opened to them; and finding that which he thought to be a vision to be a reality, Peter came to the house of Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark, where many were at that time assembled for prayer. When he knocked at the door, a maid, whose name was Rhoda, who, hearing and knowing Peter's voice, opened not the door for gladness, but ran in and told the company that Peter stood without at the gate. In this narrative mention is made of two women, memorable for their zeal and piety; namely, Rhoda, the handmaid, whose joy was so great at the sound of the very voice of Peter, which proclaimed his release from the prison of Herod, and Mary, her mistress, who was a devout hostess, and who, notwithstanding the persecution then raging, gladly entertained the disciples of Christ in her own house, that there they might perform their zealously religious exercises. Lydia, a seller of purple, believing the Gospel which Paul preached, was baptized with her whole household; after which she entreated Paul and those that were with him in these words: "As ye have judged me faithful to the Lord, come into my house and abide there; and she constrained them."

How much interest is felt in Martha and Mary, on account of their conduct towards Christ! How impressively do they manifest their thankful minds to him! As the one by receiving him into her house, and the other by entertaining him in her heart. As he was God, he was received by Mary; as he was man, he was received of Martha. The names of many other women are preserved in the writings of the New Testament, who are characterized by their sanctity and wisdom, and are eulogized by the inspired Apostles for the zeal, and talent, and liberality with which they helped them much in the Lord. In the early ages of Christianity, also, many pious females were conspicuous for their heroism and successful service in the cause of Christianity, and many were happy and glorious in martyrdom. Cecilia, when Tiburtius contended with her in disputation, refuted the opinions then generally held concerning the idolatrous worship of the false Pagan gods; so that, having convinced him with undeniable propositions, and irrefragible arguments, he became a zealous convert to the true Christian faith. Catherina Alexandrina, under the tyranny of Maxentius, argued with all the best and most cunning sophists of those days, and, syllogistically refuting all their schismatical opinions, caused many of them to yield themselves to the sincere profession of Christianity.

Tabiola, a Roman matron, was very laborious in the reading and understanding of the sacred Scriptures. She had the Prophets, the Gospels, and the Psalms of David almost by rote, and, by her continual reading, became practised in extensive and more perfect knowledge, and was held in such reverent respect amongst the learned that St. Jerome dedicated to her one of his learned works. Marcella Romana, for her industry in the Scriptures, in which she was zealously skilled, was in many of St. Jerome's Epistle saluted by name. He also testifies of Eustochium, that, being excellently well acquainted with the Greek and Latin dialects, as also with the Hebrew characters, she gave herself up chiefly to meditation upon the Scriptures, reading the Psalms of David without the least difficulty, and was therefore called, in her time, "the new prodigy of the world." Anastasia was a devout woman, who, for her faith and ministering to the saints, was arraigned and condemned to the fire, and publicly suffered a most glorious martyrdom. Constantia is deservedly inserted in the catalogue of women famous and excellent in learning and piety. She, from her childhood, was so laborious in the best discipline that, without any premeditation, she was able to discourse upon any argument, theological or philosophical, and was admirably well-read in the works of Jerome, Ambrose, Gregory, Cicero, and Lactantius.

How nobly, how heroically, too, have women borne persecution and death for the name of the Lord Jesus! Julitta said, "We women ought to be as strong and constant as men in Christ's cause;" and so they were. Priest's wife said to one who offered her money, "I am now going to a country where money bears no mastery;" and when sentence was read to her, she exclaimed: "Now have I gotten that which many a day I have sought for!" Lady Jane Grey, when about to be beheaded, being requested by the Lieutenant of the Tower to write her symbol in his book, wrote the following: "Set the glassy condition of this life never deceive thee; there is a time to be born, and a time to die; but the day of death is better than the day of birth." Alice Crymer, when the chain was put about her neck, remarked, "Here's a good neckerchief! God be praised for it!" Elizabeth Stokes, embracing the stake, said, "Farewell all the world; farewell faith; farewell hope; and welcome love!" Michaela Caignola, a noble matron, seeing her judges look out of the windows, said to her fellow-martyrs, "These stay to suffer the torment of their consciences, but we are going to glory and happiness!" And to certain poor women that were weeping and crying, "Oh, madam, we shall never now have more alms!" "Yes," she replied, "hold you, once more;" and plucked off her slippers and gave them, with such other parts of her apparel as could with propriety be spared from the fire. Joan said to her husband, who was at the stake with her, "Be of good cheer! Our wedding was but a shadow, an earnest and contract of that solemn and blessed marriage which the Lamb will now consummate!" Anne Audebert exclaimed, "Blessed be God for this wedding-girdle!" (Meaning the chain). "My first marriage was on the Lord's-day, and now my second, to my spouse and Lord, Jesus Christ, shall be on the same!" Windehauta said to one that told her that she had not yet tasted how bitter death was, "No," said she, "neither ever shall I; for so much hath Christ promised to all that keep his word, neither will I forsake him for a sweet life or bitter death."

All these are but a small number of a cloud of examples, in which the faith and fortitude of female Christians have shone forth resplendent in the face of the most appalling dangers and terrific deaths. Such instances might be multiplied were this the place or the occasion for citing them. And if in later ages persecution has not been permitted so to rage as to call for actual martyrdom, yet every true Christian is a little martyr. [Rev. Joseph Beaumont, M. D.

DIVINE DESIGN IN THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—"Among the accidents," says the London Quarterly, "which have influenced the fortunes of the world, will hereafter be ranked the erection of a saw-mill on a branch of the Sacramento." In the order of Divine Providence a magnificent chain of effects has been linked to that seemingly insignificant cause. But the right time had come. A nation was to be born in a day. A new epoch was to be opened. The work of centuries was to be accomplished in months; and the ends of the earth were to be put into vital communication. The erection of a saw-mill is spark enough to fire the train when every thing is ready. "In my opinion," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "great and minds are the most likely to think lightly of the resources of human reason, and it is the perfect superficial thinker who is generally strongest in every kind of unbelief. The deep philosopher sees chains of causes and effects so wonderfully and strangely linked together, that he is usually the last person to decide upon the impossibility of any two series of events being independent of each other." In the case before us, it is admitted that the hand of God is plainly to be seen. "In the expansion of our trade," says the Quarterly Review, "the increasing commerce of the world, the rapid growth of our colonies, we hope to reap the fruits of this latest gift of Providence. Whenever we see movements of great masses of men, as lately towards California and new towards Australia, we think we can recognize Divine design more plainly than in other facts of history. The singular manner in which gold is spread over certain tracts of the earth, the ease with which it can be collected by individual effort, and the universal opinion entertained of its value, seem to point it out in an especial manner as one of the agencies by which intercourse between nations is to be promoted, and the social condition of man raised." And let not the Christian fail to observe how the spread of Christ's kingdom in the world is to be accelerated by the proper use of the same agencies. Let not the Church falter in her high mission of the world's conversion, when God for this special purpose lays under contribution the resources of his Providence in a manner so remarkable.

MYSTERIES OF SADNESS.—Who that reads the following beautiful passage from an accomplished writer, will not bear witness to the correctness of the description? Who hath not had experience as thus truthfully portrayed?

"There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, to the social circle in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. A sound will come booming over the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overwhelming all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it? and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine on the river, although causing a momentary shade of gloom, it embraces the beauty of returning brightness."

ENTIRE CONSECRATION TO GOD.

Unquestionably the greatest want of the Church at the present day is "entire consecration to God," without which it is utterly out of the question to look for the "fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of peace." Our blessed Lord came into the world that he might destroy the works of the Devil. All sin, whether the depravity with which we were born into the world, or the transgression for which we have made ourselves personally accountable, is the work of the Devil. To suppose, therefore, that we can not be "sanctified *wholly*" (cleansed from *all* sin) in this life, as well as "justified freely," is to suppose that the great scheme of salvation is not equal to the work for which it was devised—to destroy the works of the Devil. No one can read his Bible and believe for a moment that he can enter Heaven with either the pollution or guilt of sin upon him. He must be pure, cleansed from all sin, before he can enter there. How, then, are we to be saved from all sin? By works of righteousness that we have done? Nay, verily, the sad experience of thousands, in all ages of the Christian Church, who have groaned to establish their own righteousness, testify that, after all their personal afflictions, all their griefs and sorrows, all their tears, they have had to come back to the "righteousness which is by faith" ere they could learn by happy trial that the "blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth from all sin."

The atonement of Christ, the aid of the Holy Spirit, and man's faith, are the means of present and eternal salvation. "As your faith SO it shall be unto you." "Ye believe in God, believe in ME"—ME, who came to destroy the works of the Devil—ME, who came to save you from the pollution and guilt of sin in this world, and the consequences of sin in the world to come—ME, who will send the Comforter, the Holy Spirit. "He shall teach you all things; He shall aid all your infirmities. "Ye believe in God; *believe* also in ME." "Faith is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen." Who hopes for full salvation in the world to come, let him "believe also in *me*," and he shall enjoy the *substance* of things hoped for; who would enjoy the unseen bliss of a state of purity and of love, let him "believe also in ME" and he shall have the evidence—the witness within himself—the spirit itself bearing witness with his spirit, of things not seen by mortal eye, nor hath entered into mortal heart to conceive. But it is impossible; how can one who dwells in a sin-disordered body, surrounded by a sin-stricken world, and tempted by a sin-inventing Devil, hope to be cleansed from, and live without all sin?

"All things are possible with God"—"with Christ strengthening me, I can do all things." "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." But all can not see it so. It is plain to many minds that we must go down to Jordan with some of our sins. Death will make an end of sin, and we shall come up out of its cold waters prepared to meet God, and dwell with him in Heaven.

Jordan can not cleanse us; death came by sin; sin is the cause of death; the effect can not destroy the cause. The cause must first be destroyed, and then the effect will cease. Christ came to destroy sin, and he that believeth will experience when he comes down to Jordan that he has exchanged death for life; "death is swallowed up of life." The justified soul may be cleansed when he comes to Jordan, but not by its waters. The circumstances attending his near approach to death may lead him to "cast all his cares upon him who careth for him," and he may, at that late hour, learn what he might have known in health, that "the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin." Neither time, place nor circumstances can add one jot or tittle to the efficacy of Christ's atonement; nor to the energies of the Holy Spirit; nor to the powers of a living faith; nor to the willingness of God to cleanse from all sin. The means of entire salvation are as efficacious and as available now as they ever were, or ever can be. He, therefore, who will make an entire consecration to God, of himself, all that he has, and all that he hopes to be, and will take God at his word, and believe that the "blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth (present tense) from all sin," will know to the joy of his heart the meaning of the words, "As ye *believe* SO it shall be done unto you."

JOHN KNOX.—It was his ordinary practice to read every day some chapters of the Old and New Testaments, to which he added a certain number of the Psalms of David, the whole of which he perused regularly once a month. During his last sickness, he had read to him every day the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of John, the fifty-third of Isaiah, and a chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Through the belief and love of this truth, he triumphed gloriously in the last struggle. His language was, "I shall change this mortal and miserable life for a blessed immortality, through Jesus Christ."

THE POPE'S POWER IN PERU.—The power of the Pope has awakened a *protesting* spirit in Peru. A correspondent of the London Christian Times says:

"A worthy priest in Lima, the capital of Peru, about a year ago published an extensive work in that city condemnatory of the Pope's usurpation and aggressions on the civil and on the ecclesiastical authorities. The nail was hit on the head. The Pope felt it; and, in consequence, the work was formally condemned and prohibited to be read. A pamphlet was published by the priest in Lima, in which he refuted all the grounds which the Pope had alleged for condemning the work. This pamphlet was circulated extensively, as it was easier of access, and sooner read than the work about which it treated. This again brought the work more into notice. A second and abridged edition was then published, and to this the Government of Peru openly subscribed, in the face of the Pope's prohibition. The subject is being taken up with interest in that country, both in a civil and religious point of view.

Treasurer's Report.

O. R. Blue, Treasurer, in account with the Alabama Conference Missionary Society.

December 1, 1852.

	Dr.
Mobile, [illegible]	$416 52
[illegible]	546 95
[illegible]	10 00
Mobile, [illegible]	33 25
Colored Union Mission Society	30 00
New Wakefield	13 85
Sugarville	43 70
Monroeville	11 20
Milton	1 00
Pensacola	10 55
Navy Yard	5 30
Mt. Pleasant	8 40
Dog River [illegible]	13 30
	$1143 92

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT.

Demopolis	$158 65
Marengo	129 00
Dayton	175 30
Union Town	200 00
Union Town Circuit	53 15
Cahaba and Orrville	48 50
Lower Cahaba Town	49 35
Butler	30 10
Gilson	16 70
Alaba Colored Mission	281 15
Dayton	55 00
	$1150 90

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

Columbus	$301 50
Columbus Circuit	235 05
Russellville	10 50
Athens	110 85
Mt. Zion	10 00
Pickensville and Carrollton	200 50
Carrollton Circuit	60 45
Starkville	44 90
Macon	30 00
Portland	68 75
Plymouth Colored Mission	60 00
	$1798 10

BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

Blountsville	$35 25
Lebanon	25 00
Harpersville	52 20
	$112 45

TALLADEGA

Talladega	$109 00
Weaver Mills	14 60
Cha[illegible]	122 50
Ta[illegible]	10 75
D[illegible]	20 00
Jacksonville	117 80
Canton	7 50
Cedar Bluff	39 20
	$440 85

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.

Gainesville	$313 00
Belmont	250 00
Livingston	140 00
Lauderdale	17 55
DeKalb	508 50
Macon	100 00
Macon Circuit	183 85
Prairie Hill	405 85
Warsaw	194 75
	$2113 50

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.

Tuscaloosa	$517 00
Big Sandy	54 00
New Lexington	63 80
Brush Creek	196 35
New Prospect	193 50
Newberry and Oak Grove	59 00
Greensboro	248 50
Marion	150 00
Coast Valley	91 95
Centreville	83 00
Prairie Creek Colored Mission	205 00
	$1857 10

SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT.

Selma	$55 00
Summerfield	703 00
Autauga	335 50
Marksville	1 50
Rainsville	74 00
Westampka	100 00
Greenville	42 55
Cedar Creek	115 20
Pleasant Hill	124 10
Camden and Tait's Chapel	115 00
	$1665 85

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

Montgomery	$288 55
Montgomery Circuit	267 50
Union	1 00
Hayneville	534 00
Tallassee	50 00
Tallassee Circuit	1352 35
Auburn	185 85
Crawford	758 65
Lo[illegible]	591 55
	$4029 45

EUFAULA DISTRICT.

Glenville	$513 75
Eufaula	2054 75
Cha[illegible]	35 35
Jack[illegible]	61 52
Hardeman	67 83
Bu[illegible]	60 00
Chattahoochee Colored Mission	158 00
	$2951 20

Total from Circuits, Stations, and Missions	$17,299 32

OTHER SOURCES.

Anniversary at Marion	$411 75
Annual subscription of members	103 00
Bequest of Miss Evelyn Vaughan, of Marengo county, by Rev. J. T. Heard	50 00
Appropriation to Butler Mission for last year, returned by J. T. Heard	25 00
W. K. Norton's annual donation	5 00
Donation from Rev. D. M. Dunlap	5 00
A. McBride, for German Mission Church, New Orleans	2 00
Jewelry sold for	2 00
Amounts received by Missionaries during the year on their fields of labor	3293 81
Grand total	$21,196 88

Cr.

Dec. 6, 1852—By cash paid on Bishop Capers' drafts in favor of Rev. G. Garrett, J. T. Heard, [illegible] Caskie, L. B. McDonald, [illegible] Logan, F. G. Ferguson, S. [illegible], S. F. Pilley, W. H. McDonald, and A. B. Dickinson	$6535 00
By this amount remitted to Louisville, through Dr. Hamilton	8819 60
By this amount contributed for German Mission Church, in New Orleans, remitted through H. N. McTyeire	300 00
By this amount contributed for China Mission, and remitted to Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, through Dr. Summers	314 80
By this amount contributed for California, and remitted to Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, through [illegible] Summers	92 50
By [illegible] receipts	972 53
By [illegible] receipts	50 00
By [illegible]	19 00
By [illegible] (St. Mary's)	25 00
By amount contributed for D. W. Lewis, and retained by order of the Conf. Missionary Society	72 30
Dec. 14—By amount contributed China Mission, and remitted by mail to Assistant Treasurer, Charleston	12 00
Balance in the Treasury	39 69
By amount reported from Missions	3293 81
	$21,196 88

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 25.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

The report of the Alabama Conference Missionary Society has been received from the Secretary, but too late for publication this week. It will appear next. The following are officers of the Society: W. Murrah, President; W. Weir, Vice President; Thos. O. Summers, Secretary; O. R. Blue, Treasurer; A. H. Mitchell, R. S. Finley, J. A. Clement, P. P. Neely, C. C. Gillispie, Managers. The foregoing were elected at a meeting of the Society, in Marion, December 1, 1852.

A CHURCH BURNED.—The Moreau street Church, in this city, was burned to the ground on Saturday last. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. "An enemy hath done this."

This edifice was a newly finished, beautiful and commodious structure, and was dedicated by Bishop Capers three years ago. It was insured for ten thousand dollars. This will cover about two-thirds of the loss. The Sabbath School library, which supplied with instruction over a hundred and fifty pupils, was destroyed. The pastor, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, whose office was in the basement, met with a very serious loss in the destruction of the larger portion of a valuable library, and of accumulated and valuable manuscripts, among them a volume ready and intended for publication.

This congregation will soon select another spot, or proceed upon the same one, to rear another Church.

☞ We invite attention to the card of the editor of the Visitor. It speaks urgently. It ought—it must be heeded by the Church. And now it occurs to us to make our best acknowledgment to Dr. S. for a bound copy of the first volume of the Visitor. It makes a neat and very readable book. And if any copies remain, we would advise our readers to acquaint themselves of the fact, and secure one for themselves.

ROOM FOR REFORM.

It appears from the last census, that the consumption of spiritnous liquors in the United States, amounts annually to eighty-six millions gallons. This puts about six gallons to the share of every adult person. Who can compute the fearful moral and physical ruin contained in those millions of gallons! Take *one barrel*, and let Senator Rusk, of Texas, tell us how an Indian computes it. Mr. Rusk says he was present on one occasion at an Indian "talk," when a man drove up with a barrel of whiskey. And old Indian who was sitting by fixed his eyes on the barrel, and after looking earnestly for some time, asked Mr. Rusk if he knew what was in that barrel. He said it was whiskey, he presumed. "No," said the Indian, "*there are about a thousand imps and fifty fights in that barrel.*"

Apply the Rule of Three, and an appaling result is announced. The announcement ought to wake up the coldest philanthropist, and make him a LIQUOR LAW reformer.

The cause goes on pretty well. The Selma Convention of Alabama have got promised the efficient co-operation of the Alabama Conference. The Baptist Convention of that State have also taken their stand. The Temperance men of Alabama must carry their point.

In our sister State of Florida we learn that a bill is now before the Legislature, giving to the people of each Justices' District the right to prohibit or allow, in their respective districts, the retailing of spirituous liquors; it has passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 2, and the Floridian has no doubt it will pass the House.

And Louisiana, which was counted the most hopeless of them all on liquor issues, is in advance of them all. The State law has been already secured. Its local application is now being tested. On next Monday (27th) the people of New Orleans will decide this question for themselves. If the battle against Alcohol is carried on the 27th December, it will be entered on our calendars as memorable as the 8th of January.

PROSPEROUS.—The North Carolina Conference reports an increase of 2337 members, 1642 whites and 670 colored, during the year. Its missionary collections amounted to $6200, being an increase of $2200 upon the collections of the preceding year.

PUBLISHED RECEIPTS.—The printer, and editor too, would like to keep Christmas. Therefore the paper is issued this week on Friday, instead of Saturday. This day in advance, together with giving attention to many matters that had accumulated in our absence, makes it impracticable to publish receipts this week. Our good agents and friends shall have their favors, (which are encouragingly numerous,) duly acknowledged.

COMPARATIVE CHURCH STATISTICS.

The late report of the Superintendent of the Census to Congress has brought to view some highly interesting information in the department of Church statistics. Last week we published, with other public documents, a large synopsis of this official document, but we think the Church item deserves to be brought out into prominent notice, and treated with emphasis in our columns. Here it is:

"The churches, or edifices for public Divine worship, in the United States, number thirty-six thousand (36,000), of which the Methodists own one-third, or 12,376; the Baptists nearly one-fourth, or 8791; the Presbyterian the next number, or 4584; and if we count the Dutch Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran and German Reformed with the Presbyterian (and the differences between all these seem slight and unessential) the total is 8112. But the estimated capacity of the Presbyterian and allied churches is greater in the average than that of the Baptist and Methodist churches, so that while all the Methodist churches will accommodate but 4,209,333 worshippers, and all the Baptist but 3,130,878, the Presbyterian and related churches aforesaid have room for 3,705,211 worshippers. The Catholics have but 1112 churches, accommodating 620,950 worshippers. The Episcopalians have 1422 churches, accommodating 625,213 worshippers. The average number that each church edifice in Union will accommodate is 384; the total value of church property $86,416,639: and if all the churches should be filled at one time they would hold 13,849,895 persons; probably some thing near the total population that could at one time attend church."

Thus it appears that religion needs no patronage from the state. The "voluntary principle" will provide accommodation for all the people who can attend public Divine worship at one time. The people of the United States are now provided. Happy the people who are in such a case!

It also appears that the Church of Christ is increasing, and that at a good rate. Dr. Baird, who is very competent in such statistics, has ascertained that the Evangelical Churches in the United States have multiplied ten times in the last fifty years. But the population has not, in the last half century, increased to quite five times its number. This shows an encouraging advance of Church members in proportion to the whole population.

This synopsis was hardly made up by a Methodist; so one would judge by the "buts," and "onlys," and "so thats" occurring. But it is official. The items have been extensively searched for and accurately ascertained. The figures speak for themselves. We make them an occasion for a few reflections.

1. Methodism is not on the decline. Notwithstanding all the prophets that have risen up and sagely uttered themselves, she still holds on her way, rejoicing in the favor of God. So far from going down, we doubt if the annals of any Evangelical Church, since the Reformation, in any place, have gone forward at such a rate. The youngest in her American planting of all the above denominations, now stands first in the number of her chapels, her membership and her congregations. In the beginning of this century there were not 40,000 Methodists in the United States. In the middle of it, the Superintendent of the Census announces to Congress that there are 36,000 edifices for public Divine service in the United States, of which the Methodists own more than one-third—12,376—accommodating 4,209,333 worshippers. Alas for the prophets! And they still persevere in their vocation! Our argument with them and those who echo their illbodings is a short one. We refer them to the census.

2. There be those who have much to say, and more to insinuate, about the republicanism of Methodism. They leave us in doubt whether a system of Church government is to be drawn from the writings of Thomas Jefferson or of St. Paul. For all such an answer is ready: Our Church seems to agree, as well as others, with the civil and social conditions of a Republic. The vine well affects the soil, and the soil the vine. Methodist Church government and democratic State government flourish remarkably well together. *Non constat*, but that they are mutual friends. This demonstration of success ought to suffice those who have scruples! The citizens who have the most liberty of thought and speech, who are most jealous of right of any in the world, seek to the altars and chapels of Methodism in greater numbers than to any other American Church. Such citizens swell the masses of its members and its worshippers beyond those of any contemporary denomination. There is a vast fact of inference here. Let all consider it.

3. The relative size of edifices for public worship is against us, and we are content that it is so. As a general rule, very large ones are not desirable. Where eight hundred worshippers can be accommodated, that chapel is large enough. If the number increase, let the hive swarm, and another congregation be built up. Chapels will not be over large or very costly, if erected and distributed according to the wants, rather than the wealth of the people. Many noble piles bear our name. But while concentrated wealth and city multitudes are thus accommodated, we rejoice that the word of life is being sent forth from other places, of humbler architecture, but of equal utility. Of many such a happier record is kept above, than of those of richer display and magnificence. At the last, it will be written of thousands of redeemed souls, "this man was born there." In such places—

> "Faith's pure hymn beneath a shelter rude,
> Breathes out as sweetly to the tangled wood
> As where the rays through blazing windows pour
> On marble shaft and tesselated floor."

4. Let those of our membership too ready for every suggested change, ponder the instrumentality and ecclesiastical polity by which, under God, these results have been attained. Henceforth we hear the exhortation to walk by the same rule and mind the same things.

5. We have, as a Church, been subjected to fewer divisions and "splits," than any other—a very suggestive fact. Our general superintendency and itinerant pastorate have largely worked this.

6. Let us "rejoice with trembling." How great a responsibility is devolved upon us by this showing? What immense debtors we have become, by this success, to the State and to the general Church of Christ. To lead and instruct so many millions of active, thinking, immortal souls—how great our need of a ministry: a pure, zealous, enlightened, self-denying ministry! To furnish religious reading and denominational indoctrination to these millions, how active must the religious press under our control be, and how diligent its agents in distributing its issues! What a work to be done in Sunday Schools! What a demand for well sustained denominational schools, seminaries and colleges! How largely has the reputation of Christianity and its conservative and saving influence upon the morals of the country and the world fallen to our custody! Let every one that is called a Methodist do his duty.

"I HAVE NO CIRCUMSTANCES."

"Circumstances" do wonderful things. They alter cases. A Yankee genius has given the world notice of an invention of a machine made to go by "the force of circumstances."

There are two places where (as we have learned from others) "circumstances" are very much in the way—hard things to arrange. It is in the Bishop's Cabinet and on the floor of Annual Conferences. This brother suits there; but his "circumstances" forbid. That brother is needed here; but his "circumstances" are in the way. And these circumstances, like facts, are stubborn things. A case comes up in which a preacher is too sound to superannuate, and too zealous to quit preaching—"circumstances" compel him to locate. Another comes up in which an appointment that strains the utmost construction of the Discipline is asked for. The Bishop hesitates; the Conference doubts. But the brother's "circumstances"!

We were once present at a Conference session in which "circumstances" were plead all round, and were carrying the day over every thing. A member, quick and eloquent, who sees through glasses, but not darkly, got an inkling of what these "circumstances" were, that so seriously clogged the itineracy. He sprang to his feet and said to this effect: "Bishop, I have just learned the meaning of 'circumstances.' When a brother can't take a suitable appointment, or must locate, or fails to come up to the full measure of an itinerant Methodist preacher, it is said to be on account of his 'circumstances.' Circumstances, in Confsrence *parlance*, I find to mean a little land, or a house, or a few servants, some real or personal estate, etc., etc. These 'circumstances' are embarrassing us. For my part, I thank God *I have no circumstances*."

LETTER FROM DR. SEHON.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
Creek Nation, Nov. 12, 1852.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: Two months since, I left home to visit the St. Louis, Missouri, and Indian Mission Conferences. My intention was to be present also at the sessions of the Texas and East Texas Conferences, but on my arrival at the Indian Mission Conference, I found that it would be impossible for me to visit the schools and missions in this Conference, and do so. I therefore was compelled reluctantly to abandon the idea of visiting Texas. This I much regret, as I had much wished to do so. But the duties of my office require that these schools and missions should be visited by me.

I have been graciously preserved thus far in my long and difficult journey, for which I am truly thankful to our kind Heavenly Father.

The St. Louis Conference held its session in the city of Lexington, Mo. Here I met Bishop Paine, who was in good health and spirits, and who presided, as he always does, to the great satisfaction of the preachers. The session was a most interesting one, and greatly blessed to the Church and people. A number of precious souls were converted and added to the Church. In this Conference is the Kansas District, which formerly was a part of the Indian Mission Conference. Over this District, Rev. J. T. Perry presides, who is well qualified for his important work. The different Indian Missions within its bounds are all doing well. The Fort Leavenworth Manual Labor School, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, was never in a more prosperous condition. I spent several days at this school, in company with Bishop Paine, both going to and returning from Conference. The mission farm contains about one thousand acres, and about eight hundred of which is under fence and in cultivation. The buildings are large and well adapted to the purposes of the school. The number of scholars is about ninety. Their proficiency is far beyond what is generally supposed by our friends at a distance. The good order which is observed in the school and the general deportment of the scholars, speak most favorably for the wise and prudent management of the Superintendent and his Assistants in instruction. This is our oldest mission and school among the Indians, composed principally of the Shawnees and Delawares. Bro. Johnson also has charge of the Kansas school, numbering about forty scholars. This is also doing well.

The session of the Missouri Conference was held in the new and flourishing city of St. Joseph, five hundred miles above St. Louis. The Conference was a profitable and harmonious one. The preachers all seemed in the spirit of their work, and looked and labored like men of God, and the true successors of the Apostles. Both the St. Louis and this Conference greatly increased in the amount received for missions the present year above the past, and both took very decided action in reference to future and further effort in favor of the great missionary enterprise.

At Bro. Johnson's, we were met by the Rev. D. B. Cumming, of the Indian Mission Conference, who came on purpose to meet the Bishop. He brought us safely in his carriage, after nine days travel, to the Clear Spring, the seat of the Indian Mission Conference. It was a long journey, part of the way rough, and sometimes hard fare; but we were blessed with good weather, good health, and good appetite.

The session of the Indian Mission Conference was indeed, to me, a novel and most interesting scene. Would that you, my dear Brother, and all of our editors could have been present. You would each be more than ever zealous in pleading for increased effort in favor of sending the Gospel to this deeply injured, fading race. Bishop Paine is a great favorite with this Conference, as he richly deserves to be. This is the third time in six years he has been present with them.

It was every way important and necessary for a Bishop to meet them; for two sessions past they had none. The business of the Conference progressed in great harmony and with great dispatch. There were representatives, by native preachers, from the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, etc. Scenes of most thrilling interest occurred from time to time throughout the Conference. Ever and anon the native preachers, in their own tongue, would address the Conference with eloquent look and gesture, and, *of course*, with eloquent words, and then the Interpreter would present the same to us in our own language. One of the most interesting events of the Conference was the ordination of several native Indian preachers. God was in our midst, and every heart was moved by the Divine impulse. This is a great glorious work in which our brethren of this Conference are engaged—a work of great trial, privation and sacrifice. May the Church more than ever pray for the full success of their labors.

Among other talented and useful native preachers I met here, was Dixen Lewis, a native Choctaw. I had met him many years, when in Mobile, in the kind family of Bro. Thos. Capers. He is now a very popular and useful minister to his tribe and people.

The missionary meeting was a most excellent one; more than three hundred dollars was raised in money, making more than one thousand dollars collected during the year for missions. My visit has been one of great profit to me, individually and officially, and I hope of some good to this people. It was necessary, in order to a correct knowledge of this important field of labor, that the Secretary should have a personal knowledge of the work and of the men engaged it; and I assure you, I now rejoice, however laborious the journey, that I have been permitted to visit them. May God abundantly bless them.

Here I parted with the Bishop, he going on his way to the Arkansas Conference, and I on mine to visit the different schools under our care. From the Conference I proceeded to Tablequah, the Capital of the Cherokee Nation. Here you would be agreeably surprised at the evidences you would meet of the improvement and advancement of this people in civilization, education and religion. This is seen in their houses, stores, shops, farms, schools and churches. They have a fine system of public instruction, in the form of *neighborhood* schools, after the manner of the common schools of our country. They have, also, near Tahlequah, two large and beautiful brick academies, one for males and one for females, each capable of containing one hundred students. These are called National Schools, or Academies. The tuition and boarding of the pupils are free of charge, and paid by the Nation—truly, a most benevolent and praise-worthy feature in their government, and one worthy of example by the States.

The Principal Chief, John Ross, Esq., resides here. He is a man of great energy of character, and of a strong mind and liberal principles. He was the projector of these schools, and is most indefatigable in his efforts for their prosperity and full success. The Nation is now making application to the Government of the United States for funds, in exchange for a large body of land, formerly received from the Government, by which they may be able to insure the safety and final success of their noble plan of education. I most sincerely hope they may prove successful in their application.

My home, while in Tablequah, was in the kind family of Geo. M. Merrill, Esq., so well and so favorably known in our Church. His excellent wife is the daughter of Louis Ross, Esq., the brother of the Chief. I was also entertained frequently and most kindly in the amiable family of the Chief. I became truly interested for this people and this place.

We much need here a good Methodist Church. I have made an appeal to our friends generally through the Nashville and Louisville Advocates, for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for the erection of such a building. I hope you will present and urge the appeal through the medium of your paper. One thousand dollars only is needed; the balance will be raised by themselves. Come, who of your many readers will join me in giving ten dollars, or give their twenty, fifty or hundred dollars for this purpose. All who will do so, will please forward to you, or myself at Louisville, the funds and their names, and due acknowledgment shall be made of the same. This, among the many important calls, I assure you, is not behind any. Please press the call for funds for the Church in Tahlequah. Let us have the amount by the first of January next.

From Tahlequah I came on by the way of Fort Gibson to this place. This is the seat of the Asbury Manual Labor School for the Creeks. The school numbers eighty scholars, and is under the superintendence of our worthy Brother, Rev. T. B. Ruble. The scholars appear orderly, and deport themselves well in and out of school. They evidence great desire to learn, and are making great and commendable advancement in their studies. The building is of brick, one hundred and ten feet in length and three stories high, of strong and good materials, and well built. They have a good farm in cultivation, and will raise the present year over two thousand bushels of corn. The school is evidently doing well, and every thing connected with the Institution speaks favorably of the Superintendent.

I shall leave this place on Monday next for the Chickasaw Manual Labor School, about one hundred and forty miles distant, and which is under the superintendence of Rev. J. C. Robinson. From thence I go to the Colbert, Fort Coffee, and New Hope Schools; thence by the way of Van Buren and Little Rock home, hoping, if spared, to make there by the 15th of December, when I shall have been three months from my family. Duty thus calls, and it is my pleasure to heed the call, however long the absence or great the sacrifice. My trust is in God, both as to my own safety and preservation and that of my loved ones at home.

In conclusion, I have a word to say in regard to your "suggestion," in a late number of your excellent paper. It certainly is due that the correspondence from all our missions and missionaries should be through the Secretary. This is the requirement of the Discipline, and thus all our missionaries are instructed, and from time to time their attention has been called to this subject. There are, however, good reasons, perhaps, for publishing a part of this correspondence, addressed, *it is true*, to the Secretary through the papers which are in the immediate vicinity of their writers and their fields of labor. In reference to the proposed mode of publishing the missionary intelligence, no one would rejoice more than the writer to be able to do so. I have most earnestly desired it. But we have no press at Louisville, and this cannot be done without considerable expense, and unless ordered by the General Conference. It is much more labor now for me to write, as I do, a long communication to the paper, and send it by mail, together with all letters received for publication.

This, however, I do, as you will perceive from time to time, as far as my presence *at home and in my office* will admit. As the Nashville and Louisville Advocate became the nearest to us, we send these for publication these reports. They have always appropriated generously as much room as is called for, and under the proper head of *Missionary* Intelligence our communications are placed.

I wish with you, however, yea, *much wish*, we had a monthly paper—a Missionary Herald—published at Louisville, in which a condonsed summary might be published. You may hear from me again during my journey. God bless you. Yours truly,

E. W. SEHON.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS IN LA.—It may be interesting to some of our readers to know the condition of the M. P. Church in this State. From the official paper we extract the following statement of the Eighth Louisiana Annual Conference, which met at "Seventy-Six" October 13, 1852:

The Conference was opened with the usual exercises by the President, Br. John Queen, and by appointing Br. P. McDonald Secretary, and the following list of ministerial members made out:

John Queen, Nehemiah Smith, Levi Presly, James M. D. Rice, Georgo W. Johnson, Peter McDonald, William Lee, Elias Carroll,* Peyton S. Graves,* William E. Kersey.* Deacons: Golden W. Hicks.* Preachers: Rob't B. Gourlie, A. H. Brewer. Unstationed ministers: James Garlington,* William D. McDonald,* Samuel Williams,* John C. Cargill.* Preachers: William G. Dickens, Jno. Terrel,* Samuel Brown,* R. C. Lancaster,* James P. Bacchus.* Superannuated: Joseph Burns. Lay Delegates: Samuel Johnson,* Jas. Hightower,* Isaac Newton, Francis McCornick, A. C. Martin,* S. P. Gee. Those marked thus * were absent.

The character of all the members, being examined, passed, except Peyton S. Graves's, charges being preferred against him.

Appointments.—President, James M. D. Rice; Beouff River, Ct., Nohominh Smith; Morehouse do., William Lee, superintendent, A. H. Brewer, assistant; Holly Spring, do., Golden W. Hicks; Darbonne, do., Robert B. Gourlie; Bodcaw, do., Elias Carroll, superintendent, William G. Dickens, assistant; Caddo, do., to be supplied. John Queen, Conference Missionary.

John Burns, having been received on the stationing list, was left in the hands of the President by their own request.

Levi Presly was granted, at his request, a letter of dismissal from the Conference.

After being critically examined, Golden W. Hicks was elected to elder's orders, and Robert B. Gourlie and William G. Dickens to deacon's orders.

The following is the number of members and meeting houses:

Circuits.	Wh. Memb	Bl. Memb	M. H.
Bodcaw	153	61	6
Caddo	50	..	1
Morehouse	120	25	5
Holly Spring	119	24	4
Darbonne	87	12	3
Beouff River	20	..	1
Sparta Mission	5	..	..
New Orleans not heard from.			

Conference Steward's Report.—J. Queen, President, claim $200; received $65, due $135. Bodcaw, G. W. Johnson, claim $200; received, $20, due $180. Caddo, L. Presley, not heard from. Morehouse, A. H. Brewer, do. Holly Spring, R. B. Gourlie, claim $200; received $54 20, due 145 80. Beouff River, not heard from. Marion, J. M. D. Rice, claim $200, received nothing.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of this Conference be authorized to negotiate with the President of the Arkansas Conference for that portion of their district lying South of the ridge of mountains running from Little Rock to Red River.

DIVISIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.—According to a calculation made by Dr. Wiggers, an eminent German writer, whose work was published at Hamburg in 1842-'43, the chief divisions of Christendom consist of the following numbers:

Roman Catholics	142,145,000
Protestants	62,785,000
Greek Church	57,110,000
Armenians, Copts, etc	5,850,000

The millions of Roman Catholics are governed by priests of various grades, at the head of whom is the Pope.

The Greek Church is twin-sister of the Catholics. The Armenian Patriarchs have great authority. The Copts, etc., are subjects of arbitrary governments, and can know little, if any thing, of religious liberty.

THE HYMN.

BY MILTON.

I.

It was in the winter wild,
While the Heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies;
Nature in awe to him
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathize;
It was no season then for her
To wanton with the sun, her lusty paramour.

II.

Only, with speeches fair,
She woos the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw;
Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

III.

But he her fears to cease
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace;
She, crown'd with olive green came softly sliding
Down through the turning sphere
His ready harbinger,
With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing;
And waving wide her myrtle wand,
She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.

IV.

No war, or battle's sound
Was heard the world around.
The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood;
The trumpet spake not to the arm'd throng,
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their sov'reign lord was by.

V.

But peaceful was the night,
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began;
The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whilst seeming new joys to the mild ocean;
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.

VI.

The stars, with deep amaze,
Stand fix'd in steadfast gaze,
Bending one way their precious influence,
And will not take their flight,
For all the morning light,
Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence;
But in their glimmering orbs did glow,
Until their Lord himself bespake, and bid them go.

VII.

And though the shady gloom
Had given day her room,
The sun himself withheld his wonted speed,
And hid his head for shame,
As his inferior flame
The new enlighten'd world no more should need;
He saw a greater Sun appear
Than his bright throne, or burning axletree could bear.

VIII.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or ere the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustic row;
Full little thought they then,
That the mighty Pan
Was kindly come to live with them below;
Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was all that did their silly thoughts so busy keep.

IX.

When such music sweet,
Their hearts and ears did greet,
As never was by mortal finger strook,
Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the stringed noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took:
The air, such pleasures loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly close.

X.

Nature that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region thrilling,
Now was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last fulfilling:
She knew that such harmony alone
Could hold all heaven and earth in happier union.

XI.

At last surrounds their sight
A globe of circular light,
That with long beams the shame-faced night array'd;
The helmed Cherubim,
And sworded Seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir.

XII.

Such music (as 'tis said)
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
While the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung,
And cast the dark foundation deep,
And bid the weltring waves their oozy channel keep.

XIII.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
(If ye have power to touch our senses so,)
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony
Make up full concert to th' angelic symphony.

XIV.

For if such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold;
And speckled Vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould,
And hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day.

XV.

Yea Truth and Justice then,
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow; and, like glories wearing,
Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering;
And Heaven, as at some festival,
Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall.

XVI.

But wisest fate says no,
This must not yet be so,
The Babe lies yet in smiling infancy,
That on the bitter cross,
Must redeem our loss;
So both himself and us to glorify:
Yet first, to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful trump of doom shall thunder through the deep.

XVII.

With such a horrid clang
As on Mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smouldering clouds out brake:
The aged earth aghast,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake;
When at the world's last session,
The dreadful Judge in middle air shall spread his throne.

XVIII.

And then at last our bliss
Full and perfect is,
But now begins; for from this happy day
Th' old Dragon under ground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far cast his usurped sway,
And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

XIX.

The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.
Apollo from his shrine,
Can no more divine,
With hollow shriek the steep of Delphos leaving.
No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell.

XX.

The lonely mountains o'er,
And the resounding shore,
A voice of weeping heard and loud lament;
From haunted spring and dale,
Edg'd with poplar pale,
The parting genius is with sighing sent;
With flower-inwoven tresses torn,
The Nymphs, in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

XXI.

In consecrated earth
And on the holy hearth,
The Lares and Lemures moan with midnight plaint,
In urns and altars round
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint;
And the chill marble seems to sweat,
While each peculiar power foregoes his wonted seat.

XXII.

Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice-batter'd god of Palestine,
And mooned Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both,
Now sits not girt with tapers holy shine;
The Lybic Hammon shrinks his horn,
In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thammuz mourn.

XXIII.

And sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals ring,
They call the grisly king,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue;
The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis and Orus, and the dog Anubis, haste.

XXIV.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with lowings loud:
Nor can he be at rest
Within his sacred chest,
Naught but profoundest Hell can be his shroud,
In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipped ark.

XXV.

He feels from Juda's land
The dreaded Infant's hand,
The rays of Bethlehem blind his dusky eyne;
Nor all his gods besides,
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky twine:
Our Babe, to show his Godhead true,
Can in his swaddling hands control the damned crew.

XXVI.

So when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail,
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave,
And the yellow-skirted fays,
Fly after the night steeds, leaving their moon-loved maze.

XXVII.

But see, the Virgin blessed
Hath laid her babe to rest
Time is, our tedious song should here have ending,
Heaven's youngest-teemed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending:
And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable.